

UKRAINE
Multiple Indicator
Cluster Survey

FINAL REPORT

2012

MICS



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Державна служба
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Ukraine

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

2012

December, 2013

The Ukraine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2012 by the State Statistics Service in collaboration with the Ukrainian Institute for Social Reforms and StatInformConsulting. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Swiss Cooperation Office in Ukraine (SDC) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. The Ukraine 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 project may be obtained from HYPERLINK «<http://www.childinfo.org>» www.childinfo.org.

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Foreword

The formation and development of a sovereign Ukrainian state has opened a new chapter in the social development and demographic history of Ukraine. At the same time, it requires enhanced responsibility for the present and future of the Ukrainian people. Reproduction of sound generation and improving the quality of life requires increased attention to the problems of social development and the elaboration of an effective national population policy.

Developing a balanced state social policy and monitoring its implementation requires special population surveys, the results of which will provide information on socio-demographic and health status of the population in the country.

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Ukraine reached an agreement on the implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2012, and a respective Memorandum of Understanding was signed.

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international program that collects data regarding the situation of children and women in the world. UNICEF developed the program in the mid-1990s, and implements it in cooperation with governments globally.

Ukraine 2012 MICS was conducted by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine in collaboration with UNICEF with financial support of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

MICS 2012 provided an opportunity to obtain reliable data using indicators of nutrition levels, children's health, access to drinking water and sanitation, child mortality, reproductive health, child development, education, child protection, HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour, and others. These factors are then used by the Government of Ukraine to monitor the situation of children, women and households as a whole, including in the preparation of national reports on the implementation of commitments and assessment of progress towards the «Millennium Development Goals», Declaration «A World Fit for Children», and other international obligations.

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Summary Table of Findings

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Indicators for Ukraine 2012¹

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Child Mortality²					
Child Mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate	7	per 1,000
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate	7	per 1,000
	1.3		Neonatal mortality rate	4	per 1,000
	1.4		Post-neonatal mortality rate	3	per 1,000
	1.5		Child mortality rate	0	per 1,000
Nutrition					
Breastfeeding and Infant Feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	95.4	per cent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	65.7	per cent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	19.7	per cent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	37.9	per cent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	22.0	per cent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	51.6	per cent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	9.8	months
	2.11		Bottle feeding	66.6	per cent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	43.2	per cent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	63.7	per cent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	24.3	per cent
2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	95.2	per cent	
Salt Iodisation	2.16		Iodized salt consumption	20.7	per cent
Low Birth Weight	2.18		Low-birth weight infants	3.1	per cent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	97.2	per cent
Child Health					
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	94.5	per cent
	3.2		Polio immunization coverage	47.8	per cent
	3.3		Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	41.8	per cent
	3.4	4.3	Measles immunization coverage	62.7	per cent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	26.1	per cent
Care of Illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	69.3	per cent
	3.9		Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	92.3	per cent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	88.2	per cent
Solid Fuel use	3.11		Solid fuels	5.1	per cent
Water and Sanitation					
Water and Sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	98.2	per cent
	4.2		Water treatment	21.9	per cent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	97.7	per cent
Reproductive Health					
Contraception and Unmet Need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	34	per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	4.4	per cent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	65.5	per cent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	4.9	per cent

¹ See Annex E for details on indicator definitions

² For the 5-year period preceding the survey which coincides with 2007-2012.

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
Maternal and Newborn Health	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care coverage	98.6	per cent	
	5.5b		At least once by skilled personnel	87.2	per cent	
	5.6		At least four times by any provider	98.6	per cent	
	5.7	5.2	Content of antenatal care	99.0	per cent	
	5.8		Skilled attendant at delivery	98.9	per cent	
	5.9		Institutional deliveries	12.1	per cent	
Post-Natal Health Checks	5.10		Caesarean section	99.9	per cent	
	5.11		Post-partum stay in health facility	98.9	per cent	
	5.12		Post-natal health check for the new born	95.6	per cent	
Child Development						
Child Development	6.1		Post-natal health check for the mother	97.5	per cent	
	6.2		Support for learning	71.1	per cent	
	6.3		Father's support for learning	91.2	per cent	
	6.4		Learning materials: children's books	51.6	per cent	
	6.5		Learning materials: playthings	6.5	per cent	
	6.6		Inadequate care	89.0	per cent	
	6.7		Early Child Development Index	51.9	per cent	
Literacy and Education						
Literacy and Education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people aged 15–24 years			
			women aged 15–24 years	100.0	per cent	
			men aged 15–24 years	100.0	per cent	
	7.2		School readiness	78.5	per cent	
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	94.0	per cent	
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	99.8	per cent	
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	93.1	per cent	
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary school	100.0	per cent	
	7.7		Primary completion rate	95.1	per cent	
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	91.1	per cent	
7.9	3.1	Gender Parity Index (primary school)	1.00	ratio		
7.10	3.1	Gender Parity Index (secondary school)	1.00	ratio		
Child Protection						
Birth Registration	8.1		Birth registration	99.8	per cent	
Child Labour	8.2		Child labour	2.4	per cent	
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers	95.2	per cent	
	8.4		Child labour among students	5.2	per cent	
Child Discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	61.2	per cent	
Early Marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15			
			Women age 15–49 years	0.4	per cent	
				Men age 15–49 years	0.0	per cent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18			
			Women age 20–49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	11.0	per cent	
		Men age 20–49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	2.9	per cent		
8.8		Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union	6.5	per cent		
		Young men age 15–19 currently married or in union	0.3	per cent		

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
			Spousal age difference			
	8.10a		Women age 15-19 years	8.8	per cent	
	8.10b		Women age 20-24 years	5.1	per cent	
Domestic Violence	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence			
			women aged 15–49 years	2.9	per cent	
			men aged 15–49 years	9.4	per cent	
HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour						
HIV/ AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention			
			women aged 15–49 years	53.8	per cent	
			men aged 15–49 years	46.7	per cent	
	9.2	6.3		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		
				women aged 15–24 years	49.9	per cent
				men aged 15–24 years	45.8	per cent
	9.3			Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		
				women aged 15–49 years	50.6	per cent
				men aged 15–49 years	35.9	per cent
	9.4			Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV		
				women aged 15–49 years	0.7	per cent
				men aged 15–49 years	0.8	per cent
	9.5			Women who know where to be tested for HIV	90.6	per cent
				Men who know where to be tested for HIV	87.3	per cent
9.6			Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	8.7	per cent	
			Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	8.1	per cent	
9.7			Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	17.5	per cent	
			Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	13.0	per cent	
9.8			HIV counselling during antenatal care	74.9	per cent	
9.9			HIV testing during antenatal care	84.5	per cent	
Sexual Behaviour	9.10		Young men who have never had sex	35.6	per cent	
			Young women who have never had sex	61.5	per cent	
	9.11			Sex before age 15 among young people		
				women aged 15–24 years	0.4	per cent
	9.12			men aged 15–24 years	1.8	per cent
				Age-mixing among sexual partners		
	9.13			women aged 15–24 years	4.8	per cent
men aged 15–24 years				0.3	per cent	
9.14			Sex with multiple partners			
			women aged 15–49 years	3.1	per cent	
9.15			men aged 15–49 years	12.6	per cent	
			Condom use during sex with multiple partners			
9.16	6.2		women aged 15–49 years	53.3	per cent	
			men aged 15–49 years	69.0	per cent	
9.16	6.2		Sex with non-regular partners			
			women aged 15–24 years	45.9	per cent	
9.16	6.2		men aged 15–24 years	84.0	per cent	
			Condom use with non-regular partners			
9.16	6.2		women aged 15–24 years	74.3	per cent	
			men aged 15–24 years	82.5	per cent	

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Orphaned children	9.17		Children's living arrangements	2.7	per cent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	4.7	per cent
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	35.8	per cent
			men aged 15–49 years	34.6	per cent
Use of Information/Communication Technology	MT.2		Use of computers		
			women aged 15–24 years	91.1	per cent
			men aged 15–24 years	94.9	per cent
	MT.3		Use of internet		
			women aged 15–24 years	88.8	per cent
			men aged 15–24 years	92.1	per cent
Subjective Well-Being					
Subjective Well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction		
			women aged 15–24 years	56.0	per cent
			men aged 15–24 years	56.0	per cent
	SW.2		Happiness		
			women aged 15–24 years	90.2	per cent
			men aged 15–24 years	88.1	per cent
	SW.3		Perception of a better life		
			women aged 15–24 years	22.6	per cent
			men aged 15–24 years	17.1	per cent
Tobacco and Alcohol Use Among Women					
Tobacco Use	TA.1		Tobacco use	17.1	per cent
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15	2.9	per cent
Alcohol Use	TA.3		Alcohol use	48.4	per cent
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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ASARs	Age-specific abortion rates
ASFRs	Age-specific fertility rates
BCG	Bacilli Calmet-Geren (anti-tuberculosis vaccine)
C-section	Caesarean section
CBR	Crude birth rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CIS	Community of Independent States
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DK	Don't know
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
EBF	Exclusive Breastfeeding
EPI	Extended Immunisation Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GAC	General abortion coefficient
GPI	Gender parity index
GFR	General Fertility Rate
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenza
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HLCS	Household Living Conditions Survey
IUD	Intrauterine device
IGE	Index of gender equality
IDD	Iodine deficiency disorders
ICT	Information/Communication Technology
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NN	Neonatal mortality
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
PNN	Post-neonatal mortality
PNC	postnatal care
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PPM	Parts per million
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
SE/r	Variation coefficient
SPSS	Statistical package for social sciences
STD	Sexually transmitted diseases
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TAR	Total abortion rate
TFR	Total fertility rate
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS programme
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organisation

Acknowledgements

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine has committed itself to monitoring the situation of children and women in Ukraine, and to assess the progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, objectives of the Declaration «A World Fit for Children» as well as goals of the «World Summit for Children» and other international obligations.

In addition, problems with social development and overcoming implications of the demographic crisis place a number of issues on the state agenda, related to the development of effective and prudent state social policy. The development of this policy and monitoring its implementation requires special surveys of certain categories of the population and households in general.

The uniqueness of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is that due to significant differences of social and economic development of certain regions of the country, it was conducted at five separate macro regions that emerged in Ukraine as a result of geographical location, economic development, and demographic conditions. We hope that the data collected during the survey will be widely used by the government of the country, think tanks and civil society organizations to plan and develop social programs that meet the reality of the present situation in the country, and would match needs of specific groups at all levels.

The State Statistics Service of Ukraine would like to acknowledge all participants of the MICS 2012 process in Ukraine. This survey was made possible thanks to the financial and technical support from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

We express our special thanks to the staff and consultants of the UNICEF Country Office in Ukraine, UNICEF Headquarters and Regional Office who provided maximum assistance in the preparation of the MICS 2012 in Ukraine. Their assistance included defining the sample for the survey, supervising the training of interviewers, supervising the fieldwork, data processing and preparation of the final report.

The importance and significance of the «Statinformconsulting» in training the personnel, conducting the survey, and supervising data entry and data processing specialists cannot be overestimated.

We appreciate the valuable comments of the Intergovernmental Council on MICS, as well as advice from the Ministry of Health of Ukraine experts in approving the survey tools, its implementation, and preparation of the final report. We express our gratitude to the staff of the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms and the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, who participated in the preparation of preliminary and final reports, as well as its presentation to a wider audience.

The national staff of the survey must be congratulated for their unmatched commitment to the success of the survey. Special recognition goes to the Department of Statistics of Services of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, regional departments of the state statistics, powerful team of interviewers, editors, coordinators, listing experts and data entry operators. The names of these experts are listed in the Appendix B to this report.

We are also grateful to you, dear reader, that you have shown interest in the results of the survey and issues covered in this report, as they are crucial in the development of each country.

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Executive Summary

MICS 2012 was implemented in Ukraine in cooperation between the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to provide important data on the status of children and women in the country. A key feature of MICS 2012 in Ukraine was the introduction of separate questions and modules from the Demographic and Household Survey (DHS) program into standard MICS questionnaires for women and men.

The sample size of 12,459 households and overall response rates of over 90% for households, women, men and children under five years of age (mothers/caretakers were interviewed) ensured representative data for the national level, and the strata of urban (including subdivision in large cities/small towns) and rural areas, as well as five regions (North, West, Centre, East and South).

Child Mortality

It is estimated that between the years 2007 and 2012 in Ukraine, the neonatal mortality rate was 4 per 1,000 live births, post-neonatal mortality was 3 per 1,000 live births, and the under 5 mortality rate was 7 per 1,000 live births. Child mortality rates vary in regards to rural and urban areas.

Child Nutrition

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Only 65.7% of newborns in Ukraine start breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

87.1% of mothers initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours after the delivery.

Only 19.7% of children under six months of age are exclusively breastfed (which is significantly lower than the recommended level), whereas 51.6% of children aged 0–5 months are predominantly breastfed. By age 12–15 months 37.9% of children are still breastfed, and by age 20–23 months, 22.0% of children are still breastfed.

Overall, 43.2% of infants aged 6–8 months received solid, semi-solid or soft food.

Salt iodisation

Within the framework of MICS 2012, almost all households (96.6%) provided salt used for cooking to be tested for iodine content. Obtained samples were immediately tested for the presence of potassium iodate by using salt test kits. As a result, only 0.7% of households did not have salt available. The overall proportion of households where iodized salt was consumed was only 20.7%, with the iodine contents of 15 ppm (particles per million) or more.

Low birth weight

In Ukraine virtually all children (97.2%) are weighed at birth and approximately 3.1% of infants weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Child Health

Immunisation

Almost all children (94.5%) aged 18–29 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months, and the first dose of DPT was given to 79.4% of children. This percentage declines to 41.8% for the third dose.

79% of children received Polio1 by 12 months of age, which decreases to 47.8% for the third dose of Polio vaccine.

The coverage for MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) vaccination of children aged 18–29 months during the first 18 months of their lives is only 62.7%.

According to MICS 2012 results, only 65.1% of children received the first dose against Hepatitis B by their first birthday. The coverage with subsequent HepB vaccinations declines to 26.1% for the third dose.

The coverage for Haemophilus influenza (Hib) during the first year of life is 74.9% for the first dose (at one month of age), and 60.7% – for the second dose (at 4 months of age).

Solid Fuel Use

Overall, only 5.1% of the household population in Ukraine uses solid fuels for cooking. The use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (2.4%), but substantially higher in rural areas, where 11.9% of the household population uses solid fuels for cooking. The largest proportion of the household population living in households using solid fuels for cooking (81.7%), cooks in a separate room used as a kitchen (91.8% in urban areas, and 76.3% in rural areas).

Water and Sanitation

Improved Use of Water Sources

Overall, 98.2% of the population in Ukraine use an improved source of drinking water. The source of drinking water for the population varies by the area type and by the household wealth. In urban settlements 78.8% of the population uses drinking water piped into dwelling, whereas in rural areas this type of water supply is only available to 25% of the population; at the same time, depending on the wealth index, this indicator ranges from 9.2% in the first quintile (the poorest) to 89.9% in the fourth and 88.6% in the fifth quintile (the richest), which can be explained by stronger disposition of rural population towards lower wealth levels.

Use of Improved Sanitation

Almost the entire population of Ukraine (97.7%) lives in households that have improved sanitation facilities. Use of improved sanitation is closely linked to households' wealth and living conditions; the rural population tends to use pit latrines with slab (almost 60%), while the most widespread sanitation facility in urban settlements is the toilet with flush to a piped sewer system or septic tank.

Reproductive Health

Fertility Rates

According to MICS 2012 data the total fertility rate (TFR) is 1.5 children per woman of reproductive age (1.9 in rural areas and 1.3 in urban areas).

Fertility rates of women belonging to neighbouring age groups of 20–24 and 25–29 years are the highest – about 92 live births per 1,000 women in the specified age groups. The proportion of women who never had children among respondents of the oldest age group (45–49 years) was at 6.7%. The proportion of young women with the experience of pregnancy among those who already turned 18 increases drastically – almost 11% as compared to 1.6% among those aged 17 years.

Abortion

In Ukraine, induced termination of pregnancy used to be one of the most widespread means of birth control. In the last years, the abortion and birth rates in health care facilities of Ukraine show positive dynamics with steady reduction of abortion rates per 1,000 fecund women (aged 15–49), and correlation between the number of abortions and live births.

According to the survey data, the majority of pregnancies within the three-year period preceding the survey (over 80%) ended in a live birth and 13.9% of pregnancies ended in abortion (5.3% – in miscarriages).

According to MICS 2012, the percentage of women with a lifetime experience of induced abortion is 23.1%. Among women who have ever had an abortion 58.2% had one induced abortion; a significant percentage of women (37.2%) reported having 2–3 abortions; and less than 5% of Ukrainian women artificially terminated their pregnancies four or more times.

Antenatal Care and Assistance at Delivery

According to MICS 2012, the coverage of women with antenatal care is very high: 98.6% of pregnant women were provided with antenatal care at least once by skilled personnel. Antenatal care in Ukraine is typically provided by doctors (in 97.4% of cases); in rare cases (1.2%) pregnant women are observed by nurses or midwives.

Virtually all births in Ukraine in the two years preceding MICS were delivered by a skilled health professional. Most of these deliveries (almost 92%) were attended by a doctor, with nurses/midwives attending only 7% of births, and in very rare cases (about 1%) – by another person. The majority of deliveries (98.9%) in Ukraine take place in health facilities. In Ukraine all women who gave birth in a health facility stay there for 12 or more hours following delivery.

Family Planning and Unmet Need

Information on fertility preferences is useful for understanding future fertility patterns, its characteristics and the demand for contraception. 15.2% of married women want to have a child/another child soon (within two years); 9.4% want a child/another child two or more years in the future; 15.6% of women are undecided as to when to have a child/another child; and 7.1% declared themselves to be infecund. 50.7% of all married women do not want a child/more children. The majority of women and men (among those who provided a numeric response) prefer an ideal family size of two children. Generally, women have good knowledge of contraceptive methods, both modern and traditional. The most widely-known modern methods of family planning among women are: male condoms (99.8%), contraceptive pills (98%), IUD (95.8%), and female sterilization (82.9%). Women are much less aware of such methods as injectables and implants, diaphragms and rings, foam/jelly, patch and emergency contraception.

53.6% of all women have ever used one or more contraception method and 52.1% of women are currently using a method of contraception. Unmet need for contraception in Ukraine constitutes 4.9%, including 3.1% of women with unmet need for spacing, and 1.8% with unmet need for limiting. The percentage of unmet need for contraception is 5.7% in rural areas and 3.7% in big cities.

Child Development

In Ukraine, 51.9% of children aged 36–59 months are attending organized early childhood education programmes. No gender differentials exist in the coverage of children with early childhood education programmes, but differentials by socio-economic status of households are evident. 65.1% and 68.4% of children living in households in the fourth and the richest wealth quintiles respectively attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 29.9% in poorest households.

Additionally, the Early Child Development Index in Ukraine is 89.0%. It should also be added that 98.1% of children aged 36–59 months are on track in terms of physical development.

Education

In Ukraine, up to 78.5% of children attending first grade of primary school had attended pre-school in the previous year. 99.8% of children aged 7–10 attended elementary school. The percentage of children aged 11–17 attending secondary school was somewhat lower – 93.1%.

Child Protection

Birth Registration

The births of 99.8% of children under 5 have been registered with civil authorities in Ukraine. There are no significant variations in birth registration across regions, areas of residence, types of household, sex, age, mother's education or wealth.

Child Labour

According to Ukraine MICS 2012, 3.4% of children aged 5–11 years, and 0.3% of children aged 12–14 years are involved in different forms of child labour. Overall, the percentage of children of 5–14 years of age involved in different forms of child labour in Ukraine is 2.4%. The biggest involvement of children in child labour activities was found in households in the poorest and second wealth quintiles.

Child discipline

In Ukraine, 61.2% of children aged 2–14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by an adult in the household during the past month preceding the survey. More importantly, 1.0% of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. 11.2% of respondents believed that children should be physically punished. In practice, however, as many as 29.9% of children aged 2 to 14 years were subjected to some kind of physical punishment, which indicates an obvious contrast between declared views and real actions of a share of parents and other members of households with children. Male children are more likely to be subjected to any physical discipline (36.5%) than female children (23.4%).

HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour

In Ukraine, knowledge of HIV/AIDS is almost universal, as 99.7% of women have heard of AIDS. 95.6% of women know that having only one faithful uninfected partner reduces their chance of contracting HIV, and 93.0% know that using a condom every time they have sex reduces their chance of contracting HIV. 90.8% of women are aware of these two key prevention methods.

Almost all men (99.5%) have heard of AIDS. 95.2% of men know that having only one faithful uninfected partner reduces their chances of contracting HIV, and 92.8% know that using a condom every time they have sex reduces their chances of contracting HIV. The percentage of men who know both of these two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is 90.4%.

In general, comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention remains fairly low. According to MICS 2012 results, 53.8% of women and 46.7% of men were found to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Awareness of mother-to-child transmission of HIV encourages women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant, in order to avoid transmitting the infection to their offspring. Overall, 90.5% of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child, but the percentage of women who have knowledge of all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is only 50.6%. Men are less aware of information regarding mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as only 73.5% of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. Another important indicator in terms of HIV awareness is the knowledge of a place for HIV testing and the use of such services. Although 90.6% of women know where to get tested for HIV, only 62.9% have actually done so. Despite the fact that 87.3% of men know where to get tested for HIV, only 52.2% of men have actually been tested.

Access to Mass Media

In Ukraine, 59.3% of women and 52.8% of men aged 15–49 read newspapers at least once a week; about 50% of both men and women of this age listen to the radio, and almost all men and women (over 95%) watch television at least once a week. 35.8% of women and 34.6% of men are exposed to all three types of media at least on a weekly basis, while 1.8% of women and 2.9% of men do not have regular exposure to any of the three media.

Main sources of information on health-related issues for both women (87.1%) and men (77.2%) aged 15–49 years are health workers. 44.3% of women and 43.4% of men mentioned friends and relatives as sources of such information; 42.7% of women and 30.4% of men receive health-related information from television.

Over one-third of women (34.7%) and slightly fewer men (29.5%) aged 15–49 years search for information on health-related issues on the Internet, which is a particularly popular source of information on issues related to health among youth and among urban residents in general.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tobacco Use

Overall, 16.2% of women aged 15–49 are current cigarette smokers. Smoking is most common among women living in big cities, where almost each fourth woman (22.4%) of childbearing age is a smoker. Smoking is significantly less prevalent among rural women, however, where the percentage of female smokers of the same age is only 8.1%. In Ukraine, smoking mainly starts during adolescence, and the percentage of those who smoked their first cigarette before the age of 15 does not differ significantly between urban and rural residents (3.0–2.4%).

Alcohol Use

According to MICS 2012, only 9.3% of women reported that they had never had an alcoholic drink. This indicator differs significantly by type of settlement: 13.7% in rural areas compared to 7.8% in urban areas. 5.2% of women had their first drink of alcohol before the age of 15.

Subjective Well-being

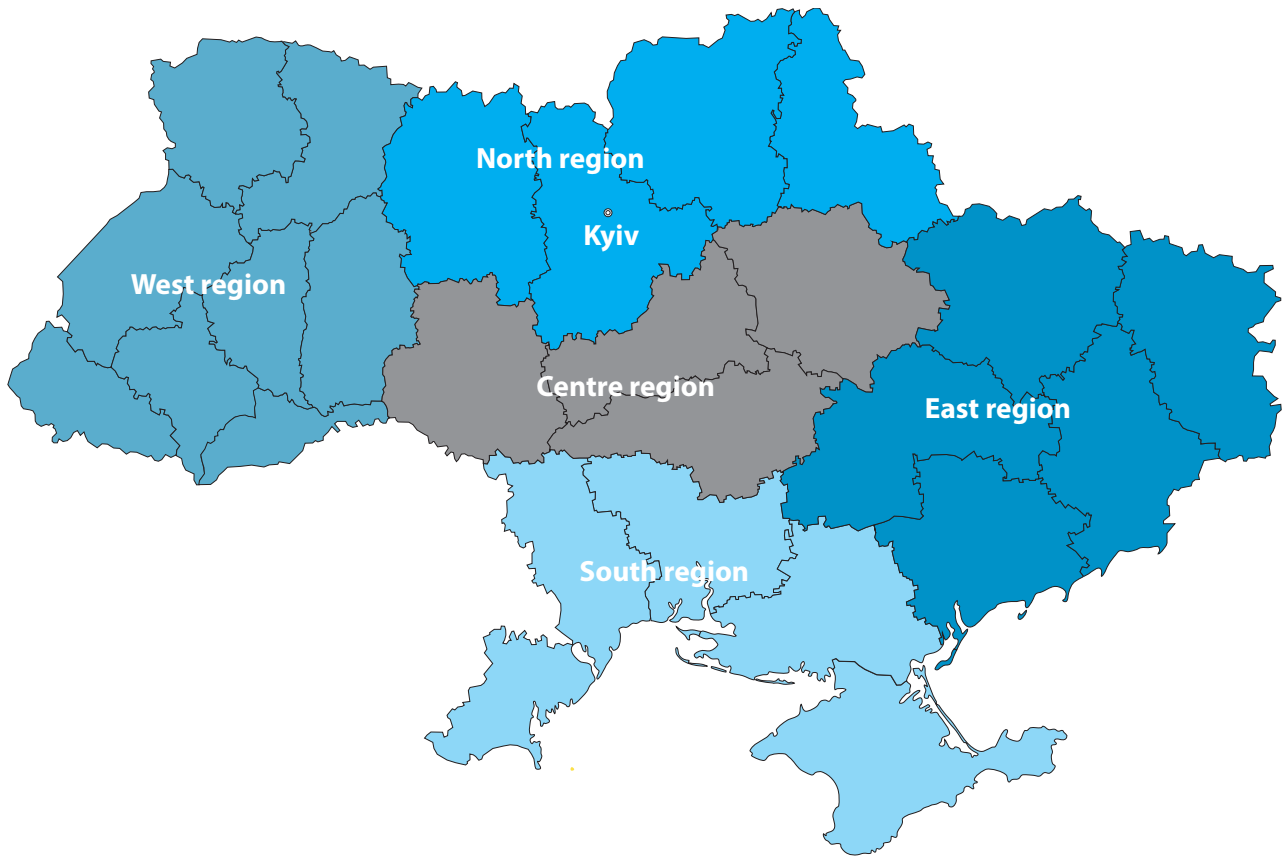
MICS 2012 results revealed that, in Ukraine, the majority of youth (both women and men aged 15–24) are satisfied with their lives with regards to health, friendship, looks and appearance, and treatment by others. More specifically, the proportion of women who are generally satisfied with their family life and current job is somewhat higher than that among men, while young men hold the slight edge over women in other domains with the exception of income, where the satisfaction level is even between men and women.

It is noteworthy that young women aged 15–24 are the least satisfied with their current jobs (69.4% of respondents who have a job), and their current incomes (44.4% of those who have income), which is almost the same for men: 68.2% and 44.4% respectively.

In addition to life satisfaction questions, Ukraine MICS 2012 also asked questions regarding the sense of happiness and the perception of a better life. The survey reveals certain differences in the respondents' subjective perceptions of life satisfaction and happiness. The majority of young people aged 15–24 years in Ukraine are very or somewhat happy, particularly 90.2% of female, and 88.1% of male respondents.

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 in one year, is 22.6% in Ukraine. The corresponding indicator for men is 17.1%.

Map of Ukraine MICS 2012 Regions





UNICEF/UKRAINE/2005/G. Pirozzi

Chapter I Introduction



1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Survey Objectives

This report is based on the Ukraine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2012), conducted in 2012 by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Country Office in Ukraine, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Education and Science, with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Swiss Cooperation Office (SDC). The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in Ukraine including the data required to meet the needs to monitor Ukraine's progress towards goals and targets emanating from international commitments under the Millennium Declaration adopted by all the United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit for Children, adopted by 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.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

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 (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.»

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

The Ukraine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Ukraine;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards goals established in the World Fit for Children Plan of Action, Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the improvement of data collection and monitoring systems in Ukraine, and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation and analysis of such systems;
- To generate data on the situation of children and women, including the identification of vulnerable groups and disparities, to inform policies and interventions.

1.2. Demographic Features of Ukraine

Ukraine is located in Eastern Europe and occupies the territory of 603.5 thousand square kilometres. Ukraine borders on the Russian Federation in the east and northeast; Belarus in the north; Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania in the west, and Moldova in the southwest.

Administratively Ukraine is divided into 24 oblasts, 2 cities with special status (Kyiv and Sevastopol), and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Kyiv is the capital of Ukraine.

As of 1 January 2013, the population of Ukraine was 45.6 million³. Ukraine's population currently ranks among the ten biggest in Europe. The population of Ukraine reached its peak in 1993 (52.2 million); since then it has been decreasing steadily, with a decline by almost 6.7 million in the last 20 years.

68.9% of Ukraine's population live in urban areas, and close to 60% of urban residents populate country's 45 big cities (cities with a population of 100,000 and more). The average population density is over 75 people per square kilometre. The population density depends on the level of urbanization, concentration of big cities, and density of rural population. Therefore the population density in Ukraine is heterogeneous: it is the highest in the East (especially in Donetsk oblast – 166 persons per sq. km) and in the West (in Lviv oblast – over 116 persons per sq. km) and lowest in the North and in the South (the lowest population density is in Chernihiv oblast – 34 persons per sq. km).⁴

As many other European countries, Ukraine faces depopulation. But unlike other countries of the continent, Ukraine's population decline is notable for its scale and rapid pace. At the beginning of 2000's the country was losing an average of 350,000 persons annually. During the last three years the population decline has somewhat slowed down to 180–80 thousand annually.⁵

The gender and age composition of Ukraine's population was significantly affected by important historic events of the 20th century. Ukraine is one of the «oldest» countries of Europe as the percentage of people over 60 years in recent decades has been growing steadily in both urban and rural populations.⁶ Overall, this cohort exceeds 21% of the total population of Ukraine. Younger population groups prevail in the West, while the proportion of older generations is generally higher in the North (especially in Chernihiv and Sumy oblasts), in the East and the Centre of Ukraine.

Population decline and ageing are closely associated with falling birth rates and resulting reduction of share of child population under 18 and under 5 in the overall structure of the country's population. In absolute numbers the age group of 0–17 years has decreased from 13.3 million in 1990 to 8 million in 2012.⁷ The increase in birth rates since 2007 did not have any impact on the reduction of population under 18 due to sharp decline of fertility rates in the period prior to 2007 and persons born before 1990 leaving this age group. The under-five population has also declined between 1990 and 2012 from 3.7 million to 2.5 million, but it has been growing steadily in recent years, having already reached the rates of the end of 1990's. Government's demographic policy aims at increasing birth and fertility rates among women. The share of population of reproductive age (15–49 years) – both male and female – virtually did not change in the overall structure of Ukrainian population in recent decades remaining at approximately 25 per cent.

At the same time, deteriorating health conditions, low life expectancy, and high rates of mortality, especially among able-bodied men are seen as factors contributing to negative demographic trends in Ukraine. Average life expectancy in 2011 was 76 years for women and 66 years for men.

The health status of the population is an integral indicator of country's demographic and social wellbeing. Ukraine's social transformation processes in 1990's were accompanied by acute social and economic crisis that negatively affected the health status of the population. Adverse effect of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, as well as pollution from other man-made sources may have consequences on the health of the population.

1.3. Healthcare in Ukraine

The Constitution guarantees the right to health to every citizen of Ukraine. Almost 11 000 hospitals, 224 000 medical doctors of all profiles (49.3 doctors per 10,000 population), and 460 000 nursing staff (101 nursing staff per 10,000 population) provide this right.

³ State Statistics Service of Ukraine. 2013 Yearbook 'The Number of the Population in Ukraine as of 1 January 2013'. Kyiv, 2013.- http://ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2013/sb/06_13/sb_nnas_2012.zip.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Population of Ukraine.2011 Yearbook. Kyiv, 2012.- http://ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2012/12_2012/zb_nasel_2011.zip.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

20% of the state budget of Ukraine is allocated annually to the health care, which constitutes approximately 5% of GDP. Health care facilities are primarily state financed, with the exception of private and specific targeted institutions. Due to the lack of financial support of the sector in recent years, the introduction of compulsory state health insurance is currently debated.

All hospitals of the country are divided into three levels of state, municipal and private medical care provision. The hierarchy of these components of the system is based on political and administrative levels: the district, the regional, and the national levels. The state fully controls the health care system. The management and coordination of the system is provided by the Ministry of Health through Departments of Health within regional state administrations, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations and through the Ministry of Health of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Polyclinics, dispensaries, rural medical points, and antenatal clinics provide the first level of care (non-specialized medical care).

There is no clear division between services of primary and secondary (specialized) care in Ukraine. Patients can refer to a medical facility either with or without a referral.

Specialized medical care is important in the health care provision system of Ukraine. It is divided into the second and the third levels of medical care.

Specialized units in polyclinics and inpatient hospitals as well as dispensaries represent the second level.

Highly specialized hospitals, research institutes under the Ministry of Health and under the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine represent the third level. These medical facilities are equipped with expensive modern equipment. They apply the most advanced medical technology and elaborate new treatment methods for patients.

The Ministry of Health, the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine jointly develop and implement reforms and selected health care programs.

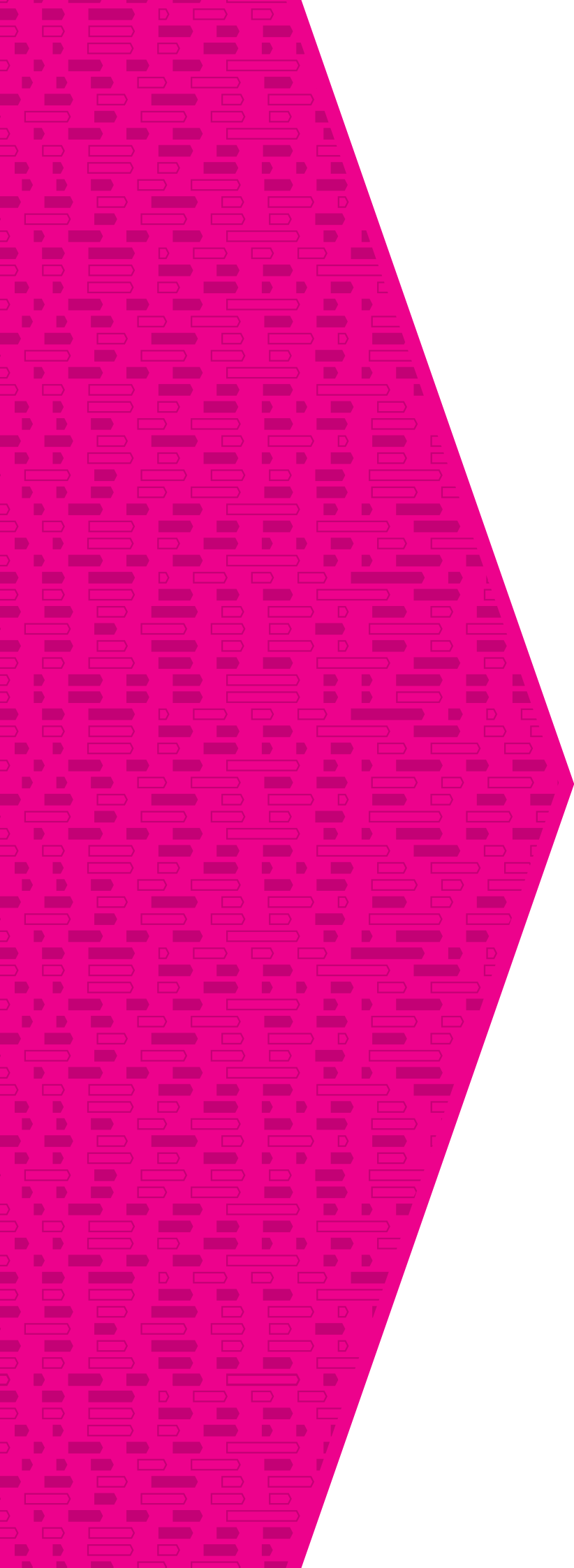
A number of government programs are under implementation in the health sector, with the most important being the State Program «Reproductive Health of the Nation» until 2015, the National Programme for Immunization and Protection against Infectious Diseases for 2009–2015, the National Program for HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support for HIV and AIDS for 2009–2013, the State Social Program to Reduce the Impact of Tobacco on Public Health until 2012.

As a prerequisite for improving public health in Ukraine, the country is facing the task of reforming the health care system. In addition to improving the quality and the accessibility of basic health care, reform must change the budget healthcare system to gradually transfer Ukraine's health system to the social health insurance model. Priorities for health care reform include: reform of health care financing, review of the structure of health services towards a model based on primary health care, as well as improvement of emergency medical services.



UNICEF/UKRAINE/2012/D. Xanthopoulos

Chapter II Sample and Survey Methodology



2. Sample and Survey Methodology

2.1. Sample Design

The sample for the Ukraine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012 was designed to provide reliable estimates for core survey indicators at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for five geographical regions: North (the city of Kyiv, Kyiv oblast, Zhytomyr oblast, Sumy oblast, Chernihiv oblast); Centre (Cherkasy oblast, Poltava oblast, Kirovohrad oblast, Vinnytsia oblast); East (Dnipropetrovsk oblast, Donetsk oblast, Zaporizhia oblast, Luhansk oblast, Kharkiv oblast); South (Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol, Odesa oblast, Mykolayiv oblast, Kherson oblast); and West (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, Khmelnytsky oblast, Chernivtsi oblast, Lviv oblast, Rivne oblast, Ternopil oblast, Volyn oblast, Zakarpattia oblast).

The base population of MICS 2012 included all non-institutional households in Ukraine and their inhabitants excluding the households and persons residing in the first and second zone of radioactive contamination caused by the Chernobyl accident.

The survey was based on probability stratified two-stage sample design. The primary stratification was based on geographical regions, and within regional domains – on three types of settlements: cities (with a population of 100,000 and more), towns (with a population of less than 100,000) and rural areas. This has led to the formation of 15 strata. The sample PSUs (primary sampling units) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS) within each stratum at the first sampling stage – 480 sample PSUs overall.

The database of election units for the presidential election 2010 served as the sampling frame for the urban areas. Therefore PSUs were arranged by the ordinal numbers of election units within larger election districts. The PSU size was determined by the number of voters in the election unit. The most recent (January 01, 2012) village council registration of households served as the sampling frame for the rural areas. A geographic serpentine ordering of rural rayons and PSUs within their limits (village councils) was applied to ensure better geographic coverage of the sample. The PSU size in rural areas was based on the number of households in village councils.

Full listing of households was conducted in all selected PSUs (household sampling frame); the households were stratified by those with children under 5 years, and those without children as of October 1, 2012. 27 enumerators were involved in household listing process (August 1–3, 2012).

A systematic random sampling was applied in each secondary stratum within PSU leading to the selection of 16 households without children under 5 and 10 households with children of this age. To improve the reliability of estimates for indicators of children under 5, the latter were oversampled.

During the fieldwork, men aged 15–49 in every second sample household were selected for completion of the men's questionnaires.

Therefore the planned sample size of the MICS 2012 was 12,480 households; the actual sample size was 12,459 households (the difference results from the fact that in 8 out of the 480 sample PSUs fewer than 10 households with children under 5 were listed due to the smaller number of households with children under 5 in these rural PSUs).

The sample design results in different probabilities of selection for the two types of households by PSU. Therefore the estimation of survey indicators required the application of weighting procedures. A detailed description of the sample design and weighting procedures is provided in Appendix A.

2.2. Questionnaires

The survey used four questionnaires and the form for vaccinations at health facility: 1) household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15–49 years; 3) men's questionnaire, administered in every second household in the cluster to men aged 15–49 years;⁸ and 4) under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or primary caretakers of all children under 5 living in the household.

⁸ The men's questionnaire was introduced in MICS in Ukraine for the first time.

Questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire:

- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Salt Iodization

Questionnaire for Individual Women

- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality⁹
- Pregnancy History¹⁰
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Post-Natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception¹¹
- Marriage / Union
- Unmet Need for Contraception¹²
- Attitudes toward Domestic Violence
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

Questionnaire for Individual Men

- Man's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality
- Contraception¹³
- Attitudes toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage / Union
- Fertility Preferences¹⁴
- Sexual Behaviour¹⁵
- HIV/AIDS
- Life Satisfaction

Questionnaire for Children Under Five

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization

⁹ With additional questions adapted from the DHS.

¹⁰ Module adapted from the DHS.

¹¹ With additional questions adapted from the DHS.

¹² With additional questions adapted from the DHS.

¹³ Module adapted from the DHS.

¹⁴ Module adapted from the DHS.

¹⁵ With additional questions adapted from the DHS.

These questionnaires are based on the MICS4 model questionnaire. From the MICS4 model English version, the questionnaires were translated into Ukrainian and Russian languages. Similarly, instructions for interviewers and guidelines for completing and editing questionnaires were translated into Ukrainian.

Upon recommendations of the United States Agency for International Development and taking into account the need to collect additional information on household living conditions and on the situation of children, women and men in Ukraine, standard questionnaires were supplemented with modules and individual questions from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) mostly related to reproductive health and sexual behaviour. A 13-day pre-test training for supervisors on August 1–13, 2012 was combined with the pre-test exercise. The questionnaires were pre-tested in August 2012 in the city of Kyiv and in several rural communities of Kyiv oblast. Based on the results of pre-test, modifications were made to the wording of some questions, and to questionnaire format.

In addition to administration of questionnaires, field teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content; and visited child health facilities to obtain information about immunization of children under five, if the immunization card was not available in the household.

2.3. Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted throughout September 10–21, 2012.

Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of questionnaires, as well as mock interviews among trainees to gain practice in interviewing. Towards the end of the training, trainees spent 2 days practicing interviewing in the city of Kyiv, in the town of Bucha, and in Kyiv-Sviatoshyn rayon of Kyiv oblast.

The data was collected by 26 teams; each team comprised of 2 to 4 interviewers (depending on the number of clusters in the oblast), one supervisor, one editor, and one driver. Overall, 26 supervisors, 26 editors, 78 interviewers and 25 drivers were involved in the fieldwork. The fieldwork began on September 28, 2012, and concluded on December 31, 2012. The duration of the survey in the regions with 9 to 15 clusters was 2 months; with 16–25 clusters – 2.5 months; and with 26–32 clusters – 3 months.

2.4. Data Processing

The data was entered using CSPro software. The data was entered on 14 computers by 24 data entry operators and 3 supervisors working in two shifts. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double-entered, and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS4 programme adapted to the Ukraine questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began almost simultaneously with data collection at the beginning of October 2012. Data entry was completed on January 14, 2013, while editing of the primary database was completed in February 2013. In parallel with the data entry process, MICS team proceeded with adaptation and finalisation of MICS syntax for DHS modules, included in survey questionnaires. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, and the model syntax and tabulation plans, adapted to Ukraine questionnaires were used for this purpose.

MICS tabulations were finalised in March 2013. In April 2013, preliminary findings of the survey analysis were submitted to the experts of academic, non-governmental and international organisations for their critical review.

Chapter III Sample Coverage



3. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

3.1. Sample Coverage

Results of household, women's, men's and children under-five's interviews by area¹⁶ and regions are provided in Table HH.1.

Of the 12,459 sampled households, 11,871 households were occupied. Of these, 11,321 were successfully interviewed yielding a household response rate of 95.4 per cent.

In the interviewed households, 8,239 women (aged 15–49 years) were identified as eligible. Of these, 8,006 were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 97.2% within interviewed households.

3,829 men (aged 15–49 years) were identified in the households selected for the men's questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 3,620 of eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 94.5% within interviewed households.

There were 4,402 children under the age of 5 identified in the interviewed households. Questionnaires were completed for 4,379 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.5% within interviewed households.

Overall response rates¹⁷ of 92.7% and 90.2% are calculated for the interviews of women and men aged 15–49, respectively. The overall response rate calculated for children under the age of 5 is slightly higher than women's and men's overall response rates, reaching 94.9%.

One should note the differentials in household response rates by the area. The response rate in rural areas is 98.6%, which is slightly higher than that in urban settlements (95.4% in towns and 92.6% – in cities). Household response rates are comparatively high in the West, the Centre and the East regions, ranging from 96.4% to 97.7%. At the same time, the response rates in the North and in the South are slightly lower – 93.2% and 91.7%, respectively.

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 results of the household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Ukraine, 2012

Households	Area				Region					Total
	Urban	including		Rural	North	West	Center	East	South	
		Big city	Small town							
Sampled	8232	5010	3222	4227	2488	2497	2495	2487	2492	12459
Occupied	7837	4767	3070	4034	2355	2392	2342	2420	2362	11871
Interviewed	7344	4415	2929	3977	2195	2338	2257	2366	2165	11321
Household response rate	93.7	92.6	95.4	98.6	93.2	97.7	96.4	97.8	91.7	95.4
Women										
Eligible	5362	3250	2112	2877	1541	1953	1578	1724	1443	8239
Interviewed	5199	3140	2059	2807	1453	1915	1539	1705	1394	8006
Women's response rate	97.0	96.6	97.5	97.6	94.3	98.1	97.5	98.9	96.6	97.2
Women's overall response rate	90.9	89.5	93.0	96.2	87.9	95.8	94.0	96.7	88.5	92.7
Men										
Eligible	2518	1552	966	1311	692	884	716	840	697	3829
Interviewed	2378	1446	932	1242	609	854	680	820	657	3620
Men's response rate	94.4	93.2	96.5	94.7	88.0	96.6	95.0	97.6	94.3	94.5
Men's overall response rate	88.5	86.3	92.0	93.4	82.0	94.4	91.5	95.4	86.4	90.2
Children under 5										
Eligible	2788	1618	1170	1614	761	996	868	909	868	4402
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	2769	1605	1164	1610	749	991	866	906	867	4379
Under-5's response rate	99.3	99.2	99.5	99.8	98.4	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.5
Under-5's overall response rate	93.1	91.9	94.9	98.3	91.7	97.3	96.1	97.4	91.6	94.9

¹⁶ Ukraine MICS4 provides estimates for urban and rural areas, with urban areas further subdivided into big cities (with a population of 100,000 and more) and small towns (with a population less than 100,000).

¹⁷ Overall response rates are calculated for women, men and under-5's by multiplying the household response rate with the women's, men's and under-5's response rates, respectively.

3.2. Characteristics of Households

The weighted 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.1.

When estimating indicators a system of statistical weights was used to take into account the probabilities of selecting households and their members as well as their response rates. Final statistical weights were normalised to equal the total number of households and their members with the unweighted data. Detailed information on the weighting procedures is provided in Annex A.

28,658 people were listed in 11,321 households that were successfully interviewed. The mean household size is 2.53 members, which is almost identical to the national household living conditions survey (HLCS), which shows 2.58 members¹⁸.

Table HH.2. Household age distribution by sex

Per cent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (aged 0–17) and adult populations (aged 18 and more), by sex, Ukraine, 2012

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0–4	782	5.9	767	5.0	1549	5.4
5–9	695	5.3	632	4.1	1327	4.6
10–14	636	4.8	648	4.2	1283	4.5
15–19	710	5.4	619	4.0	1330	4.6
20–24	827	6.3	886	5.7	1713	6.0
25–29	1114	8.5	1155	7.5	2270	7.9
30–34	1126	8.5	990	6.4	2116	7.4
35–39	924	7.0	986	6.4	1911	6.7
40–44	917	7.0	988	6.4	1905	6.6
45–49	953	7.2	982	6.3	1934	6.8
50–54	937	7.1	1223	7.9	2160	7.5
55–59	1074	8.2	1525	9.9	2599	9.1
60–64	872	6.6	1142	7.4	2014	7.0
65–69	495	3.8	758	4.9	1253	4.4
70–74	578	4.4	934	6.0	1512	5.3
75–79	297	2.3	562	3.6	858	3.0
80–84	180	1.4	452	2.9	632	2.2
85+	58	0.4	227	1.5	285	1.0
Missing/DK	4	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0–14	2112	16.0	2046	13.2	4159	14.5
15–64	9455	71.7	10497	67.8	19952	69.6
65+	1607	12.2	2932	18.9	4540	15.8
Missing/DK	4	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0
Children and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	2553	19.4	2449	15.8	5002	17.5
Adults age 18+ years	10622	80.6	13026	84.2	23648	82.5
Missing/DK	4	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0
Total	13179	100.0	15479	100.0	28658	100.0

Table HH.2 shows that the population group aged 0–14 constitutes 14.5%, boys aged 0–14 years constitute 16.0% of the total male population, and the girls of this age group constitutes 13.2% of the total female population. The age group of 15 to 64 years that defines economically active population is 69.9% of the population. This age group

¹⁸ «The Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Households in Ukraine in 2012»: statistical publication, I. Osyrov; the State Statistics Service of Ukraine – Kyiv, state enterprise «Information-Analytical Agency», 2012–80p. This multipurpose sample survey of household living conditions has been carried out by the State Statistics Committee since 1999. Close to 10.5 thousand non-institutional households are surveyed quarterly on condition of full annual sample rotation. HLCS is based on internationally accepted standards.

comprises 71.7% of the total male population, and 67.8% of the total female population. The share of elderly people above 65 years is 15.8%, including 12.2% of the total male population and 18.9% of the total female population. Finally, 17.5% of all household members are children age 0–17 years (boys form 19.4% of the total male population and girls form 15.8% of the total female population).

According to estimates of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine as of January 1, 2012,¹⁹ the proportion of those aged 0–14 years made up 14.4% of the country’s population; of persons aged 15–64 years – 70.4%; and of persons aged 65 years and older – 15.2%.

Figure HH.1. Age and sex distribution of household population, Ukraine, 2012

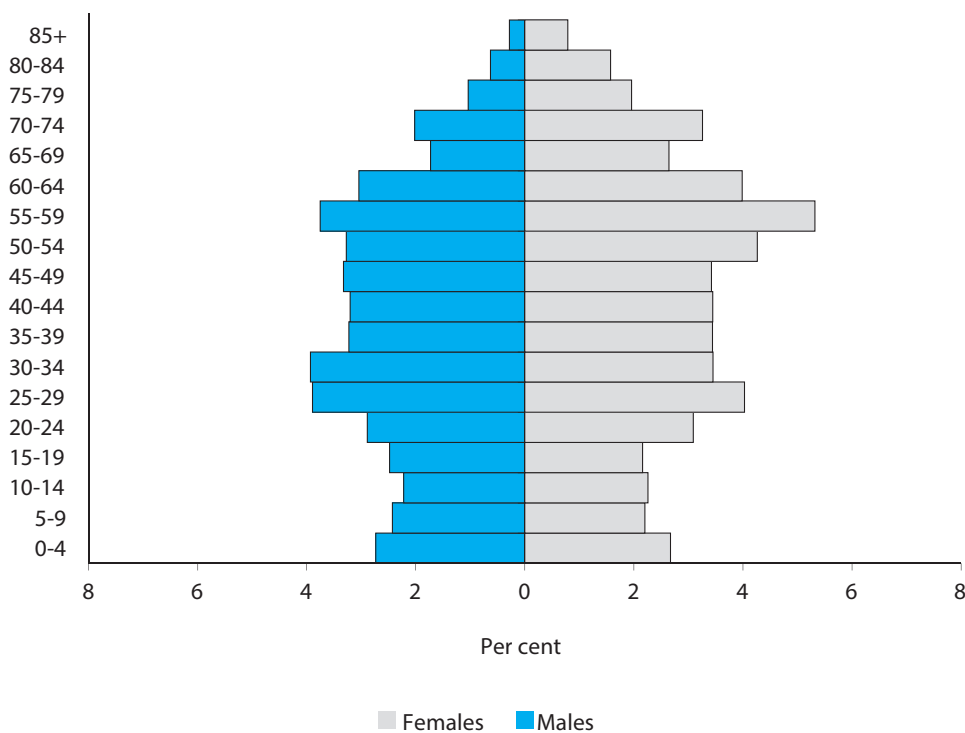


Figure HH.1 provides the per cent distribution of survey population by age and sex within five-year age groups. Women and Men represent 54.0% and 46.0% of household residents correspondingly. It should be noted that gender disparity is mostly concentrated among the population aged 50 and older, which can be explained by differences in life expectancies of men and women in Ukraine. According to the State Statistics Service data, the proportion of male and female population in Ukraine as of January 1, 2012²⁰ was 46.2% and 53.8% respectively. Therefore, there are no significant variations between the MICS 2012 data and official demographic statistics, while distributions of the population by age and sex are very similar.

Tables HH.3-HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15–49, male respondents age 15–49, and children under-5 by presenting the unweighted, as well as the weighted numbers. Information on the basic characteristics of 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.

¹⁹ Hereinafter all the references for the national statistical data stand for the official website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine – www.ukrstat.gov.ua.
²⁰ Distribution of Permanent Population of Ukraine by Gender and Age as of January 01, 2012: Statistical Publication, H. Tymoshenko; the State Statistics Service of Ukraine – Kyiv, state enterprise «Information-Analytical Agency», 2012–413p.

Table HH.3. Household composition

Per cent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	52.1	5895	6087
Female	47.9	5426	5234
Region			
North	18.1	2045	2195
West	20.7	2346	2338
Center	12.2	1380	2257
East	33.0	3731	2366
South	16.1	1819	2165
Area			
Urban	73.5	8323	7344
Big city	44.2	5000	4415
Small town	29.4	3323	2929
Rural	26.5	2998	3977
Number of household members			
1	25.0	2825	2100
2	31.8	3597	2759
3	21.4	2418	2625
4	13.7	1550	2097
5	5.3	602	1035
6	1.9	213	441
7	0.6	67	156
8	0.2	28	56
9	0.1	11	24
10+	0.1	10	28
Education of household head			
None	0.3	32	44
Primary	3.7	416	366
Secondary	46.5	5259	5331
Higher	49.6	5611	5575
Missing/DK	0.0	3	5
Total	100.0	11321	11321
Households with at least:			
one child age 0–4 years	12.3	11321	11321
one child age 0–17 years	31.3	11321	11321
one woman age 15–49 years	48.8	11321	11321
one man age 15–49 years	52.6	5603	5632
Mean household size	2.5	11321	11321

Table HH.3 provides basic information on households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, education of household head²¹ are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables of the present report. The figures in the table show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis. Furthermore, the table shows proportions of households with at least

²¹ To determine respondents' education, the MICS questionnaires used the following levels (number of study years provided in brackets): none, primary (1–4), secondary (5–12), PTU (1–3), technical / vocational school (1–4), higher education (1+). At the stage of data analysis all information concerning educational levels of respondents was grouped into the following categories: none; primary; secondary (includes secondary schools and PTU, that is, secondary and secondary special education); and higher (includes higher education facilities and technicians of levels 1–4). Therefore, two basic educational levels were established for adult respondents – secondary and higher. This made it possible to determine key differentials for the majority of indicators more effectively. The levels of education used for data disaggregation in the present report indicate the highest level which the person attended or is attending.

one child under 5, at least one child under 18, at least one eligible woman aged 15–49 years, and at least one eligible man in the same age group. Therefore, the proportion of households with at least one child under five is 12.3%. 31.3% of households have at least one child under 18 years of age.

Of all surveyed households, there are 48.8% and 52.6% of them house at least one woman aged 15–49, and at least one man aged 15–49, respectively.

The majority of households (73.5%) are located in urban areas (44.2% in cities and 29.4% in towns); the remaining 26.5% are rural households.

Distribution of households by the sex of household head shows that representation of men and women in this role is fairly even (52.1% and 47.9% respectively). The heads of about half of all households have higher education, and persons with secondary education head 46.5% of households. Heads of the remaining households mainly have primary education.

25.0% of households consist of one member (according to the HLCS 2012 data, the proportion of single-member households is 23.4%); 31.8% of households have two members (HLCS – 29.0%); 21.4% of households consist of three persons (HLCS – 24.8%); 13.7% of households have four members (HLCS – 14.4%); and 8.2% of households include five and more members (HLCS – 8.4%).

3.3. Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents of 15–49 years of age and of children under age 5. Since sample weights have been normalised, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal in all three tables. In addition to providing information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of the report.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents of 15–49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to the region and the area of residence, age, marital status, motherhood status, birth in last two years, education and wealth index quintiles.²²

Three quarters of women aged 15–49 years live in urban areas (45.7% – in big cities, and 29.1% – in small towns); the remaining women aged 15–49 (25.2%) live in rural communities. 32.4% of women aged 15–49 live in the East; 25.3% – in the West; 17.4% – in the North; 13.9% – in the South, and 11.0% – in the Centre of the country.

In MICS 2012, female population aged 15–49 is almost evenly distributed according to age. Even though the proportion of women aged 25–29 is somewhat higher than that of other age groups (which can be explained by the fact that women in this group were born in 1980's when there was a peak in birth rate), this distribution is very similar to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine data as of January 1, 2012.²³

When MICS 2012 was conducted, the majority of women aged 15–49 years (63.1%) were married or in union; 13.6% of women were divorced or separated; 2.5% of surveyed women were widows, 20.8% of female respondents had never been married / in union.

²² Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods and dwelling and water and sanitation facilities characteristics (use of improved water sources, improved sanitation, number of rooms used in household for sleeping, material of the floor, material of the roof, material of the walls, type of fuel used for cooking, availability of electricity, radio tuner, CRT TV, flat screen TV, fixed-line telephone, refrigerator, DVD player, air conditioner, satellite dish, desktop computer, laptop, tablet computer, washing machine, microwave oven; watch, cell phone, car/truck, motorboat owned by one of household members; bank account), as well as other dwelling and other characteristics (the number of rooms used for sleeping, sources of energy to cook meals) that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and was finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from the lowest to highest: 1) the lowest group (poorest); 2) below average (second); 3) average (middle); 4) above average (fourth); and 5) the highest (richest). The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. This approach to calculating wealth index is widely used in international household survey programmes. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in *Gwatkin, D.R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K., Pande, R. And Wagstaff, A., 2000. Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition, and Population. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank. Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.*

²³ Distribution of Permanent Population of Ukraine by Gender and Age as of January 01, 2012: Statistical Publication, H. Tymoshenko; the State Statistics Service of Ukraine – Kyiv, state enterprise «Information-Analytical Agency», 2012–413p.

Table HH.4. Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women aged 15–49 years by selected background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
North	17.4	1396	1453
West	25.3	2022	1915
Centre	11.0	883	1539
East	32.4	2594	1705
South	13.9	1112	1394
Area			
Urban	74.8	5988	5199
Big city	45.7	3660	3140
Small town	29.1	2329	2059
Rural	25.2	2018	2807
Age			
15–19	9.2	733	593
20–24	13.4	1075	1203
25–29	17.5	1402	1942
30–34	15.0	1200	1421
35–39	15.0	1200	1086
40–44	15.0	1204	888
45–49	14.9	1191	873
Marital / Union status			
Currently married / in union	63.1	5051	5547
Widowed	2.5	204	176
Divorced	10.4	830	738
Separated	3.2	253	274
Never married / in union	20.8	1668	1271
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	70.7	5662	6478
Never gave birth	29.3	2344	1528
Births in the last two years			
Had a birth in the last two years	8.8	707	1564
Had no birth in the last two years	91.2	7299	6442
Education			
Secondary	32.0	2559	2811
Higher	68.0	5441	5187
Wealth Index quintiles			
Poorest	14.5	1157	1566
Second	19.1	1527	1780
Middle	19.1	1532	1424
Fourth	21.8	1744	1547
Richest	25.6	2046	1689
Total	100.0	8006	8006

8 unweighted cases of women with no education not shown

According to their motherhood status, 70.7% of women aged 15–49 years had given birth before, but only 8.8% of all women of this age category had a birth in the last two years.

As a rule, women aged 15–49 years have high levels of education, with 68% of them having attended higher education, and 32% – secondary education.²⁴

In terms of household wealth index, about one-third of all women aged 15–49 years live in households in two lowest quintiles – the poorest and the second (14.5% and 19.1% respectively). 19.1% of women represent households in the

²⁴ See footnote further.

middle wealth quintile, and 21.8% – in the fourth wealth quintile. At the same time, slightly more than one quarter of women aged 15–49 years (25.6%) live in prosperous households that belong to the highest (richest) wealth quintile.

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15–49 years of age. The table provides information on the distribution of men according to the region, the area, age, marital status, education, and wealth index quintiles.

Table HH.4M. Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men aged 15–49 years by selected background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
North	16.6	600	609
West	23.8	863	854
Centre	10.5	381	680
East	34.3	1243	820
South	14.8	534	657
Area			
Urban	74.8	2709	2378
Big city	45.9	1662	1446
Small town	28.9	1047	932
Rural	25.2	911	1242
Age			
15–19	9.9	357	302
20–24	12.4	448	422
25–29	17.3	626	725
30–34	17.5	635	763
35–39	13.6	491	561
40–44	13.3	481	409
45–49	16.1	582	438
Marital / Union status			
Currently married / in union	56.5	2045	2448
Widowed	0.8	28	23
Divorced	7.8	283	198
Separated	3.9	141	91
Never married / in union	31.0	1123	860
Education			
Secondary	42.2	1526	1603
Higher	57.8	2093	2014
Wealth Index quintiles			
Poorest	15.3	555	719
Second	18.3	664	750
Middle	20.2	730	671
Fourth	20.8	754	704
Richest	25.3	917	776
Total	100.0	3620	3620

3 unweighted cases of men with no education not shown

Table HH.4M shows that the majority of male respondents aged 15–49 live in urban areas (45.9% – in big cities, and 28.9% – in small towns); 25.2% of men live in rural areas. 34.3% of surveyed men live in the East; 23.8% – in the West; 16.6% – in the North; 14.8% – in the South; and 10.5% – in the Centre of Ukraine.

Age distribution of male population of 15–49 years of age is as follows: 9.9% in the group of 15–19 years; 12.4% – 20–24 years; 17.3% – 25–29 years; 17.5% – 30–34 years; 13.6% – 35–39 years; 13.5% – 40–44 years; and 16.1% – in the group of 45–49 years.

Slightly more than half of men aged 15–49 (56.5%) are either married or live in union; 11.7% of men are divorced or separated; 0.8% are widowers; and 31.0% of men have never been married or in union.

Similar to women, Ukrainian men aged 15–49 have high level of education, including 57.8% – with higher education, and 42.2% – with secondary education.

15.3% and 18.3% of men aged 15–49 can be found in two lowest wealth index quintiles – in the poorest and in the second respectively. 20.2% of men live in households in the middle wealth index quintile, and 20.8% – in the fourth wealth quintile. 25.3% of men aged 15–49 years belong to the highest (richest) wealth index quintile.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by sex, region, area, age, mother’s (caretaker’s) education, and household’s wealth.

According to MICS 2012, 50.2% of children under 5 are boys, and 49.8% are girls. Almost 70% of under-5s live in urban settlements (38.5% – in cities, and 31.2% – in towns); the remaining children live in rural areas.

The age distribution of surveyed children is as follows: under 6 months – 8.2%; 6–11 months – 9.7%; 12–23 months – 19.0%; 24–35 months – 19.0%; 36–47 months – 21.7%, and 48–59 months – 22.3%.

66.7% of mothers with children under five have higher education; the remaining 33.2% of mothers have secondary education.

Special attention should be given to the prosperity level of households with children under 5, as it is somewhat different from the general wealth indexes of surveyed households. 40.3% of households with children under five belong to two lowest wealth quintiles, including 17.7% of such households in the poorest quintile. 18.1% of households with children under 5 belong to the middle wealth quintile, and 19.6% – to the fourth wealth quintile. The remaining 22.0% of children under 5 live in households in the highest (richest) wealth quintile.

Table HH.5. Under-5’s background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

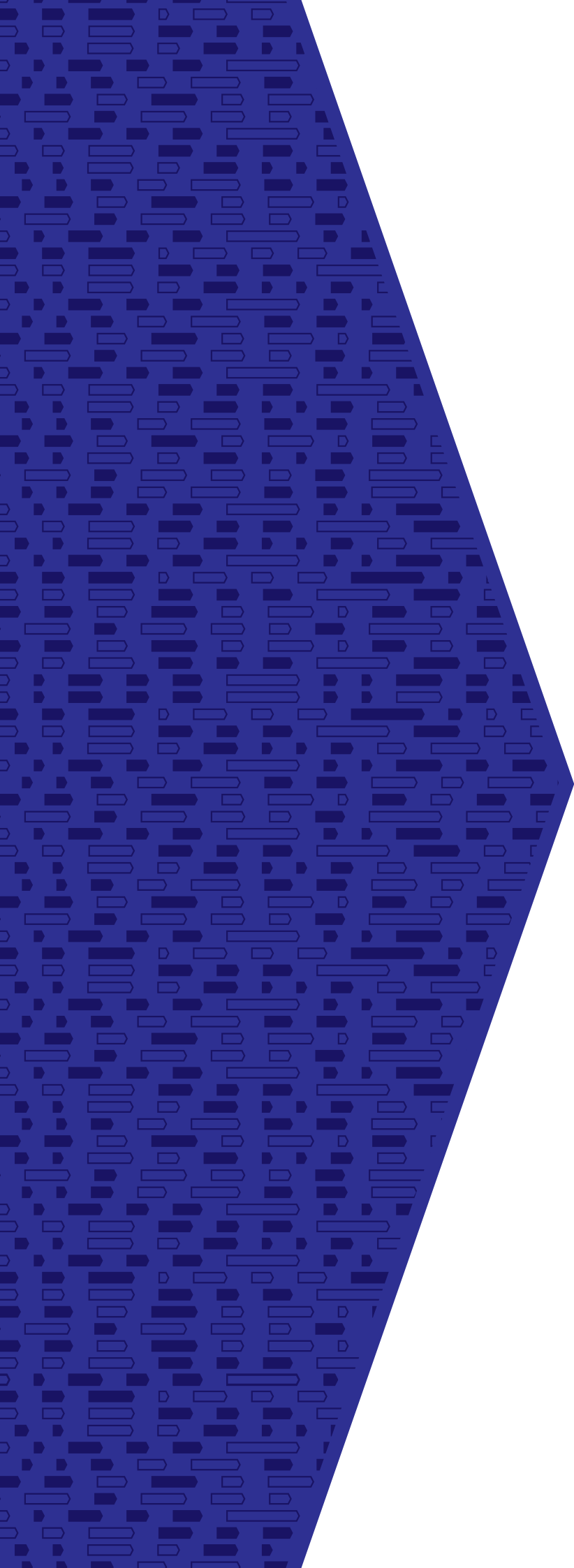
Sex	Weighted per cent	Number of children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Male	50.2	2198	2229
Female	49.8	2181	2150
Region			
North	17.2	751	749
West	29.2	1278	991
Centre	11.3	497	866
East	27.4	1199	906
South	14.9	654	867
Area			
Urban	69.7	3052	2769
Big city	38.5	1684	1605
Small town	31.2	1367	1164
Rural	30.3	1327	1610
Age			
0–5 months	8.2	358	307
6–11 months	9.7	427	401
12–23 months	19.0	834	855
24–35 months	19.0	832	887
36–47 months	21.7	952	976
48–59 months	22.3	976	953
Mother’s education*			
Secondary	33.2	1453	1564
Higher	66.7	2921	2810
Wealth Index quintiles			
Poorest	17.7	775	959
Second	22.6	990	980
Middle	18.1	794	739
Fourth	19.6	858	827
Richest	22.0	963	874
Total	100.0	4379	4379

* Mother’s education refers to educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5. 5 unweighted cases of mothers with no education not shown



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Chapter IV Child Mortality



4. Child Mortality

4.1. Definition and methodology

Child mortality rates are universally recognised indicators of the nation's health as they mirror the quality of people's life and their prosperity, distribution of social and material benefits in the society, environmental status, the level of education and culture, effectiveness of prevention, accessibility and quality of health care. One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction of infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, MDG 4 calls for the reduction in child mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important social objective. MDG goal to reduce child mortality in Ukraine was duly included in already completed National programme «Reproductive Health 2001–2005» and in currently implemented programme «Reproductive Health of the Nation for the Period until 2015»²⁵. The national project «New Life – New Quality of Maternity and Childhood» was launched in 2011 to develop a network of specialised perinatal centres in all oblasts of the country²⁶.

Since the primary causes of childhood mortality, from biological to environmental factors, change as children age, childhood mortality rates analysed in the present report are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): the probability of dying within the first month of life (at the age of 0–30 days);
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): the probability of dying after the first month of life but before the first birthday (at the age of 1–11 months);
- Infant mortality (1q0): the probability of dying before the first birthday (at the age of 0–11 months);
- Child mortality (4q1): the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday (at the age of 1–4 years or 12–59 months);
- Under-five mortality (5q0): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (at the age of 0–4 years or 0–59 months).

The rates of child mortality are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality (4q1), which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one.

Women of reproductive age (15–49 years) were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who died. Using the standard international definition, a live birth was any birth, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy that, after separation from the mother, showed any sign of life (e.g. breathing, beating of the heart, or movement of muscles) (WHO, 1992)²⁷. In addition, they were asked to provide their detailed pregnancy history in reversed chronological order starting with the last pregnancy outcome. Women were asked to provide outcomes of each pregnancy (a live birth, an induced abortion, a miscarriage, or a stillbirth), the date of pregnancy termination, sex of the children, survival status, and if child is not alive, the age at death (in days, months or years).

In 2007 Ukraine adopted an international registration and statistics system in the definition of criteria of perinatal period, live births and stillbirths, and relevant procedure of live births and stillbirths registration²⁸. This has led to an increase in child mortality rate, which, however, was lower than expected. According to the official data of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, infant and under-five mortality rates in Ukraine are gradually declining since 2007. Nonetheless, the child mortality level in Ukraine is still higher than in most of the European countries.

Infant mortality in Ukraine is a fundamental determinant of under-five mortality. The probability of dying reduces drastically after a child reaches his or her first birthday. Therefore, it is expedient to perform comparative analysis of child mortality estimates and the state registration statistics on the basis of infant mortality rates.

Figure CM.1 shows infant mortality rate estimates from different sources, based on responses of women in different age groups, and referring to various points in time, thus showing the estimated trend in infant mortality rates on the basis of the DHS 2007 and MICS 2012 surveys and the State Statistics data.

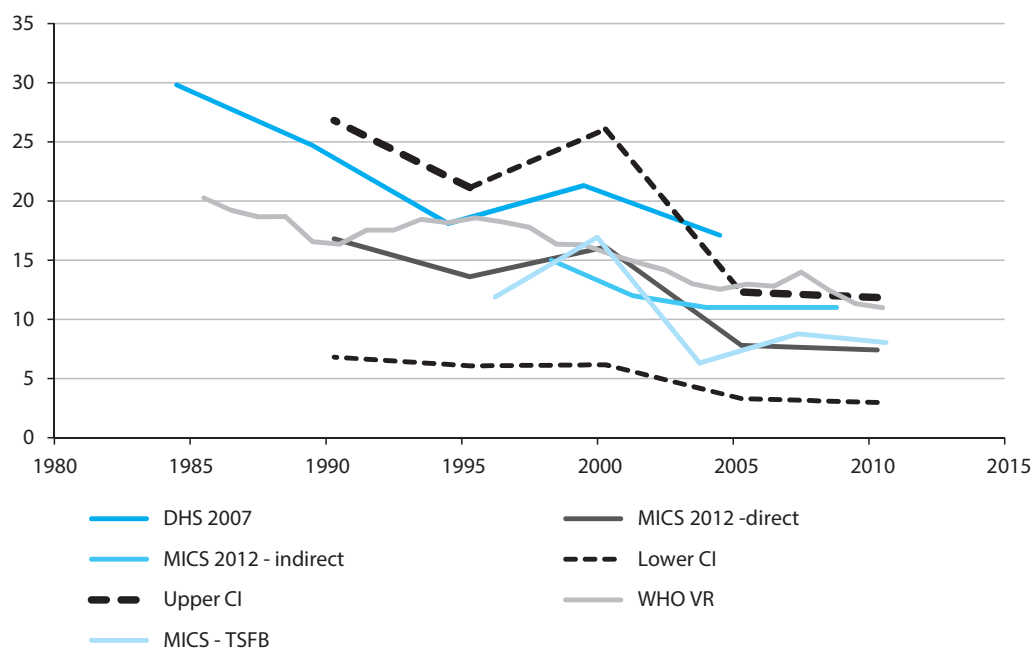
²⁵ Approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 1849 as of December 27, 2006.

²⁶ <http://www.ukrproject.gov.ua/project/nove-zhittya>.

²⁷ *International classification of diseases and related health problems*. 10th revision. – Geneva: World Health Organization; 1992.

²⁸ Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 179 as of March 29, 2006 «On Approval of Guidelines for Definition of Perinatal Period, Live Births and Stillbirths Criteria, and for Procedure of Registration of Live Births and Stillbirths».

Figure CM.1 Infant mortality rate dynamics in Ukraine according to the State Statistics data (WHO vital registration, 1995–2011), DHS 2007 and MICS 2012 (direct and indirect estimates), Ukraine, 2012. ²⁹



Differences between the data from different sources prior to mid-2007 may be preconditioned by varying approaches to the definition of live birth, and by different methods for estimating child mortality before and after 2007. Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as their determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Calculations of early childhood mortality rates presented below are based on direct estimation (based on the information of pregnancy histories provided by female respondents in responses to the respective module of the women’s questionnaire).

4.2. Levels and trends in infant and under 5 mortality rates

It is estimated that the neonatal mortality (data for five-year period preceding the survey which approximately coincides with years 2007–2012) in Ukraine was 4 per 1,000 live births; post-neonatal mortality was 3 per 1,000 live births; under 5 mortality was 7 per 1,000 live births (Table CM.1). According to the survey findings, child mortality was approaching zero. In other words, the under-five mortality during the five-year period preceding the survey was almost identical with infant mortality rate (7 per 1,000 live births).

Table CM.1 also presents early childhood mortality rates for other five-year periods preceding Ukraine MICS 2012 survey. It is logical that with time, estimated rates tend to reduce, however changes in neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates were less homogeneous.

Table CM.1. Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality rate [1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate [2]	Infant mortality rate [3]	Child mortality rate [4]	Under-five mortality rate [5]
0–4	4	3	7	0	7
5–9	4	3	8	0	8
10–14	9	5	13	3	16

[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

²⁹ The graph shows that the data on infant mortality from different sources generally fits within the confidence intervals (CI) of the MICS direct estimates and shows similar trends.

Estimates of child mortality by socio-economic characteristics are presented in Table CM.2. It should be noted that neonatal, post-neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates in rural areas are on average by 1.5–2 times higher than in urban areas.

The data confirms substantially higher estimates of child mortality among mothers with secondary education compared to those with higher education. Furthermore, neonatal mortality rates were highest in the East and in the Centre of the country.

Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

	Neonatal mortality[1]	Post neonatal mortality[2]	Infant mortality[3]	Child mortality[4]	Under five mortality[5]
Region					
North	5	1	6	(0)	(6)
West	3	2	6	0	6
Center	7	2	9	(0)	(9)
East	7	1	7	(1)	(8)
South	0	8	8	(1)	(9)
Area					
Urban	4	2	6	0	6
Big city	5	1	6	0	6
Small town	2	3	6	1	6
Rural	6	4	10	1	11
Mother's education					
Secondary	9	6	15	1	15
Higher	2	1	3	0	4
Sex of child					
Male	6	3	9	0	9
Female	2	3	5	1	6
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest 60%	2	3	5	0	5
Richest 40%	7	3	10	0	10
Total	4	3	7	0	7

[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

() Figures based on 250–499 unweighted exposed person-years for that group

In estimating early childhood mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey by demographic characteristics, one could observe sex differentials in neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates, that is, higher mortality of boys (Table CM.2). The difference was found in neonatal mortality rates – the probability of dying within the first month of life (at age 0–30 days) for infant boys higher than that for infant girls.



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Chapter V Child Nutrition



5. Child Nutrition

5.1. Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and can have economical benefits both at individual and national levels. However, many mothers don't practice it exclusively for long enough, stop breastfeeding all together too soon, or accede to pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Breastfeeding also has positive influence on mothers' health as it decreases the risk of breast cancer and cancer of ovaries during the lifespan of the woman. Apart from that, exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life decreases the risk of child obesity.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months;
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more;
- Safe and age-appropriate complementary food 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 one 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 food (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.1 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 pre-lacteal 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 65.7% of new-borns in Ukraine start breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

Children born to mothers in households in the poorest quintile are less likely (62.1%) to start breastfeeding for the first time within one hour after birth, compared to children born to mothers representing households in the richest quintile (73.5%). The proportion of children who were first breastfed within one hour of birth is the highest in the Centre (76.5%). By contrast, this indicator in the East and in the South is below country average (Fig. NU.1). 87.1% of children born in the two years preceding the survey were first breastfed within one day of birth. There are no clear differences between children born to women living in urban and rural areas.

In Table NU.2, 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. The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life, as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12–15 and 20–23 months of age.

Table NU.1. Initial breastfeeding

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

	Percentage ever breastfed[1]	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a pre-lacteal 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	92.1	67.1	82.9	21.3	110
West	94.2	67.4	91.1	8.8	207
Centre	96.4	76.5	89.2	14.3	74
East	96.7	61.5	83.2	18.5	212
South	97.6	61.7	89.9	10.2	104
Area					
Urban	96.1	66.3	86.0	16.6	499
Big city	97.3	71.6	89.1	19.3	270
Small town	94.8	60.0	82.3	13.3	228
Rural	93.6	64.3	89.7	9.2	208
Months since last birth					
0–11 months	96.1	67.5	89.2	13.6	329
12–23 months	94.8	64.1	85.2	15.1	378
Assistance at delivery					
Doctor	96.7	66.5	88.5	15.2	649
Nurse / midwife	91.4	63.4	80.7	6.0	51
Missing	*	*	*	*	7
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	96.3	66.2	87.8	14.5	694
Private sector health facility	*	*	*	*	5
Home	*	*	*	*	1
Other/Missing	*	*	*	*	7
Mother's education					
Secondary	95.3	66.8	89.7	12.4	233
Higher	95.4	65.0	85.7	15.5	471
Wealth Index quintiles					
Poorest	93.1	62.1	90.3	8.4	114
Second	92.4	59.9	85.4	11.0	170
Middle	95.9	67.8	85.6	15.4	119
Fourth	98.8	64.8	82.2	16.8	142
Richest	96.7	73.5	91.9	19.4	162
Total	95.4	65.7	87.1	14.4	707

[1] MICS Indicator 2.4

[2] MICS Indicator 2.5

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

2 cases of mothers with no education not shown

Table NU.2. Breastfeeding

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

	Children aged 0–5 months			Children aged 12–15 months		Children aged 20–23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed[1]	Per cent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Sex							
Male	19.4	48.9	183	39.6	153	20.3	151
Female	20.0	54.4	176	36.2	152	24.4	107
Region							
North	(3.3)	(42.5)	50	26.5	67	(18.5)	39
West	24.6	54.6	97	47.8	85	18.7	65
Centre	36.3	59.8	36	47.2	29	18.3	26
East	21.3	47.5	121	33.4	77	31.1	94
South	11.6	58.2	54	37.7	47	(10.8)	35
Area							
Urban	16.0	51.5	256	36.0	220	22.3	194
Big city	11.6	47.9	114	27.5	145	17.9	100
Small town	19.6	54.5	141	52.4	75	27.0	94
Rural	29.0	51.7	102	42.8	85	21.2	64
Mother's education							
Secondary	20.7	40.5	106	34.6	103	19.4	93
Higher	19.3	56.3	252	39.5	202	23.6	165
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	20.4	47.9	44	39.2	43	16.9	45
Second	29.0	45.2	87	41.6	67	16.4	48
Middle	(10.7)	(62.0)	60	(39.2)	53	(13.9)	39
Fourth	18.3	46.7	66	37.8	69	29.5	71
Richest	17.7	55.8	100	32.8	73	27.4	55
Total	19.7	51.6	358	37.9	305	22.0	258

[1] MICS Indicator 2.6

[2] MICS Indicator 2.9

[3] MICS Indicator 2.7

[4] MICS Indicator 2.8

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Only 19.7% of children below six months-old are exclusively breastfed, whereas 51.6% of children of this age are predominantly breastfed. By 12–15 months-old 37.9% of children are still breastfed, and by 20–23 months-old, 22.0% of children are still breastfed. New-borns in rural areas are more likely to receive exclusive breastfeeding during the first 6 months of their lives than children in urban communities (29.0% and 16.0% respectively).

The difference between continued breastfeeding indicators for rural and urban children at 12–15 months of age is less pronounced; being non-existent at 20–23 months. It is also interesting to note, that infants and young children in large urban centres are at a significantly larger disadvantage in terms of optimal breastfeeding practices than their rural counterparts.

Figure NU.2 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding disaggregated by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. By the end of the fifth month, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 10 per cent. Data for the age group 0–1 months is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Figure NU.1. Proportion of children who were breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, Ukraine, 2012

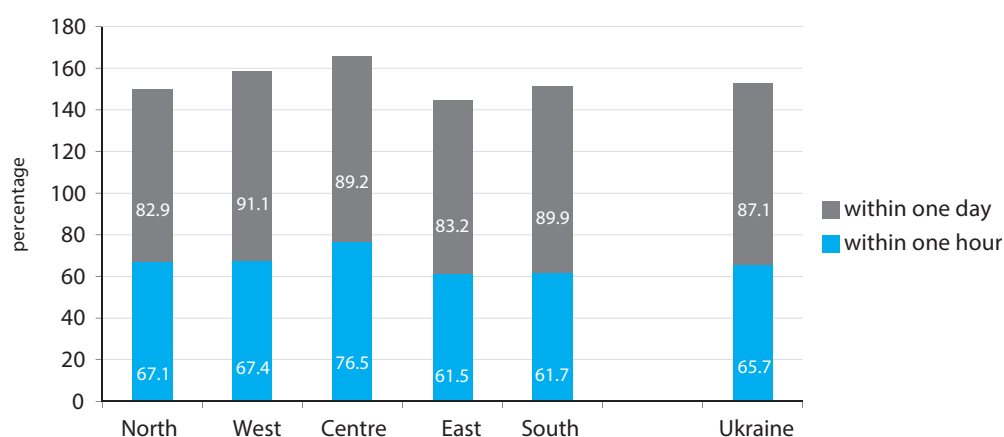


Figure NU.2. Infant feeding patterns by age. Per cent distribution of children age 0-23 months by feeding pattern, Ukraine, 2012

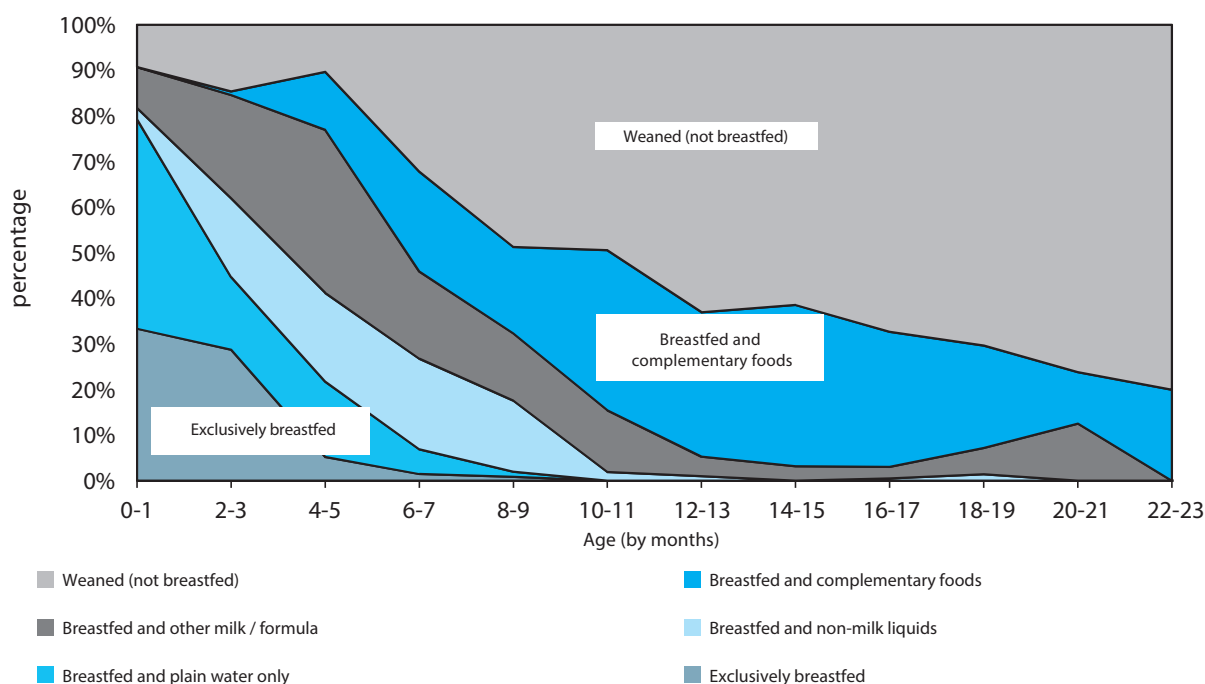


Table NU.3 depicts the average duration of breastfeeding in regards to by selected background characteristics. Among children aged 0–35 months, the median duration is 9.8 months for any breastfeeding; and only 0.6 months for exclusive breastfeeding.

Girls are typically breastfed longer than boys, regardless of the type of breastfeeding. Moreover, the data highlights that the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding in rural areas is higher than in the cities (1.8 months vs. 0.4 months). The average duration of exclusive breastfeeding is the highest in the Centre of the country (1.9 months), which is high in comparison to other regions, especially in the North and in the East of Ukraine, where the median duration does not exceed 0.4 months.

Table NU.3. Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children aged 0–35 months, Ukraine, 2012

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children aged 0–35 months
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	8.1	0.5	2.4	1241
Female	11.6	0.6	3.0	1210
Region				
North	10.5	0.4	2.1	399
West	7.9	0.7	3.0	709
Centre	13.2	1.9	3.9	252
East	9.1	0.4	2.4	713
South	11.5	0.6	4.8	378
Area				
Urban	11.3	0.4	2.8	853
Big city	9.4	0.4	2.4	931
Small town	13.3	0.5	3.1	774
Rural	10.3	1.8	2.7	745
Mother's education				
Secondary	9.9	0.7	1.8	819
Higher	9.7	0.5	3.4	1627
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	11.8	1.6	2.4	416
Second	8.9	1.6	2.3	591
Middle	7.4	0.6	3.9	399
Fourth	11.3	0.9	2.4	480
Richest	9.9	0	3.6	565
Median	9.8	0.6	2.7	2450
Mean for all children (0–35 months)	12.5	1.2	3.8	2450

[1] MICS Indicator 2.10

5 cases of mothers with no education not shown

The data on age-appropriate feeding among infants under 24 months is provided in Table NU.4. 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 correctly fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

The data on age-appropriate feeding (Table NU.4) highlights the fact that only 19.7% of infants aged 0–5 months are adequately fed (that is, exclusively breastfed). As for children aged 6–23 months, the prevalence of age-appropriate feeding is 25.6%. The percentage of children aged 0–23 months who are appropriately breastfed is 24.3%.

Table NU.4. Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Ukraine, 2012

	Children aged 0–5 months		Children aged 6–23 months		Children aged 0–23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Per cent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food	Number of children	Per cent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	19.4	183	25.3	651	24.0	834
Female	20.0	176	25.9	609	24.6	785
Region						
North	(3.3)	50	20.4	196	16.9	247
West	24.6	97	30.7	377	29.4	474
Centre	36.3	36	26.8	139	28.8	176
East	21.3	121	22.6	372	22.3	492
South	11.6	54	25.6	176	22.3	230
Area						
Urban	16.0	256	24.1	877	22.2	1133
Big city	11.6	114	21.5	492	19.6	606
Small town	19.6	141	27.3	386	25.2	527
Rural	29.0	102	29.0	383	29.0	485
Mother's education						
Secondary	20.7	106	29.8	437	28.0	544
Higher	19.3	252	23.4	819	22.5	1070
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	20.4	44	30.5	218	28.8	262
Second	29.0	87	21.9	303	23.5	391
Middle	(10.7)	60	24.7	212	21.6	272
Fourth	18.3	66	27.1	261	25.3	327
Richest	17.7	100	24.9	266	22.9	366
Total	19.7	358	25.6	1260	24.3	1618

[1] MICS Indicator 2.6

[2] MICS Indicator 2.14

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

4 cases of mothers with no education not shown

5.2. Infant and Young Child Feeding

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development, and the prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond 6 months of age should be accompanied by the consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods to ensure nutritional requirements are met when breast milk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft food are needed if they are 6–8 months old, and three or more meals if they are 9–23 months of age. For children aged 6–23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft food or milk feeds are needed.

Overall, as the table below demonstrates, 43.2% of infants aged 6–8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft food (Table NU.5).

Table NU.5. Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft food

Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft food during the previous day, Ukraine, 2012

	Currently breastfed		Currently not breastfed		All	
	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food	Number of children aged 6–8 months	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food	Number of children aged 6–8 months	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food[1]	Number of children aged 6–8 months
Sex						
Male	32.5	48	(74.6)	41	51.9	89
Female	33.6	83	(44.0)	41	37.1	125
Area						
Urban	32.7	81	64.1	59	45.9	141
Big city	(32.9)	37	*	17	38.4	55
Small town	(32.5)	44	*	42	50.7	86
Rural	34.0	49	*	23	37.9	72
Total	33.2	131	59.2	82	43.2	213

[1] MICS Indicator 2.12

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table NU.6 presents the proportion of children aged 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft food the minimum number of times or more, during the day or night preceding the interview by breastfeeding status.

Among the children aged 6–8 months currently breastfed, the minimum meal frequency with solid, semi-solid or soft food is two times or more per day.

Among children aged 9–23 months who are breastfed, receiving solid, semi-solid or soft food at least three times per day constitutes the minimum meal frequency.

For non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months, the minimum meal frequency is defined as solid, semi-solid or soft food, and milk feeds, at least four times per day.

Overall, almost two-thirds of the infants aged 6–23 months (63.7%) receive solid, semi-solid and soft food the minimum number of times.

Among currently breastfed children aged 6–23 months, slightly more than a quarter (26.3%) receive solid, semi-solid, or soft food the minimum number of times daily. Regionally, the highest percentage of currently breastfed children receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food the minimum number of times is observed in the West (35.6%), and the lowest – in the East (13.6%) of the country. Among those who are not breastfed, the majority (88.2%) of children were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

Table NU.6. Minimum meal frequency

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

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft food the minimum number of times	Number of children aged 6–23 months	Per cent receiving at least 2 milk feeds[1]	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft food or milk feed 4 times or more	Number of children aged 6–23 months	Per cent with minimum meal frequency[2]	Number of children aged 6–23 months
Sex							
Male	23.0	226	94.6	89.3	425	66.3	651
Female	29.1	273	96.0	86.8	336	61.0	609
Age							
6–8 months	18.9	131	99.2	81.3	82	43.0	213
9–11 months	10.3	110	98.1	96.7	103	52.0	214
12–17 months	41.8	166	96.0	87.9	294	71.2	460
18–23 months	28.2	91	92.2	87.4	283	73.0	374
Region							
North	14.2	72	94.2	90.7	124	62.5	196
West	35.6	157	96.2	88.7	220	66.6	377
Centre	16.9	58	94.1	89.9	81	59.3	139
East	32.1	144	97.1	89.3	228	67.2	372
South	13.6	67	91.5	80.7	109	55.1	176
Area							
Urban	27.2	336	94.7	86.8	541	64.0	877
Big city	25.1	169	95.0	87.4	322	65.9	492
Small town	29.3	167	94.1	86.0	219	61.5	386
Rural	24.5	162	96.6	91.5	221	63.2	383
Mother's education							
Secondary	31.8	183	95.3	89.8	255	65.6	437
Higher	23.2	315	95.1	87.3	503	62.6	819
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	38.4	91	95.2	91.3	127	69.2	218
Second	17.9	110	95.0	87.7	193	62.4	303
Middle	25.7	75	96.9	90.5	137	67.6	212
Fourth	31.1	115	95.5	88.8	145	63.3	261
Richest	19.9	107	93.7	83.8	159	58.1	266
Total	26.3	498	95.2	88.2	762	63.7	1260

[1] MICS Indicator 2.15

[2] MICS Indicator 2.13

4 cases of mothers with no education not shown

Table NU.7 shows that 66.6% of children aged 0–23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple, whereas the percentage of children under six months who are bottle-fed is 59.2%. Bottle-feeding is the most prevalent in the West of Ukraine (82.9%), while proportions of children fed with a bottle with a nipple in other regions are notably lower (the Centre has the lowest prevalence of bottle-feeding: 51.1%).

Table NU.7. Bottle feeding

Percentage of children aged 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple with a during the previous day, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 0–23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children aged 0–23 months
Sex		
Male	68.8	834
Female	64.2	785
Age		
0–5 months	59.2	358
6–11 months	81.3	427
12–23 months	62.2	834
Region		
North	68.0	247
West	82.9	474
Centre	60.6	176
East	51.1	492
South	69.0	230
Area		
Urban	64.6	1133
Big city	65.9	606
Small town	63.1	527
Rural	71.1	485
Mother's education		
Secondary	66.0	544
Higher	67.1	1070
Wealth Index quintiles		
Poorest	65.0	262
Second	68.3	391
Middle	72.1	272
Fourth	65.3	327
Richest	62.8	366
Total	66.6	1618

[1] MICS Indicator 2.11

4 cases of mothers with no education not shown

5.3. Salt Iodization

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) are 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 enabling an estimation of IDD-related issues in a given country is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt (≥ 15 parts per million)

Within the framework of MICS 2012, almost all households (96.6%) provided salt used for cooking to be tested for iodine content. Obtained samples were immediately tested for the presence of potassium iodate by using salt test kits.

Table NU.8 reveals that the majority of households (63.4%) use cooking salt that is not iodized, yet the overall iodized salt consumption throughout the country was only 20.7%. Use of iodized salt was the lowest in the Southern and Northern regions of Ukraine (14.7% and 14.9%, respectively); and the highest – in the West (39.3%) (see Fig. NU.2). The difference between the richest and poorest households in terms of consumption of adequately iodized salt constitutes 10.6 percentage points (26.5% and 15.9% respectively). It is here one can observe a certain positive correlation – the richer the household, the greater the likelihood of iodized salt consumption.

Table NU.8. Iodized salt consumption

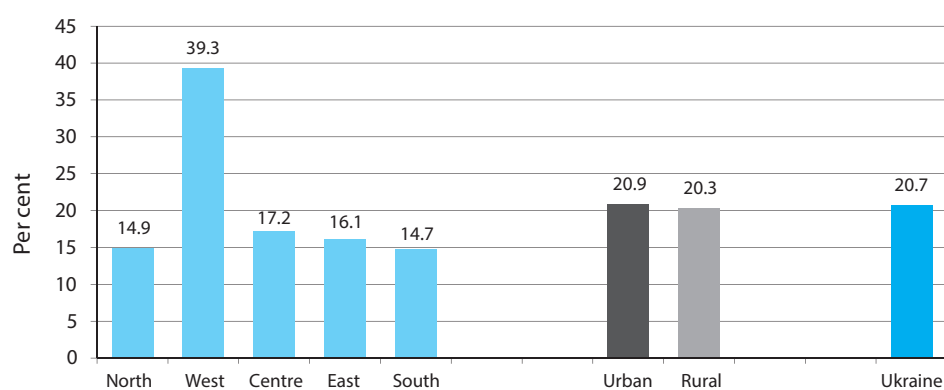
Per cent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Ukraine, 2012

	Per cent of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Per cent of households with				Total	Number of households in which salt was tested, or with no salt
			no salt	Salt test results				
				Not iodized, 0 PPM	>0 and <15 PPM	15+ PPM[1]		
Region								
North	94.0	2045	1.3	70.9	12.9	14.9	100.0	1949
West	99.0	2346	0.2	43.6	16.8	39.3	100.0	2328
Centre	97.8	1380	0.2	66.5	16.1	17.2	100.0	1352
East	97.0	3731	0.8	67.3	15.8	16.1	100.0	3647
South	94.6	1819	0.7	70.7	13.8	14.7	100.0	1732
Area								
Urban	96.2	8323	0.8	61.8	16.6	20.9	100.0	8075
Big city	96.0	5000	0.8	61.4	17.0	20.8	100.0	4839
Small town	96.6	3323	0.8	62.4	15.9	21.0	100.0	3236
Rural	97.5	2997	0.3	67.9	11.6	20.3	100.0	2933
Wealth Index quintiles								
Poorest	96.0	2649	0.7	74.5	8.9	15.9	100.0	2562
Second	98.1	2126	0.4	68.2	14.1	17.4	100.0	2093
Middle	96.1	2334	0.7	64.5	13.9	21.0	100.0	2258
Fourth	97.0	2260	0.7	56.3	18.6	24.3	100.0	2208
Richest	95.9	1953	0.8	50.0	22.7	26.5	100.0	1887
Total	96.6	11321	0.7	63.4	15.2	20.7	100.0	11008

[1] MICS Indicator 2.16

Of particular concern is the share of the population that consumes iodized salt of poor quality (iodine content < 15 PPM). Explanation of this situation and its impact on overall consumption of adequately iodized salt requires additional research, and is beyond the scope of the present report.

Figure NU.3. Per cent of households that consume adequately iodized salt, Ukraine, 2012-2013



5.4. Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a useful indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status, but also of 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 increased mortality risks in the first few months and years after birth. Those who survive may have impaired immune functions and increased risk of diseases; they risk remaining undernourished, have reduced muscle strength, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease later on in life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their academic performance in school and hindering their job opportunities as adults.

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.

Within Ukraine MICS 2012, the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e. very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large), and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a child's health card.

Table NU.9. Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, and percentage of live births weighted at birth, Ukraine, 2012

	Per cent of live births:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2500 grams [1]	Weighed at birth [2]	
Region			
North	2.2	98.7	110
West	2.2	96.5	207
Center	2.1	99.0	74
East	4.9	97.1	212
South	2.6	96.0	104
Area			
Urban	3.2	97.1	499
Big city	3.3	97.3	270
Small town	2.9	96.8	228
Rural	2.8	97.6	208
Education			
Secondary	3.7	96.9	233
Higher	2.8	97.4	471
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	2.5	97.9	114
Second	2.8	95.9	170
Middle	2.6	97.0	119
Fourth	4.1	99.0	142
Richest	3.1	96.8	162
Total	3.1	97.2	707

[1] MICS Indicator 2.18

[2] MICS Indicator 2.19

2 cases of mothers with no education not shown

In Ukraine, virtually all children (97.2%) are weighed at birth, with only 3.1% of newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams (Table NU.9).



UNICEF/UKRAINE/2010/G.Pirozzi

Chapter VI Child Health



6. Child Health

6.1. Immunization

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 aims to reduce child mortality rates by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal, saving the lives of millions of children for almost 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 strives to ensure complete the immunization of children under one year of age at 90 per cent nationally, with at least 80 per cent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to WHO guidelines, and in line with the national vaccination schedule, 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 vaccine against Hepatitis B; three doses of polio vaccine, and two vaccinations against Haemophilus influenza (Hib). MMR vaccine against measles, mumps and rubella is received at the age of 12 months.

National calendar of vaccinations

The national calendar of vaccinations has been changed by the Order No. 595 of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine as of 16.09.2011.

Age	Tuberculosis	Hep B	DPT	Polio	Hib	MMR
1 day		x				
3-5 days	x					
1 month		x				
3 months			x	x	x	
4 months			x	x	x	
5 months			x	x		
6 months		x				
12 months						x
18 months			x	x	x	

Traditionally, Ukraine has benefited from high immunization coverage among both child and adult populations. However, in recent years, cautious and even negative attitudes towards vaccination originating from apprehension as for the quality of vaccines have spread in society. According to national legislation, the decision on whether to vaccinate a child remains with his/her parents. 'Persons who have not reached the age of fifteen or have been legally acknowledged as being a person with disability are vaccinated upon the agreement of their parents or other legitimate representatives' states the Law of Ukraine 'On the Protection of Population from Infectious Diseases'. Apart from that, parents are to provide written acceptance for it before vaccination.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected from all children under five years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide health cards. If the health card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from it. If no card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child received various vaccinations, and relevant information was recorded according to the mother's (caretaker's) report. In cases where the child's health record cards were not presented in households, interviewers visited health facilities at the place of child's residence and completed separate immunization forms for each child under five.

Table CH.1. Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 18–29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (during the first 18 months of age for MMR), Ukraine, 2012

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (by 18 months of age for MMR)
	Vaccination card, located at home	Data from medical facility	Mother's report	Any	
BCG[1]	14.6	74.9	5.9	95.4	94.5
Polio					
1	13.9	67.5	4.1	85.4	79.0
2	14.0	63.8	3.2	80.9	65.5
3[2]	12.4	58.4	2.4	73.3	47.8
DPT					
1	14.3	67.5	4.2	86.0	79.4
2	13.9	63.7	3.5	81.1	65.0
3[3]	13.7	57.8	2.8	74.3	41.8
HepB					
At birth	10.8	54.1	3.5	68.4	65.1
1	10.7	48.0	10.0	68.7	53.6
2[5]	8.0	34.6	7.7	50.3	26.1
Hib					
1	12.2	64.2	4.0	80.4	74.9
2	11.4	57.1	2.7	71.3	60.7
MMR[4]	11.7	54.1	7.3	73.1	62.7
All vaccinations	5.0	29.2	0.0	34.2	6.1
No vaccinations	0.0	0.6	2.7	3.2	3.2
Number of children age 18–29 months	829	829	829	829	829

[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 total percentage of children aged 18–29 months who, according to the given source of vaccination (vaccination card located at home, data from the medical facility and mother's (caretaker's) recall) were vaccinated during the first 12 months of age (by 18 month of age for MMR) is calculated for each type of vaccination. In order to calculate the proportion of children for whom no vaccination card was available and who received vaccinations during the first year of life, the proportion of vaccination is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

The percentage of children who received specific vaccinations (disaggregated by sources of information: vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children aged 18–29 months, so that only children old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns of the table, the numerator includes all children vaccinated at any time prior to the survey according to the vaccination records in the health card (located at home or at the health facility), or the mother's report.

In the last column, only children vaccinated by their first birthday, as recommended, are included (with the exception of MMR vaccination, which takes into account vaccinations administered by 18 months of age). For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given prior to their first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

According to all sources of information, 94.5% of children aged 18–29 months received a BCG vaccination within the first year of their life.

The first dose of DPT was given to 79.4% of children. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 65% for the second dose, and 41.8% for the third dose (Fig. CH.1).

79% of children received Polio1 by 12 months of age. This percentage declines to 65.5% for the second, and to 47.8% – for the third dose of Polio vaccine.

The coverage for MMR (measles, mumps, rubella) vaccination of children aged 18–29 months during the first 18 months of age is only 62.7%.

In Ukraine, coverage of the Hepatitis B vaccination is generally lower than for the Polio and DPT vaccines. According to the immunization schedule, the first dose of the HepB vaccine is administered at birth, the second – at 1, and the third – by 6 months of age. According to MICS 2012 results, only 65.1% of children received the first dose against Hepatitis B by their first birthday. The coverage with subsequent HepB vaccinations declines to 53.6% for the second dose, and to 26.1% for the third dose (Table CH.1).

The coverage for Haemophilus influenza (Hib) during the first year of life is 74.9% for the first dose, and 60.7% – for the second dose.

Figure CH.1. The proportion of children aged 18–29 months who received the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday (by 18 months of age for MMR)

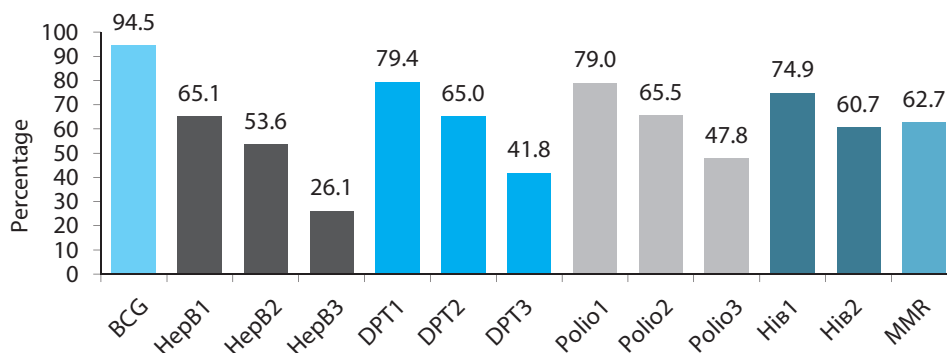


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 18–29 months by background characteristics. Figures indicate those who received the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination records in health cards (located at home or in health facilities) and mothers'/ caretakers' reports.

Documented evidence of vaccination, either from home-based vaccination records or facility-based records, was available for 91.5% of children aged 18–29 months

There are no significant variations in BCG coverage by sex, area of residence, mother's education and household wealth index.

86.0% of children received the first dose of DPT, 81.1% – the second dose, and 74.3% – the third dose at any time before the survey; the level of DPT vaccination coverage of boys and girls, as well as urban and rural children is similar.

It should be noted that the percentage of children receiving the first dose of Polio vaccine is 85.4%. This proportion declines to 73.3% by the third dose. Polio vaccination coverage of boys and girls is the same.

MMR vaccination coverage of children age 18–29 months at any time before the survey is 73.1%.

50.3% of children aged 18–29 months received all three doses of vaccination against Hepatitis B, and 71.3% of children were immunized against Hib.

Table CH.2. Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 18–29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children who received:												MMR	None	All	Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children age 18–29 months	
	BCG	Polio			DPT			HepB		Haemophilia (Hib)								
		1	2	3	1	2	3	At birth	1	2	1	2						
Sex																		
Male	94.4	85.0	80.1	73.0	85.7	81.1	75.4	65.0	64.4	47.7	79.6	70.5	73.5	3.5	34.3	93.2	447	
Female	96.6	85.9	81.9	73.7	86.4	81.0	73.0	72.5	73.8	53.4	81.3	72.1	72.6	2.9	34.1	89.5	382	
Region																		
North	97.0	83.4	77.3	66.4	82.9	74.9	65.1	62.8	65.4	40.1	81.5	63.0	68.8	3.0	23.6	84.2	132	
West	92.5	81.5	77.1	66.6	81.2	76.9	70.4	67.7	63.3	46.5	73.7	66.8	70.4	5.9	35.1	91.9	221	
Centre	92.9	79.5	76.8	66.7	81.8	78.4	67.9	62.7	65.0	54.2	74.9	67.9	66.3	6.8	29.5	89.8	83	
East	98.2	88.1	83.4	79.2	90.0	83.5	80.9	75.7	72.3	51.7	83.9	74.3	76.3	0.8	38.0	94.1	256	
South	94.8	92.3	88.8	84.0	92.2	90.8	81.7	64.9	76.5	61.4	86.6	82.8	79.4	1.4	39.1	94.0	136	
Area																		
Urban	95.7	85.6	81.2	73.0	86.2	80.8	73.7	66.4	67.3	48.8	81.8	72.1	74.8	2.7	33.3	90.8	598	
Big city	96.6	81.8	78.9	72.7	82.6	78.3	73.4	63.0	62.9	44.0	79.7	73.4	72.2	2.2	33.1	92.1	328	
Small town	94.5	90.5	84.1	73.3	90.8	83.9	74.1	70.4	72.6	54.7	84.6	70.5	78.3	3.2	33.6	89.2	270	
Rural	94.6	84.8	80.2	74.0	85.5	81.7	75.8	73.8	72.5	54.0	76.5	69.0	68.7	4.6	36.6	93.3	232	
Mother's education																		
Secondary	95.5	81.3	77.0	64.6	83.0	76.4	69.7	69.9	70.7	50.8	74.4	65.7	71.0	3.8	33.5	91.0	278	
Higher	95.3	87.4	82.8	77.5	87.5	83.3	76.5	67.7	67.8	50.0	83.3	73.9	74.2	2.9	34.6	91.8	551	
Wealth Index quintiles																		
Poorest	93.2	78.3	74.4	63.4	79.2	75.1	67.7	73.9	73.0	51.9	72.8	66.1	65.7	6.1	36.9	93.7	145	
Second	96.0	92.2	86.1	81.3	92.3	86.9	81.2	71.2	74.0	55.1	82.7	68.8	71.4	4.0	37.0	87.9	185	
Middle	94.0	88.3	85.8	78.4	90.2	84.4	79.6	67.9	72.3	54.7	85.7	80.7	83.4	2.6	34.6	98.4	154	
Fourth	96.0	86.4	81.2	71.9	87.0	81.6	72.8	64.2	62.0	48.4	79.5	69.5	75.9	2.4	30.2	92.7	169	
Richest	97.1	81.0	76.6	70.3	80.9	76.7	69.9	65.6	63.3	42.1	80.2	71.1	69.6	1.3	32.4	86.4	177	
Total	95.4	85.4	80.9	73.3	86.0	81.1	74.3	68.4	68.7	50.3	80.4	71.3	73.1	3.2	34.2	91.5	829	

6.2. Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is an important issue for the health and survival of children under five worldwide. Management of diarrhoea through oral dehydration salts (ORS) can prevent many dehydration-related deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continued breastfeeding are important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

In the MICS 2012, diarrhoea prevalence was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey³⁰. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked regarding the treatment of the illness, including what the child had to drink and eat during the episode, and whether this was more or less what the child usually consumes.

There were no differences in diarrhoea prevalence by sex, as well as by area of residence. 59.2 % of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration solutions (ORS).

³⁰ The validity of this indicator is affected by the mother's perception of diarrhoea as an illness and her capacity to recall the events. Moreover, the prevalence of diarrhoea varies seasonally. Thus, this variable should be interpreted with caution.

Table CH.3. Oral rehydration solutions

Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions (ORS), Ukraine, 2012

	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0–59 months	ORS (fluid from ORS packet or pre-packed ORS fluid)	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
Sex				
Male	3.0	2198	64.6	67
Female	3.0	2181	53.8	66
Area				
Urban	3.3	3052	57.2	101
Big city	3.4	1684	(47.8)	57
Small town	3.2	1367	(69.1)	44
Rural	2.4	1327	(65.8)	32
Mother's education				
Secondary	3.3	1453	(44.5)	48
Higher	2.9	2921	67.7	84
Total	3.0	4379	59.2	133

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases
6 cases of mothers with no education not shown

About half of the children who were under the age of five with diarrhoea drink more than usual, while 34.8% were given about the same to drink, and a lower percentage were given somewhat less to drink (7.4%) and much less to drink (7.4%) (Table CH.4). The proportion of children who ate somewhat less, same or more are 37.6 %, 42.5% and 1.1% respectively. At the same time, for 1.2% of children food was stopped, while 17.5% had much less to eat (Table CH.4).

Table CH.4. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Per cent distribution of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Ukraine, 2012

	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0–59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:				Total	Eating practices during diarrhoea:					Total	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink		Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food		
Sex														
Male	3.0	2198	13.1	7.3	35.1	44.4	100.0	19.6	48.2	29.8	0.0	2.4	100.0	67
Female	3.0	2181	1.6	7.4	34.6	56.4	100.0	15.4	27.0	55.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	66
Area														
Urban	3.3	3052	4.0	4.8	38.4	52.8	100.0	14.8	36.9	46.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	101
Big city	3.4	1684	(3.8)	(4.5)	(21.2)	(70.4)	100.0	(19.7)	(37.7)	(39.9)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Small town	3.2	1367	(4.3)	(5.2)	(60.5)	(30.1)	100.0	(8.6)	(36.0)	(55.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Rural	2.4	1327	(18.1)	(15.6)	(23.5)	(42.8)	100.0	(26.2)	(39.8)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	100.0	32
Mother's education														
Secondary	3.3	1453	(4.2)	(7.5)	(45.0)	(43.3)	100.0	(11.5)	(51.3)	(31.8)	(3.1)	(2.3)	100.0	48
Higher	2.9	2921	9.2	7.3	29.1	54.4	100.0	21.0	29.8	48.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	84
Total	3.0	4379	7.4	7.4	34.8	50.4	100.0	17.5	37.6	42.5	1.1	1.2	100.0	133

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases
6 cases of mothers with no education not shown

Table CH.5 shows the proportion of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding and drinking, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 85.9% of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids. Combining the information in Table CH.4 with the one in Table CH.3 on oral rehydration therapy, 69.3% of children either received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is recommended. In some cases, children with diarrhoea received other treatments. Specifically, 18.2% of children received antibiotics as a (pill or syrup), while 0.8% received antibiotic injections. More than one-third of children with diarrhoea (35.4%) were receiving home remedies or herbal medicine.

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

Percentage of children aged 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Children with diarrhoea who received:		Other treatment:									Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children aged 0–59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1]	Pills or syrup:				Injection:		Intravenous	Home remedy / herbal medicine	Other		
			Antibiotic	Anti-motility drug	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic					
Sex													
Male	85.5	64.6	29.1	19.6	22.2	2.8	1.7	0.5	0.7	23.7	6.0	8.0	67
Female	86.3	74.0	7.3	15.6	21.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	3.4	3.9	66
Area													
Urban	85.8	73.8	16.6	21.3	21.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	32.0	5.5	7.6	101
Big city	(88.3)	(69.2)	(7.9)	(19.1)	(13.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(41.5)	(5.9)	(7.7)	57
Small town	(82.7)	(79.7)	(27.7)	(24.1)	(30.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(5.0)	(7.4)	44
Rural	(86.0)	(54.7)	(23.5)	(5.9)	(22.8)	(1.6)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(46.2)	(1.9)	(0.8)	32
Mother's education													
Secondary	(81.5)	(67.7)	(19.7)	(18.7)	(28.5)	(4.2)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.2)	(5.2)	(6.9)	48
Higher	88.4	70.1	17.4	17.0	17.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	29.2	4.4	5.4	84
Total	85.9	69.3	18.2	17.6	21.6	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	35.4	4.7	6.0	133

[1] MICS Indicator 3.8

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

6.3. 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 key goal of the organisation, AWorld Fit for Children, is to reduce pneumonia mortality rate due to acute respiratory infections by one-third.

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, or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose.

The following indicators characterise pneumonia management in the country:³¹

- The prevalence of suspected pneumonia ;
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia;
- Antibiotic treatment of patients with suspected pneumonia;
- Knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia.

³¹ These data are based on the mother's perception of illness and not validated by a medical examination. Moreover, the prevalence of pneumonia varies seasonally. Thus, this variable should be interpreted with caution as it may be subject to considerable bias.

Table CH.6 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors. In Ukraine, the majority of under-5 children (88.2%) with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

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

Percentage of children aged 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0–59 months	Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:						Any appropriate provider[1]	Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0–59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks
			Public sector					Private sector			
			Government hospital	Government health centre	Government health post (polyclinic)	Village health worker	Other public health facility	Private pharmacy			
Sex											
Male	3.9	2198	45.2	0.0	37.0	10.6	1.7	2.4	93.2	86.8	87
Female	2.5	2181	40.7	1.7	43.7	11.4	0.0	6.2	91.0	90.2	55
Area											
Urban	3.6	3052	46.5	0.0	47.3	0.6	0.0	5.0	93.5	91.9	110
Big city	3.7	1684	32.6	0.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	92.9	91.4	63
Small town	3.4	1367	(65.4)	(0.0)	(27.4)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(94.3)	(92.7)	47
Rural	2.4	1327	(32.9)	(3.0)	(13.4)	(46.2)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(88.3)	(75.2)	32
Mother's education											
Secondary	2.9	1453	34.1	2.2	30.8	28.3	3.5	8.2	88.5	79.8	42
Higher	3.4	2921	47.4	0.0	43.4	3.5	0.0	2.1	93.9	91.7	100
Total	3.2	4379	43.4	0.7	39.6	10.9	1.0	3.9	92.3	88.2	142

[1] MICS Indicator 3.9

[2] MICS Indicator 3.10

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

6 cases of mothers with no education not shown

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.7. Mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour.

Overall, almost one-third (30.3%) of women know two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is fever (increased temperature) (88.2%). 58.6% of mothers identified difficult breathing, and 47.2% of mothers identified blood in the stool as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health facility.

More than half of surveyed mothers would seek medical assistance if a child was getting sicker. 39.7% of mothers knew that fast breathing was a sign for taking a child to the doctors, and 24.9% if the child was unable to drink or breastfeed.. Only 16.6% of mothers believe that it is necessary to take a child to a health facility if he or she drinks poorly.

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

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children aged 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if a 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	16.7	50.7	89.6	27.9	49.9	38.6	11.6	29.4	18.5	297
West	22.3	58.6	91.3	40.5	57.2	47.9	14.8	9.0	29.8	477
Centre	19.4	40.3	91.6	26.8	52.5	37.2	11.0	22.5	17.9	190
East	29.1	50.1	81.1	42.9	60.1	50.5	16.8	16.1	32.9	485
South	35.4	59.0	91.9	56.1	73.0	57.6	29.8	9.6	49.8	250
Area										
Urban	25.5	52.6	88.6	41.7	57.8	45.4	16.0	18.1	31.5	1215
Big city	22.1	52.9	88.4	36.7	55.0	39.9	15.0	21.0	27.4	679
Small town	29.7	52.1	88.8	47.9	61.3	52.3	17.2	14.5	36.6	536
Rural	23.5	53.5	87.3	34.8	60.6	51.9	18.1	11.3	27.4	483
Mother's education										
Secondary	22.7	51.9	89.3	36.1	57.9	44.8	15.4	14.0	27.2	541
Higher	25.8	53.2	87.7	41.4	58.8	48.3	17.0	17.2	31.7	1155
Wealth Index quintiles										
Poorest	17.9	52.6	90.5	36.2	56.6	47.6	14.3	9.9	26.4	273
Second	27.5	52.4	86.8	42.5	61.2	52.4	16.8	13.8	33.9	373
Middle	26.6	54.7	89.0	41.1	60.1	48.2	17.2	15.1	31.9	308
Fourth	27.5	53.3	88.1	40.1	57.1	46.8	20.7	17.7	32.5	352
Richest	23.6	51.5	87.4	38.1	57.5	41.6	13.8	22.2	26.5	393
Total	24.9	52.8	88.2	39.7	58.6	47.2	16.6	16.2	30.3	1698

2 cases of mothers with no education not shown

6.4. 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. Use of 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 of babies born to pregnant women 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

Per cent 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of household members in households using:									Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Biogas	Solid fuels		Missing	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	
					Coal / lignite	Wood				
Region										
North	11.6	6.0	77.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.2	100.0	4.7	5037
West	3.5	4.7	77.2	0.1	0.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	14.5	7040
Centre	2.5	15.4	81.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	3266
East	7.2	12.3	79.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	8943
South	6.7	21.9	70.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.5	4372
Area										
Urban	7.0	5.7	84.8	0.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	2.4	20681
Big city	8.3	5.4	85.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.3	12353
Small town	5.0	6.1	83.2	0.0	0.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	5.7	8328
Rural	5.0	25.2	57.8	0.1	0.9	11.0	0.0	100.0	11.9	7976
Education of household head										
None	0.6	7.2	87.5	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	100.0	4.8	91
Primary	4.6	15.2	63.0	0.0	0.8	16.5	0.0	100.0	17.2	837
Secondary	5.6	13.8	73.0	0.0	0.8	6.8	0.0	100.0	7.5	13236
Higher	7.4	8.5	82.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	2.1	14482
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	12
Wealth Index quintiles										
Poorest	7.3	30.2	42.0	0.1	1.4	18.9	0.0	100.0	20.3	5730
Second	4.7	15.0	76.7	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	3.7	5732
Middle	5.4	6.8	86.8	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	1.1	5734
Fourth	6.7	2.3	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.2	5731
Richest	8.1	1.5	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	5731
Total	6.4	11.2	77.3	0.0	0.5	4.6	0.0	100.0	5.1	28658

[1] MICS Indicator 3.11

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, only 5.1% of the household population in Ukraine use solid fuels for cooking (Table CH.8). The use of solid fuels is very low in urban areas (2.4%), but substantially higher in rural areas, where 11.9% of the household population uses solid fuels for cooking. Differentials with respect to household wealth and the educational level of the household head are also significant.

The findings show that the use of solid fuels is very uncommon among the household population whose heads have higher education – 2.1%, against 17.2% of the population whose heads having only primary education. In the regional context, the proportion of the use of solid fuels for cooking is highest in the West (14.5%), and the lowest – in the South (only 0.5%). The household population in the richest wealth quintile does not use solid fuels at all, while the proportion in the poorest wealth quintile using such types of fuel reaches 20.3%. The table also shows that the largest proportion of the household population (77.3%) uses natural gas for cooking, whereby this percentage is higher among the household population in urban areas (84.8%), compared to rural areas (57.8%).

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.9. The largest proportion of the household population in households using solid fuels for cooking (81.7%) cooks in a separate room used as a kitchen. The percentage in urban areas is 91.8%, while in rural areas it is 76.3%. 10.8% of the household population in households using solid fuels for cooking (4.6% in urban and 14% in rural areas) cooks elsewhere in the house. Moreover, 6.7% cooks in a separate building.

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

Per cent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Ukraine, 2012

	Place of cooking:						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	Other	Missing	Total	
Region							
North	75.9	19.0	4.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	236
West	87.2	9.0	3.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	1022
Centre	66.6	2.4	11.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	37
East	58.2	13.7	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
South	(56.8)	(0.6)	(42.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Area							
Urban	91.8	4.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	503
Big city	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	31
Small town	94.1	3.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	472
Rural	76.3	14.0	8.3	0.1	1.2	100.0	947
Education of household head							
None	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Primary	90.8	4.1	4.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	144
Secondary	78.9	13.3	7.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	999
Higher	86.3	5.9	6.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	302
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	81.6	11.4	6.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	1373
Richest	83.6	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Total	81.7	10.8	6.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	1450

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases.



UNICEF/UKRAINE/2005/G. P. Irozzi

Chapter VII Water and Sanitation



7. Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a prerequisite for good health. Unsafe drinking water can carry various diseases, and can even be tainted with chemical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. Clean drinking water, however, prevents the spread of diseases.

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

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

Water

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

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation

For more detail on water and sanitation, please visit the UNICEF ChildInfo website <http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>

7.1. Use of Improved Water Sources

The distribution of the population in terms of their main source of drinking water is outlined in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. Those using improved sources of drinking water include any of the following types of water supplies: piped water into dwelling (house/apartment), yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well and protected spring. Bottled water is considered to be an improved water source only if the household uses an improved water source for hand washing and cooking.

Overall, 98.2% of the population in Ukraine uses an improved source of drinking water – 98.6% in urban areas, and 97.1% in rural areas.

The source of drinking water for the population varies by the area type and by household wealth (Table WS.1).

Figure WS.1: Per cent distribution of household members by the main source of drinking water, Ukraine, 2012

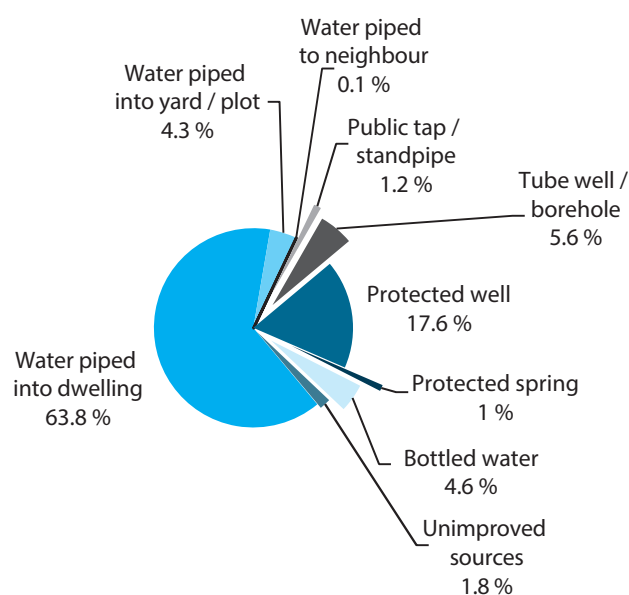


Table WS.1. Use of improved water sources

Per cent distribution of household population according to the main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Ukraine, 2012

Region	Main source of drinking water												Percentage using improved sources of drinking water [1]	Number of household members		
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources								Total	
	Piped water			Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water [2]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker-truck	Cart with small tank / drum	Surface water (river, stream, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	Bottled water [2]				
Piped into dwelling	Piped into compound, yard or plot	Piped to neighbour	Public tap / standpipe										Tube well, Borehole			
North	63.6	1.6	0.0	1.2	8.3	19.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	5037
West	51.2	2.6	0.1	0.5	7.4	33.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.9	7040
Center	51.8	3.2	0.2	1.9	5.9	31.1	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	3266
East	73.7	6.2	0.1	1.8	4.4	4.3	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	97.6	8943
South	73.2	7.1	0.1	0.4	2.0	7.4	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	96.8	4372
Area																
Urban	78.8	2.8	0.1	1.1	3.1	5.7	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	98.6	20681
Big city	83.9	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	98.2	12353
Small town	71.3	5.0	0.2	2.5	5.0	11.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	8328
Rural	25.0	8.3	0.3	1.4	12.2	48.3	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.1	7976
Education of household head																
None	71.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
Primary	35.6	6.9	0.4	3.5	6.1	44.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	97.4	837
Secondary	54.4	5.5	0.2	1.4	7.4	24.9	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	98.0	13236
Higher	74.1	3.1	0.1	0.9	4.0	9.3	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	98.4	14482
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Wealth index quintiles																
Poorest	9.2	13.5	0.7	2.2	12.2	56.8	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	96.3	5730
Second	49.4	6.5	0.0	1.8	11.6	27.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	5732
Middle	82.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.1	3.3	0.7	5.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	97.9	5734
Fourth	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	7.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.6	5731
Richest	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	9.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.3	5731
Total	63.8	4.3	0.1	1.2	5.6	17.6	0.9	4.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	98.2	28658

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[2] 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, Ukraine, 2012

	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 households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach / chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know			
Region											
North	46.8	31.9	0.8	0.9	26.2	12.2	0.8	0.0	5037	(18.3)	32
West	49.6	33.2	6.6	1.0	18.0	11.0	0.8	0.0	7040	41.7	76
Center	53.7	28.6	2.0	0.1	19.3	8.6	0.3	0.0	3266	17.2	55
East	29.6	49.9	0.0	1.4	34.2	17.6	0.1	0.0	8943	24.4	218
South	32.0	42.0	0.0	0.2	34.9	16.0	0.4	0.0	4372	10.0	142
Urban											
Urban	32.2	43.9	0.5	1.0	33.3	15.3	0.5	0.0	20681	20.7	295
Big city	23.0	50.3	0.3	1.3	38.9	18.0	0.6	0.0	12353	25.8	219
Small town	45.9	34.6	0.8	0.6	25.1	11.3	0.3	0.0	8328	5.9	76
Rural	62.5	26.1	5.8	0.5	11.4	9.7	0.5	0.0	7976	23.5	228
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	40.0	39.4	1.9	0.9	27.7	13.9	0.5	0.0	28134	na	na
Unimproved sources	76.0	17.6	4.0	1.4	4.0	6.2	0.9	0.0	523	21.9	523
Education of household head											
None	79.7	19.5	0.8	0.0	2.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	91	*	0
Primary	59.9	32.5	3.5	0.3	5.9	18.4	0.2	0.0	837	*	22
Secondary	48.6	36.1	3.0	0.8	18.1	13.6	0.5	0.0	13236	25.5	263
Higher	32.0	42.1	1.0	1.0	37.0	13.7	0.5	0.0	14482	20.0	238
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	*	1
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	67.8	24.2	4.6	0.6	5.2	8.7	0.6	0.0	5730	19.0	212
Second	53.1	33.9	4.2	0.6	14.6	11.5	0.3	0.0	5732	25.5	69
Middle	38.7	41.5	0.9	1.1	24.9	14.9	0.3	0.0	5734	20.1	121
Fourth	26.7	46.1	0.1	0.9	38.5	16.4	0.8	0.0	5731	25.8	83
Richest	16.9	49.2	0.1	1.3	52.8	17.3	0.3	0.0	5731	28.4	39
Total	40.6	39.0	2.0	0.9	27.2	13.8	0.5	0.0	28658	21.9	523

[1] MICS Indicator 4.2

Drinking water is considered properly treated if one of the following methods of treatment are used: boiling, adding bleach/chlorine, or using a water filter.

As households can use more than one method of water treatment the sum of responses can exceed 100%.

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

In urban settlements, 78.8% of the population uses drinking water piped into a dwelling, whereas in rural areas this type of water supply is only available to 25% of the population. At the same time, depending on the wealth index, this indicator ranges from 9.2% in the first quintile (the poorest) to 89.8% in the fourth, and 88.6% in the fifth quintile (the richest), which can be explained by a stronger disposition of rural population towards lower wealth levels.

Almost half of the rural population (48.3%) use a protected well as the main source of drinking water, while this percentage is smaller among the urban population (5.7%). The proportion of the population using a protected well as the main source of drinking water ranges from 56.8% in the poorest quintile to 0.1% in the richest.

Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked the ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, and using a water filter are methods of proper drinking water treatment. The table also shows water treatment by all households, and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate methods of water treatment.

40.6% of household members do not use any water treatment methods, (32.2% in urban areas, and 62.5% in rural areas). Boiling water is used by 39% of household members, (43.9% in cities and towns, and 26.1% in rural communities). Almost one-third of household members – predominantly urban – tend to use water filters to treat water. Quite a popular method, letting water stand and settle is used by 13.8% of household members. Only 2% of household members add bleach or chlorine, and 0.9% strain water through a cloth.

The time it takes to go to a water source, obtain water, and return home is presented in Table WS.3, and the person who usually collects the water – in Table WS.4. These results refer to one round-trip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table WS.3. Time to source of drinking water

Per cent 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes and more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes and more	Missing/DK		
Region										
North	94.4	3.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5037
West	94.9	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	7040
Centre	92.1	5.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3266
East	94.6	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	8943
South	96.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	4372
Area										
Urban	96.2	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	20681
Big city	96.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	12353
Small town	96.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	8328
Rural	90.4	6.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	7976
Education of household head										
None	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
Primary	91.1	5.4	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	837
Secondary	93.2	3.9	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	13236
Higher	96.0	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	14482
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Wealth Index quintiles										
Poorest	86.1	8.9	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	5730
Second	95.1	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	5732
Middle	96.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	5734
Fourth	97.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	5731
Richest	98.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5731
Total	94.6	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	28658

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3 shows that for 94.6% of households (96.2% for urban and 90.4% for rural households) the drinking water is on the premises. For 2.7% of households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while 0.8% of households spend 30 minutes or more for this purpose.

Table WS.4 indicates that for 5.7% of households, the drinking water source is not on the premises, and in 34.7% of them an adult female usually collects the water. Adult men collect water in 62.2% of cases; cases of female or male children under the age of 15 collecting water were not recorded.

Table WS.4. Person collecting water

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

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water (%)							Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman (age 15+ years)	Adult man (age 15+ years)	Female child (under 15 years)	Male child (under 15 years)	DK	Missing	Total	
Region										
North	6.8	2045	45.2	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	139
West	5.3	2346	30.6	67.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	124
Centre	7.5	1380	42.6	51.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	5.3	100.0	104
East	5.4	3731	24.5	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	203
South	3.9	1819	39.4	56.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.3	100.0	71
Area										
Urban	3.8	8323	28.8	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	318
Big city	3.5	5000	19.8	76.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	100.0	177
Small town	4.2	3323	40.3	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	140
Rural	10.7	2998	40.6	56.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	100.0	322
Education of household head										
None	9.5	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Primary	11.1	416	(66.8)	(33.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Secondary	7.1	5259	37.3	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	100.0	375
Higher	3.8	5611	23.6	72.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.7	100.0	214
Missing/DK	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Wealth Index quintiles										
Poorest	14.3	2649	43.6	53.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	379
Second	4.0	2126	30.7	65.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	100.0	85
Middle	3.7	2334	19.1	77.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.8		87
Fourth	2.7	2260	16.6	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	60
Richest	1.5	1953	(15.6)	(82.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	30
Total	5.7	11321	34.7	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	100.0	640

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

7.2. Use of Improved Sanitation

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, septic tank, or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and the use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Ukraine are provided in Table WS.5 of this report.

The MDG sanitation indicator excludes users of improved sanitation facilities which are shared between two or more households from having access to sanitation. Therefore, «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 improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.7.

Almost the entire population of Ukraine (98.9%) lives in households that have improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5).

Table WS.5. Types of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population according to the type of toilet facilities used by the household, Ukraine, 2012

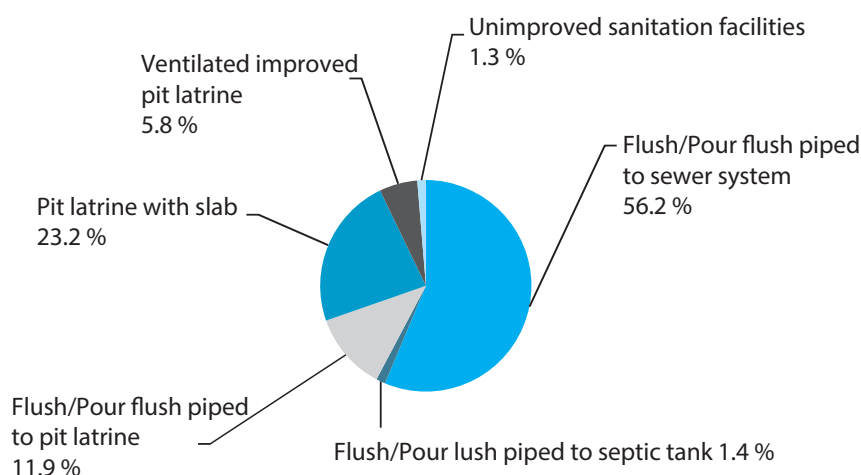
	Type of toilet facility used by the household										Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush / pour flush to			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flushed to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab / open pit	Bucket	Other			
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit (latrine)										
Region													
North	58.1	0.3	9.1	8.5	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5037
West	44.3	4.3	5.5	6.5	38.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	7040
Centre	42.7	0.4	16.0	3.5	31.6	2.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3266
East	67.3	0.5	14.9	6.3	10.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	8943
South	60.7	1.0	16.3	2.6	18.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4372
Area													
Urban	74.9	0.7	10.8	3.2	9.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20681
Big city	86.5	0.2	8.2	2.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12353
Small town	57.8	1.6	14.7	3.9	21.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	8328
Rural	7.8	3.2	14.6	12.7	57.9	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	7976
Education of household head													
None	13.3	10.2	21.6	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	91
Primary	26.0	0.8	7.1	7.0	55.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	837
Secondary	43.5	1.5	12.4	8.2	32.5	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	13236
Higher	69.9	1.3	11.7	3.6	12.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	14482
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Wealth Index quintiles													
Poorest	0.4	0.8	7.5	12.7	74.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	5730
Second	15.7	2.0	28.8	13.3	38.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	5732
Middle	69.4	3.8	19.9	2.9	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5734
Fourth	96.0	0.6	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5731
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5731
Total	56.2	1.4	11.9	5.8	23.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	28658

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The above table depicts that the use of improved sanitation is closely linked to households' wealth and living conditions. The rural population tends to use pit latrines with slab (almost 60%), while the most widespread sanitation facility in urban settlements is a flush toilet with connection to a sewage system or septic tank.

Specifically, urban household population typically use flush toilets (74.9% of households), while a smaller percentage use pour flush systems piped to a pit latrine (10.8%), and pit latrine with slab (9.9%). Flush toilets are predominantly used by the richest households (99.7%) and those of the fourth quintile (96.0%), while pit latrines with a slab are the most common type of sanitation facility used by the poorest (74.0%) and second quintile (38.4%).

Figure WS.2. Use of improved sanitation facilities, Ukraine, 2012



The MDGs and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households 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.

In Ukraine, the use of improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households is almost universal (97.7%, Table WS.6). 0.9% of the population shared a sanitation facility with 5 households or less, while 0.3% shared a sanitation facility with more than 5 other households.

In its 2008 report³², 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 «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 the population:

- with no sanitation facilities at all;
- reliant on technologies defined by JMP as «unimproved»;
- sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable («improved») technology;
- using «improved» sanitation facilities.

Table WS.7 shows the distribution of household population by the drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities.

Overall, 95.9% of the household population of Ukraine uses improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Accessibility of improved water sources and sanitation for rural residents (93.5%) is lower by 3.4 percentage points than that for the urban population (96.9%). Members of households representing the poorest and the second wealth quintiles have more limited access to improved sources of drinking water and sanitation facilities. The regional availability of these comfortable living conditions ranges from 92.7% in the Centre to 97.9% in the North.

³² WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), MDG assessment report – http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

Table WS.6. Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population by use of private or public sanitation facilities, and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Ukraine, 2012

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by:		Missing/DK	Not shared ¹	Public facility	Shared by:		Missing/DK			
			5 households or less	More than 5 households				5 households or less	More than 5 households				
Region													
North	98.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5037
West	97.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7040
Centre	94.1	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3266
East	98.9	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8943
South	96.7	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4372
Area													
Urban	98.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20681
Big city	98.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12353
Small town	98.1	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8328
Rural	96.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7976
Education of household head													
None	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	91
Primary	96.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	837
Secondary	97.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13236
Higher	98.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14482
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Wealth Index quintiles													
Poorest	95.2	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5730
Second	97.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5732
Middle	97.9	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5734
Fourth	98.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5731
Richest	99.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5731
Total	97.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28658

[1] MICS Indicator 4.3; MDG Indicator 7.9

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water [1]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation [2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Region											
North	69.6	29.8	0.6	100.0	98.3	1.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.9	5037
West	56.3	42.7	1.1	100.0	97.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	7040
Center	57.3	41.0	1.7	100.0	94.1	2.1	3.8	0.0	100.0	92.7	3266
East	86.1	11.5	2.4	100.0	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.4	8943
South	86.4	10.3	3.2	100.0	96.7	3.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.5	4372
Area											
Urban	87.7	10.9	1.4	100.0	98.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.9	20681
Big city	93.8	4.4	1.8	100.0	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	12353
Small town	78.7	20.4	0.9	100.0	98.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.2	8328
Rural	33.5	63.6	2.9	100.0	96.1	1.1	2.7	0.1	100.0	93.5	7976
Education of household head											
None	75.6	24.4	0.0	100.0	90.8	0.0	5.6	3.5	100.0	90.8	91
Primary	42.5	54.9	2.6	100.0	96.2	0.3	3.3	0.2	100.0	94.4	837
Secondary	62.9	35.1	2.0	100.0	97.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	95.1	13236
Higher	83.2	15.1	1.6	100.0	98.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.8	14482
Missing/DK	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	100.0	*	12
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	22.9	73.4	3.7	100.0	95.2	1.5	3.2	0.1	100.0	91.8	5730
Second	56.6	42.2	1.2	100.0	97.5	1.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	96.4	5732
Middle	88.8	9.0	2.1		97.9	1.9	0.2	0.0		95.8	5734
Fourth	96.8	1.7	1.4	100.0	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.2	5731
Richest	98.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	5731
Total	72.6	25.5	1.8	100.0	97.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.9	28658

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



UNICEF/UKRAINE/2005/G.Pirozzi

Chapter VIII Reproductive Health



8. Reproductive Health

8.1. Fertility Rates and Age Trends

Within MICS 2012 all women aged 15–49 were asked about their pregnancy histories including the total number of pregnancies they had during their lifetime that resulted in a live birth, stillbirth, miscarriage or abortion. Pregnancies were recorded in reverse chronological order starting from the most recent one. For every live birth the sex, survival status and current age (for living children) or age at death (for children that died) was recorded.

The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births during the specified period (usually one calendar year) per 1,000 population.

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are expressed as the number of live births per 1,000 women in a specified age group and show the age pattern of fertility (the age group of 15–19 years also includes live births among mothers under 15; the age group of 45–49 years also includes live births among mothers over 49).

The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women aged 15–49, and is expressed per 1,000 women.

The total fertility rate (TFR) denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current age-specific fertility rates prevailed.

Since the MICS 2012 Women's questionnaire included a separate Pregnancy History module, Table RH.1 was built on the basis of the data collected from individual pregnancy histories. The rates shown refer to the three-year (1–36 months) period prior to the survey. This allows for a better accuracy of the data as the calculations are based on sufficient number of cases which allows for avoiding statistical approximations while at the same time reflecting the actual (current) situation. **Age-specific fertility rates** were calculated as the number of births per 1,000 women of a respective age group. **Numerators** for age-specific fertility rates are defined as the number of live births among mothers in respective 5-year age groups that occurred in three years preceding the survey. **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.

Fertility in rural areas of Ukraine is higher than in urban areas, whereby urban-rural variations in age-specific fertility rates are more pronounced for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 34, while older women of reproductive age living in different areas do not demonstrate notable fertility differentials.

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, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Type of area				Total
	Urban	Big city	Small town	Rural	
15–19[1]	29	22	40	48	34
20–24	80	69	97	136	92
25–29	86	75	106	116	92
30–34	50	45	58	58	52
35–39	21	22	19	24	21
40–44	2	2	3	3	2
45–49	1	0	1	0	0
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.5
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	45	40	54	64	49
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	5.1	4.5	6.2	7.2	5.6

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45–49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1–36 months prior to interview.

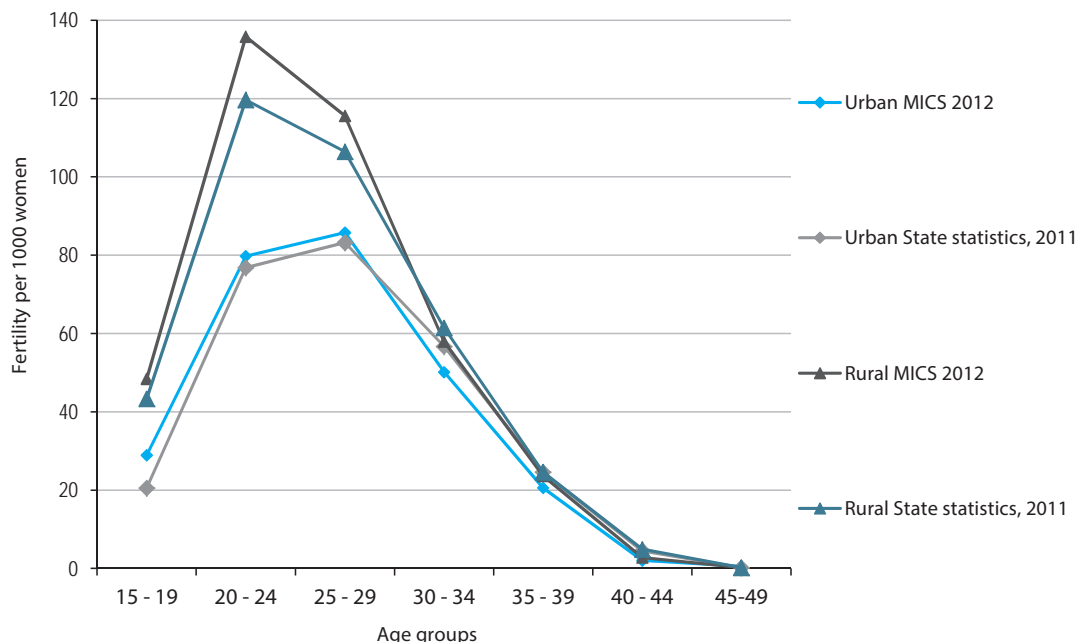
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15–49

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

CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Age-specific fertility rates indicate that fertility peaks at ages 20–29 (at 92 births per 1,000 women for those in age groups 20–24 and 25–29 years). Nonetheless, fertility rate differentials by area of residence are observed between the two age groups. While in rural areas women aged 20–24 years have the highest ASFR (almost 136 births per 1,000 women in this age group), in urban areas women aged 25–29 years are the ones with the highest ASFR (86 births per 1,000 women in this age group) (see Fig. RH.1).

Figure RH.1 Age specific fertility rates among women in urban and rural areas of Ukraine according to the MICS 2012 and to the vital registration system as of 2011³³, per 1,000 women of respective age



Fertility rates in the youngest age group of interviewed women were almost three times lower than those found among women aged 20–24-years. Fertility among women aged 30–34 was 52 births per 1,000 women of this age, which is 1.8 times lower than in the previous age group (Table RH.1). Overall, the data collected during the survey are consistent with the official statistical data.

According to MICS 2012 data (Table RH.2), the total fertility rate draws near to the TFR estimated on the basis of official statistics at 1.5 (2011). Fertility is traditionally higher in rural areas than it is in urban areas: TFR in rural areas was estimated at 1.9, while in urban settlements it did not exceed 1.3 per woman. Moreover, in big cities it was even lower – 1.2. When disaggregated by region, the rates range from 1.3 in the Northern region to 1.7 in the Western region. Women with secondary education are more likely to have higher total fertility rates than their counterparts with higher education. Relatively high TFR was found in households in poorer wealth quintiles.

Table RH.3 presents age-specific fertility rates in the last twenty years (with separate five-year periods of 0–4, 5–9, 10–14 and 15–19 years) preceding the survey. These rates are based on the data regarding live births, collected from the Pregnancy History module.

According to official statistics the main characteristic of changes in fertility trends during the last twenty years is the drastic reduction of fertility rates in 1990's and evident revival of childbearing intensity in 2002–2012. According to the MICS 2012 data the age-specific fertility rates based on the data for years 5–9 preceding the survey were lower than similar rates for 15–19 years before the survey (with the exception of women aged 25–29). For example, ASFRs among women of 15–19 years declined from 51 (live births per 1,000 women of this age) in 15–19 years preceding the survey to 29 in the period of 5–9 years before the survey.

At the same time, ASFRs for the past four years preceding the survey were higher than those found in 5–9 years prior to the survey (excluding women of 20–24 and 40–44 years of age).

³³ State Statistics Service of Ukraine. Population of Ukraine. 2011 Yearbook. Kyiv, 2012.- http://ukrstat.gov.ua/druk/publicat/kat_u/2012/12_2012/zb_nasel_2011.zip.

Table RH.2 Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates, total fertility rates, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 years for the three years preceding the survey, Ukraine, 2012

	Adolescent birth rate [1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19)	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Total Fertility Rate
Region				
North	24	2.5	2.4	1.3
West	33	4.5	2.4	1.7
Center	32	4.0	1.5	1.4
East	39	2.4	1.0	1.4
South	44	2.4	1.5	1.6
Area				
Urban	29	2.6	1.9	1.3
Big city	22	2.2	1.2	1.2
Small town	40	3.5	2.7	1.6
Rural	48	3.9	1.4	1.9
Mother's education				
Secondary	57	3.6	2.1	1.9
Higher	19	2.7	1.1	1.3
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76	3.9	2.5	2.0
Second	40	3.1	0.8	1.9
Middle	26	3.2	4.0	1.2
Fourth	18	2.2	0.5	1.3
Richest	26	2.2	1.2	1.3
Total	34	3.1	1.6	1.5

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

Another important feature of current fertility rates in Ukraine is later child bearing manifested in more dynamic growth of fertility rates among women aged 25 and above, as compared to younger groups. In recent years one can observe converging fertility rates in categories of women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years. Whereas the highest fertility in the past was observed among women aged 20–24 years (Table RH.3, Fig. RH.2), we can now expect women aged 25–29 years to occupy that position in the nearest future.

Table RH.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of birth, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of years preceding survey			
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19
Mother's age at birth				
15–19	36	29	37	51
20–24	98	103	106	126
25–29	94	73	65	62
30–34	55	36	27	38
35–39	22	10	15	na
40–44	3	4	na	na
45–49	1	na	na	na

Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women.

na – not applicable

Figure RH.2 Age-specific fertility rates by periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of birth, Ukraine, 2012

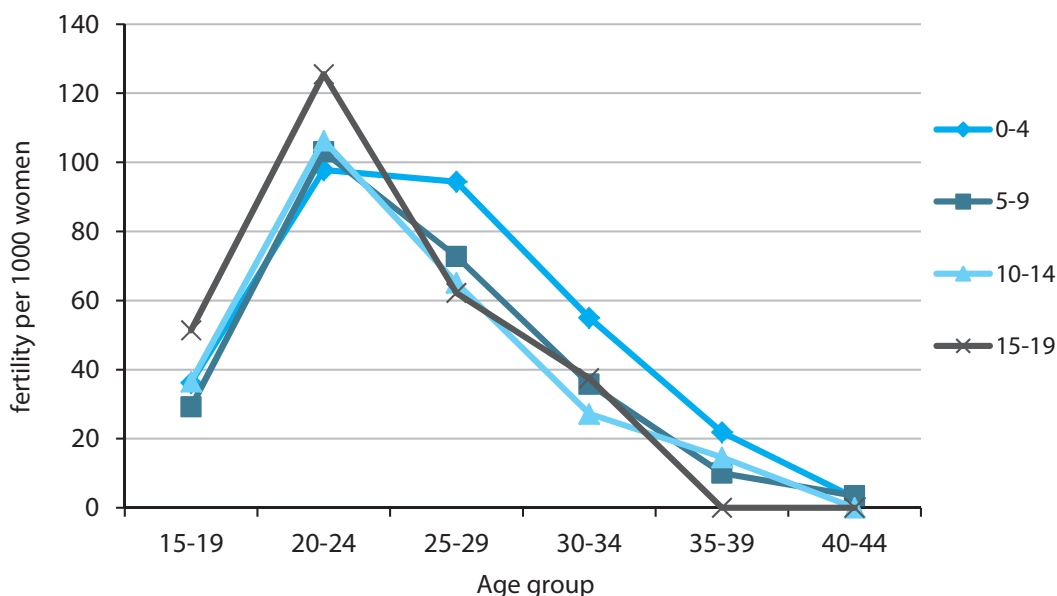


Table RH.4 shows the distribution of women by the total number of children born to them. The information on women who were married at the time of the survey is provided separately.

Table RH.4 confirms that marital status is a significant factor of fertility in Ukraine. The mean number of children ever born to married women was higher than the number of children calculated for all interviewed women (1.4 and 1.1 respectively).

Table RH.4 Children ever born and living, according to age

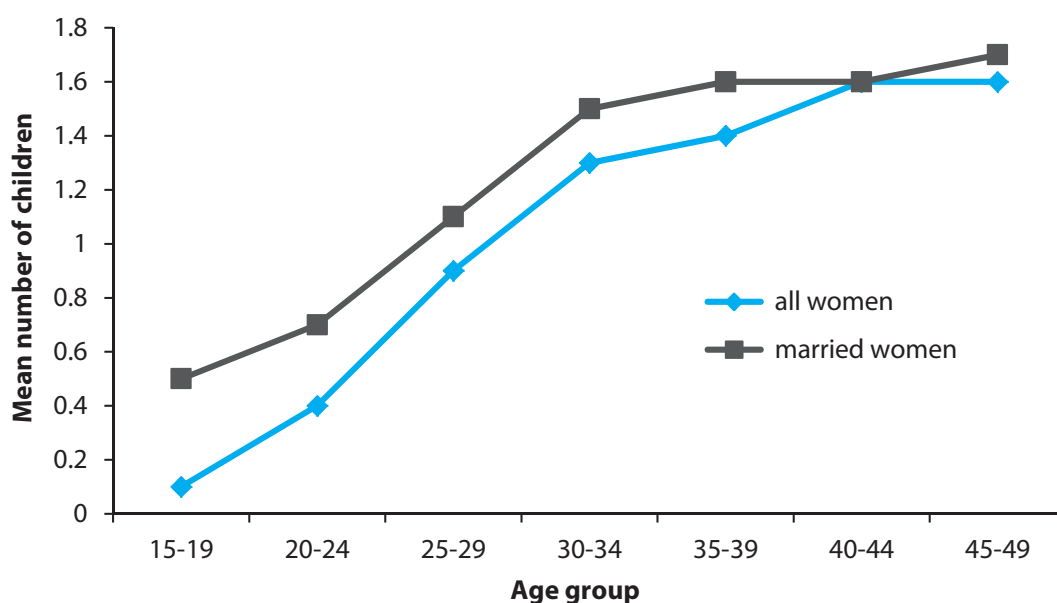
Percentage distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born and mean number of living children, by age, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of children ever born						Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5+			
All women									
Age									
15-19	95.5	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	733	0.05	0.05
20-24	66.8	27.7	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	1075	0.39	0.39
25-29	33.5	46.8	17.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	1402	0.89	0.88
30-34	15.7	45.6	31.8	5.4	0.8	0.7	1200	1.33	1.31
35-39	10.0	46.3	36.5	5.4	1.0	0.7	1200	1.44	1.42
40-44	5.5	46.0	39.0	7.7	0.8	0.9	1204	1.56	1.54
45-49	6.7	39.1	42.7	9.1	1.6	0.9	1191	1.64	1.61
Total	29.3	38.8	26.1	4.6	0.7	0.5	8006	1.11	1.09
Currently married women									
Age									
15-19	55.9	39.1	1.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	48	0.53	0.53
20-24	41.9	47.7	9.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	509	0.70	0.70
25-29	19.6	55.0	22.4	2.7	0.3	0.1	981	1.09	1.08
30-34	10.0	45.5	36.7	5.9	1.0	0.9	920	1.46	1.45
35-39	6.3	41.9	43.5	6.1	1.4	0.9	913	1.58	1.56
40-44	3.6	41.3	45.4	8.1	0.8	0.8	849	1.65	1.63
45-49	4.4	34.9	47.1	11.1	1.3	1.2	831	1.75	1.72
Total	12.9	44.4	35.2	6.0	0.8	0.7	5051	1.40	1.39

It is quite logical that the number of children born to a woman increases with her age. Therefore, it is disturbing that even in the category of women that are approaching the end of their reproductive phase (45–49 years) the mean number of children ever born is less than two. In other words, that is below population reproduction rate. Even the highest value of this indicator among married women aged 45–49 years constitutes 1.7. Also it is notable that the differentials are more evident among the younger age groups (Fig. RH.3).

The percentage of women in the oldest age group (45–49 years) who have never had a child constitutes 6.7%; and the value of this indicator is even lower among married women of the same age group and constitutes 4.4%. The proportion of childless women of 45–49 years of age can be considered an indirect indicator of primary infertility of the generation that they represent. Women who gave birth to only one child dominate in the structure of women by the number of children ever born (38.8% of all women, and 44.4% of currently married women). Compared to the totals for all women, the percentages of married women with two children (35.2%), and with three children (6%) are relatively high.

Figure RH.3. Mean number of children ever born to all women and currently married women, by current age groups



8.2. Age at First Birth and Early Childbearing

The mother's age at birth, and particularly the age at first birth is an important determinant of fertility. It has significant impact on the development of trends associated with health, professional development and wellbeing of women (mothers), children and families. Table RH.5 shows the distribution of women aged 15–49 who have given birth by ages according to mother's age at the time of the interview, the percentage of women who never gave birth, and the median age at first birth.

Two-thirds of women aged 20–24 years have never given birth. The number of such women in the next five-year age group (25–29 years) shows further twofold reduction and constitutes only one third of women of corresponding age group of women. The survey identified an important pattern of fertility in the country: the percentage of women who gave birth by the age of 20 and 22 years increases with the age of women representing different generations. For example, 13.6% of women aged 25–29 years had their first birth by the age of 20, while the percentage of women who gave birth by the age of 20 in the age group of 40–44 years was 26.9%.

Table RH.5 Age at first birth

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, by current age, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Percentage who gave birth by exact age							Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
	15	18	20	22	25	27	30			
15–19	0.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.5	733	a
20–24	0.0	4.4	14.5	na	na	na	na	66.8	1075	a
25–29	0.0	3.3	13.6	30.4	54.1	na	na	33.5	1402	22
30–34	0.0	4.6	19.5	39.3	60.7	71.0	80.6	15.7	1200	22
35–39	0.1	7.0	23.5	45.7	68.5	75.4	82.2	10.2	1200	21
40–44	0.2	5.5	26.9	49.9	75.8	82.0	88.2	5.5	1204	21
45–49	0.4	3.5	17.8	44.4	74.1	82.4	88.4	6.7	1191	22
25–49	0.1	4.7	20.0	41.6	66.2	74.6	80.7	14.9	6197	22

na – not applicable due to censoring

a – omitted because less than 50 per cent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table RH.6 presents information on the median age of mothers at first birth by age of female respondents at the time of the survey and by some other background characteristics. Generally, women aged 25–49 years in urban areas have a higher median age at first birth (22.3 years) than women in rural areas (21.5 years). The median age at first birth by regions ranges from 21.7 years in the Eastern region to 22.6 years in the Northern region. Women with higher education are typically characterized by a higher median age at first birth than women with secondary education. In addition, the median age at first birth increases with the wealth status: whereas it is slightly above 21 years among women from the poorest quintile, it constitutes 22.6 years for women belonging to the richest quintile.

Table RH.6 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women aged 25–49 years, by current age, Ukraine, 2012

	Current age					Women aged 25–49 years
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
Region						
North	22.7	23.2	22.9	22.5	22.2	22.6
West	21.8	21.8	21.7	22.5	22.0	21.9
Centre	22.4	22.3	22.3	21.4	21.8	22.0
East	22.3	22.0	21.5	20.6	21.9	21.7
South	22.3	22.4	22.3	21.9	22.8	22.5
Area						
Urban	22.7	22.7	22.1	21.8	22.3	22.3
Big city	22.8	22.8	23.0	21.8	22.5	22.6
Small town	22.3	22.6	21.5	21.7	21.8	21.8
Rural	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.5	21.8	21.5
Education						
Secondary	21.6	21.1	20.8	20.8	21.8	21.2
Higher	22.6	23.1	22.4	22.1	22.3	22.4
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.3	21.2
Second	21.9	21.6	21.1	22.2	22.0	21.8
Middle	22.5	22.4	21.5	21.4	22.5	22.1
Fourth	22.8	22.3	22.2	22.3	22.5	22.4
Richest	23.2	23.3	22.7	21.5	22.5	22.6
Total	22.3	22.3	21.8	21.7	22.2	22.1

Adolescent pregnancy, early childbearing, and motherhood of a young girl whose personality is still being strongly influenced by her environment and increase the risk of negative consequences for the health of a young mother and her child as well as her material well-being. Problems of continuing education, mastering a profession, and other problems may cause negative socio-economic consequences for the mother and her child.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years) in MICS 2012 is defined as the number of births to women of 15–19 years during the three years (1–36 months) preceding the survey and is calculated on the basis of the data recorded in the history of pregnancies module.

According to the survey, the adolescent birth rate in Ukraine is 34 per 1,000 women aged 15–19.

Table RH.7 shows the percentage of women aged 15–19 who had a live birth, who are pregnant with the first child, or who have begun childbearing (that is, the total number of women who had a live birth or were pregnant at the time of survey), as well as percentage of women aged 15–19 who had a live birth before age 15, and the percentage of women aged 20–24 years who had a live birth before age 18. Women currently aged 15–17 years, reported rare cases of pregnancies and births. The percentage of women with cases of pregnancy among those who already turned 18 increases drastically: almost 11% of them began childbearing, whereas the percentage is only 1.6% among those who turned 17. The percentage of girls aged 19 who are pregnant or have given birth is even higher (14.6 %).

Teenage fertility varies by the area of residence: the percentage of women aged 15–19 who were pregnant or already had a live birth is twice as high among those in rural areas compared to those in urban areas. Women in big cities are less likely to begin childbearing at an early age. The level of education and focus on acquiring higher education remain strong factors that affect fertility, as only 1.8% of young women with higher education have given birth to a child as compared to 6 % of young women with secondary education.

Table RH.7. 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 aged 20–24 who have had a live birth before age 18, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Percentage of women aged 15–19 who:				Number of women aged 15–19	Percentage of women aged 20–24 who have had a live birth before age 18 [1]	Number of women aged 20–24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
15	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	151	na	na
16	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	176	na	na
17	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	148	na	na
18	10.1	0.6	10.7	0.3	128	na	na
19	13.3	1.3	14.6	0.1	131	na	na
20	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	169
21	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	188
22	na	na	na	na	na	7.4	233
23	na	na	na	na	na	4.1	256
24	na	na	na	na	na	2.7	229
Region							
North	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	111	3.2	197
West	3.4	1.2	4.6	0.1	254	4.9	292
Centre	4.2	1.1	5.2	0.0	69	5.5	88
East	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.2	221	4.8	349
South	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	78	3.0	149
Area							
Urban	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.1	521	3.9	818
Big city	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.2	310	1.5	516
Small town	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	212	8.0	301
Rural	6.4	1.8	8.2	0.0	212	5.8	258
Education							
Secondary	6.0	0.5	6.5	0.1	432	10.4	233
Higher	1.8	0.6	2.3	0.0	300	2.7	842
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	11.6	1.9	13.5	0.0	110	6.4	136
Second	6.1	0.9	7.1	0.0	176	4.1	201
Middle	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	102	7.6	218
Fourth	2.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	161	2.9	242
Richest	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	184	2.3	278
Total	4.5	0.5	5.0	0.1	733	4.4	1075

[1] MICS Indicator 5.2
na – not applicable

Table RH.8 presents the data on women who had a live birth by the age of 15. Despite some instances of childbirth among young girls under 15 years in Ukraine, only 0.1% of all women of childbearing age had a live birth before the age of 15. There is very little change in the trends in early childbearing between all the age groups. According to official statistics for 2011, the percentage of children born to young girls before their 15th birthday within the overall number of new-borns was 0.03%.

Table RH.8. Trends in early childbearing (by age 15)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 15, by area and age groups, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Urban		including:				Rural		Total	
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49	Big city		Small town		Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49
			Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49				
15-19	0.1	521	0.2	310	0.0	212	0.0	212	0.1	734
20-24	0.0	818	0.0	516	0.0	301	0.0	258	0.0	1075
25-29	0.0	1076	0.0	680	0.0	396	0.2	326	0.0	1402
30-34	0.0	918	0.0	595	0.0	323	0.0	282	0.0	1200
35-39	0.2	904	0.0	507	0.4	397	0.0	296	0.1	1200
40-44	0.2	858	0.4	532	0.0	326	0.1	346	0.2	1204
45-49	0.5	893	0.0	520	1.2	373	0.0	297	0.4	1191
Total	0.1	5988	0.1	3660	0.3	2329	0.0	2.018	0.1	8006

Table RH.9 is similar to table RH.8, and presents the data on women who had a live birth by the age of 18. Overall, the percentage of women who had a live birth by 18 years of age is 4.7%. Women aged 35-39 years are characterized by the highest percentage of early childbearing: 7% of women of this age group reported having a live birth by the age of 18. A comparatively high percentage of early childbearing is observed among women aged 30-44 living in rural areas. The lowest percentage of early childbearing is observed among young female residents of big cities: only 1.5% of women aged 20-24 years, and 1.7% of women of 25-29 years of age.

Table RH.9. Trends in early childbearing (by age 18)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 18, by area and age groups, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Urban		Including:				Rural		Total	
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49	Big city		Small town		Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49
			Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49				
20-24	3.9	818	1.5	516	8.0	301	5.8	258	4.4	1075
25-29	2.7	1076	1.7	680	4.4	396	5.5	326	3.3	1402
30-34	3.9	918	3.8	595	4.1	323	7.1	282	4.6	1200
35-39	6.8	904	4.9	507	9.2	397	7.7	296	7.0	1200
40-44	4.7	858	4.1	532	5.6	326	7.3	346	5.5	1204
45-49	3.3	893	2.9	520	3.9	373	4.0	297	3.5	1191
Total	4.2	5467	3.1	3350	5.8	2117	6.3	1805	4.7	7273

8.3. Birth Intervals

A birth interval is defined as the length of time between two live births. Medical research has shown that short birth intervals (within 1–2 years) may adversely affect maternal health and children’s chances of survival, as closely spaced births give the mother insufficient time to restore her health. As a rule, such children require more intent care and attention.

Table RH.10 shows the per cent distribution of second and higher-order births in the five years prior to the survey by the number of months since the last birth. The overall median birth interval is 64 months (more than 5 years). Women aged 20–29 years typically reported about 24–35 months interval between births, whereas older women (30–39 years) mentioned 60 months and more. The shortest birth interval of 7 to 17 months was mentioned by 10.5% of women aged 20–29, while the percentage of women aged 30–39 reporting this interval was 4.5%. The birth interval of 60 months and more was observed among 31.3% of women aged 20–29 years, and among 65.1% of those who are 30–39 years of age.

The median number of months since the preceding birth is shorter among women from rural areas when compared to those in urban areas. The median birth interval among women with higher education was 66 months, while women with secondary education had a shorter birth interval of 57 months (Fig. RH.4).

Table RH.10 Birth intervals

Per cent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, Ukraine, 2012

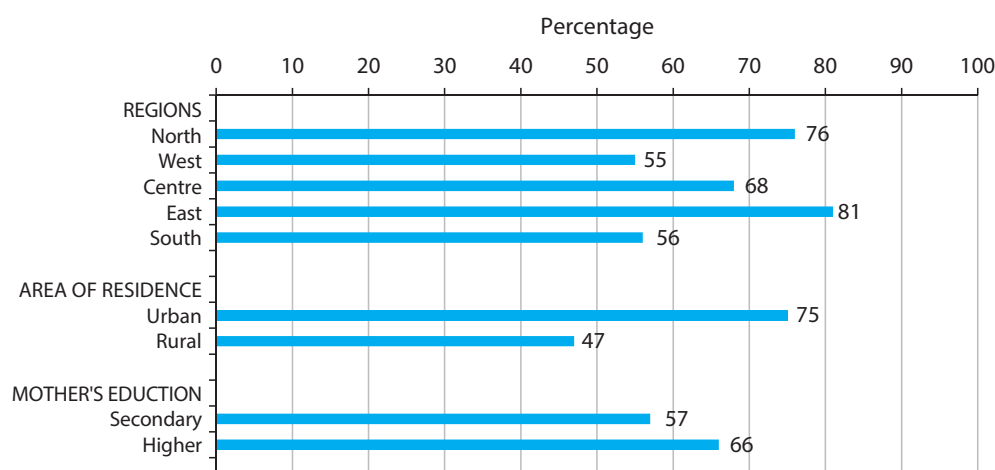
Age	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5	12
20–29	10.5	8.6	18.1	15.6	16.0	31.3	100.0	319	45
30–39	4.5	4.2	9.0	8.8	8.4	65.1	100.0	452	84
40–49	0.2	2.8	5.8	6.8	3.5	80.9	100.0	64	143
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.4	5.6	11.7	12.1	10.6	52.6	100.0	420	63
Female	6.5	6.0	12.7	10.3	11.0	53.6	100.0	420	65
Birth order									
2–3	6.3	4.8	11.4	10.6	11.0	55.9	100.0	777	66
4+	14.6	18.1	21.0	18.3	8.5	19.5	100.0	64	32
Region									
North	4.9	6.4	9.9	12.9	6.8	59.1	100.0	125	76
West	8.3	6.8	15.7	12.8	11.1	45.4	100.0	285	55
Center	6.4	5.9	10.6	7.9	13.6	55.6	100.0	107	68
East	2.2	3.4	9.8	9.0	12.7	62.9	100.0	196	81
South	13.6	6.6	11.5	12.1	9.0	47.2	100.0	127	56
Area									
Urban	5.0	3.6	10.5	8.7	11.2	61.1	100.0	526	75
Big city	4.3	3.9	7.5	7.8	9.6	66.9	100.0	259	83
Small town	5.6	3.3	13.3	9.5	12.8	55.4	100.0	268	66
Rural	10.3	9.4	15.0	15.4	10.1	39.8	100.0	314	47
Education									
Secondary	9.7	6.7	13.6	11.1	10.1	48.9	100.0	336	57
Higher	5.2	5.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	55.9	100.0	504	66
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	13.3	8.3	19.0	15.5	10.5	33.4	100.0	196	42
Second	6.5	7.4	14.4	11.8	10.1	49.9	100.0	200	59
Middle	7.0	4.7	11.1	8.7	13.7	54.8	100.0	153	66
Fourth	2.4	4.3	8.2	7.1	11.6	66.3	100.0	128	87
Richest	3.4	3.0	5.3	10.8	8.8	68.7	100.0	163	83
Total	7.0	5.8	12.2	11.2	10.8	53.1	100.0	840	64

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

1 case with missing education of non-first birth not shown

Figure RH.4 Median birth intervals according to background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012



8.4. Abortion

The high abortion rate is an important health problem for Ukraine. Induced abortion even performed at a medical facility can negatively influence maternal health and affect further pregnancies as well as survival and health of children born. Abortion can lead to acute and chronic inflammatory processes in a woman's reproductive system, stimulate hormonal disorders and increase the risk of malignancy in genitals. Apart from that abortion is a factor of direct and indirect reproductive losses such as infecundity and miscarriages. The abortion and birth rates in health care facilities of Ukraine show positive dynamics with steady reduction of abortion rates per 1,000 fecund women (aged 15–49 years), and correlation between the number of abortions and live births. The number of pregnancies among young and adolescent girls also declines. As a result, Ukraine moved up in the WHO rating of countries with high abortion rates to the countries with moderate prevalence of abortion.

Since 2000, the abortion rate in Ukraine declined more than twice from 34.1 per 1,000 women of childbearing age in 2000 to 14.5 in 2011³⁴.

Improvement of maternal health and reduction of maternal mortality rates is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). In particular, one of the national indicators to track MGD5 is the abortion rate per 1,000 fecund women³⁵.

Since abortion indicators are not covered by standard MICS modules, the data necessary were collected by using adapted DHS questions. Therefore the Woman's questionnaire included a set of questions on pregnancy outcomes that took place within the three years preceding the survey. Women were asked whether they ever had a pregnancy that was interrupted (either purposefully or spontaneously) and, if so, how many pregnancies ended in an abortion, miscarriage or stillbirth. After receiving these data, detailed information was collected on each pregnancy, including the duration of the pregnancy at the time of termination, the month and the year of termination, and its outcome.

Table RH.11 presents the data on the outcomes of all pregnancies that ended during the three-year period preceding the survey. About 80% of pregnancies that ended during the three years preceding the survey ended in a live birth. The majority of pregnancy losses were due to induced abortions (13.9% of pregnancies), followed by miscarriages (5.3%) and stillbirths (less than 1 per cent).

³⁴ Population Health Indicators and the Use of Health Care Resources in Ukraine in 2010– 2011. – Kyiv: MoH Ukraine, 2012. – p.28.

³⁵ See the National Programme «Reproductive Health of the Nation for the Period until 2015 approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 1849 as of December 27, 2006 that sets as objectives reduction of pregnancy among adolescents by 20%; reduction of abortion among adolescents aged 15–17 by 20% and reduction of abortion among adult women by 20%.

Table RH.11 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Per cent distribution of pregnancies ending in the three years preceding the survey by type of outcome, Ukraine, 2012

	Pregnancy outcome				Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Still birth	Miscarriage	Abortion	
Age at pregnancy outcome					
<20	83.6	0.0	1.7	14.7	95
20–24	85.5	0.2	4.9	9.4	423
25–34	78.8	0.2	5.6	15.4	701
35–49	71.5	0.0	8.3	20.2	119
Pregnancy order					
First	89.4	0.3	5.1	5.2	586
Second	82.6	0.1	5.1	12.2	392
Third	67.1	0.0	6.8	26.1	199
Fourth	59.4	0.0	5.5	35.1	80
Fifth or higher	62.6	0.0	4.3	33.1	82
Region					
North	74.8	0.0	6.5	18.7	244
West	91.0	0.1	3.4	5.6	347
Center	74.5	0.4	5.6	19.5	148
East	80.4	0.0	6.3	13.3	379
South	75.4	0.5	5.4	18.8	220
Area					
Urban	77.7	0.0	5.9	16.3	964
Big city	74.9	0.0	5.8	19.3	549
Small town	81.5	0.1	6.1	12.3	415
Rural	88.2	0.4	3.8	7.5	374
Education					
Secondary	78.2	0.4	4.1	17.4	462
Higher	81.9	0.0	6.0	12.0	873
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	86.4	0.3	3.8	9.5	218
Second	83.9	0.3	5.3	10.4	308
Middle	75.1	0.0	6.6	18.4	232
Fourth	81.4	0.1	5.6	12.9	259
Richest	77.0	0.0	5.3	17.6	319
Total	80.6	0.2	5.3	13.9	1338

2 cases with missing education of women not shown

Fourth, fifth and subsequent pregnancies were more likely to end in an induced abortion – this is true for every third case. The third pregnancy would end in abortion in 26.1% of cases. Induced abortion is slightly more widespread among older women (35–49 years) and women living in big cities. Every fifth pregnancy ending in the three years preceding the survey resulted in an abortion – among women living in big cities. Roughly 19% of pregnancies ended in abortion among the residents of the Central, the Southern and the Northern regions of the country. The lowest prevalence of induced abortion as the pregnancy outcome is observed in the Western region (5.6%).

The induced abortion rate was relatively lower in rural areas (7.5%) and among 20–24 year old women (9.4%), which directly correlates with higher fertility rates among rural women and the highest age-specific fertility rates in the age category of 20–24 year olds.

The figure RH.5 illustrates the distribution of pregnancies that ended in an induced abortion by background characteristics.

Figure RH.5. Per cent distribution of pregnancies that ended in an induced abortion, by background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

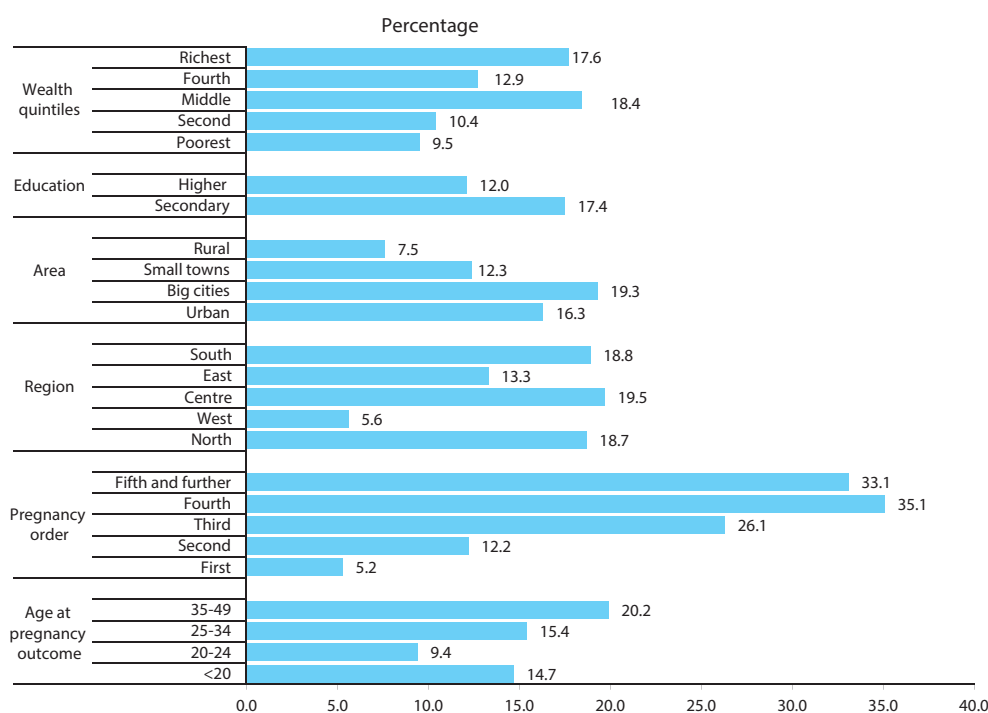


Table RH.12 shows women’s lifetime experience with abortion. The data on the percentage of women who ever had an abortion is based on all women aged 15–49 irrespective of their exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

The percentage of women who have ever had an abortion increases with age, ranging from 3.5% among women aged 20–24, to 38.8% among women aged 45–49 years. The pattern partially reflects the fact that exposure to pregnancy increases with age, as many young women have not yet initiated sexual activity.

It is logical that the percentage of women who have ever had an abortion increases with age. The only exception constitutes the age group of 40–49 year olds. Every second woman in this age group has an experience of induced termination of pregnancy.

One can observe a positive correlation between an induced abortion and the number of living children. Only 7.1% of childless women had an abortion, compared to 27.8% of women with one child. Every third woman with lifetime experience of abortion has 2 living children; and 28.1% of respondents have 3 or more living children.

There are differentials in prevalence of induced abortions by area of residence (24.8% in urban and 18.3% in rural areas), and certain variations in lifetime experience of induced abortion by region – ranging from 8.3% in the Western region to 34.8% in the Central region.

Among women who have ever had an abortion, more than one half (58.2%) had one induced abortion; a significant percentage of respondents (37.2%) reported having 2–3 abortions; and less than 5% of Ukrainian women artificially terminated their pregnancies 4 and more times (Fig. RH.6).

The majority of abortions were induced by women currently or formerly married or in union – 26.5% and 34.7% respectively (Fig. RH.7). Only 4.2% of women who had an abortion have never been married or lived in union.

The mean number of abortions among women with a lifetime experience of abortion is 1.6. The highest mean number of abortions (2.1) was found among women with 3 or more living children.

Table RH.13 presents age-specific abortion rates, total abortion rates, and general abortion rate. All rates cover the three-year period preceding the survey. Rates of induced abortions in this survey are defined as follows:

Age-specific abortion rates (ASARs) – the number of abortions among women in a specific age group per 1,000 women in this age group;

General abortion rate (GAR) – the number of abortions per 1,000 women aged 15–49.

Total abortion rate (TAR) which is expressed per woman, is a summary measure of the age-specific rates. The TAR is 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

Table RH.12. Lifetime experience with induced abortion

Percentage of women who have had at least one induced abortion, and among these women, per cent distribution by number of abortions and the mean number of abortions, according to background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women who ever had an induced abortion	Number of women	Per cent distribution of women who ever had an abortion by number of abortions				Mean number of abortions	Number of women with abortions
			1	2-3	4-5	6+		
Age								
15-19	*	733	*	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	3.5	1075	84.1	14.9	1.0	0.0	1.2	38
25-29	12.5	1402	80.7	18.5	0.8	0.0	1.3	176
30-34	23.3	1200	63.8	31.6	3.6	0.9	1.6	280
35-39	31.2	1200	60.4	36.6	2.8	0.2	1.5	375
40-44	43.1	1204	55.2	36.7	7.4	0.7	1.7	519
45-49	38.8	1191	45.9	50.0	3.0	1.0	1.8	462
Number of living children								
0	7.1	2359	78.4	19.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	167
1	27.8	3131	61.7	34.4	3.5	0.4	1.5	872
2	33.2	2087	51.6	43.8	4.2	0.4	1.7	693
3+	28.1	429	42.1	44.3	10.8	2.8	2.1	120
Marital status								
Currently married / in union	26.5	5051	57.8	37.4	4.1	0.8	1.6	1337
Formerly married / in union	34.7	1287	54.8	40.4	4.5	0.3	1.6	447
Never married / in union	4.2	1668	87.1	12.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	69
Region								
North	22.5	1396	68.8	27.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	314
West	8.3	2022	68.2	30.2	1.2	0.4	1.4	169
Centre	34.8	883	52.1	44.0	3.0	0.9	1.7	307
East	28.9	2594	60.3	35.8	3.8	0.1	1.5	749
South	28.2	1112	42.9	47.2	9.2	0.7	1.9	314
Area								
Urban	24.8	5988	59.9	36.1	3.4	0.5	1.6	1484
Big city	26.2	3660	59.0	36.5	4.0	0.5	1.6	960
Small town	22.5	2329	61.6	35.4	2.3	0.7	1.5	524
Rural	18.3	2018	51.1	41.5	6.5	0.9	1.8	369
Education								
Secondary	26.1	2559	49.0	44.7	5.2	1.1	1.8	669
Higher	21.8	5441	63.4	32.9	3.4	0.4	1.5	1184
Wealth Index quintiles								
Poorest	23.5	1157	46.0	44.7	8.5	0.8	1.9	272
Second	20.3	1527	57.4	37.4	3.3	1.9	1.7	310
Middle	23.3	1532	56.8	41.2	1.9	0.1	1.5	357
Fourth	22.4	1744	58.3	38.8	2.7	0.2	1.6	390
Richest	25.6	2046	65.8	29.2	4.6	0.4	1.5	523
Total	23.1	8006	58.2	37.2	4.0	0.6	1.6	1853

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figure RH.6. Percentage of women who have ever had an abortion, by number of abortions, Ukraine, 2012

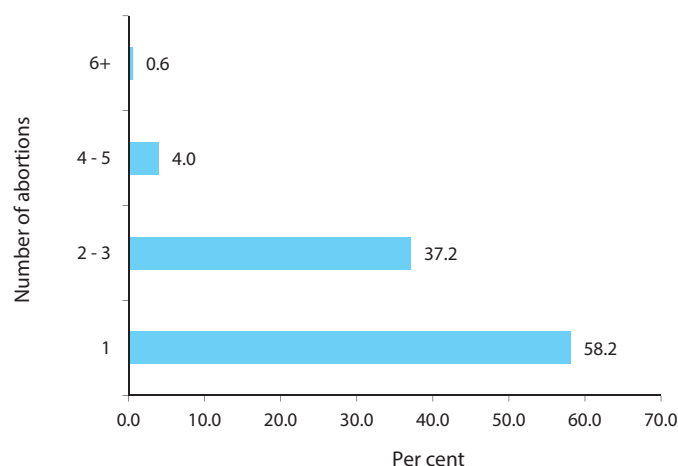


Figure RH.7. Percentage of women who have ever had an abortion, by marital status, Ukraine, 2012

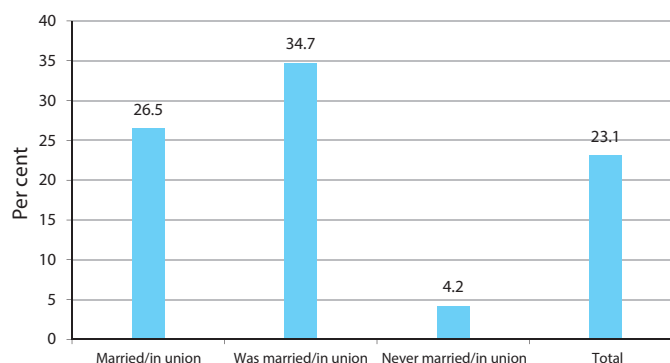


Table RH.13. Induced abortion rates

Age-specific induced abortion rates (per 1,000 women), total abortion rates (TAR), and general abortion rate (GAR) for the three-year period preceding the survey, Ukraine, 2012

	Area				Total
	Urban	Big city	Small town	Rural	
Age group					
15–19	8.1	11.5	2.3	0.8	6.0
20–24	11.6	14.4	6.8	5.5	10.2
25–29	17.7	16.8	19.3	7.9	15.5
30–34	13.2	15.0	10.6	11.8	12.9
35–39	6.5	5.3	8.3	3.5	5.7
40–44	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.1	1.0
45–49	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
TAR (15–49)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
TAR (15–44)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
GAR	10	11	8	5	9

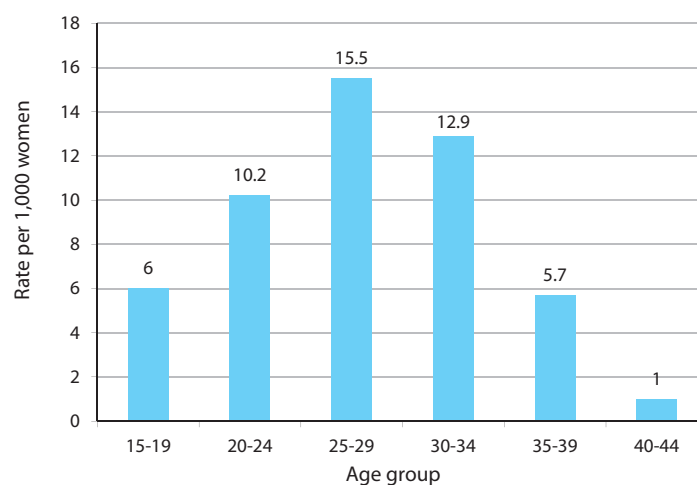
The total abortion rate is shown per woman. The general abortion rate (number of abortions divided by the number of women aged 15–49 years) is shown per 1,000 women.

According to MICS 2012, the induced abortion rates in the three-year period preceding the survey were the highest in the age group of 25–29 years (15.5 per 1,000 women of this age group). This is the period when on the one hand, the majority of women live an active sexual life, and on the other, a woman's body is physiologically ready for conception and childbearing. Moreover, the presence of various somatic and reproductive disorders in a young woman that may prevent impregnation is less likely in this age.

The general abortion rate (per 1,000 women of childbearing age) is 8.5 per 1,000 women of reproductive age. The highest GAR was observed in big cities (10.6), and the lowest – among women in rural areas (5.3).

The figure RH.8 presents the distribution of interviewed women by age-specific induced abortion rates.

Figure RH.8. Abortion rates by age groups, Ukraine, 2012



According to MICS 2012, the total abortion rate (TAR), or 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, is estimated at 0.3 in Ukraine (for women living in rural areas and small towns the TAR is 0.2).

Table RH.14 shows total abortion rates by background characteristics of respondents. In particular, the TAR was the lowest for women from the Western region (0.1) and the highest for women from the Southern region (0.4). The total abortion rates among women with higher education were twice as low when compared to women with secondary education (0.2 and 0.4 respectively).

Table RH.14 Induced abortion rates by background characteristics

Total induced abortion rates for the three years preceding the survey and mean number of abortions among women age 40–49, Ukraine, 2012

	Total abortion rate among women age 15–49	Mean number of abortions among women age 40–49
Region		
North	0.3	0.6
West	0.1	0.2
Center	0.3	1.2
East	0.2	0.9
South	0.4	0.9
Area		
Urban	0.3	0.8
Big city	0.3	0.8
Small town	0.2	0.7
Rural	0.2	0.6
Education		
Secondary	0.4	0.8
Higher	0.2	0.7
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	0.2	0.8
Second	0.2	0.7
Middle	0.3	0.6
Fourth	0.2	0.7
Richest	0.3	0.8
Total	0.3	0.7

8.5. Antenatal Care

The antenatal period is an important opportunity for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and new-born health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs, symptoms and risks during and delivery encourage pregnant women skilled health care services. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in infant survival and health.

Teaching and informing a woman during the antenatal period helps her to get ready for delivery and strengthens her trust toward a health professional. A system of tests and analyses, such as regular monitoring of foetal health and development, ensures positive outcome of pregnancy. It is therefore difficult to overestimate the importance of comprehensive foetal assessment for maintenance of pregnancy, adequate development of foetus, and for the birth of a healthy baby.

The provision of adequate antenatal care to pregnant women is one of the most important objectives of the health policy in Ukraine and is included in the National Program «Reproductive Health of the Nation for the Period until 2015». According to MICS 2012, the coverage of women with antenatal care in the country is very high, as the majority of pregnant women (98.6%) were provided with antenatal care at least once by skilled personnel. (Table RH.15).

Table RH.15. Antenatal care provider

Per cent distribution of women aged 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, Ukraine, 2012.

	Person providing antenatal care		No antenatal care received	Total	At least once by skilled personnel [1]	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / midwife				
Region						
North	98.4	0.2	1.3	100.0	98.7	110
West	95.5	2.5	2.0	100.0	98.0	207
Centre	98.2	0.5	1.2	100.0	98.8	74
East	98.9	0.1	1.0	100.0	99.0	212
South	96.6	2.6	0.8	100.0	99.2	104
Area						
Urban	98.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	98.9	499
Big city	98.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	99.4	270
Small town	97.9	0.4	1.7	100.0	98.3	228
Rural	95.3	2.8	1.9	100.0	98.1	208
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	97.3	0.6	2.2	100.0	97.8	46
20–34	97.5	1.4	1.1	100.0	98.9	598
35–49	97.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	97.2	63
Education						
Secondary	95.6	2.2	2.1	100.0	97.9	233
Higher	98.3	0.7	1.0	100.0	99.0	471
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	94.6	4.2	1.2	100.0	98.8	114
Second	96.4	0.7	2.9	100.0	97.1	170
Middle	98.2	0.6	1.2	100.0	98.8	119
Fourth	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	142
Richest	98.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	99.3	162
Total	97.4	1.2	1.4	100.0	98.6	707

[1] MICS Indicator 5.5a; MDG Indicator 5.5

2 cases of women with no education not shown

The antenatal care coverage approaches 100% in all regions of the country. The antenatal care in Ukraine is typically provided by doctors (in 97.4% of cases); in some rare cases (1.2%) pregnant women are cared for by nurses or midwives only (this usually occurs in rural areas).

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of four antenatal care visits during pregnancy³⁶. In Ukraine, 87.2% of women reported four or more antenatal care visits; 3.1% reported three visits, while less than 1% reported only one antenatal care visit. 1.4% of women reported no antenatal care visits (Table RH.16).³⁷

Table RH.16. 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, Ukraine, 2012.

	Per cent distribution of women who had:						Total	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits [1]	Missing/DK		
Region								
North	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	87.5	8.0	100.0	110
West	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	93.2	4.0	100.0	207
Centre	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	94.6	3.0	100.0	74
East	1.0	0.2	3.8	7.2	78.8	9.0	100.0	212
South	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.0	86.9	8.8	100.0	104
Area								
Urban	1.1	0.1	1.7	3.9	84.9	8.3	100.0	499
Big city	0.6	0.1	3.0	5.5	82.3	8.5	100.0	270
Small town	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.1	87.9	8.2	100.0	228
Rural	1.9	0.2	0.9	1.2	93.0	2.9	100.0	208
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	2.2	0.0	1.1	5.6	87.3	3.8	100.0	46
20–34	1.1	0.1	1.6	2.9	87.3	7.0	100.0	598
35–49	2.8	0.0	0.6	3.2	86.8	6.7	100.0	63
Education								
Secondary	2.1	0.1	1.4	4.3	85.8	6.2	100.0	233
Higher	1.0	0.1	1.5	2.6	87.9	7.0	100.0	471
Wealth Index quintiles								
Poorest	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	92.6	4.9	100.0	114
Second	2.9	0.2	1.4	2.2	89.8	3.5	100.0	170
Middle	1.2	0.3	1.4	2.1	89.4	5.6	100.0	119
Fourth	0.6	0.0	3.6	3.5	85.6	6.7	100.0	142
Richest	0.7	0.0	0.6	5.9	80.5	12.3	100.0	162
Total	1.4	0.1	1.4	3.1	87.2	6.7	100.0	707

[1] MICS Indicator 5.5b; MDG Indicator 5.5

2 cases of women with no education not shown

WHO guidelines are specific on the content of antenatal care visits, which include:³⁸

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

The extent, to which pregnant women received relevant services during antenatal care, is shown in Table RH.17.

³⁶ http://www.who.int/gho/urban_health/services/antenatal_care_text/en/

³⁷ Comparatively lower proportion (78.8%) of women who made 4 or more antenatal care visits was observed in the East of the country; consequently, the proportions of pregnant women here who attended their provider at least twice or three times were higher compared to other regions.

³⁸ <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/health-topics/Life-stages/maternal-and-newborn-health/policy-and-tools/integrated-management-of-pregnancy-and-childbirth-impac>

Table RH.17. Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who had their blood pressure measures, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, Ukraine, 2012.

	Per cent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine specimen and blood sample taken [1]	
Region					
North	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7	110
West	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	207
Centre	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	74
East	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	212
South	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	104
Area					
Urban	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	499
Big city	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	270
Small town	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	228
Rural	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	208
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	46
20–34	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	598
35–49	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	63
Education					
Secondary	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	233
Higher	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	471
Wealth Index quintiles					
Poorest	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	114
Second	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	170
Middle	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.8	119
Fourth	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.4	142
Richest	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	162
Total	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	707

[1] MICS Indicator 5.6

2 cases of women with no education not shown

The table shows that the abovementioned minimum set of services is provided to virtually all pregnant women in Ukraine: 98.6% of women reported having had their blood pressure measured, urine specimen, and blood test taken. The coverage of pregnant women with these diagnostic procedures is similar in all areas of residence and regions.

8.6. Assistance at Delivery

Ensuring that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth is one of the most critical interventions for successful delivery, safe motherhood, and minimization of maternal deaths. Among indicators that represent the country's progress in this area, including better access (territorial, financial, etc.) to obstetric services, MICS enables analysis of such indicators as the proportion of births attended by a skilled professional, and percentage of births delivered in a health facility (Tables RH.18, RH.19, Fig. RH.9).

Table RH.18. Assistance during delivery

Per cent distribution of women aged 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, Ukraine, 2012.

	Person assisting at delivery			Total	Any skilled personnel [1]	Per cent delivered by C-section [2]	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / midwife	Other / missing				
Region							
North	95.5	3.4	1.1	100.0	98.9	12.9	110
West	95.4	2.8	1.8	100.0	98.2	13.0	207
Centre	96.4	3.1	0.5	100.0	99.5	12.4	74
East	82.6	16.8	0.6	100.0	99.4	11.7	212
South	96.3	3.4	0.2	100.0	99.8	9.8	104
Area							
Urban	91.8	7.4	0.8	100.0	99.2	12.0	499
Big city	93.6	6.1	0.3	100.0	99.7	10.8	270
Small town	89.7	8.9	1.5	100.0	98.5	13.4	228
Rural	91.9	6.9	1.2	100.0	98.8	12.2	208
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	81.2	17.4	1.4	100.0	98.6	4.7	46
20–34	92.7	6.5	0.7	100.0	99.3	12.1	598
35–49	91.1	6.3	2.6	100.0	97.4	17.2	63
Place of delivery							
Public sector health facility	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.3	694
Private sector health facility	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	5
Home	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	1
Missing/DK	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	7
Education							
Secondary	89.5	9.1	1.4	100.0	98.6	10.2	233
Higher	93.3	5.9	0.7	100.0	99.3	13.0	471
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	92.1	7.2	0.6	100.0	99.4	8.9	114
Second	89.5	7.8	2.7	100.0	97.3	11.8	170
Middle	93.0	6.4	0.6	100.0	99.4	13.4	119
Fourth	91.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.2	142
Richest	93.5	6.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	9.1	162
Total	91.8	7.2	1.0	100.0	99.0	12.1	707

[1] MICS Indicator 5.7; MDG Indicator 5.2

[2] MICS Indicator 5.9

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

2 cases of women with no education not shown

According to Table RH.18, practically all births in Ukraine were delivered by a skilled health professional in the two years preceding the survey. Most of these deliveries (about 92%) were attended by a doctor, with nurses/midwives rarely attending deliveries (slightly more than 7% of births), and in very rare cases (about 1%) they were attended by other persons. Births that occur among women living in urban areas in general and in big cities in particular are typically assisted by doctors. The percentage of births assisted by other skilled attendants, such as nurses and midwives, is somewhat higher in the Eastern region, and among births occurring among the youngest respondents (under 20 years of age). The data presented in Table RH.18 show that neither the level of education nor wealth status have a significant impact on access to assistance at delivery in Ukraine. 12.1% of births in Ukraine are delivered through C-section.

8.7. Place of Delivery

Conditions of delivery in a health facility with due proper medical attention and hygienic conditions are an important factor to reduce the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Table RH.19 and Figure RH.19 present the information about percentages of births in health facilities, and how these rates vary by region, area and other background characteristics of women.

Table RH.19. Place of delivery

Per cent distribution of women aged 15–49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, Ukraine, 2012.

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility [1]	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other	Missing/DK			
Mother's age at birth								
Less than 20	97.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	46
20–34	98.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.1	598
35–49	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	97.4	63
Number of antenatal care visits:								
None	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	10
1–3 visits	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	33
4 or more visits	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	617
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	48
Education								
Secondary	98.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.3	233
Higher	98.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.1	471
Wealth Index quintiles								
Poorest	98.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.9	114
Second	97.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	170
Middle	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	119
Fourth	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	142
Richest	97.1	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.1	162
Total	98.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.9	707

[1] MICS Indicator 5.8

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

2 cases of women with no education not shown

The majority of deliveries (98.9%) in Ukraine take place in health facilities. Public sector health facilities absolutely dominate in the structure of obstetrical service provision. Cases of delivery in private sector facilities are rare, deliveries at home are even less common.

8.8. Postnatal Care

Postnatal care aims at diagnosing and treating postnatal complications, and preserving infant health, while contributing to mother's earlier return to normal everyday life and providing counselling and support on early baby care, including breastfeeding skills. Therefore, relevant care obtained from a trained medical provider during the postnatal period represents a basic component of safe maternity and an important factor for «safe start» of a newborn's life.

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on postnatal care, recommending that all women and new-borns remain under medical supervision within two days of delivery. To assess the extent and duration of postnatal care utilization, Ukraine MICS 2012 included questions for women who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey. Distribution of such respondents by duration of their stay in a health facility following the delivery is presented in Table RH.20.

Table RH.20. Post-partum stay in health facility

Per cent 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, Ukraine, 2012.

	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	After the first week following birth			
Region									
North	0.5	35.7	27.1	24.7	2.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	108
West	2.7	30.8	27.1	22.9	5.3	11.4	100.0	99.8	203
Center	1.3	44.3	28.4	12.8	2.0	11.2	100.0	100.0	74
East	0.5	31.2	25.4	22.5	7.3	13.2	100.0	99.9	210
South	1.5	30.7	27.4	23.7	2.7	14.0	100.0	99.5	104
Area									
Urban	1.1	34.9	24.8	22.4	4.7	12.1	100.0	100.0	494
Big city	1.0	32.1	29.5	24.4	2.7	10.4	100.0	99.9	269
Small town	1.4	38.2	19.2	20.0	7.0	14.1	100.0	100.0	225
Rural	2.0	28.7	31.4	21.3	4.6	12.0	100.0	99.6	205
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	2.9	31.6	22.7	23.0	6.2	13.5	100.0	98.9	45
20–34	1.1	33.4	27.0	22.0	4.7	11.8	100.0	99.9	592
35–49	2.6	31.2	27.8	22.4	2.8	13.3	100.0	100.0	62
Type of health facility									
Public	1.3	33.3	26.8	22.2	4.3	12.0	100.0	99.9	694
Private	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	1.4	36.8	29.7	21.1	4.6	6.4	100.0	99.8	611
C-section	1.2	7.7	6.3	27.4	4.9	52.6	100.0	100.0	85
Education									
Secondary	1.4	31.5	24.3	24.9	5.6	12.4	100.0	100.0	230
Higher	1.4	34.0	27.7	20.8	4.2	11.9	100.0	99.8	467
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	0.4	31.7	27.4	21.9	7.1	11.4	100.0	100.0	113
Second	1.6	26.7	29.6	25.7	5.4	11.0	100.0	99.8	166
Middle	2.0	41.0	21.6	21.0	3.3	10.9	100.0	99.6	118
Fourth	1.3	31.4	24.9	21.7	4.9	15.8	100.0	100.0	142
Richest	1.4	36.2	28.9	19.6	2.8	11.1	100.0	99.9	161
Total	1.4	33.1	26.8	22.1	4.6	12.1	100.0	99.9	699

[1] MICS indicator 5.10

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
2 cases of women with no education not shown

In Ukraine, almost all women who gave birth in a health facility stay there for 3 and more days following the delivery. The stay of almost all new mothers (98.6%) in health facilities for at least 3 days or more is universal across all regions of the country, areas, age groups and educational levels.

Postnatal care for new-borns includes any health checks after birth received while in facility or at home (regardless of timing), and postnatal care (PNC) visits within two days of delivery. Information on the coverage of new-borns with postnatal care in Ukraine is provided in Table RH.21. Health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post-natal care visits refer

to a separate visit to check on the health of the new-born and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (column 2).

Table RH.21. Postnatal health checks for newborns

Percentage of new-borns born in the last two years who received health checks and postnatal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, Ukraine, 2012.

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home	PNC visit								Post-natal health check for the new-born [1]	Number last births in the two years preceding the survey
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total		
Region											
North	98.9	7.2	8.2	1.8	48.8	27.9	1.9	4.3	100.0	98.9	110
West	97.8	17.2	7.8	11.9	26.2	32.9	2.8	1.3	100.0	97.8	207
Centre	99.5	6.7	21.9	11.4	42.7	15.9	1.3	0.1	100.0	99.5	74
East	99.4	8.7	9.6	6.5	41.3	26.7	2.7	4.5	100.0	99.4	212
South	99.8	3.3	12.0	7.3	48.7	18.8	0.7	9.2	100.0	99.8	104
Area											
Urban	99.1	8.6	8.9	7.0	42.2	27.0	2.1	4.2	100.0	99.1	499
Big city	99.7	9.9	8.9	4.4	46.9	23.7	1.8	4.4	100.0	99.7	270
Small town	98.4	7.1	9.0	10.1	36.6	31.0	2.4	4.0	100.0	98.4	228
Rural	98.5	13.1	14.2	10.3	32.4	24.9	2.4	2.7	100.0	98.5	208
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	98.6	4.7	9.6	3.4	29.7	40.4	8.4	3.9	100.0	98.6	46
20–34	99.1	10.6	10.4	8.5	39.0	25.8	1.6	4.1	100.0	99.1	598
35–49	97.4	7.3	12.6	6.3	48.8	22.3	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	63
Place of birth											
Public sector health facility	99.9	10.1	10.6	8.0	40.0	26.4	1.2	3.7	100.0	99.9	694
Private sector health facility	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
Home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	1
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7
Education											
Secondary	98.4	10.4	12.7	5.2	37.4	28.8	2.3	3.2	100.0	98.4	233
Higher	99.1	9.7	9.5	9.4	40.0	25.3	2.1	4.0	100.0	99.1	471
Wealth Index quintiles											
Poorest	99.1	11.1	13.0	7.1	33.6	29.2	2.2	3.6	100.0	99.1	114
Second	97.0	10.4	11.8	9.8	35.2	27.1	3.5	2.2	100.0	97.0	170
Middle	99.4	6.6	6.8	10.6	44.9	26.8	1.6	2.6	100.0	99.4	119
Fourth	100.0	11.6	13.3	5.4	35.8	27.6	0.5	5.9	100.0	100.0	142
Richest	99.5	9.6	7.7	7.1	46.4	22.3	2.6	4.4	100.0	99.5	162
Total	98.9	9.9	10.5	8.0	39.3	26.4	2.2	3.7	100.0	98.9	707

[1] MICS Indicator 5.11

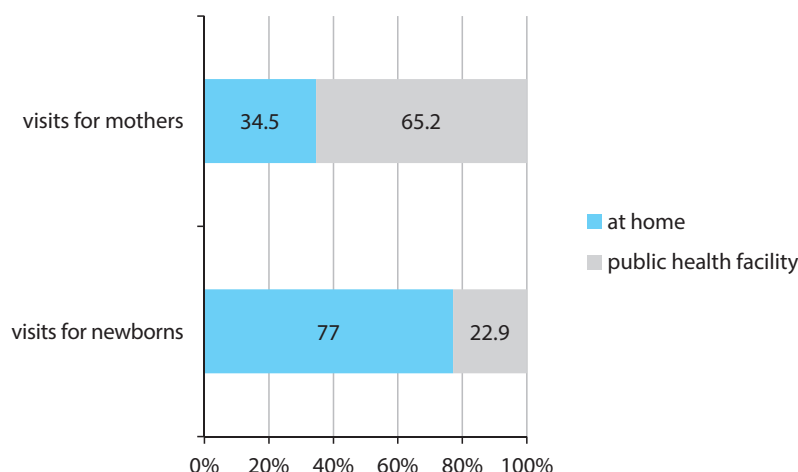
* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
2 cases of women with no education not shown

According to the survey, 98.9% of newborns in Ukraine receive a health check following birth while in facility or at home. The percentage is almost equally high for all babies regardless of the area of residence, mother's education, and wealth quintile.

Postnatal care (PNC) visits is another common practice: up to 95% of newborns were visited by a health professional to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services during the postnatal period (or 42 days after delivery). About one quarter of all babies received a PNC visit after the first week following birth.

According to MICS 2012 findings, in most cases, the first PNC visit within one week of birth to check on the health of the new-born and provide preventive care services occurs at the place of child's residence, but also often in a public sector health facility (Fig. RH.10).

Figure RH.9. Distribution of first post-natal health checks of newborns and mothers, by place of visit, Ukraine, 2012



Postnatal care for mothers includes any health checks after birth received while in facility or at home (regardless of timing), and postnatal care (PNC) visits within two days of delivery. Information on the coverage of new mothers with postnatal care and on the prevalence of PNC visits of mothers in Ukraine is provided in Table RH.22.

Health checks for mothers following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of its timing (column 2). The percentage of women receiving this type of postnatal care is 95.6% in Ukraine. The percentage of mothers receiving health checks following birth in the facility and home ranges from 90.1% in the Western region to 99.4% in the Southern region.

Postnatal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services and do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home.

According to Table RH.22, PNC visits for mothers are considerably less common in Ukraine: they occur in slightly more than half of all cases and most frequently (in 30.5% cases) not earlier than one week following birth.

Postnatal care visits after the first week following birth are more common among women who underwent C-section (52%) compared to those who underwent a vaginal birth (28%).

According to MICS 2012, all mothers receiving PNC visits are attended by qualified providers: by doctors or nurses/midwives; in almost two-thirds of cases, this type of postnatal care for mothers takes place in a public sector facility (Fig. RH.10), and in more than a third of all cases – at the woman's home (the data is not presented in the report tables).

An analysis of the combined MICS 2012 indicators by receipt of postnatal care for mothers and new-born children (Fig. RH.11) demonstrates that for 94.8% of live births in Ukraine both mothers and their new-born children receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit; in 3.3% of cases PNC services are provided to new-borns only, whereas 1.1% of births neither receive health checks nor timely visits (the data is not presented in the report tables).

Table RH.22. Postnatal 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 postnatal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, Ukraine, 2012.

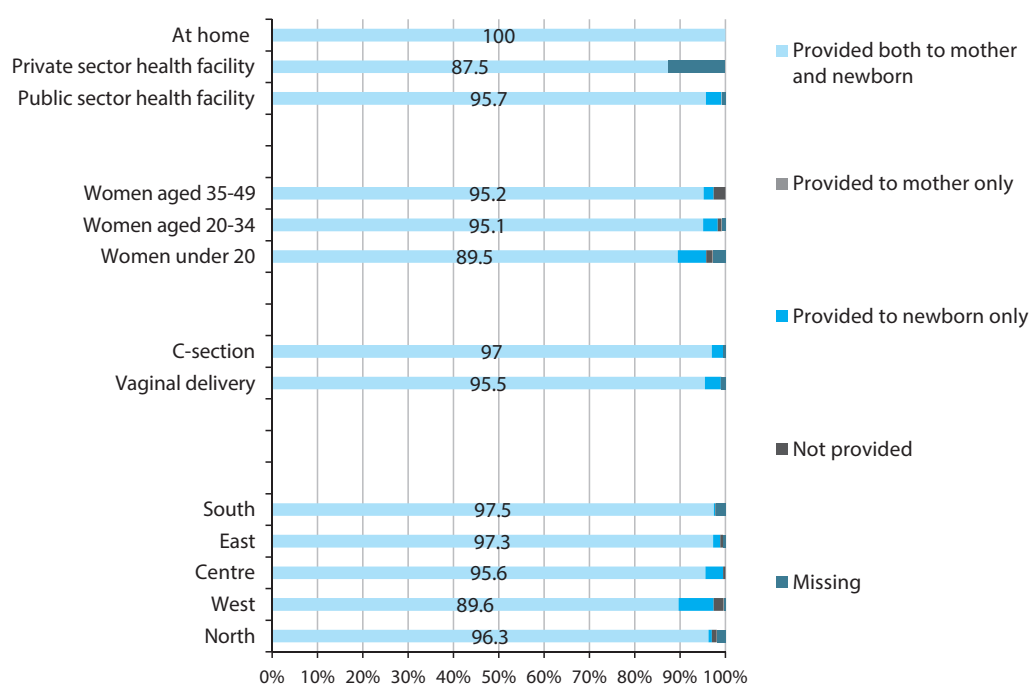
	Health check following birth in facility or at home	PNC visit								Post-natal health check for the mother [1]	Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey	
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total			
Region												
North	98.2	4.6	5.0	1.0	7.1	31.3	45.6	5.3	100.0	98.2	110	
West	90.1	7.6	5.1	7.6	11.8	21.9	44.4	1.6	100.0	90.1	207	
Centre	95.6	0.5	6.9	1.9	11.5	42.9	34.6	1.7	100.0	95.6	74	
East	97.9	0.8	5.1	0.6	6.5	35.0	49.0	2.9	100.0	97.9	212	
South	99.4	2.8	1.6	0.9	4.9	28.9	57.4	3.3	100.0	99.4	104	
Area												
Urban	96.1	2.4	4.8	2.8	8.2	31.4	46.8	3.6	100.0	96.1	499	
Big city	99.0	3.2	5.9	1.6	8.7	33.8	42.2	4.5	100.0	99.0	270	
Small town	92.6	1.4	3.5	4.3	7.5	28.7	52.2	2.5	100.0	92.6	228	
Rural	94.5	6.7	4.7	3.0	9.1	28.3	47.1	1.1	100.0	94.5	208	
Mother's age at birth												
Less than 20	92.3	3.2	1.7	0.8	4.7	27.1	57.6	4.9	100.0	92.3	46	
20–34	95.9	3.8	5.1	3.1	8.2	31.2	45.7	2.8	100.0	95.9	598	
35–49	95.2	2.6	3.9	2.2	13.1	26.7	49.7	1.7	100.0	95.2	63	
Place of birth												
Public sector health facility	96.5	3.7	4.8	2.7	8.6	30.7	46.6	2.8	100.0	96.5	694	
Private sector health facility	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5	
Home	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	1	
Other/Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	7	
Type of delivery												
Vaginal birth	96.4	3.3	4.7	3.0	9.0	28.0	48.8	3.2	100.0	96.4	611	
C-section	97.5	3.4	5.5	2.0	5.5	52.0	30.5	1.1	100.0	97.5	85	
Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	11	
Education												
Secondary	94.7	4.9	2.8	1.7	8.8	26.8	51.3	3.7	100.0	94.7	233	
Higher	96.1	3.0	5.7	3.5	8.3	32.5	44.5	2.5	100.0	96.1	471	
Wealth Index quintiles												
Poorest	93.6	5.5	6.4	3.9	8.9	32.2	40.8	2.2	100.0	93.6	114	
Second	95.1	3.1	2.4	2.0	6.0	30.6	54.1	1.8	100.0	95.1	170	
Middle	92.9	3.3	2.3	1.5	4.3	25.6	62.2	0.8	100.0	92.9	119	
Fourth	96.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	9.2	29.5	46.1	3.4	100.0	96.5	142	
Richest	98.9	2.5	8.5	3.7	13.1	33.7	32.9	5.5	100.0	98.9	162	
Total	95.6	3.7	4.8	2.9	8.4	30.5	46.9	2.9	100.0	95.6	707	

[1] MICS Indicator 5.12

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

2 cases of women with no education not shown

Figure RH.10. Coverage of mothers and newborns with post-natal care services (during the first 2 days after delivery), Ukraine, 2012



According to Figure RH.10, one observes comparatively lower levels of comprehensive PNC coverage (care of both mothers and their infants) in the youngest age group and among respondents of the Western region of Ukraine.

8.9. Menopause

The chance of becoming pregnant decreases with age. In the survey women were considered menopausal if they were neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhic at the time of the survey, and had not had a menstrual period for at least six months prior to the survey. Menopause is an important characteristic feature of a woman's reproductive behaviour and her ability to become pregnant; ultimately it can help determine fertility in the groups of women of older childbearing age.

Table RH.23 Menopause

Percentage of women aged 30–49 who are menopausal, by age, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women aged 30–49
30–34	0.4	1155
35–39	0.8	1189
40–41	1.0	499
42–43	3.0	445
44–45	13.1	487
46–47	13.6	490
48–49	24.8	476
Total	5.9	4742

[1] Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhic whose last menstrual period occurred six or more months preceding the survey

The percentage of menopausal women increases with age from less than 1% among women under 40 years of age to 13.6% of those aged 46–47 years, and to 24.8% of women of 48–49 years. Overall, 6% of women aged 30–49 years are menopausal.



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Chapter IX Family Planning



9. Family Planning and Unmet Need

Family planning impacts on 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) estimating the optimal number of children for each family. It is critical that all couples have access to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Family planning programmes help married couples and individuals to make informed choices about the number of children and timing of pregnancies, as well as providing access to a range of safe and effective birth control methods. The third government programme «Reproductive Health of the Nation for the Period until 2015» helped to achieve substantial progress in the area of reproductive health, especially in the reduction of induced abortion rates and maternal deaths, associated with abortions.

Ukraine MICS 2012 collected data on the prevalence of contraception among women and men of reproductive age in Ukraine, including:

- Knowledge of contraceptive methods;
- Ever and current use of contraception;
- Sources of contraception and informed choice of contraceptive method;
- Unmet needs for contraception;
- Husband's (partner's) knowledge of woman's use of contraception;
- Exposure to family planning messages.

9.1. Desire for More Children

Information on fertility preferences is useful for understanding future fertility patterns, its characteristics and the demand for contraception. Data on fertility preferences are also used to construct measures of unmet need for contraception and of unwanted or mistimed births. Therefore, indicators presented in this section enable an overall assessment of respondents' attitudes towards childbearing.

Currently married women and men were asked whether they wanted to have another child, and if so how soon, and what was the ideal family size for them. Pregnant women, or men whose wives/partners were pregnant at the time of the survey, were asked the same question but phrased differently, emphasizing the desire for subsequent children, rather than the current pregnancy.

Tables FP.1 and FP.2 present the fertility preferences of currently married women and men aged 15–49, stratified by the number of children in the family (including current pregnancies). 15.2% of married women want to have a child/another child soon (within two years); 9.4% want a child/another child two or more years in the future; 15.6% of women are undecided as to when to have a child/another child; and 7.1% declared themselves to be infecund. 50.7% of all married women do not want a child/more children.

74.2% of women who already have two children, and 74.5% of women who already have three or more children do not want another child. Of women who already have one child, a much smaller percentage, 39.9% want no more children. Only 2.8% of women with no children want no children; moreover 38.3% of these women want a child within two years, and 11.3% want to have a child after two years.

Compared to women, a higher percentage of men want to have a child/another child within two years – 18.6% of men, as opposed to only 15.2% of women. Moreover, a larger percentage of men (22.7%) than women (15.6%) are undecided about their future fertility plans. Among both men and women, sterilization is most frequently reported by those who already have three or more children.

Table FP.1 Fertility preferences – Women

Per cent distribution of currently married women aged 15–49 years by desire for children, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of living children [1]				
	0	1	2	3+	Total
Desire for children					
Have a child/another within 2 years [2]	38.3	17.6	6.4	8.4	15.2
Have a child/another after 2 years [3]	11.3	15.6	2.7	1.4	9.4
Have a child/another, undecided when	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
Undecided	15.0	19.2	12.2	11.4	15.6
Want no/ no more	2.8	39.9	74.2	74.5	50.7
Sterilized [4]	0.4	0.3	1.3	3.6	0.9
Declared infecund	27.8	6.3	2.8	0.5	7.1
Missing	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	571	2282	1839	360	5051

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy

[2] Wants next birth within two years

[3] Wants to delay next birth for two or more years

[4] Includes both female and male partner sterilization

Table FP.1M Fertility preferences – Men

Per cent distribution of currently married men aged 15–49 years by desire for children, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of living children[1]				
	0	1	2	3+	Total
Desire for children					
Have a child/another soon[2]	40.3	22.0	9.0	12.5	18.6
Have a child/another later[3]	7.1	13.7	3.4	1.7	8.1
Have a child/another, undecided when	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6
Undecided	25.7	25.7	19.2	13.3	22.3
Want no/no more	5.9	33.6	64.1	68.8	44.4
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.7	1.0	2.7	0.9
Declared infecund	17.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	3.2
Missing	2.4	2.1	1.8	0.7	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	247	876	763	159	2045

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant

[2] Wants next birth within 2 year

[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years

[4] Includes both female and male sterilization

Respondents who did not have any children were asked how many children they would like to have if they could choose the exact number; and respondents who had living children were asked how many children they would have liked to have (if they could go back in time when they had no children, and choose exactly the number of children to have). Answers of men and women who have not yet started a family, provide an idea of future fertility; answers of respondents who already have children, show the excess of past fertility over the ideal family size that provides a measure of unwanted fertility level, or the level of unmet need in the desired number of children.

Tables FP.2 and FP.2M present the per cent distribution of women and men of 15–49 years by ideal number of children, as well as the data on mean ideal number of children for all women and for currently married women, and for all men and currently married men. Almost all women were able to provide a numeric response to the question: only 1.3% of women were unable to provide a numeric response. On the other hand, 41.6% of men were unable to provide a numeric response.

The majority of women and men (among those who provided a numeric response) prefer an ideal family size of two children. This family size was particularly popular among women who already have two children (84.4%). Approximately 13% of women expressed a preference for a three-child family. Quite interesting in this regard were

opinions of mothers with three or more children: 60% noted that three children was the ideal family size; 16.5% of mothers favoured four and more children. At the same time, as many as 18.4% mothers preferred an ideal family size of two children; in other words, it is possible that the birth of the third child for them was an unplanned event.

Table FP.2. Ideal number of children – Women

Per cent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by whether they think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of living children [1]				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
Ideal number of children					
0	2.5	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.8
1	20.4	32.1	1.4	1.7	18.9
2	59.7	58.6	84.4	18.4	63.6
3	13.3	6.3	11.7	59.8	12.7
4+	0.9	0.8	1.0	16.5	1.8
Non-numeric responses	3.1	0.5	0.2	3.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2263	3155	2143	445	8006
Mean ideal number of children for all women [2]	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.9
Number	2192	3140	2139	431	7902
Mean ideal number of children for currently married women	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.0
Number	571	2282	1839	360	5051

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy

[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

Table FP.2M Ideal number of children – Men

Per cent distribution of men aged 15–49 years by perceived ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all men, and for currently married men, according to number of living children, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of living children [1]				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
Ideal number of children					
0	3.9	2.0	1.3	0.6	2.5
1	26.4	7.6	0.8	4.5	13.7
2	51.8	33.6	9.2	5.6	34.1
3	8.5	5.8	6.0	4.5	6.9
4+	0.6	0.9	1.2	5.2	1.1
Non-numeric responses	8.8	50.0	81.4	79.7	41.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1506	1095	837	182	3620
Mean ideal number of children for all men [2]	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.8
Number	1373	547	156	37	2113
Mean ideal number of children for currently married men	1.9	2.2	2.8	4.5	2.2
Number	137	331	82	14	564

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if a respondent's wife / partner is pregnant

[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

9.2. Circumstances under Which a Woman Should Not Become Pregnant

One of the survey objectives was to identify circumstances under which people believed a woman should not become pregnant. At first respondents were asked if such circumstances existed at all. Results show that 15.7% of women and 31.6% of men could not clearly define circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant. The youngest women of 15–19 years of age were more likely to avoid answering this question (35.1% of them did not know or did not provide any response).

Young men demonstrate even less certainty regarding existence of circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant: almost 57% of young men aged 15–19 years, and 37% of men aged 20–24 years could not answer this question.

A greater proportion of both women and men with a higher education believe that circumstances exist under which a woman should not become pregnant, compared to women and men with only a secondary education. No significant differences were found among women and men from urban and rural areas nor among women from different wealth quintiles.

Table FP.3 Perceived circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant - Women

Per cent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by whether they think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, Ukraine, 2012

	Yes, there are such circumstances	No, there are no such circumstances	Don't know / missing	Total	Number
Age					
15–19	53.1	11.8	35.1	100.0	733
20–24	67.1	15.4	17.4	100.0	1075
25–29	69.1	15.3	15.5	100.0	1402
30–34	65.3	19.3	15.4	100.0	1198
35–39	71.3	17.8	10.9	100.0	1197
40–44	74.8	14.3	10.8	100.0	1203
45–49	70.5	17.0	12.5	100.0	1190
Marital status					
Currently married / in union	69.2	18.4	12.4	100.0	5049
Formerly married / in union	70.7	13.2	16.2	100.0	1287
Never married / in union	63.2	11.4	25.4	100.0	1663
Region					
North	62.7	15.3	22.0	100.0	1393
West	70.9	20.6	8.5	100.0	2022
Centre	81.0	11.0	8.0	100.0	883
East	65.8	15.6	18.5	100.0	2592
South	65.5	14.0	20.5	100.0	1109
Area					
Urban	68.3	15.5	16.2	100.0	5985
Big city	66.0	15.0	19.0	100.0	3656
Small town	71.9	16.3	11.8	100.0	2329
Rural	68.0	17.8	14.2	100.0	2014
Education					
Secondary	63.9	17.4	18.7	100.0	2553
Higher	70.3	15.5	14.2	100.0	5440
Wealth Index quintiles					
Poorest	66.8	17.4	15.8	100.0	1154
Second	68.7	16.8	14.6	100.0	1526
Middle	68.8	17.8	13.5	100.0	1530
Fourth	67.9	15.7	16.4	100.0	1744
Richest	68.6	13.9	17.5	100.0	2044
Total	68.2	16.1	15.7	100.0	7998

6 cases of women with no education are not shown

Table FP.3M Perceived circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant – Men

Per cent distribution of men aged 15–49 years by whether they think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, Ukraine, 2012

	Yes, there are such circumstances	No, there are no such circumstances	Don't know / missing	Total	Number
Age					
15–19	31.4	11.9	56.8	100.0	357
20–24	53.0	9.8	37.2	100.0	448
25–29	55.6	14.5	29.9	100.0	626
30–34	59.1	15.7	25.2	100.0	635
35–39	55.0	18.9	26.1	100.0	491
40–44	56.0	16.5	27.6	100.0	481
45–49	54.1	17.4	28.5	100.0	582
Marital status					
Currently married / in union	58.2	17.7	24.0	100.0	2045
Formerly married / in union	54.0	11.7	34.3	100.0	452
Never married / in union	43.8	12.0	44.2	100.0	1123
Region					
North	40.9	11.8	47.3	100.0	600
West	59.9	21.5	18.6	100.0	863
Centre	64.4	14.6	21.0	100.0	381
East	52.9	11.7	35.4	100.0	1243
South	49.2	17.3	33.5	100.0	534
Area					
Urban	53.6	14.8	31.6	100.0	2709
Big city	52.3	13.5	34.2	100.0	1662
Small town	55.6	16.9	27.5	100.0	1047
Rural	52.2	16.3	31.5	100.0	911
Education					
Secondary	49.9	14.8	35.3	100.0	1526
Higher	55.7	15.4	28.9	100.0	2093
Wealth Index quintiles					
Poorest	48.7	16.4	34.9	100.0	555
Second	51.2	15.1	33.8	100.0	664
Middle	53.0	17.4	29.6	100.0	730
Fourth	56.1	12.3	31.6	100.0	754
Richest	55.3	15.2	29.6	100.0	917
Total	53.2	15.2	31.6	100.0	3620

1 case of men with no education is not shown

Table FP.4 presents percentages of women and men of 15–49 years of age who think there are circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, stratified by the specific circumstances. Respondents could select several options, therefore the sum of responses exceeds 100%.

In Figure FP.1, the data in the table were ranked by the frequency of mentioning a particular circumstance under which a woman should not become pregnant. Alcoholism/drug abuse/asocial or criminal behaviour is the most prevalent response: 65.1% of women and 69.3% of men indicated this as a circumstance under which women should not get pregnant. The second most common response was the circumstance of mental illness. The third most commonly identified circumstance by women was woman's physical impairment or sickness (38%), while men indicated genetic diseases (37.8%).

It is interesting to note that only one in ten women, and the same proportion of men, mentioned that having many children could be considered an important limitation to fertility. Also, a small percentage of women (12.4%) and men (7%) report that women should not become pregnant if she is not married. The same is true for age-related circumstances: the only difference was that men nearly equally identified «too young» (15.9%) and «too old» (16.8%) as circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, while a higher percentage of women identified «too old» (17.7%) than «too young» (13.4%)

Table FP.4 Circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant

Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, by specific circumstances, Ukraine, 2012

	Women	Men
Circumstances		
Too young	13.4	15.9
Too old	17.7	16.8
Already too many children	10.3	10.1
Has a genetic / transmissible disease	35.7	37.8
Physically impaired / sick	38.0	35.9
Mentally impaired	39.1	42.8
Does not have work / poor	17.5	15.3
Not married	12.4	7.0
Sexually abused	10.4	8.6
Abnormal foetus	31.1	27.8
Does not want a child	16.2	17.0
Threat to woman's life	35.3	33.1
Homeless	26.8	24.9
Alcoholism / drug abuse / asocial or criminal behaviour	65.1	69.3
Other	1.0	0.2
Number of respondents	5456	1927

Figure FP1. Percentage of women and men aged 15–49 years who think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, by specific circumstances, Ukraine, 2012

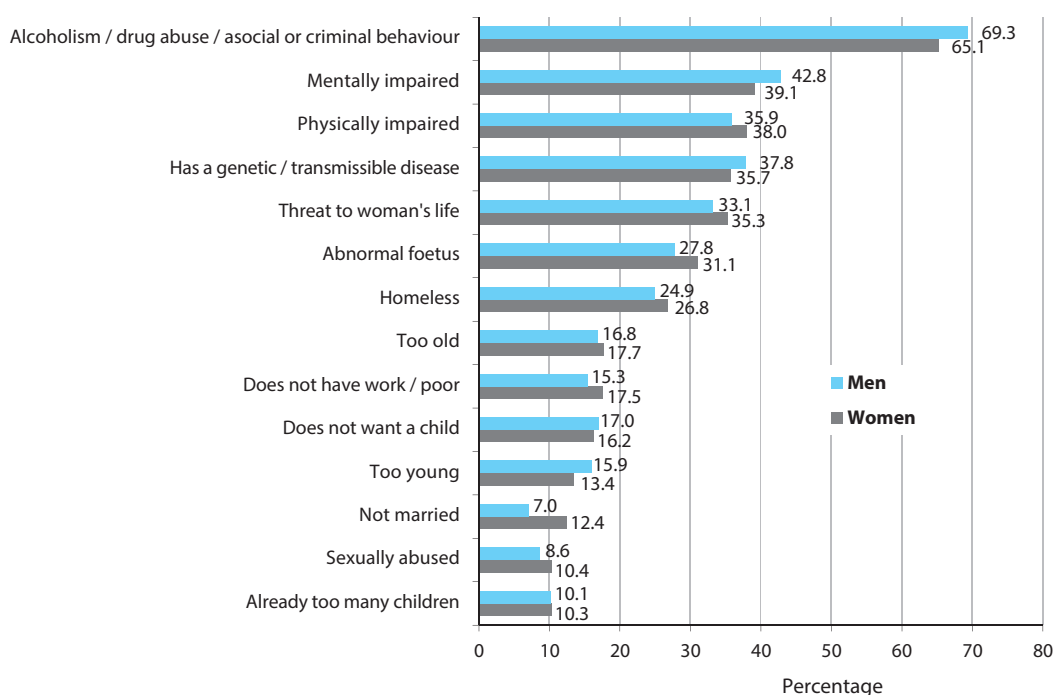


Table FP.5 presents the distribution of women and men aged 15–49 years who believe that there are circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, regarding possible solutions to such a pregnancy. Almost half of all women and men say that it is the woman's personal decision.

At the same time, 27.7% of women and 31.4% of men said that a woman should terminate a pregnancy under such circumstances. Generally a larger percentage of women (21.1%) than of men (14.5%) think that a woman should keep the pregnancy even if she became pregnant under such circumstances.

Table FP.5 Attitudes about what a woman should do if she becomes pregnant under circumstances when she should not be pregnant

Per cent distribution of women and men aged 15–49 years who think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, according to how they think such pregnancy should be resolved, Ukraine, 2012

	Women	Men
How pregnancy should be resolved		
Keep the pregnancy	21.1	14.5
Terminate / abort the pregnancy	27.7	31.4
Woman's personal decision	47.1	49.4
Other	0.4	0.1
Don't know / missing	3.7	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	5456	1927

Table FP.6 only includes opinions of respondents aged 15–49 years who think there are circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, and describes attitudes about what a woman should do when a child is born as a result of such a pregnancy. As in the previous case, the largest proportion of both women (48.1%) and men (50.5%) believe that it should be the woman's personal decision.

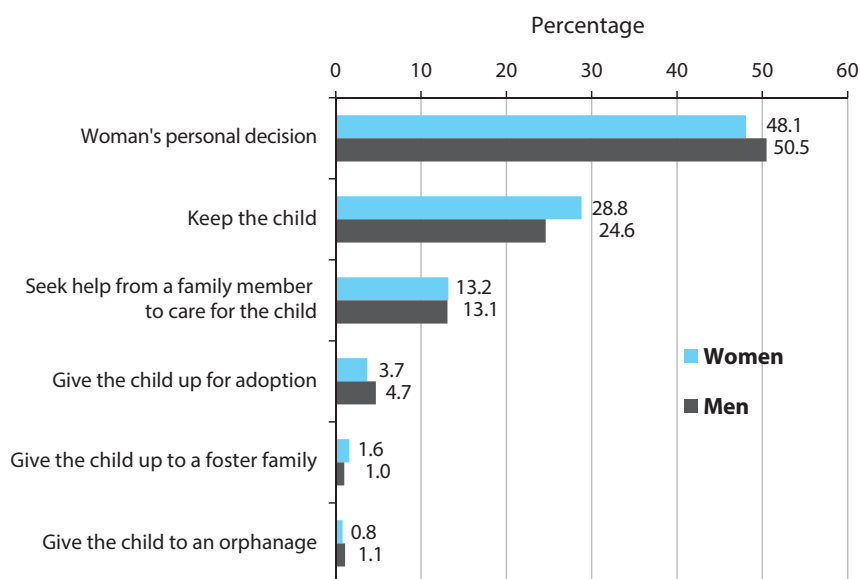
The second most popular action a mother should take was to keep the child, as expressed by 28.8% of women, and 24.6% of men. Approximately 13% of women and men believe that under such circumstances a woman should seek help from a family member to care for the child (Fig. FP2). The least common answers among both women and men were «to give the child to a foster family» and «to give the child to an orphanage».

Table FP.6 Attitudes about what a woman should do when a child is born as a result of a pregnancy that should not have occurred

Among women and men aged 15–49 years who think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, per cent distribution by action a mother should take after birth of such a child, Ukraine, 2012

	Women	Men
Action a mother should take after birth of a child		
Keep the child	28.8	24.6
Give the child up for adoption	3.7	4.7
Give the child up to a foster family	1.6	1.0
Give the child to an orphanage	0.8	1.1
Seek help from a family member to care for the child	13.2	13.1
Woman's personal decision	48.1	50.5
Other	0.1	0.2
Don't know / missing	3.8	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents	5456	1927

Figure FP.2 Attitudes of women and men aged 15–49 about what a woman should do when a child is born as a result of a pregnancy that should not have occurred, Ukraine, 2012



9.3. Knowledge of Contraception Methods

Knowledge of contraception methods is an important precursor to their use. Increasing awareness and improving access to reliable information about contraception are important prerequisites for development and acceptance of safe sexual behaviour. The Ukraine MICS 2012 asked whether women and men could identify 14 modern and 2 traditional family planning methods. The former include: male and female sterilization, pills, intrauterine device (IUD), injectables and implants, male and female condoms, lactational amenorrhoea, diaphragm, foam/jelly, patch, emergency contraception, and vaginal ring. Traditional methods include rhythm and withdrawal. Men were not asked about lactational amenorrhoea and female condoms.

Table FP.7 presents information about women's knowledge of contraceptive methods by specific methods. Table FP.7M presents the same information about men.

Generally, women have good knowledge of contraceptive methods, both modern and traditional.

The most widely-known modern methods of family planning among women are: male condoms (99.8%), contraceptive pills (98%), IUD (95.8%), and female sterilization (82.9%). Women are much less aware of such methods as injectables and implants, diaphragms and rings, foam/jelly, patch and emergency contraception.

Traditional contraception methods are well-known among women: 95.3% of women know about withdrawal and 84.1% of women know about the rhythm method.

The respondent's sex is an important differential of knowledge of contraceptive methods. As such, men are less aware of such methods as injectables and implants, female sterilization, ring, foam/jelly, diaphragm, emergency contraception and patch (Fig. FP.3). For example, 31.9% of women and 20.8% of men know about implants; 47.7% of women know about the vaginal ring method and 29.5% of men; 41.1% of women and 23.1% of men know about the diaphragm. Regarding traditional methods of family planning, a higher proportion of women (84.1%) than men (59.2%) are aware of the rhythm method.

Table FP.7 Knowledge of contraceptive methods – Women

Percentage of all women, currently married women and sexually active unmarried women aged 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Ukraine, 2012

	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women *
Any method	99.9	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.9	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	82.9	86.9	83.3
Male sterilization	75.9	79.8	73.4
Pills	98.0	98.3	99.6
IUD	95.8	98.3	95.3
Injectables	56.5	58.9	56.4
Implants	31.9	33.1	35.9
Male condom	99.8	99.8	100.0
Female condom	48.0	50.2	48.0
Lactational amenorrhoea	47.0	52.9	37.3
Diaphragm	41.1	43.4	37.9
Foam / jelly	43.7	45.5	52.0
Patch	23.7	23.8	28.4
Emergency contraception	51.1	52.6	61.4
Ring	47.7	50.1	52.0
Any traditional method	96.3	98.7	97.0
Rhythm	84.1	88.6	84.7
Withdrawal	95.3	98.2	96.1
Other traditional methods	2.1	2.6	1.2
Mean number of methods known by a woman	10.2	10.6	10.4
Number of women	8006	5051	600

* Had last sexual intercourse within past 30 days

Table FP.7M Knowledge of contraceptive methods – Men³⁹

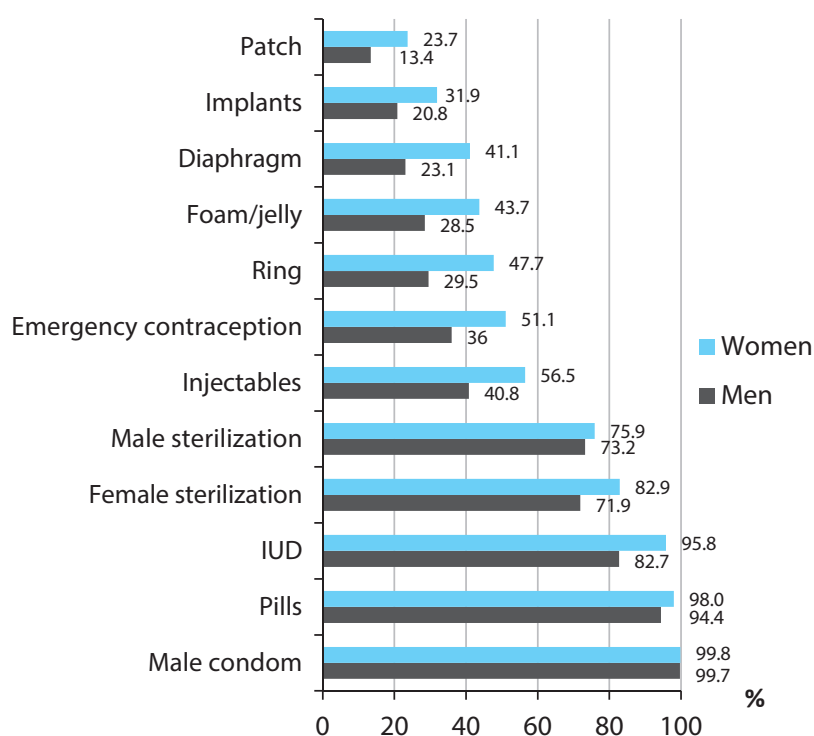
Percentage of all men, currently married men and sexually active unmarried men aged 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Ukraine, 2012

	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men *
Any method	99.9	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.9	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	71.9	78.9	70.6
Male sterilization	73.2	77.5	74.5
Pills	94.4	96.9	96.9
IUD	82.7	90.1	83.3
Injectables	40.8	42.9	43.6
Implants	20.8	20.6	26.9
Male condom	99.7	99.9	100.0
Diaphragm	23.1	25.2	22.4
Foam / jelly	28.5	29.0	30.6
Patch	13.4	11.9	18.3
Emergency contraception	36.0	35.2	44.5
Ring	29.5	32.4	29.0
Any traditional method	95.9	98.5	96.9
Rhythm	59.2	69.1	58.5
Withdrawal	94.8	97.4	95.2
Other traditional methods	0.6	0.7	0.3
Mean number of methods known by a man	7.7	8.1	7.9
Number of men	3620	2045	767

* Had last sexual intercourse within past 30 days

³⁹ Contrary to women, men were not asked about their knowledge of LAM method and female condom.

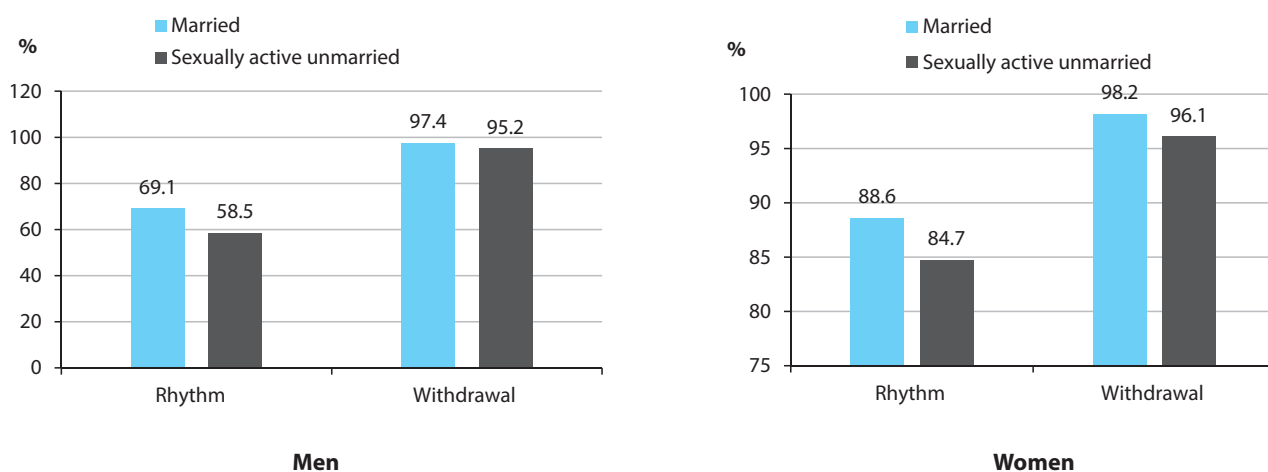
Figure FP.3. Knowledge of selected modern methods of contraception among all men and women aged 15–49, Ukraine, 2012



Some differences exist between currently married and sexually active unmarried respondents, primarily those which concern modern methods of contraception. A higher proportion of sexually active unmarried women (61.4%) than married women (52.6%) are aware of emergency contraception. Likewise, among sexually active unmarried men, 44.5% are aware of emergency contraception, while only 35.2% of married men are. On the other hand, a larger percentage of married women (43.4%) than unmarried women (37.9%) are aware of the diaphragm as a means of contraception. 25.2% of married men and 22.4% of unmarried men are aware of this means of contraception.

As shown in figure FP.4, the withdrawal method is equally well-known to men and women regardless of their marital status. Knowledge of the rhythm method is similar among both married and unmarried women, and ranges from 89 % to 85% respectively, whereas the knowledge of this method among men is dependent on their marital status. In particular, 69.1% of men are aware of the rhythm method, while only 58.5% of unmarried men know about it.

Figure FP.4. Knowledge of selected traditional methods of contraception among married and sexually active unmarried men and women aged 15–49, Ukraine, 2012



An understanding of a woman's ovulatory cycle is an important precondition for the successful practice of the rhythm method. Table FP.8 demonstrates that the majority of women (71.6%) can correctly identify the most fertile time as being halfway between two menstrual periods. Among women using the rhythm method, only 80% can correctly identify this.

Table FP.8 Knowledge of fertile period

Per cent distribution of women aged 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Ukraine, 2012

	Users of rhythm method	Non-users of rhythm method	All women
Perceived fertile period			
Just before her menstrual period Begins	8.7	10.8	10.3
During her menstrual period	1.8	3.5	3.1
Right after her menstrual period has ended	8.8	11.0	10.5
Halfway between two menstrual periods	79.7	69.2	71.6
Other	0.7	0.5	0.6
Missing/DK	0.3	5.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	910	7096	8006

9.4. Ever and Current Use of Contraception

In the course of MICS 2012 respondents who have heard of any family planning method were asked if they had **ever used** it in their lifetime. **Ever use** refers to use of a contraceptive method at any time, with no distinction between past and present use.

Table FP.9 shows the data related to the level and the structure of ever use of family planning methods among all women, married women and sexually active unmarried women. 53.6% of all women have ever used one or more contraception method. Of these women, 48.9% have ever used a modern method. A lower percentage, 31.9% report having ever used a traditional method. The most commonly used modern method is the male condom, which 84.6% of all women have ever used. A relatively large percentage of women (28.1%) have ever used an IUD, and 22.3% have ever used contraceptive pills.

A comparative analysis shows that sexually active yet unmarried women are more likely than married women to use a method of contraception: 83.5% against 67.8%. In particular, 81.5% of sexually active unmarried women have an experience of using modern methods of contraception, compared with only 60.7% of married women. On the other hand, 37.9% of sexually active unmarried women have ever used traditional methods of contraception, while 42.4% of married women have.

Condoms are the most widely used method of contraception among both married and unmarried women (over 80% in each group), as is withdrawal (over 90% in each group). Unmarried women are more likely than married women to use a male condom. Married women, on the other hand, tend to use the IUD and the lactational amenorrhoea method more extensively.

There are age-specific differences in the use of contraception. The ever use of any contraceptive method among married women, and among women overall, increases with age, reaching its peak (64.2%) among those aged 35–39 years, and declining subsequently.

The method of contraception used also changes with age, with the exception of withdrawal. The use of withdrawal is nearly even (around 94%) throughout all age groups. On the other hand, the percentage of women using male condoms decreases with age from 97% among respondents aged 15–19 years to 81.1% among respondents aged 45–49 years.

The older the women are, the greater their use of the rhythm method: it was used by 24.8% of women aged 15–19, and by 43.7% of women aged 40–44 years. The popularity of an IUD increases sharply among women after 25 years of age, reaching 46% among those aged 45–49. Women aged 30–35 are more likely to use the pill (28.3%) than women in other age groups.

Table FP.9 Ever use of contraception

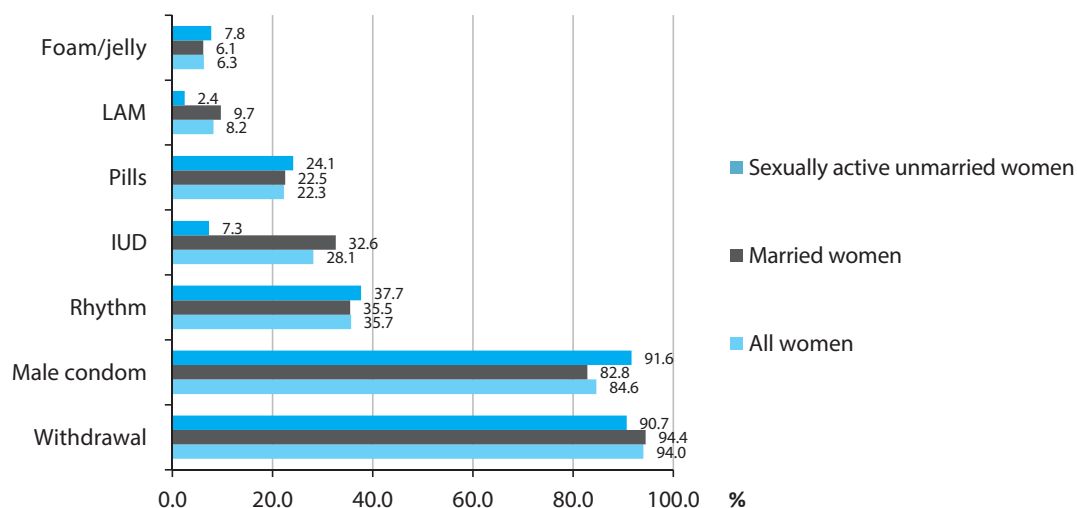
Percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women aged 15–49 who have ever used any contraceptive method, by method, according to age, Ukraine, 2012

All women	Any method	Any modern method	Modern methods										Traditional methods				Number of women								
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amenorrhoea	Foam/jelly	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm	Any traditional method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other folk methods					
Age																									
15–19	15.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	24.8	98.6	0.0	0.0	733	
20–24	52.7	48.3	0.0	0.0	17.5	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.1	1.4	5.8	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	27.0	25.3	94.8	0.9	0.0	1075	
25–29	60.9	55.3	0.5	0.0	23.4	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	88.0	0.5	9.8	7.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	36.2	30.3	93.4	1.0	1.0	1402	
30–34	62.2	56.3	1.7	0.0	28.3	26.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	82.9	2.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	37.3	32.7	94.0	1.9	1.9	1200	
35–39	64.2	59.6	2.2	0.0	26.3	39.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	81.2	2.7	10.3	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.2	40.4	94.4	1.5	1.5	1200	
40–44	59.0	53.3	1.0	0.0	17.3	45.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	80.1	0.9	7.1	6.6	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	37.4	40.6	93.1	2.3	2.3	1204	
45–49	45.0	40.7	2.9	0.0	19.9	45.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	81.1	1.4	9.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	43.7	94.6	0.9	0.9	1191	
Total	53.6	48.9	1.3	0.0	22.3	28.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	84.6	1.6	8.2	6.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	31.9	35.7	94.0	1.4	1.4	8006	
Currently married women																									
Age																									
15–19	51.6	39.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	29.6	100	0.0	0.0	48	
20–24	63.6	56.1	0.1	0.0	18.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1	1.3	10.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	39.4	24.5	95.3	0.9	0.9	509	
25–29	66.0	58.3	0.6	0.0	24.1	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	0.5	12.4	6.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	41.2	27.5	94.7	1.2	1.2	981	
30–34	71.6	64.2	2.0	0.0	28.1	27.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	81.6	3.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	43.2	33.4	94.0	2.1	2.1	920	
35–39	73.6	67.9	2.4	0.0	25.1	40.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	80.6	3.1	11.4	6.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	40.1	94.5	1.7	1.7	913	
40–44	72.5	64.8	1.2	0.0	17.3	46.7	0.2	1.1	1.1	80.1	0.8	7.7	5.3	0.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	46.3	41.7	93.5	1.8	1.8	849	
45–49	57.8	51.7	2.5	0.0	19.0	47.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	81.0	1.6	9.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	41.6	95.0	0.5	0.5	831	
Total	67.8	60.7	1.6	0.0	22.5	32.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	82.8	1.8	9.7	6.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	42.4	35.5	94.4	1.4	1.4	5051	
Sexually active unmarried women																									
Age																									
15–19	85.8	85.8	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	31.5	97.2	0.0	0.0	78	
20–24	86.9	83.2	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	94.9	1.0	0.2	4.7	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	32.0	28.2	96.2	0.4	0.4	187	
25–29	91.1	88.9	0.0	0.0	27.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.6	0.3	3.0	10.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	48.7	85.2	0.0	0.0	149	
30–34	(76.8)	(76.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.3)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.4)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(42.4)	(33.0)	(98.3)	(1.7)	(1.7)	47	
35–39	(63.1)	(60.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(39.3)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.9)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.6)	(37.4)	(88.5)	(0.9)	(0.9)	59	
40–44	(80.4)	(80.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(36.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(73.2)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.2)	(36.3)	(80.5)	(8.9)	(8.9)	48	
45–49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Total	83.5	81.5	0.3	0.0	24.1	7.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	91.6	0.4	2.4	7.8	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	37.9	37.7	90.7	1.5	1.5	600	

*Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Figure FP.5. Ever use of contraception methods* among women aged 15–49, Ukraine, 2012



*only methods with over 5% prevalence were selected

Current use of contraception is defined as the percentage of women who reported the use of a family planning method at the time of the survey. The level of current use is very valuable to measure the success of currently existing reproductive health policy and planning of such policy prospectively. Tables FP.10 and FP.11 show the percentage of women aged 15–49 years (including both currently married women and sexually active unmarried women) using specific family planning methods. Male respondents were not asked about the current use of contraception.

52.1% of women are currently using a method of contraception. Table FP.10 shows that almost 40% of women are using modern contraceptive methods. 12.2% of women are currently using traditional methods of contraception.

Marital status is an important differentiating factor for the current use of contraception. According to Table FP.11, only 65.5% of married women in Ukraine are currently using a method of contraception, while 83.4% of sexually active unmarried women are currently using a method of contraception.

Current use of modern contraception methods is much more common among sexually active unmarried women (74.1%) than among married women (47.8%). Current use of traditional contraception methods is much more common among married women (17.6%) than sexually active unmarried women (9.3%).

There are age differences regarding current use of contraception. Only 14.9% of all women aged 15–19 use contraceptive methods. The percentage of current contraception use is higher (48.8%) among those women aged 20–24. The group aged 35–39 has the highest percentage of current contraception use (63.8%). Young women aged 15–19 almost exclusively use modern methods, while in other age groups the percentage of those using traditional methods of contraception ranges from 10% to 16%. Overall, the frequency of using both modern and traditional methods of contraception has been relatively stable among women of 25 to 40 years of age.

The most widely used current method of contraception is the male condom, which is used by 22.6% of all women; the second most popular methods are withdrawal and use of an IUD; 5.2% of women currently use contraceptive pills. Current use of other contraceptive methods is low. Newer methods, such as implants and injectables are not currently widespread.

Current use of contraception differs substantially according to a woman's marital status. Male condoms are currently used by 24.2% of married woman, but by 55.0% of sexually active unmarried woman. The prevalence of current IUD use among married women is 3.7 times higher than among unmarried women. By contrast, unmarried women are more likely to use contraceptive pills: their use is 1.7 times higher among unmarried when compared to their use among married women. Married women more likely to rely on traditional methods such as withdrawal (14.6% as compared to only 8.5% of unmarried women) and the rhythm method (3% as compared to 0.7% of unmarried women), while foam / jelly is more commonly used among unmarried women.

Only 6.4% of married women and 10.8% of unmarried women in Ukraine currently use contraceptive pills. The percentage of women using female sterilization as a method of contraception is low (0.6% of all women). The percentage of women currently using an IUD, which used to be the most popular in Soviet times from the range of modern methods, continues to be significant despite its certain decrease.

Table FP.10 Current use of contraception by age

Per cent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women aged 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Any method		Modern methods													Traditional methods				Not currently using	Total	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amenorrhoea	Foam/jelly	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other folk method			
All women																						
15–19	14.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.0	85.1	100.0	733
20–24	48.8	39.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.1	0.9	8.2	0.0	51.2	100.0	1075
25–29	57.6	44.6	0.3	0.0	7.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	13.0	1.3	11.7	0.0	42.4	100.0	1402
30–34	59.7	44.6	1.0	0.0	6.7	12.4	0.1	0.0	22.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.1	1.6	13.4	0.1	40.3	100.0	1200
35–39	63.8	49.6	1.3	0.0	7.0	16.9	0.0	0.2	22.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	2.5	11.6	0.1	36.2	100.0	1200
40–44	59.0	43.2	0.5	0.0	3.2	15.6	0.0	0.3	22.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	4.2	11.5	0.1	41.0	100.0	1204
45–49	45.0	33.4	1.2	0.0	2.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.6	2.5	9.0	0.1	55.0	100.0	1191
Total	52.1	39.9	0.6	0.0	5.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	22.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	2.0	10.1	0.1	47.9	100.0	8006
Currently married women																						
15–19	51.2	38.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.1	4.3	8.8	0.0	48.8	100.0	48
20–24	56.2	39.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.6	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.4	1.7	14.7	0.0	43.8	100.0	509
25–29	61.5	44.1	0.4	0.0	8.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	25.4	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	17.5	1.7	15.8	0.1	38.5	100.0	981
30–34	68.4	50.3	1.3	0.0	7.7	14.8	0.1	0.0	24.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.1	2.0	16.1	0.1	31.6	100.0	920
35–39	73.0	56.2	1.6	0.0	8.1	20.1	0.0	0.3	23.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	3.2	13.6	0.1	27.0	100.0	913
40–44	72.5	51.1	0.8	0.0	3.7	19.8	0.0	0.4	25.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	21.5	5.9	15.4	0.1	27.5	100.0	849
45–49	57.8	42.6	1.3	0.0	3.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	3.2	12.0	0.0	42.2	100.0	831
Total	65.5^a	47.8	0.9	0.0	6.4	13.9	0.0	0.1	24.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.6	3.0	14.6	0.1	34.5	100.0	5051
Sexually active unmarried women^b																						
15–19	85.8	81.9	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	14.2	100.0	78
20–24	86.9	80.2	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	63.4	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.6	0.5	6.2	0.0	13.1	100.0	187
25–29	90.8	84.7	0.0	0.0	10.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.3	4.9	0.0	9.2	100.0	149
30–34	(76.8)	(55.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(23.2)	100.0	47
35–39	(63.1)	(46.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.1)	(2.8)	(13.9)	(0.4)	(36.9)	100.0	59

	Modern methods												Traditional methods			Total	Not currently using	Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amenorrhoea	Foam/Jelly	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm				Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other folk method
40-44	(80.4)	(72.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(35.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(19.6)	48	
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Total	83.4	74.1	0.3	0.0	10.8	3.8	0.0	0.1	55.0	0.3	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.3	0.7	8.5	0.0	16.6	600	

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

^a MICS Indicator 5.3; MDG Indicator 5.3

^b Women who had sexual intercourse within past 30 days

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table FP.11 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Per cent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women aged 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

	Any method	Modern methods										Any traditional method				Total	Number of women							
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amorrhoea	Foam/jelly	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm	Rhythm			Withdrawal	Other folk method	Not currently using				
All women																								
Region																								
North	50.5	39.1	0.2	0.0	4.5	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.4	1.8	9.5	0.0	49.5	100.0	1396	
West	48.3	31.3	0.2	0.0	3.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.0	2.9	14.1	0.0	51.7	100.0	2022	
Centre	60.6	47.0	0.8	0.0	4.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	0.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.9	10.4	0.3	39.4	100.0	883	
East	57.6	48.3	0.9	0.0	7.9	8.8	0.1	0.3	28.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	1.4	7.9	0.0	42.4	100.0	2594	
South	41.4	31.6	1.3	0.0	3.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.8	1.3	8.5	0.1	58.6	100.0	1112	
Area																								
Urban	54.5	43.1	0.7	0.0	6.1	10.0	0.0	0.1	24.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.3	1.8	9.5	0.0	45.5	100.0	5988	
Big city	55.1	44.0	0.7	0.0	6.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.2	1.5	9.6	0.1	44.9	100.0	3660	
Small town	53.5	41.8	0.8	0.0	5.1	11.4	0.1	0.2	21.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.6	2.3	9.3	0.0	46.5	100.0	2329	
Rural	45.0	30.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	8.5	0.0	0.1	17.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	2.5	11.9	0.1	55.0	100.0	2018	
Number of living children																								
0	30.8	25.9	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.9	0.4	4.4	0.0	69.2	100.0	2359	
1–2	61.2	46.7	0.7	0.0	6.1	13.3	0.0	0.1	24.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	14.5	2.5	12.0	0.1	38.8	100.0	5218	
3+	58.5	35.1	3.4	0.0	3.8	13.1	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	5.0	18.2	0.1	41.5	100.0	429	
Education																								
Secondary	43.8	32.0	0.6	0.0	3.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	1.8	10.0	0.0	56.2	100.0	2559	
Higher	56.0	43.7	0.7	0.0	5.8	10.0	0.0	0.1	24.9	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.3	2.1	10.2	0.1	44.0	100.0	5441	
Wealth Index quintiles																								
Poorest	40.9	27.7	0.4	0.0	1.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	2.3	10.7	0.1	59.1	100.0	1157	
Second	47.5	34.9	0.4	0.0	4.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	1.9	10.6	0.0	52.5	100.0	1527	
Middle	53.6	41.4	0.7	0.0	5.7	9.1	0.0	0.2	23.9	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	1.6	10.5	0.1	46.4	100.0	1532	
Fourth	56.1	45.7	1.1	0.0	5.4	10.2	0.1	0.0	27.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	10.5	1.5	8.9	0.1	43.9	100.0	1744	
Richest	57.2	44.6	0.6	0.0	7.3	11.0	0.0	0.2	23.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	2.5	10.1	0.0	42.8	100.0	2046	
Total 15–44	53.3	41.1	0.6	0.0	5.6	9.4	0.0	0.1	23.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.3	1.9	10.3	0.0	46.7	100.0	6815	
Total 15–49	52.1	39.9	0.6	0.0	5.2	9.6	0.0	0.1	22.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.2	2.0	10.1	0.1	47.9	100.0	8006	

	Any method	Any modern method	Modern methods												Any traditional method				Total	Number of women		
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amorrhoea	Foam/Jelly	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other folk method			Not currently using	
Currently married women																						
Region																						
North	64.4	47.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	17.4	2.8	14.5	0.0	35.6	100.0	904
West	59.8	36.1	0.4	0.0	4.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.7	4.2	19.4	0.0	40.2	100.0	1337
Centre	72.0	53.5	1.1	0.0	5.4	18.1	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.6	3.8	14.6	0.2	28.0	100.0	579
East	71.8	58.8	1.4	0.0	9.4	13.1	0.1	0.4	32.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	2.1	10.9	0.0	28.2	100.0	1561
South	57.9	42.2	1.9	0.0	4.5	12.8	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.8	2.1	13.5	0.1	42.1	100.0	671
Area																						
Urban	67.6	51.3	1.1	0.0	7.4	14.5	0.0	0.1	25.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.3	2.7	13.5	0.0	32.4	100.0	3757
Big city	68.3	52.2	1.1	0.0	8.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.1	2.3	13.7	0.1	31.7	100.0	2209
Small town	66.6	50.1	1.0	0.0	6.0	16.5	0.1	0.2	23.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.6	3.3	13.3	0.0	33.4	100.0	1548
Rural	59.2	37.8	0.6	0.0	3.3	12.4	0.0	0.2	20.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	3.7	17.6	0.1	40.8	100.0	1294
Number of living children																						
0	31.7	19.2	0.4	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	1.1	11.4	0.0	68.3	100.0	659
1-2	70.9	53.3	0.8	0.0	7.1	15.9	0.0	0.2	26.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.6	3.0	14.5	0.1	29.1	100.0	4046
3+	66.8	39.1	3.7	0.0	3.3	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	27.7	6.2	21.3	0.2	33.2	100.0	346
Education																						
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Secondary	60.3	42.2	0.8	0.0	5.1	12.7	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	2.8	15.3	0.0	39.7	100.0	1562
Higher	67.8	50.4	1.0	0.0	6.9	14.5	0.0	0.2	25.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.4	3.0	14.3	0.1	32.2	100.0	3489
Wealth Index quintiles																						
Poorest	55.6	35.5	0.5	0.0	2.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	3.9	16.1	0.1	44.4	100.0	698
Second	62.4	43.8	0.6	0.0	4.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	2.8	15.8	0.1	37.6	100.0	984
Middle	66.4	49.1	1.0	0.0	6.2	13.2	0.0	0.3	26.7	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	2.2	15.1	0.0	33.6	100.0	965
Fourth	69.9	54.6	1.6	0.0	7.5	15.2	0.1	0.0	27.8	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.3	2.6	12.7	0.1	30.1	100.0	1047
Richest	68.6	51.0	0.8	0.0	8.9	15.5	0.0	0.3	22.3	0.2	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	17.6	3.6	14.1	0.0	31.4	100.0	1357
Total 15-44	67.0	48.9	0.9	0.0	6.9	13.7	0.0	0.1	24.8	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	18.1	2.9	15.1	0.1	33.0	100.0	4220
Total 15-49	65.5^a	47.8	0.9	0.0	6.4	13.9	0.0	0.1	24.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.6	3.0	14.6	0.1	34.5	100.0	5051
Sexually active unmarried women^b																						
Region																						
North	81.3	81.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	18.7	100.0	63
West	82.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	57.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	12.6	1.3	11.3	0.0	17.2	100.0	147

	Any method	Any modern method	Modern methods												Traditional methods				Total	Number of women			
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amorrhoea	Foam/jelly	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Other folk method	Not currently using	
Centre	97.1	85.6	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	4.0	7.2	0.4	2.9	100.0	63	
East	84.3	74.6	0.0	0.0	14.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	55.0	0.1	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	15.7	100.0	282	
South	63.2	58.1	3.7	0.0	5.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	36.8	100.0	45	
Area																							
Urban	85.8	76.2	0.3	0.0	11.6	3.7	0.0	0.1	56.3	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.6	0.5	9.1	0.0	14.2	100.0	483	
Big city	88.9	77.5	0.0	0.0	12.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	58.2	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	11.4	11.4	0.3	11.1	0.0	11.1	100.0	322	
Small town	79.7	73.6	1.0	0.0	10.4	3.2	0.0	0.3	52.4	0.0	0.2	4.7	0.0	1.4	6.1	6.1	1.0	5.1	0.0	20.3	100.0	161	
Rural	73.5	65.5	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	1.3	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.9	1.6	6.1	0.2	26.5	100.0	117	
Number of living children																							
0	86.7	80.1	0.0	0.0	12.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	63.7	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	6.6	6.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	13.3	100.0	401	
1-2	77.0	62.7	0.9	0.0	6.8	9.2	0.0	0.3	38.9	0.0	0.4	6.2	0.0	0.1	14.4	14.4	0.9	13.4	0.1	23.0	100.0	185	
3+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Education																							
Secondary	84.7	76.7	0.0	0.0	13.1	7.0	0.0	0.4	55.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	7.8	0.2	15.3	100.0	121	
Higher	83.1	73.4	0.3	0.0	10.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	0.4	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.5	9.6	9.6	0.9	8.7	0.0	16.9	100.0	478	
Wealth Index quintiles																							
Poorest	73.5	61.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	45.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.1	0.3	26.5	100.0	69	
Second	86.8	80.6	0.0	0.0	16.4	3.5	0.0	0.6	57.5	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2	2.3	3.9	0.0	13.2	100.0	80	
Middle	75.8	65.4	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	10.4	10.4	1.1	9.4	0.0	24.2	100.0	156	
Fourth	91.0	81.3	1.2	0.0	4.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	9.0	100.0	139	
Richest	86.8	78.9	0.0	0.0	12.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.9	0.5	7.4	0.0	13.2	100.0	156	
Total 15-44	83.9	75.4	0.0	0.0	11.4	3.3	0.0	0.1	56.9	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.4	8.5	8.5	0.8	7.7	0.0	16.1	100.0	568	
Total 15-49	83.4	74.1	0.3	0.0	10.8	3.8	0.0	0.1	55.0	0.3	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.4	9.3	9.3	0.7	8.5	0.0	16.6	100.0	600	

^a MICS Indicator 5.3; MDG Indicator 5.3

^b Women who had sexual intercourse within past 30 days

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6 cases of women with no education are not shown

Table FP.11 shows the per cent distribution of women by their current use of family planning methods according to background characteristics such as region and area of residence, education, wealth and the number of living children.

The number of children has a visible effect on contraception behaviour. Women with no children are the least likely (30.8%) to use contraception. Women with 1 or 2 living children have the highest current use of contraception (61.2%). Of those with 3 or more living children, 58.5% currently use any contraception. Of women with 3 or more children, 18.2% use withdrawal as a contraceptive method.

Among socio-demographic background characteristics, education and wealth have a noteworthy impact on the current use of contraception. Women with secondary education are less likely to use family planning methods as compared to women with higher education. The percentage of women using any modern method of contraception is 32% among those with secondary education and 43.7% among women with higher education. Also, modern contraceptive use increases as household wealth increases. In particular, pills are used by 7.3% women in the richest wealth quintile, and only by 1.9% of women in the poorest quintile.

At the same time, no significant differentials were found in the prevalence of withdrawal and the rhythm method and the use of these methods is not affected by education and wealth.

The level of contraception use and the structure of contraceptive methods vary by region. The use of any modern method of contraception is highest in the Central (47%) and in the Eastern (48.3%) regions, and lowest in the Western (31.3 %) and in the Southern (31.6 %) regions of the country.

Figure FP.6. Current use of contraception among women aged 15–49 by age group, Ukraine, 2012

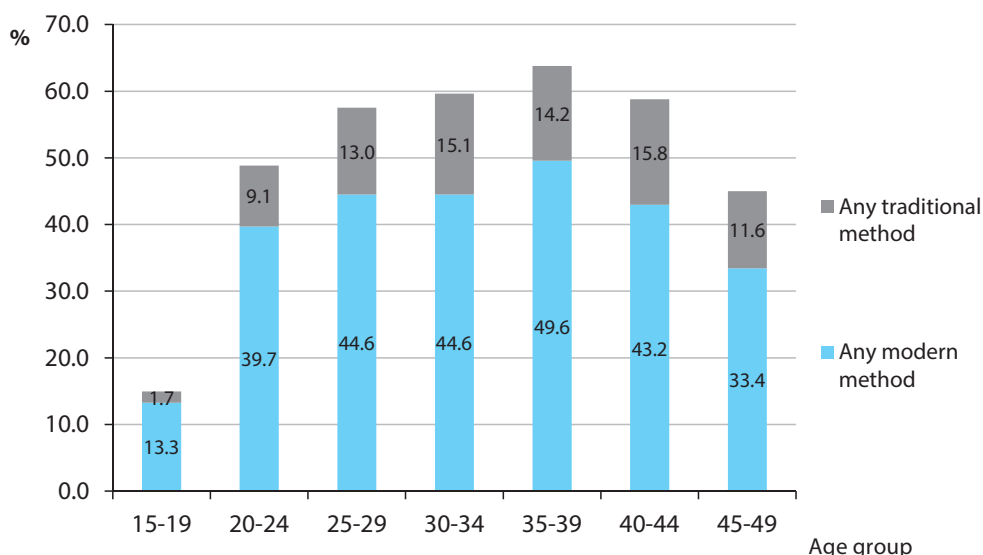
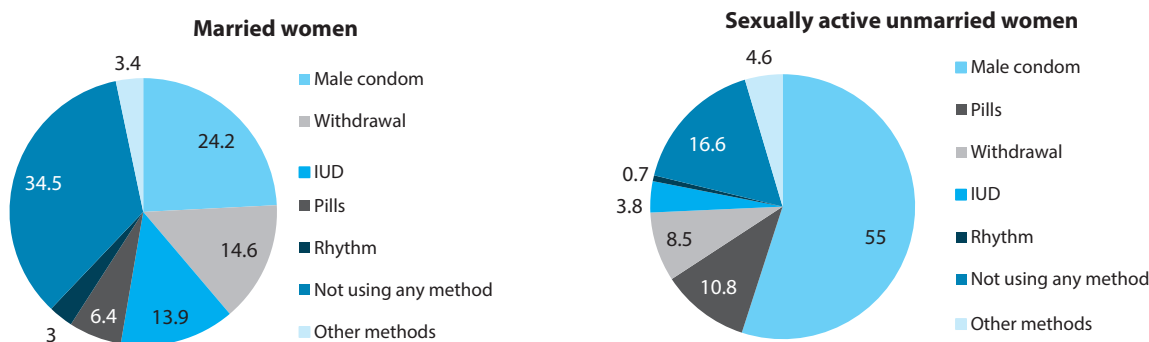


Figure FP.7. Current use of contraception among married and sexually active unmarried women aged 15–49, Ukraine, 2012



The most widely used contraceptive methods in the Central region are male condoms and IUDs, while the use of contraceptive pills is very low. The prevalence of pills, IUDs and withdrawal in the Eastern region is similar. The Western and the Southern regions are notable for limited use of condoms, pills, IUDs. Traditional methods, both withdrawal and rhythm, are the most popular in the Western region.

The analysis conducted makes it possible to assume that despite relatively high levels of contraceptive use, behaviour patterns of Ukrainian women in this regard remain conservative due to very limited prevalence of hormonal contraception and high popularity of traditional methods such as withdrawal. The latter is the third most popular contraceptive method among urban women, and the second most popular method among women living in rural areas. The use of modern methods in Ukraine is relatively low especially in rural areas, among women with secondary education, and among those who live in the poorest households.

9.5. Sources of Contraception and Informed Choice

Table FP.12 shows the main sources of contraception for users of different methods. To obtain these data, all current users of contraceptive methods, both modern and traditional, were asked the most recent source of their method.

Table FP.12 Source of modern contraception method

Per cent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods aged 15–49 by the most recent source of method, according to method, Ukraine, 2012

	Pills	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Lactational amenorrhoea	Foam/jelly	Patch	Ring	Diaphragm	Total
Public sector	77.6	95.8	*	*	42.5	*	75.7	56.0	*	*	*	58.9
Hospital	20.6	28.7	*	*	13.0	*	0.5	13.4	*	*	*	17.6
Maternity home	7.0	16.1	*	*	4.3	*	7.7	12.7	*	*	*	7.8
Medical centre (city/village)	1.0	5.2	*	*	1.6	*	0.0	0.6	*	*	*	2.3
Family planning centre	1.6	1.0	*	*	0.7	*	1.6	2.4	*	*	*	0.9
Health centre	1.9	1.2	*	*	0.7	*	0.0	4.0	*	*	*	1.0
Polyclinic	42.4	40.1	*	*	20.2	*	49.0	20.2	*	*	*	26.8
Children's health centre	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.1
Immune prophylaxis centre	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
AIDS centre	0.3	0.0	*	*	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Healthy lifestyles centre	0.0	0.4	*	*	0.4	*	16.9	2.6	*	*	*	0.4
Centre of family medicine	0.7	0.9	*	*	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.8
Other public	1.9	2.1	*	*	0.6	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	1.1
Private sector	14.1	2.1	*	*	29.0	*	10.8	22.8	*	*	*	21.0
Private hospital/clinic	3.6	1.3	*	*	0.6	*	6.8	1.1	*	*	*	1.4
Private practice	0.0	0.2	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	1.4	*	*	*	0.1
Pharmacy	10.4	0.5	*	*	28.4	*	3.9	20.3	*	*	*	19.6
Other private	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Other sources	8.3	2.1	*	*	28.5	*	13.5	21.2	*	*	*	20.0
Other private health facility	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	*	*	0.0
Shop/market	0.0	0.0	*	*	2.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	*	*	1.3
Friend/relative	8.0	2.0	*	*	23.7	*	13.5	20.8	*	*	*	16.9
Other	0.3	0.1	*	*	2.7	*	0.0	0.3	*	*	*	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	*	*	*	100.0
Number of women	434	769	2	7	1955	32	61	109	1	16	4	3147

*Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Public sector organizations are the main source of contraceptive methods in Ukraine, with 59% of women obtaining/buying means to prevent unwanted pregnancies in public health facilities. Public sector polyclinics, hospitals and maternity homes play the leading role in the provision of contraceptive methods. 21% of women use private sector services to obtain contraception. The major source of contraceptives in the private sector is the pharmacy network – 19.6% of women obtain contraception here.

Distribution of sources significantly depends on the type of the method. In particular, 20.6% of women obtained contraceptive pills in hospitals, 42.4% in polyclinics, and 10.4% in pharmacies. The major sources of male condoms are: pharmacies (28.4% of women obtained male condoms here), friends/relatives (23.7%), and polyclinics (20.2%). IUDs are almost exclusively procured at public sector facilities: polyclinics (40.1%), hospitals (28.7%), and maternity homes (16.1%).

Timely provision of necessary and reliable information by a method provider is an important precondition for correct use and for prevention of possible adverse effects and complications. In addition, potential users should be informed about possible alternative methods of contraception.

Table FP.13 presents information on informed choice.

Among current users of modern methods aged 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the table shows the percentage of those who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method; the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other family planning methods they could use. The table presents information by method and by initial source of method.

Table FP.13 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods aged 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Ukraine, 2012

	Among women aged 15–49 who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within five years preceding the survey:			Number of women
	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	
Method				
Pills	84.2	81.3	66.6	339
IUD	92.9	91.9	70.5	484
Other methods ^a	*	*	*	*
Source				
Public				
Government Hospital	92.3	88.9	71.8	209
Maternity hospital	92.3	92.5	73.8	88
Medical centre (city/village)	(85.4)	(84.6)	(49.2)	35
Polyclinic	89.9	87.4	68.2	342
Other public sector ^b	85.8	87.3	69.1	93
Private				
Private hospital clinic	94.1	94.1	88.2	23
Pharmacy	(75.2)	(74.9)	(46.6)	39
Total	89.4	87.7	69.3	834

Note: Table excludes users who obtained their method from other sources (friend/relative, shop/market)

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

^a other methods include Injectables; Implants; Patch; Ring

^b other public sector include: Children's health centre; immunie prophylaxis centre; AIDS centre; Healty lifestyles centre; centre of family medicine

Overall, 89.4% of women were informed about side effects or problems of the method used; 87.7% of users were informed about what to do in case of side effects; and 69.3% of respondents were informed about other family planning methods that could be used. 66.6% of women who use contraceptive pills and 70.5% of those who use an IUD received information about alternative contraception methods.

9.6. Future Use of Contraception and Preferred Method

Questions about intended future use of contraceptive methods are important in analysing demand for specific family planning methods. Table FP.14 presents data from currently married women aged 15–49 years who are not currently using a contraceptive method, on their intention to use such methods in the future, by the number of living children.

43.7% of interviewed women do not intend to prevent future pregnancies using contraception, while 35.8% of women are unsure of their future intention. Only 19.8% of women confirmed that they intend to use a family planning method in the future. The more living children a woman has, the lower her intention to use a contraceptive method in the future is. 27.5% of women with no children, 37.7% of women with one child, 54.1% of women with two children, and 71.4% of women with three and more living children have no intention to use contraception in the future.

Table FP.14 Future use of contraception

Per cent distribution of currently married women aged 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use it in the future, according to the number of living children, Ukraine, 2012

Intention	Number of living children [1]				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
Intends to use	32.7	21.4	14.0	5.9	19.8
Does not intend to use	27.5	37.7	54.1	71.4	43.7
Unsure	39.8	40.6	29.8	22.7	35.8
Missing/DK	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	206	594	371	109	1280

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Information on the reasons for non-use of family planning methods is necessary to improve the quality of these services. Table FP.15 presents information on currently married women aged 15–49 years who are not using contraception and do not intend to use it in the future.

Fertility-related reasons prevail among the reasons for non-use. 33.3% of women report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy; 12.8% of women are infecund. 9.3% of women do not intend to use contraception because they have infrequent sex/no sex. 9.8% of women would not use contraception in the future because they are opposed to family planning, 3.8% say their husband/other persons are opposed, and 4.4% believe there are certain religious prohibitions against contraception. 12.7% of women cited method-related reasons for non-use of contraception in the future.

Table FP.15 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future

Per cent distribution of currently married women aged 15–49 who are not using contraception and who do not intend to use in the future by main reason for not intending to use, Ukraine, 2012

Main Reason	Per cent distribution
Fertility-related reasons:	
Infrequent sex / no sex	9.3
Menopausal / had hysterectomy	33.3
Subfecund / infecund	12.8
Wants as many children as possible	8.5
Woman opposed	9.8
Opposition to use:	
Husband / partner opposed	3.8
Others opposed	0.1
Religious prohibition	4.4
Method-related reasons:	
Health concerns	8.9
Fear of side effects	1.9
Inconvenient to use	0.6
Interferes with normal body's processes	1.3
Other:	
Other	4.6
Missing/DK	0.7
Total	100.0
Number of women	559

Table FP.16 provides information on currently married women aged 15–49 years who are not using a contraceptive method but who intend to use it in the future by preferred method. This information is useful to assess changes in demand for family planning methods.

When it comes to future use of modern contraception methods, 29.6% of women would prefer to use male condoms, 23.4% prefer an IUD, and 17.2% prefer contraceptive pills. As for traditional methods, 12.4% of women prefer to use withdrawal, and 4.3% prefer to use the rhythm method. 3.8% of women prefer to use foam/jelly and 0.7% prefer to use a diaphragm. Implants, female condoms, patch and vaginal ring were not mentioned as preferred methods of contraception for future use.

Table FP.16 Preferred method of contraception for future use

Per cent distribution of currently married women aged 15 – 49 who are not using a contraceptive method but who intend to use it in the future by preferred method, Ukraine, 2012

	Per cent distribution
Preferred method	
Female sterilization	0.9
Male sterilization	0.0
IUD	23.4
Injectables	0.1
Implants	0.0
Pills	17.2
Male condom	29.6
Female condom	0.0
Lactational amenorrhoea	0.4
Diaphragm	0.7
Foam / jelly	3.1
Rhythm	4.3
Withdrawal	12.4
Patch	0.0
Ring	0.0
Other method	0.0
Unsure	7.8
Total	100.0
Number of women	263

9.7. Desire to Limit Childbearing and Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to the proportion of sexually active fecund women currently married or in union who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting), or who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing).

This indicator is very important as women with unmet need for family planning are potentially at risk of unwanted pregnancy and abortion.

Unmet need for contraception data was received through a series of questions on current practice and preferences in contraception, conception and childbearing.

Table FP.17 presents survey results vis-à-vis contraception, unmet and met need.

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 amenorrhoeic⁴⁰ and are fecund⁴¹ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth or

⁴⁰ A woman is postpartum amenorrhoeic 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

⁴¹ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic, 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

- Are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund 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.

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

According to MICS 2012, unmet need for contraception in Ukraine constitutes 4.9%, including 3.1% of women with unmet need for spacing, and 1.8% with unmet need for limiting (Table FP 17). The percentage of unmet need for contraception is 5.7% in rural areas and 3.7% in big cities.

Table FP.17. 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, Ukraine, 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	27.1	37.3	64.4	3.7	0.8	4.5	904	93.5	623
West	21.0	38.7	59.8	4.2	2.9	7.2	1337	89.3	894
Centre	24.7	47.4	72.0	3.2	1.5	4.8	579	93.8	445
East	27.6	44.2	71.8	1.8	1.3	3.1	1561	95.8	1170
South	22.3	35.6	57.9	2.8	2.1	4.9	671	92.2	422
Area									
Urban	27.1	40.6	67.6	3.0	1.6	4.6	3757	93.6	2713
Big city	29.8	38.6	68.3	2.5	1.1	3.7	2209	94.9	1590
Small town	23.2	43.4	66.6	3.6	2.3	5.9	1548	91.8	1123
Rural	18.0	41.3	59.2	3.4	2.2	5.7	1294	91.3	840
Age									
15–19	(49.2)	(2.0)	(51.2)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(14.1)	48	(78.4)	31
20–24	49.6	6.6	56.2	7.6	0.7	8.3	509	87.1	329
25–29	46.0	15.6	61.6	7.0	1.9	8.8	981	87.4	691
30–34	35.0	33.4	68.4	2.9	3.1	6.0	920	92.0	684
35–39	17.1	55.9	73.0	1.5	2.1	3.6	913	95.3	699
40–44	4.4	68.2	72.5	0.2	1.0	1.2	849	98.4	626
45–49	0.8	57.0	57.8	0.0	1.4	1.4	831	97.6	492
Education									
Secondary	17.8	42.6	60.3	3.3	3.1	6.4	1562	90.5	1042
Higher	27.8	39.9	67.8	3.0	1.2	4.2	3489	94.2	2511
Wealth Index quintiles									
Poorest	18.0	37.7	55.6	3.6	3.2	6.8	698	89.0	436
Second	21.8	40.6	62.4	3.7	2.8	6.5	984	90.6	678
Middle	20.1	46.4	66.5	3.7	2.0	5.6	965	92.2	696
Fourth	31.5	38.4	69.9	2.1	1.5	3.6	1047	95.1	770
Richest	28.4	40.2	68.6	2.7	0.4	3.1	1357	95.7	972
Total	24.7	40.7	65.5	3.1	1.8	4.9	5051	93.1	3553

[1] MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

1 case of currently married women without education is not shown.

The survey findings show that unmet need inversely correlates with women's age: the younger the women are the larger the percentage of those with unmet need for contraception (Fig. FP.8). In particular, unmet need among

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

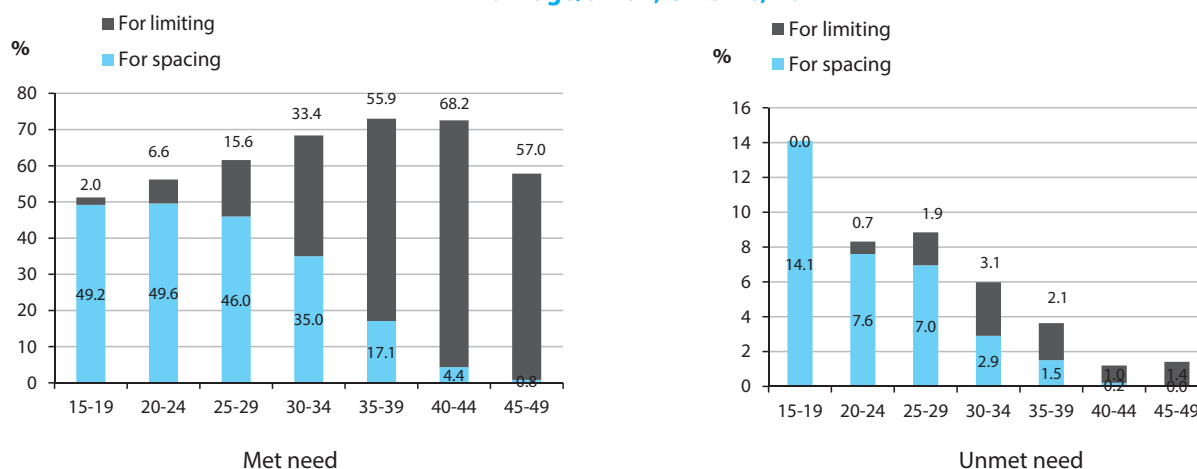
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR

(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.

women aged 15–19 is 14.1%, and among women aged 40–44 years it is only 1.2%. For younger age groups, unmet need primarily concerns prevention of pregnancies for spacing, while among women over 30 there is more unmet need for limiting. Education level is positively associated with met need for contraception.

Unmet need for contraception ranges from 7.2% in the Western region to 3.1% in the Eastern region.

Figure FP.8. Met and unmet need for contraception among women aged 15–49 currently in marriage/union, Ukraine, 2012



Tables FP.18 and FP.18M provides information on currently married women and men aged 15–49 who want no more children, by the number of living children and by background characteristics.

The percentage of women with one child who want to limit childbearing ranges from 32.6% of women in the Western region to 46% in the Eastern region. 75.6% of all women with two children express a desire to limit childbearing, and 78.1% of mothers of three and more children have a desire to limit childbearing.

Table FP.18 Desire to limit childbearing – Women

Percentage of currently married women aged 15–49 years who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of living children[1]			
	1	2	3+	Total
Region				
North	33.1	78.8	76.2	45.4
West	32.6	72.3	79.1	53.0
Center	45.6	80.3	74.5	57.3
East	46.0	79.9	(80.7)	52.9
South	43.7	65.4	76.8	49.3
Area				
Urban	40.5	76.3	79.7	49.3
Big city	39.7	74.5	84.3	46.0
Small town	41.7	78.4	76.2	54.1
Rural	39.3	74.0	76.8	58.3
Education				
Secondary	46.7	76.3	73.1	57.5
Higher	37.7	75.2	83.6	49.0
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	30.8	72.7	77.9	53.7
Second	44.5	74.3	78.8	56.8
Middle	49.9	79.5	(67.4)	57.8
Fourth	34.6	77.6	(86.1)	46.4
Richest	38.9	73.6	(82.2)	46.4
Total	40.3	75.6	78.1	51.6

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

1 case of currently married women without education is not shown.

Table FP.18M Desire to limit childbearing – Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children, by number of living children, Ukraine, 2012

	Number of living children[1]			
	1	2	3+	Total
Region				
North	(23.4)	66.8	70.1	36.8
West	(15.3)	56.3	77.3	40.0
Center	39.9	70.4	58.4	50.3
East	47.0	77.1	71.9	52.6
South	38.8	51.2	63.0	43.0
Area				
Urban	35.2	66.9	71.9	44.7
Big city	33.8	66.6	(66.4)	41.6
Small town	37.4	67.3	(76.3)	49.4
Rural	29.8	60.3	71.1	46.8
Education				
Secondary	39.1	66.2	71.6	50.3
Higher	30.5	64.4	71.7	41.6
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	25.1	57.8	70.8	44.9
Second	38.6	66.6	74.8	50.3
Middle	(40.5)	72.0	(68.2)	51.0
Fourth	29.2	63.6	81.8	40.6
Richest	33.9	63.5	65.3	41.4
Total	34.1	65.2	71.5	45.2

Note: Men who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.8. Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Information on exposure to family planning messages is very important for planning reproductive health programmes. Respondents were asked if they had heard or seen a message about family planning in media such as the radio, television, printed media and the Internet; from a health worker, partner/friend/relative, or a teacher; at a public event, bulletin (message) board, etc. Results are provided in Table FP.19 for women and in Table FP.19M for men.

The survey findings revealed the following peculiarities regarding exposure to family planning messages.

Firstly, the main source of information about contraception is the Internet: 68% of women and 55.1% of men reported receiving such information online. The second most popular source is television, as one-third of all women and men obtain relevant information from TV; partners, friends, or relatives are the third most common source.

Secondly, women have much higher exposure than men have to family planning messages over the Internet. Men are more likely than women to see or hear various messages on the television or on the radio. Percentages of men and women who have read about family planning in a newspaper or a magazine are almost equal at 11–12%. There are quite notable differences between men and women in the exposure to family planning messages through informal sources: 23% of men and 12.4% of women received relevant information from a partner, a friend or a relative.

Thirdly, exposure to family planning messages depends significantly on the respondents' socio-demographic background characteristics. Quite important in this regard are age, region, and area of residence.

Information about the population's exposure to family planning messages in different regions and areas is a necessary precondition for successful reproductive health programming. Women in the Western region have the highest percentage of those who have heard family planning messages on the radio. Exposure to relevant messages through the television is the highest in the Western regions too. Also, women living in the Northern and in the Eastern regions of Ukraine are much more likely to read about family planning information in newspapers and magazines.

Table FP.19 Exposure to family planning messages – Women

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio, or television, or in a newspaper in the past three months, Ukraine, 2012

	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Internet	Health worker	Partner/ friend/ relative	Teacher	Public event	Bulletin board	Other	None	Number of women
Age												
15–19	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(56.5)	(25.6)	(27.4)	(29.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	27
20–24	5.1	23.3	4.5	83.0	39.4	11.7	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.2	0.9	133
25–29	6.4	33.0	13.9	71.4	32.0	13.3	0.0	1.7	5.7	0.1	0.0	177
30–34	0.7	24.7	12.9	75.4	51.0	9.1	0.0	0.5	7.7	1.9	0.0	113
35–39	2.6	33.3	8.8	61.2	37.2	12.0	0.1	2.6	4.8	2.9	0.0	88
40–44	5.2	42.5	22.3	49.8	27.1	12.2	0.0	1.3	1.0	3.1	0.0	64
45–49	(4.5)	(44.8)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(22.5)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	48
Region												
North	3.6	19.4	17.6	76.5	38.9	13.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	0.0	97
West	8.3	44.2	8.7	65.3	41.5	9.4	0.7	0.9	3.8	1.0	0.0	277
Centre	0.2	17.6	9.0	72.3	33.5	11.4	0.1	3.8	4.7	0.4	1.4	82
East	0.0	21.5	16.9	65.0	23.3	19.0	4.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	144
South	0.0	21.3	8.1	68.3	41.0	10.3	0.0	5.9	12.0	6.9	0.0	51
Area												
Urban	3.5	27.6	10.0	71.7	34.2	14.7	1.7	1.0	4.9	1.0	0.0	471
Big city	2.5	19.0	12.2	74.2	34.3	11.7	2.9	1.0	6.2	0.5	0.0	278
Small town	4.9	40.0	6.9	68.0	34.1	19.2	0.0	1.0	3.2	1.8	0.0	193
Rural	5.6	37.6	16.6	58.3	40.9	6.4	0.1	2.0	5.5	1.3	0.6	179
Education												
Secondary	0.0	27.0	12.8	56.4	35.8	14.6	4.1	0.4	3.9	1.5	0.0	149
Higher	5.3	31.3	11.5	71.5	36.1	11.8	0.4	1.6	5.5	1.0	0.2	501
Wealth Index quintiles												
Poorest	1.4	41.1	15.7	55.2	47.6	4.3	0.0	2.8	4.3	0.2	0.0	74
Second	8.3	40.5	13.3	55.2	32.7	12.4	0.1	1.6	4.4	2.8	1.0	109
Middle	3.1	28.8	16.3	59.0	30.3	12.9	0.0	1.4	8.3	1.7	0.0	118
Fourth	3.0	24.2	11.4	73.2	32.1	12.2	3.2	0.1	5.7	0.4	0.0	151
Richest	4.2	26.4	7.2	81.4	40.1	15.4	1.6	1.4	3.4	0.8	0.0	198
Total	4.1	30.3	11.8	68.0	36.1	12.4	1.2	1.3	5.1	1.1	0.2	650

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Table FP.19M Exposure to family planning messages – Men

Percentage of men aged 15–49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio, or television, or in a newspaper in the past three months, Ukraine, 2012

	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Internet	Health worker	Partner/ friend/ relative	Teacher	Public event	Bulletin board	Other	None	Number of men
Age												
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
20–24	(9.5)	(17.4)	(9.4)	(73.8)	(15.1)	(5.2)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33
25–29	8.5	37.3	11.9	63.9	26.3	26.3	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	45
30–34	4.3	36.4	9.2	52.1	13.1	38.9	0.0	4.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	51
35–39	(15.8)	(23.3)	(8.6)	(45.1)	(11.3)	(32.6)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	28
40–44	(16.3)	(44.0)	(18.0)	(48.3)	(16.8)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
45–49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Region												
North	(8.5)	(9.1)	(16.5)	(85.0)	(17.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
West	14.8	53.7	10.3	50.1	23.2	31.4	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	81
Centre	4.1	21.7	6.8	57.9	18.9	5.8	4.5	6.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	38
East	(8.0)	(20.8)	(10.4)	(49.6)	(9.5)	(34.7)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	61
South	(6.0)	(60.1)	(16.5)	(44.8)	(12.2)	(6.9)	(0.9)	(6.6)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	24
Area												
Urban	8.2	32.4	9.9	58.8	14.4	22.7	3.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	163
Big city	5.2	32.0	11.1	65.3	16.4	21.5	0.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	105
Small town	13.7	33.0	7.8	47.1	11.0	24.9	9.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	58
Rural	12.8	40.9	14.2	46.5	23.0	23.2	2.4	6.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	70
Education												
Secondary	10.1	33.6	12.9	38.7	12.8	28.5	9.3	5.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	68
Higher	9.4	35.4	10.5	61.9	18.7	20.6	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	165
Wealth Index quintiles												
Poorest	(12.3)	(31.7)	(20.6)	(28.1)	(10.6)	(14.9)	(0.7)	(8.0)	(2.4)	(0.2)	(0.0)	27
Second	7.8	31.0	11.0	44.7	20.7	32.9	3.1	5.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	48
Middle	(16.8)	(62.8)	(4.5)	(64.9)	(18.2)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Fourth	(7.6)	(32.3)	(15.2)	(56.0)	(22.9)	(19.6)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.0)	45
Richest	8.1	29.0	8.6	65.8	13.2	23.9	3.7	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	81
Total	9.6	34.9	11.2	55.1	17.0	22.9	3.2	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	233

*Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

9.9. Husband / Partner's Knowledge of Woman's Use of Contraception

A husband or partner's knowledge about the woman's contraception use is an important factor of a man's responsibility for his own sexual and reproductive behaviour. Women who were using contraception at the time of the survey were asked whether their husband or partner is aware of their use of family planning method.

Table FP.20 shows that two-thirds of women reported that their husbands/partners were aware of their use of contraception, and less than 1% of women reported that their husbands knew nothing about it. One third of women were unsure whether their husbands or partners knew about their use of contraception. The lowest levels of men's awareness were found in the couples with very young wives. Women aged 15–19 had the lowest reported percentage of husbands/partner's knowledge, almost 50%. Women aged 40–44 reported the highest levels of men's awareness, 70.6%. Wealth status and higher education level are also positively associated with a husband's/partner's knowledge about the woman's use of contraception.

Husbands/partners of women living in rural areas are less knowledgeable of their partner's use of contraception: the proportion of women whose husband/partner knows about their use of contraception constitutes 57.4% in rural areas, as compared to 65.5% in urban areas. As for the regional distribution, the percentage of women whose husbands were aware of their use of contraception varied from 54.8% in the Southern region to 70.2% in the Central region. Moreover, the Southern and the Western regions of Ukraine are the regions with the highest proportions of women who were unsure whether their men knew about their use of contraception.

Table FP.20 Husband / partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception

Among women aged 15–49 years who are using a method, per cent distribution by whether they report that their husbands/partners know about their use of contraception, according to background characteristics, Ukraine, 2012

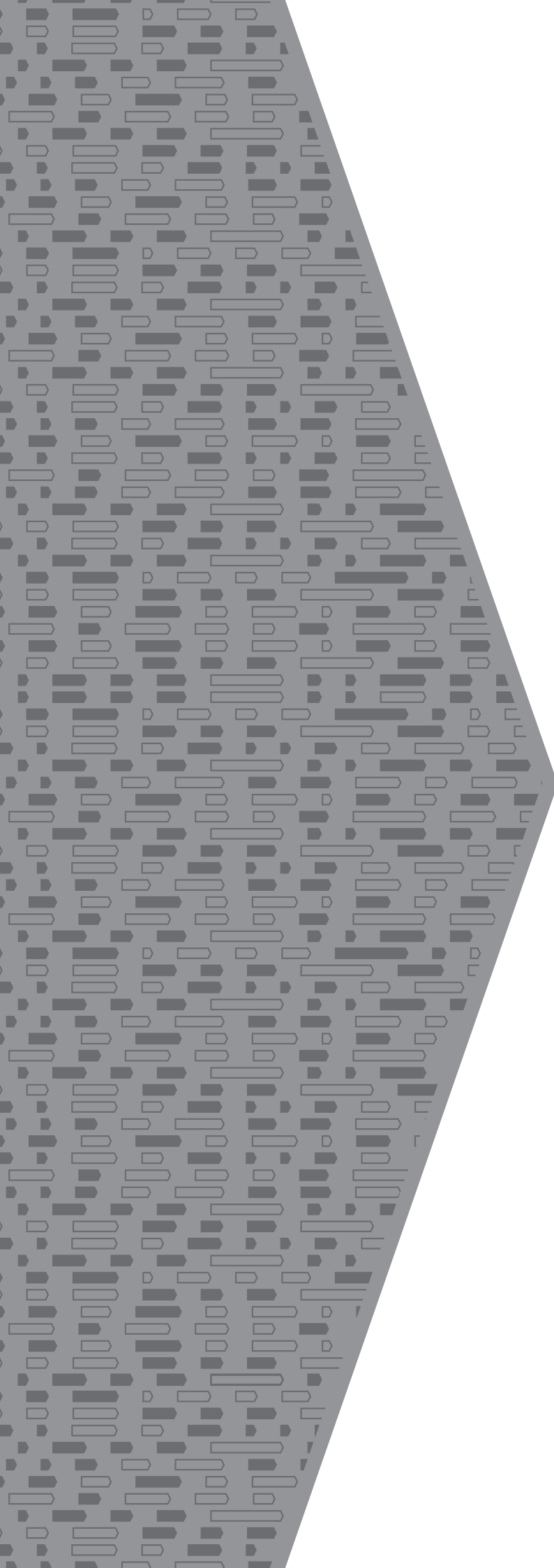
	Husband/ partner knows [1]	Husband/ partner does not know	Unsure whether husband / partner knows	Number of women
Age				
15–19	49.9	0.6	49.5	48
20–24	55.3	0.1	44.7	509
25–29	60.3	0.6	39.1	981
30–34	65.9	0.7	33.3	920
35–39	69.7	1.4	28.9	913
40–44	70.6	0.6	28.8	849
45–49	55.8	0.4	43.8	831
Region				
North	63.7	0.1	36.1	904
West	58.3	0.6	41.1	1337
Centre	70.2	0.4	29.4	579
East	68.8	1.0	30.2	1561
South	54.8	1.2	44.0	671
Area				
Urban	65.5	0.7	33.9	3757
Big city	66.3	0.5	33.2	2209
Small town	64.2	0.9	34.8	1548
Rural	57.4	0.8	41.8	1294
Education				
Secondary	58.5	0.3	41.2	1562
Higher	65.6	0.8	33.5	3489
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	54.4	0.5	45.1	698
Second	60.8	0.6	38.6	984
Middle	64.0	0.8	35.2	965
Fourth	67.6	0.5	31.9	1047
Richest	66.3	0.9	32.8	1357
Total	63.4	0.7	35.9	5051

[1] Includes women who report use of male sterilization, male condoms or withdrawal
1 case of women without education is not shown.



Chapter X Child Development





10. Child Development

10.1. Early Childhood Education and Learning

Early childhood education in an organized learning, child education programme or preschool education is important for the readiness of children for school.

In Ukraine, 51.9% of children aged 36–59 months are attending organized early childhood education programmes (Table CD.1). Urban-rural and regional differentials in the implementation of this programme are quite notable. The figure is 58.7% in urban areas, compared to 36.3% in rural areas. Among children aged 36–59 months, attendance to early childhood education programmes is more prevalent in the Centre and in the South of the country (from 67.3% to 60.5% respectively), and lowest – in the West (41.0%).

No gender differentials exist in the coverage of children with early childhood education programmes, but differentials by socio-economic status of households are evident: 65.1% and 68.4% of children living in households in the fourth and the richest wealth quintiles respectively attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 29.9% in poorest households. Noteworthy is the fact that the proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36–47 months is lower than that of children aged 48–59 months – 42.2% and 61.4% respectively.

Table CD.1. Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 36–59 months currently attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children aged 36–59 months
Sex		
Male	53.7	958
Female	50.2	971
Region		
North	57.4	352
West	41.0	570
Centre	67.3	244
East	48.1	486
South	60.5	277
Area		
Urban	58.7	1346
Big city	61.8	753
Small town	54.8	593
Rural	36.3	583
Age of child		
36–47 months	42.2	952
48–59 months	61.4	976
Mother's education		
Secondary	43.2	634
Higher	56.2	1294
Wealth Index quintiles		
Poorest	29.9	359
Second	41.0	399
Middle	53.9	395
Fourth	65.1	378
Richest	68.4	398
Total	51.9	1929

[1] MICS Indicator 6.7

1 case of mothers with no education not shown

Rapid brain development occurs in the first 3–4 years of life. The quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, availability of books at home for the child, and conditions of care are important indicators of home care quality. A «World Fit for Children» goal is that children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

The survey collected information on a number of activities that support early learning. 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 almost all (97.5%) children under five, an adult household member was 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 5.7. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited (on average 2.3 activities). Father's involvement with one or more activities was 71.1%. 21.2% of children were living in a household without their biological fathers.

Table CD.2. Support for learning

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

	Percentage of children aged 36–59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 36–59 months
	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	97.2	69.0	5.7	2.2	23.8	958
Female	97.7	73.1	5.7	2.3	18.7	971
Region						
North	98.6	78.4	5.7	2.7	21.1	352
West	97.4	68.8	5.7	2.2	18.8	570
Centre	97.4	67.7	5.7	2.5	24.8	244
East	97.9	73.7	5.6	2.3	21.0	486
South	95.3	64.8	5.6	1.6	23.8	277
Area						
Urban	97.7	74.8	5.7	2.4	19.5	1346
Big city	98.4	75.6	5.7	2.5	20.8	753
Small town	96.8	73.7	5.6	2.3	17.8	593
Rural	96.9	62.5	5.7	2.0	25.2	583
Age						
36–47 months	95.6	69.0	5.6	2.2	23.1	952
48–59 months	99.2	73.1	5.8	2.3	19.4	976
Mother's education						
Secondary	96.6	62.8	5.6	1.9	27.8	634
Higher	97.9	75.2	5.7	2.4	18.0	1294
Father's education						
Secondary	97.6	84.6	5.7	2.5	na	596
Higher	98.3	88.4	5.7	3.0	na	921
Father not in household	95.5	12.4	5.5	na	na	410
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	95.3	59.1	5.6	1.8	30.2	359
Second	98.0	67.0	5.7	2.1	19.5	399
Middle	96.7	66.3	5.6	1.9	22.0	395
Fourth	98.1	75.9	5.7	2.6	25.1	378
Richest	99.0	86.0	5.8	3.0	10.4	398
Total	97.5	71.1	5.7	2.3	21.2	1929

[1] MICS Indicator 6.1

[2] MICS Indicator 6.2

na – not applicable

1 case of mothers with no education not shown

There are no gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. Fathers' engagement in activities to promote learning of male children is the same as for female children. Similarly, there were no clear differentials concerning engagement of any adults with the child by region, area, age, mother's and father's education, and wealth status.

Involvement of fathers in activities that promote learning and school readiness of young children was highest in the North and in the East (78.4% and 73.7% respectively); and lowest in the South (64.8%) of the country. Fathers of children in the richer wealth quintiles, fathers with higher education and fathers living in urban communities are more likely to engage with their children aged 36–59 months in helping them to get ready for school. It is noteworthy that the father's engagement in activities that promote learning and school readiness is higher where the mother has higher education.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of the print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. Mothers/caretakers of all children under five were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child.

In Ukraine, 91% of children aged 0–59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for a child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books is 72.4%. While no gender differentials are observed, urban children tend to have greater access to children's books than those living in rural households: The proportion of children under five who have 3 or more children's books is 92.3% in urban areas, compared to 88.6% in rural areas.

The presence of children's books positively correlates with the child's age; in the homes of 97.9% of children aged 24–59 months, there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 79.7% for children aged 0–23 months.

When regional context is taken into account, 10 or more children's books are available to only 55% of children in the West, while in other regions these proportions exceed 70%. The urban-rural differential is also notable, as availability of 10 or more children's books to rural children is by 10.4 percentage points lower than for children in urban areas. The situation with the deficit of children's books is the most typical for the poorest households.

Table CD.3 also shows that 62% of children aged 24–59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes as compared with 51.6% overall. The type of playthings in MICS included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), 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 98% of children play with toys that come from a store, and 46% of children play with household objects or objects found outside; the percentages for homemade toys is 20%. The percentage ranges from 44.1% in the East to 59.7% in the West across regions.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children increases the risk of accidents. In this respect, MICS 2012 asked two questions: 1. whether children aged 0–59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and 2. whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 5.6% of children aged 0–59 months were left in the care of other children, while 1.4% were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, 6.5% 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, but comparison of data for urban and rural areas shows that rural children are more likely to be left alone at home (8.5% against 5.6% in urban areas). On the other hand, inadequate care was more prevalent among children whose mothers had secondary education (9.4%), as opposed to children of mothers with higher education (5%). A larger proportion of children aged 24–59 months was left with inadequate care (8.4%) compared to those aged 0–23 months (3.2%). Certain differences are observed in regard to socio-economic status of the household: the proportion of children left with inadequate care in the poorest households constituted 10.5%, as compared to 4.6% of the households in the richest quintile.

Table CD.3. Learning materials

Percentage of children under 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Ukraine, 2012

	Household has for the child:		Child plays with:			Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children under age 5
	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		
Sex							
Male	91.6	70.6	19.4	98.4	47.1	52.6	2198
Female	90.8	74.3	20.6	97.7	44.8	50.5	2181
Region							
North	94.1	82.6	17.2	98.7	44.4	48.3	751
West	87.3	55.0	19.9	97.1	55.9	59.7	1278
Centre	96.5	83.7	31.6	98.6	53.8	58.4	497
East	95.0	81.0	17.7	97.8	36.6	44.1	1199
South	84.5	70.6	18.9	99.1	39.6	47.9	654
Area							
Urban	92.3	75.6	20.7	98.0	43.4	49.9	3052
Big city	92.2	77.0	17.9	98.2	42.0	48.8	1684
Small town	92.5	73.9	24.1	97.8	45.1	51.3	1367
Rural	88.6	65.2	18.5	98.1	51.9	55.3	1327
Age							
0–23 months	79.7	58.2	12.9	95.1	29.0	33.9	1618
24–59 months	97.9	80.8	24.2	99.8	55.9	62.0	2761
Mother's education							
Secondary	90.1	70.2	22.3	99.0	49.6	55.1	1453
Higher	91.9	73.7	18.9	97.6	44.1	49.7	2921
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	91.9	66.0	26.6	98.8	55.3	61.4	775
Second	90.2	73.7	19.6	98.1	47.1	50.8	990
Middle	89.1	71.1	18.3	97.5	45.0	49.8	794
Fourth	92.7	73.8	19.3	97.8	37.8	45.8	858
Richest	92.0	76.2	17.2	98.1	45.3	51.1	963
Total	91.2	72.4	20.0	98.0	46.0	51.6	4379

[1] MICS Indicator 6.3

[2] MICS Indicator 6.4

6 cases of mothers with no education not shown

Table CD.4. Inadequate care

Percentage of children under 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children under five			Number of children under 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	1.7	5.0	6.2	2198
Female	1.1	6.2	6.7	2181
Region				
North	1.0	3.9	4.4	751
West	1.3	6.4	7.0	1278
Centre	1.9	10.3	11.4	497
East	2.1	4.2	6.0	1199
South	0.3	4.9	5.0	654
Area				
Urban	1.3	4.7	5.6	3052
Big city	1.0	4.0	4.7	1684
Small town	1.6	5.6	6.7	1367
Rural	1.6	7.7	8.5	1327
Age				
0–23 months	0.2	3.1	3.2	1618
24–59 months	2.0	7.1	8.4	2761
Mother's education				
Secondary	1.4	8.7	9.4	1453
Higher	1.4	4.1	5.0	2921
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	1.9	9.9	10.5	775
Second	1.2	5.5	6.2	990
Middle	2.5	5.3	7.4	794
Fourth	0.9	3.8	4.4	858
Richest	0.7	4.1	4.6	963
Total	1.4	5.6	6.5	4379

[1] MICS Indicator 6.5

6 cases of mothers with no education not shown

10.2. 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 the basis for overall human development.

To calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI), a 10-item module was developed in the framework of MICS. The indicator is based on some benchmarks children would be expected to have 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.

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:

- **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;

- **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;
 - **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;
 - **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 calculated as the percentage of children developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

Table CD.5. Early child development index

Percentage of children aged 36–59 months developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 36–59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children aged 36–59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	44.2	97.8	83.1	96.5	88.7	958
Female	46.3	98.4	83.8	97.6	89.3	971
Region						
North	34.1	99.0	84.0	98.2	88.8	352
West	48.2	97.7	84.2	96.3	91.3	570
Centre	44.5	97.6	83.1	95.9	86.8	244
East	50.1	97.8	81.3	96.9	88.4	486
South	45.4	98.9	85.3	98.2	87.2	277
Area						
Urban	49.2	98.4	83.3	97.4	89.3	1346
Big city	51.5	98.5	82.4	97.2	88.9	753
Small town	46.3	98.4	84.4	97.7	89.9	593
Rural	36.1	97.4	83.8	96.1	88.1	583
Age						
36–47 months	27.2	96.5	80.2	94.6	83.4	952
48–59 months	62.8	99.6	86.6	99.4	94.4	976
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	56.4	99.6	86.2	99.4	93.8	1001
Not attending	33.2	96.5	80.5	94.4	83.7	927
Mother's education						
Secondary	36.9	97.2	82.9	96.3	85.8	634
Higher	49.4	98.6	83.8	97.4	90.6	1294
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	33.9	96.5	84.9	95.6	87.8	359
Second	36.7	97.8	84.8	96.8	88.1	399
Middle	45.4	98.3	82.0	96.8	86.6	395
Fourth	53.2	98.6	81.8	97.3	90.9	378
Richest	56.4	99.2	83.7	98.6	91.4	398
Total	45.2	98.1	83.5	97.0	89.0	1929

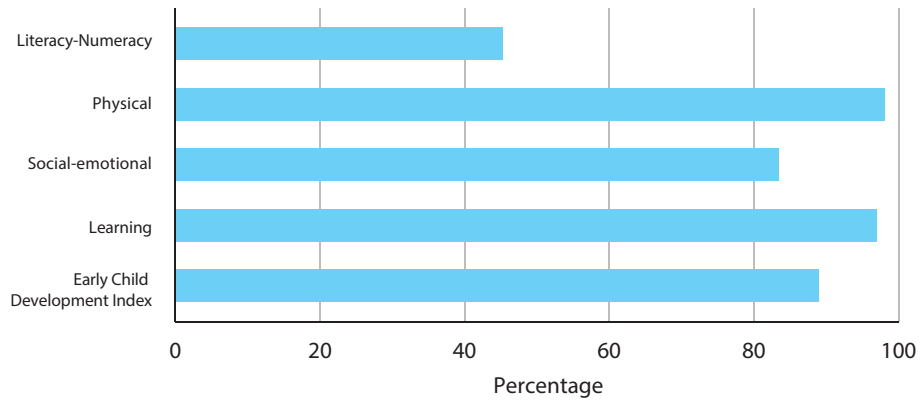
[1] MICS Indicator 6.6

1 case of mothers with no education not shown

In Ukraine, Early Child Development Index constitutes 89% (Table CD.5), and 98.1% of children aged 36–59 months are on track in the physical domain. There is no difference in the physical domain by sex. As expected, since children mature more with age, ECDI is much higher in the older age group (94.4% among children aged 48–59 months compared to 83.4% among children aged 36–47 months). Higher ECDI is observed in children attending early childhood or preschool education programmes: 93.8% compared to 83.7% of those not attending.

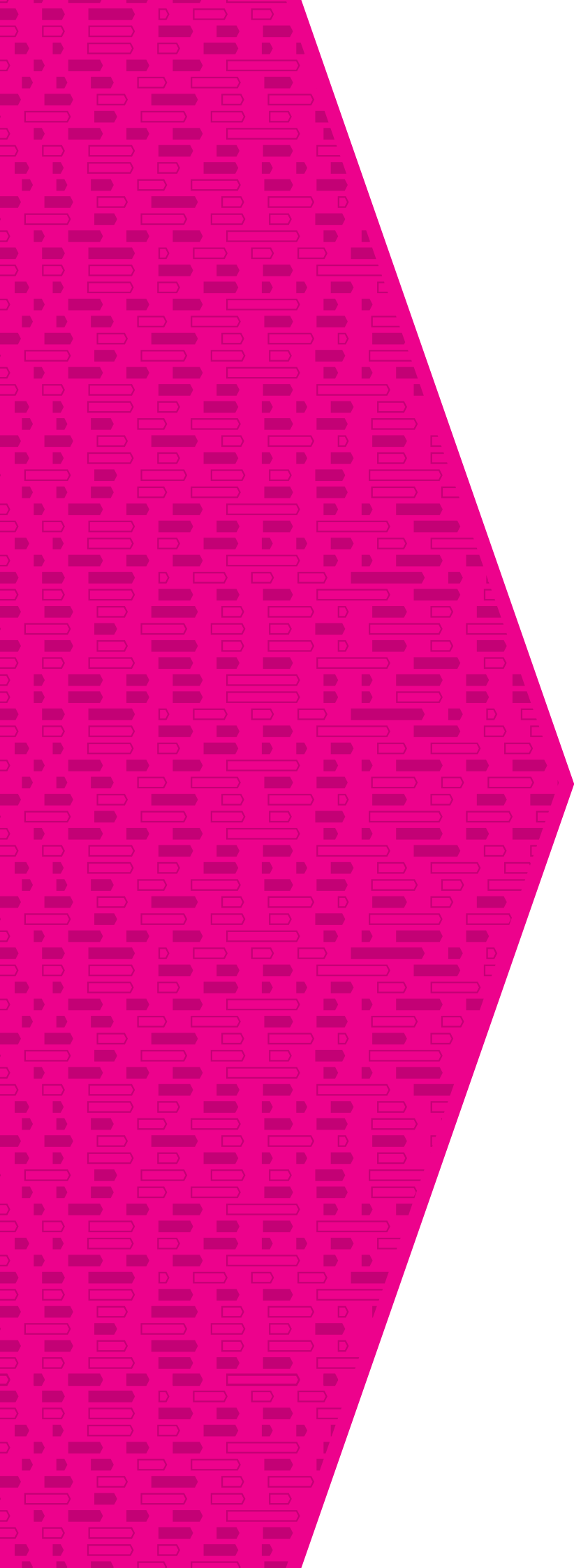
The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 98.1% of children are on track in the physical domain, 97% in the learning domain and 83.5% in the social-emotional domain, while a much lower proportion are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (45.2%) (Fig.CD.1).

Figure CD.1. Proportion of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in indicated domains, Ukraine, 2012





Chapter XI Education



11. Education

11.1. Literacy among Young People

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on attendance of education facilities (primary, secondary of higher). The per cent literate is presented in Tables ED.1 and ED.1M.

Table ED.1 Literacy among young women

Percentage of women age 15–24 years who are literate, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage literate [1]	Number of women age 15–24 years
Region		
North	100.0	308
West	100.0	546
Center	99.9	157
East	100.0	570
South	100.0	228
Area		
Urban	100.0	1339
Big city	100.0	826
Small town	100.0	513
Rural	100.0	470
Education		
Secondary	100.0	665
Higher	100.0	1142
Age		
15–19	100.0	733
20–24	100.0	1075
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	99.9	246
Second	100.0	378
Middle	100.0	321
Fourth	100.0	403
Richest	100.0	461
Total	100.0	1809

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

2 cases of women with no education not shown

The data from these tables show that there is a 100% literacy level among the young people in Ukraine. As literacy is universal there are no discrepancies linked to area of residence, regions, wealth status among men and women.

Table ED.1M: Literacy among young men

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who are literate, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage literate [1]	Number of men age 15–24 years
Region		
North	100.0	115
West	100.0	216
Center	99.6	90
East	100.0	264
South	100.0	119
Area		
Urban	100.0	588
Big city	100.0	375
Small town	100.0	213
Rural	99.8	218
Education		
Secondary	100.0	351
Higher	100.0	454
Age of man		
15–19	99.9	357
20–24	100.0	448
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	99.7	127
Second	100.0	147
Middle	100.0	169
Fourth	100.0	170
Richest	100.0	193
Total	100.0	805

[1] MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

11.2. School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education programme is important for school readiness. That is why one of the objectives in the «World Fit for Children» is the pre-school education development.

Table ED.2 shows data on the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who were attending pre-school the previous year. In general, 78.5% of children in Ukraine who at the time of the survey attended the first grade of primary school attended preschool (78% for boys, 79.2% for girls).

Figures differ significantly for children living in rural areas (69.4%) compared with children living in urban areas (83.1%).

Regional differences exist: the highest proportion of children who attended pre-school in the previous year are in the Centre and in the North (98.9% and 83.6%, respectively), the lowest proportion is in the South (69.8%) and the West (70.9%).

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Ukraine, 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	78.0	135
Female	79.2	104
Region		
North	83.6	41
West	70.9	75
Center	98.9	28
East	79.7	62
South	69.8	33
Area		
Urban	83.1	160
Big city	89.8	100
Small town	71.8	59
Rural	69.4	80
Mother's education		
Secondary	73.7	83
Higher	81.1	157
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	62.7	50
Second	80.7	38
Middle	83.8	42
Fourth	93.0	53
Richest	73.5	57
Total	78.5	240

[1] MICS indicator 7.2

11.3. Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and completion of primary education for children around the world is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating 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.

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 index articles) in primary and secondary school.

Indicators of school progression include:

- Children reaching last grade of primary school;
- Primary school completion rate;
- The transition rate to secondary school.

According to Article 36 of the Law of Ukraine «On Education», para 3, children start primary school at ages six or seven upon the discretion of their parents/caretakers.

The chapter analyses primary school entry and attendance rates of primary (age group of 7–10 years) and secondary school (11–17 years).

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 7) in Ukraine, 94% are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). In terms of timeliness, no differences in primary school entry by gender, residence (urban/ rural) or mother's education were observed for first grade children aged 7 years. The situation is slightly different across regions: almost all children aged 7 years went to the first class in the Western and Central regions (99.3% and 98.9% respectively), whereas only 89.4 % of children this age did so in the Eastern region.

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 [1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	97.0	161
Female	90.8	148
Region		
North	90.9	50
West	99.3	84
Center	98.9	34
East	89.4	88
South	93.5	54
Area		
Urban	94.7	228
Big city	93.0	140
Small town	97.3	88
Rural	92.3	81
Mother's education		
Secondary	96.3	102
Higher	93.6	205
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	93.7	50
Second	90.9	61
Middle	99.9	52
Fourth	91.4	72
Richest	95.3	75
Total	94.0	309

[1] MICS indicator 7.3

2 cases with missing education of mothers not shown

Table ED.4 provides the data on the percentage of children of primary school age (7–10 years) who at the time of the survey attended primary or secondary school. In Ukraine, the majority of children (99.8%) of primary school age were attending school, while 0.2% of the children are out of school when they are expected to be participating in school. There are no significant variations in primary school attendance across regions, areas of residence, sex, age, mother's education or wealth.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), Ukraine, 2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Number of children
Region						
North	100.0	105	100.0	94	100.0	199
West	100.0	148	100.0	137	100.0	285
Center	99.8	58	99.5	57	99.6	114
East	100.0	139	98.4	120	99.3	259
South	100.0	83	100.0	93	100.0	176
Urban						
Urban	100.0	373	99.5	342	99.7	715
Big city	100.0	219	99.3	196	99.7	415
Small town	100.0	154	99.7	146	99.8	300
Rural	99.9	160	99.8	158	99.9	317
Age at beginning of school year						
7	99.9	161	99.0	148	99.5	309
8	100.0	128	99.9	118	99.9	246
9	100.0	121	99.6	118	99.8	239
10	100.0	122	99.9	116	99.9	238
Mother's education						
Secondary	99.9	159	100.0	177	100.0	336
Higher	100.0	374	100.0	320	100.0	694
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	99.9	93	99.6	85	99.8	178
Second	100.0	107	98.3	109	99.1	215
Middle	100.0	109	100.0	84	100.0	193
Fourth	100.0	101	100.0	95	100.0	195
Richest	100.0	123	100.0	127	100.0	251
Total	100.0	533	99.6	500	99.8	1033

[1] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

2 cases with missing education of mothers not shown

Table ED.5 presents the secondary school net attendance ratio.

The share of children in the age group 11–17 attending secondary school was 93.1%. At the same level was the percentage of children by sex and by place of residence.

Secondary school attendance of children aged 11 years was 95.4%. The net rate of secondary school attendance for children aged 12–15 years was high and ranged from 97.9% to 99.9%. For children age 16 this ratio dropped to 95.3%, and for children age 17 the ratio decreased further to 66.6%.⁴²

⁴² The table shows adjusted net attendance ratios as the denominator includes not only children attending primary education but also children attending higher levels of education.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

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

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) [1]	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
North	92.5	0.0	154	94.0	0.0	156	93.2	0.0	310
West	95.5	0.6	299	92.2	0.7	282	93.9	0.6	580
Center	95.6	1.3	120	94.0	0.9	105	94.9	1.1	225
East	89.4	0.3	240	91.9	0.1	259	90.7	0.2	499
South	91.9	0.2	145	96.2	0.0	134	94.0	0.1	279
Area									
Urban	92.3	0.1	657	92.1	0.1	660	92.2	0.1	1317
Big city	91.7	0.2	363	92.2	0.1	377	92.0	0.1	741
Small town	93.0	0.0	294	92.1	0.1	282	92.5	0.1	577
Rural	94.4	1.2	299	95.7	0.9	276	95.0	1.1	575
Age at beginning of school year									
11	94.9	4.0	109	95.8	2.5	124	95.4	3.2	233
12	99.8	0.0	142	98.9	0.0	133	99.4	0.0	275
13	100.0	0.0	130	99.9	0.0	134	99.9	0.0	265
14	98.3	0.0	129	97.5	0.0	137	97.9	0.0	265
15	97.8	0.0	138	98.4	0.0	144	98.1	0.0	282
16	93.6	0.0	152	97.2	0.0	139	95.3	0.0	291
17	70.2	0.0	157	62.0	0.0	125	66.6	0.0	281
Mother's education									
Secondary	93.6	0.9	316	95.9	0.3	308	94.7	0.6	625
Higher	94.1	0.2	573	92.8	0.4	581	93.5	0.3	1154
Mother not in household	92.4	0.0	47	88.9	0.0	32	91.0	0.0	79
Missing/DK	*	*	20	*	*	14	(54.9)	(0.0)	34
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	94.0	1.5	186	95.4	1.1	156	94.7	1.3	342
Second	94.9	0.7	168	90.7	0.4	206	92.6	0.5	374
Middle	91.1	0.0	206	98.1	0.0	153	94.1	0.0	359
Fourth	98.7	0.3	153	92.6	0.1	217	95.1	0.2	370
Richest	88.8	0.0	244	91.0	0.2	203	89.8	0.1	448
Total	93.0	0.5	957	93.2	0.3	936	93.1	0.4	1893

[1] MICS indicator 7.5

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

The table showing children reaching last grade of primary and respective MICS Indicator 7.6 and MDG Indicator 2.2 were suppressed due to 100 % coverage.

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.6. The primary school completion rate is the ratio of 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 school graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year (2012–2013).

At the time of survey the primary school completion rate constituted 95.1% in Ukraine. Considering the rate by place of residence, it constitutes 94.8% for urban and 96.2% for rural respectively.

The transition rate to secondary school in Ukraine amounted to 91.1%. Disaggregated by gender, the transition rate to secondary school of girls was 92.5% and boys 89.9%. Transition rate to secondary school of children from wealthiest households was 93.6% while that of children from the poorest households was 81.8%.

Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

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

Sex	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
Male	88.5	122	89.9	124
Female	102.0	116	92.5	122
Region				
North	109.2	42	96.6	45
West	87.9	71	81.2	76
Center	96.1	25	91.2	32
East	(131.4)	51	(98.6)	41
South	55.1	49	95.1	53
Area				
Urban	94.8	166	93.3	177
Big city	93.5	96	96.8	107
Small town	96.1	70	89.7	70
Rural	96.2	73	83.9	69
Mother's education				
Secondary	97.3	78	87.4	73
Higher	94.1	160	92.7	172
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	97.4	35	81.8	43
Second	128.8	43	96.7	37
Middle	84.6	54	87.8	47
Fourth	(139.1)	37	(94.8)	47
Richest	58.1	70	93.6	72
Total	95.1	238	91.1	247

[1] MICS indicator 7.7

[2] MICS indicator 7.8

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

1 case with missing education of mothers not shown

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.7.⁴³ The table shows that gender parity for primary and secondary education in Ukraine is 1.00. No differences are observed in attendance of primary and secondary schools between boys and girls. No differences in primary school attendance and secondary school were found when disaggregated by the area of residence, mother's education and household wealth.

⁴³ These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

Table ED.7 Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Ukraine, 2012

	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]	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]
Region						
North	100.0	100.0	1.00	94.0	92.5	1.02
West	100.0	100.0	1.00	92.2	95.5	0.97
Center	99.5	99.8	1.00	94.0	95.6	0.98
East	98.4	100.0	0.98	91.9	89.4	1.03
South	100.0	100.0	1.00	96.2	91.9	1.05
Area						
Urban	99.5	100.0	0.99	92.1	92.4	1.00
Big city	99.3	100.0	0.99	92.2	91.7	1.00
Small town	99.7	100.0	1.00	92.1	93.0	0.99
Rural	99.8	99.9	1.00	95.7	94.4	1.01
Mother's education						
Secondary	100.0	99.9	1.00	95.9	93.6	1.02
Higher	100.0	100.0	1.00	92.8	94.1	0.99
Mother not in household	na	na	na	(88.9)	(92.4)	(0.96)
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	99.6	99.9	1.00	95.4	94.0	1.01
Second	98.3	100.0	0.98	90.7	94.9	0.96
Middle	100.0	100.0	1.00	98.1	91.1	1.08
Fourth	100.0	100.0	1.00	92.6	98.7	0.94
Richest	100.0	100.0	1.00	91.0	88.8	1.02
Total	99.6	100.0	1.00	93.2	93.0	1.00

[1] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1

[2] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

1 case with missing education for mothers not shown

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

na – not applicable due to censoring



UNICEF/UKRAINE/2005/G.Pirozzi

Chapter XII Child Protection



12. Child Protection

12.1. Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. 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 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

Table CP.1. Birth registration

Percentage of children under 5 by whether birth is registered, Ukraine, 2012

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]	
	Seen	Not seen			
Sex					
Male	51.5	48.0	0.4	99.9	2198
Female	50.3	48.9	0.4	99.7	2181
Region					
North	43.9	55.4	0.7	100.0	751
West	64.3	35.2	0.4	100.0	1278
Centre	38.6	60.5	0.8	99.9	497
East	55.2	44.0	0.3	99.5	1199
South	34.3	65.4	0.0	99.7	654
Area					
Urban	49.3	49.9	0.5	99.7	3052
Big city	44.6	54.3	0.5	99.5	1684
Small town	55.2	44.4	0.5	100.0	1367
Rural	54.5	45.2	0.2	100.0	1327
Age					
0–11 months	50.8	47.0	1.1	98.8	785
12–23 months	50.4	49.4	0.2	100.0	834
24–35 months	47.9	51.5	0.6	100.0	832
36–47 months	52.8	46.9	0.4	100.0	952
48–59 months	52.2	47.7	0.0	100.0	976
Mother's education					
Secondary	49.5	50.2	0.1	99.8	1453
Higher	51.7	47.5	0.6	99.8	2921
Wealth Index quintiles					
Poorest	48.9	50.9	0.1	99.9	775
Second	57.1	42.7	0.2	100.0	990
Middle	50.3	49.5	0.2	100.0	794
Fourth	51.4	48.4	0.2	100.0	858
Richest	46.3	51.6	1.2	99.1	963
Total	50.9	48.5	0.4	99.8	4379

[1] MICS indicator 8.1

6 cases mothers with no education not shown

The current Family Code of Ukraine regulates the procedure and terms of birth registration. According to the document, the child's birth shall be registered by public authorities of civil registration at the place of birth or at the place of residence of the child's parents (or either parent) upon written or verbal application of parents (either parent). If parents die or are unable, for valid reasons, to register the child's birth, the registration shall be made

upon application by relatives, other persons, or administration of health facility where the child's mother stayed during the delivery. Furthermore, the Family Code requires submission of birth registration application no later than three months after a child was born. An incentive for timely birth registration in Ukraine is the payment of lump-sum childbirth grants by the government. Their amount depends on succession of a live birth (whether this is the first, the second, etc., child). In addition to the payments mentioned above, mothers/caretakers receive monthly childcare benefits for children under 3.

The births of 99.8% of children under 5 have been registered with civil authorities in Ukraine (Table CP.1). More than half of all surveyed mothers presented birth certificates to be seen by interviewers. There are no significant variations in birth registration across regions, areas of residence, types of household, sex, age, mother's education or wealth.

12.2. Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: «States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development...» The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5–14 years of age involved in labour activities.

A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey he/she performed the following activities:

- Ages 5–11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week;
- Ages 12–14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows differentiating child labour from child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated.

Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work.

Table CP.2 shows that child labour is much more prevalent in rural areas. The highest percentage of children involved in child labour live in the poorest households.

Both age groups (5–11 years and 12–14 years) are predominantly involved in household chores for less than 28 hours per week. In particular, 68.0% of children aged 5–11 years, and 9.4% of children aged 12–14 years carry out such tasks. In this regard, there are no differentials within each age group in terms of regions, areas of residence, and wealth status.

The prevalence of paid and unpaid work performed by children outside their households is minimal. Only 0.3% of children age 5–11 years received payment for work they performed outside the household; the same is true for 1.3% of children of 12–14 years of age. The percentage of children involved in unpaid work outside their households is somewhat higher – 2.4% among children aged 5–11, and 4.7% – among children aged 12–14 years. 0.6% of children aged 5–11, and 1.1% of children aged 12–14 years are working for family business (e.g. family farm/enterprise, selling goods on the street *inter alia*). In both age groups, this indicator is significantly higher for children living in rural areas compared to those living in urban areas and for children in households in the poorest and second wealth quintiles compared to the richer wealth quintiles. Only a few children in both age categories were performing household chores for 28 hours or more per week.

According to Ukraine MICS 2012, 3.4% of children aged 5–11 years, and 0.3% of children aged 12–14 years are involved in different forms of child labour. Overall, the percentage of children of 5–14 years of age involved in different forms of child labour in Ukraine is 2.4%. Children aged 5–11 years are more likely to be involved in child labour in the Centre (6.6%) and in the North (4.3%) than children this age in other regions; as well as in rural areas (5.8%) compared to urban areas (2.3%).

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activity and household chores during the past week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5–14 involved in child labour, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children age 5–11 involved in										Percentage of children age 12–14 involved in						Number of children age 12–14	Total child labour ^[1]	Number of children age 5–14 years
	Economic activity					Household chores					Economic activity			Household chores					
	Working outside household		Working for family business			Household chores less than 28 hours		Household chores more than 28 hours			Economic activity less than 14 hours		Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores less than 28 hours		Household chores more than 28 hours			
	Paid work	Unpaid work	Working for family business			Household chores less than 28 hours		Household chores more than 28 hours			Economic activity less than 14 hours		Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores less than 28 hours		Household chores more than 28 hours			
Working outside household		Working for family business			Household chores less than 28 hours		Household chores more than 28 hours			Economic activity less than 14 hours		Economic activity for 14 hours or more	Household chores less than 28 hours		Household chores more than 28 hours	Child labour			
Sex																			
Male	0.4	2.3	0.6	3.2	66.4	0.1	3.3	928	1.9	5.0	0.4	7.2	0.0	11.5	0.5	0.5	403	2.5	1330
Female	0.3	2.5	0.6	3.2	69.6	0.2	3.4	874	0.7	4.3	1.9	6.8	0.0	7.3	0.1	0.1	405	2.4	1280
Region																			
North	0.1	3.6	0.5	4.2	67.4	0.1	4.3	320	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.0	0.1	7.5	0.2	0.2	139	3.0	460
West	0.6	3.2	0.1	3.8	68.5	0.0	3.8	526	2.6	4.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	228	2.7	754
Center	0.4	5.1	1.0	6.5	74.5	0.0	6.6	219	1.1	9.6	1.1	11.6	0.0	18.5	0.1	0.1	103	4.5	322
East	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	65.0	0.0	1.5	459	1.4	4.5	2.8	8.5	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	195	1.0	654
South	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.2	67.5	0.9	2.2	278	0.7	1.9	1.8	4.4	0.0	10.1	1.4	1.4	143	1.9	421
Area																			
Urban	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.3	68.1	0.0	2.3	1241	0.7	2.6	1.0	4.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	557	1.6	1797
Big city	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.3	67.3	0.0	1.3	737	1.1	1.2	0.8	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	312	0.9	1049
Small town	0.3	3.2	0.5	3.7	69.2	0.0	3.7	503	0.2	4.4	1.2	5.6	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	245	2.5	748
Rural	0.5	3.4	1.5	5.3	67.8	0.5	5.8	561	2.7	9.2	1.5	13.3	0.0	20.8	0.9	1.0	251	4.3	813
School participation																			
Yes	0.3	2.4	0.6	3.2	70.0	0.2	3.4	1719	1.3	4.7	1.1	7.1	0.0	9.5	0.3	0.3	801	2.4	2519
No	0.0	2.4	0.5	2.9	27.2	0.0	2.9	83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	2.6	91
Mother's education																			
Secondary	0.5	2.7	0.8	3.8	66.5	0.4	4.2	598	1.8	6.4	2.1	10.3	0.0	14.9	0.8	0.8	275	3.2	873
Higher	0.3	2.3	0.5	2.9	68.8	0.0	3.0	1201	1.1	3.7	0.6	5.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	528	2.1	1729
Wealth index quintiles																			
Poorest	0.7	3.7	1.6	5.6	65.4	0.8	6.4	338	4.1	8.0	2.5	14.6	0.0	33.1	0.6	0.6	156	4.6	494
Second	0.6	3.0	1.1	4.5	68.8	0.0	4.5	355	0.0	6.9	1.8	8.5	0.1	13.4	0.3	0.4	151	3.3	506
Middle	0.2	1.9	0.5	2.6	68.4	0.0	2.6	333	2.2	5.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.5	168	1.9	501
Fourth	0.1	3.6	0.0	3.6	71.7	0.0	3.6	357	0.3	2.9	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151	2.5	509
Richest	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	66.0	0.0	0.3	419	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	182	0.2	601
Total	0.3	2.4	0.6	3.2	68.0	0.2	3.4	1802	1.3	4.7	1.1	7.0	0.0	9.4	0.3	0.3	808	2.4	2610

[1] MICS indicator 8.2

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
7 cases with missing education of mothers not shown

With respect to household wealth, for both age groups the highest proportion of children involved in child labour activities was found in households in the poorest and second wealth quintiles.

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children aged 5–14 years involved in child labour who are attending school, and percentage of children aged 5–14 years attending school and involved in child labour. Of the 96.5% of children aged 5–14 years attending school, 2.4% are also involved in child labour activities. The percentage of children attending school who are also involved in child labour varies from 1.0% in the East to 4.5% in the Centre and is higher in big cities compared to small towns and big cities (4.4%, 2.5%, and 0.8 % respectively). On the other hand, of the 2.4% of children who are involved in child labour, the majority of them are also attending school (96.2%).

Table CP.3: Child labour and school attendance

Percentage of children age 5–14 years involved in child labour who are attending school, and percentage of children age 5–14 years attending school who are involved in child labour, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children age 5–14 years	Percentage of child labourers who are attending school[1]	Number of children age 5–14 years involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending school who are involved in child labour[2]	Number of children age 5–14 years attending school
Sex							
Male	2.5	96.3	1330	93.7	33	2.4	1282
Female	2.4	96.7	1280	99.0	30	2.4	1238
Region							
North	3.0	97.1	460	96.2	14	3.0	446
West	2.7	96.9	754	92.7	20	2.5	730
Center	4.5	98.7	322	99.2	14	4.5	317
East	1.0	95.8	654	(96.0)	7	1.0	627
South	1.9	94.8	421	(100.0)	8	2.0	399
Area							
Urban	1.6	97.0	1797	94.8	28	1.5	1744
Big city	0.9	96.7	1049	*	10	0.8	1015
Small town	2.5	97.4	748	98.7	19	2.5	729
Rural	4.3	95.4	813	97.4	35	4.4	775
Age							
5–11 years	3.4	95.4	1802	96.1	61	3.4	1719
12–14 years	0.3	99.1	808	*	2	0.3	801
Mother's education							
Secondary	3.2	95.6	873	96.9	28	3.2	834
Higher	2.1	97.3	1729	95.7	36	2.0	1683
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	4.6	94.9	494	96.0	23	4.7	468
Second	3.3	95.1	506	98.6	17	3.4	481
Middle	1.9	97.4	501	87.2	10	1.7	488
Fourth	2.5	97.9	509	100.0	*	2.6	498
Richest	0.2	97.2	601	100.0	*	0.2	584
Total	2.4	96.5	2610	96.2	63	2.4	2519

[1] MICS indicator 8.3

[2] MICS indicator 8.4

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

12.3. Child Discipline

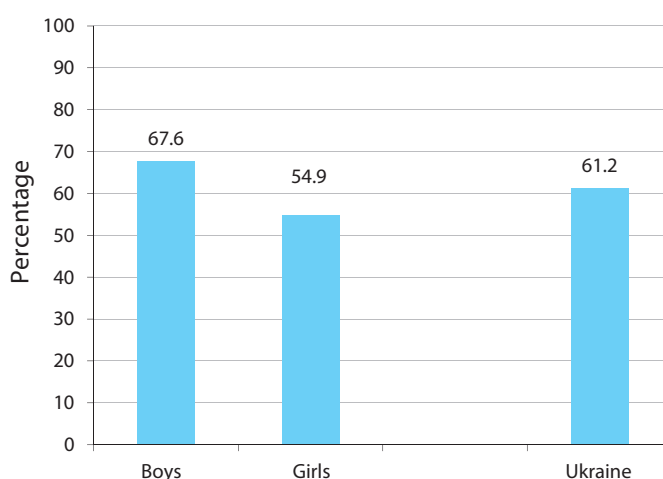
As stated in A World Fit for Children, «children must be protected against any acts of violence ...» and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence.

In the Ukraine MICS 2012, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the ways adults in the household discipline children during the past month preceding the survey.⁴⁴ The two indicators chosen to describe child discipline are: 1) the number of children 2–14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment **or** physical punishment; and 2) the number of respondents who believe that in order to raise children properly, they need to be physically punished.

In Ukraine, 61.2% of children aged 2–14 years 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. More importantly, 1.0% of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. Severe physical punishment refers to: 1) hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears; or 2) beating a child up, that is hitting him/her over and over as hard as one can.

It should be noted that 11.2% of respondents to the household questionnaires believed that children should be physically punished. In practice, however, as many as 29.9% of children of 2 to 14 years of age were subjected to any kind of physical punishment, which indicates an obvious contradiction between declared views and real actions of a share of parents and other members of households with children. Table CP.4 shows that male children are more likely to be subjected to physical discipline (36.5%) than female children (23.4%).

Figure CP.1. Percentage of children aged 2–14 years subjected to any violent discipline method, Ukraine, 2012



⁴⁴ Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2–14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork.

Table CP.4. Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2–14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of children aged 2–14 years who experienced:				Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 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	Severe				
Sex								
Male	27.6	62.8	36.5	1.8	67.6	1770	12.2	1360
Female	39.2	50.6	23.4	0.1	54.9	1804	10.1	1351
Region								
North	33.6	60.3	26.7	0.8	62.6	634	13.8	503
West	28.2	58.3	35.2	1.7	63.8	1034	11.0	713
Centre	29.4	64.4	40.5	1.5	66.9	434	3.9	334
East	41.3	47.3	19.4	0.2	52.3	903	13.7	723
South	33.4	58.6	32.4	0.6	64.8	568	9.6	437
Area								
Urban	35.1	55.6	27.9	0.8	59.4	2466	11.9	1968
Big city	35.2	57.0	27.2	1.2	59.9	1423	13.6	1144
Small town	35.1	53.7	28.8	0.3	58.8	1042	9.5	823
Rural	29.7	59.0	34.4	1.2	65.2	1108	9.3	743
Age								
2–4 years	39.8	46.1	32.4	0.4	52.5	968	10.7	752
5–9 years	33.1	58.3	32.1	0.8	63.4	1340	12.1	989
10–14 years	29.0	63.0	25.7	1.5	65.5	1265	10.5	969
Education of household head								
None	(27.4)	(35.1)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(35.1)	15	na	na
Primary	17.8	56.7	43.2	0.0	65.3	60	na	na
Secondary	32.5	56.9	31.9	1.2	62.1	1513	na	na
Higher	34.8	56.6	27.9	0.8	60.5	1983	na	na
Respondent's education								
Secondary	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.7	971
Higher	na	na	na	na	na	na	11.9	1732
Wealth Index quintiles								
Poorest	31.3	56.4	32.9	0.6	61.6	674	7.4	460
Second	35.0	54.6	29.8	1.1	60.5	715	11.2	516
Middle	35.1	52.4	28.1	0.6	56.4	679	10.7	535
Fourth	28.4	64.1	32.1	1.2	67.1	694	13.2	558
Richest	36.9	56.0	27.1	1.3	60.4	812	12.4	641
Total	33.5	56.7	29.9	1.0	61.2	3573	11.2	2710

[1] MICS Indicator 8.5

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

na – not applicable

5 cases with missing education of household head not shown

12.4. Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 60 million women age 20–24 were married/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 age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws and practices that condone the practice.

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.

Two indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5.

Table CP.5: Early marriage – Women

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

	Percentage married before age 15 [1]	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 [2]	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women 15–19 years currently married/in union [3]	Number of women age 15–19 years
Region							
North	0.6	1396	0.6	7.5	1285	4.3	111
West	0.5	2022	0.6	10.6	1768	6.5	254
Center	0.1	883	0.1	12.7	814	6.0	69
East	0.5	2594	0.4	11.8	2373	8.4	221
South	0.2	1112	0.2	12.6	1033	4.3	78
Area							
Urban	0.4	5988	0.4	9.8	5467	5.8	521
Big city	0.2	3660	0.2	8.3	3350	6.1	310
Small town	0.7	2329	0.6	12.2	2117	5.4	212
Rural	0.4	2018	0.5	14.5	1805	8.1	212
Age							
15–19	0.6	733	na	na	na	6.5	733
20–24	0.1	1075	0.1	9.1	1075	na	na
25–29	0.3	1402	0.3	8.7	1402	na	na
30–34	0.3	1200	0.3	11.0	1200	na	na
35–39	0.9	1200	0.9	13.6	1200	na	na
40–44	0.3	1204	0.3	14.3	1204	na	na
45–49	0.6	1191	0.6	9.4	1191	na	na
Education							
Secondary	0.7	2559	0.7	16.6	2127	6.0	432
Higher	0.3	5441	0.3	8.6	5141	7.2	300
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.9	1157	0.6	15.3	1047	13.5	110
Second	0.2	1527	0.3	12.5	1351	5.3	176
Middle	0.5	1532	0.6	11.7	1429	8.8	102
Fourth	0.3	1744	0.3	7.7	1583	6.1	161
Richest	0.3	2046	0.4	9.6	1862	2.4	184
Total	0.4	8006	0.4	11.0	7273	6.5	733

[1] MICS indicator 8.6

[2] MICS indicator 8.7

[3] MICS indicator 8.8

6 cases of women with no education not shown

Whereas only 0.4% of young women are were married in Ukraine by the age of 15, the percentage of women aged 20–49 who were married by the age 18 is significantly higher at 11%. Marriages before the age of 18 are more common in rural areas and small towns (14.5% and 12.2%, respectively) compared to 8.3% in big cities. The prevalence of early marriage among women with secondary education is almost twice as high as when compared with women with higher education (16.6% and 8.6%, respectively).

Overall, 6.5% of young women aged 15–19 years are currently married in Ukraine.

Table CP.5M shows the percentage of early marriage among men married.

Overall, 2.9% of men age 15–49 years are married by the age of 18 in Ukraine. While no men are married before age 15, 0.3 % of men age 15–19 years are currently in union.

Table CP.5M: Early marriage – Men

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

	Percentage married before age 15 [1]	Number of men age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 [2]	Number of men age 20–49 years	Percentage of men 15–19 years currently married/ in union [3]	Number of men age 15–19 years
Region							
North	0.0	600	0.0	2.6	550	0.7	50
West	0.0	863	0.0	0.3	758	0.0	104
Center	0.0	381	0.0	2.0	340	0.9	40
East	0.0	1243	0.0	5.4	1130	0.4	113
South	0.0	534	0.0	1.7	484	0.0	50
Area							
Urban	0.0	2709	0.0	3.4	2456	0.4	253
Big city	0.0	1662	0.0	3.6	1510	0.3	153
Small town	0.0	1047	0.0	3.1	946	0.5	101
Rural	0.0	911	0.0	1.1	807	0.2	104
Age of man							
15–19	0.0	357	na	na	na	0.3	357
20–24	0.0	448	0.0	3.8	448	na	na
25–29	0.0	626	0.0	0.9	626	na	na
30–34	0.0	635	0.0	2.5	635	na	na
35–39	0.0	491	0.0	2.0	491	na	na
40–44	0.0	481	0.0	4.7	481	na	na
45–49	0.0	582	0.0	3.9	582	na	na
Education							
Secondary	0.0	1526	0.0	3.2	1297	0.4	229
Higher	0.0	2093	0.0	2.6	1966	0.3	127
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	0.0	555	0.0	1.9	494	0.0	61
Second	0.0	664	0.0	2.9	600	1.0	65
Middle	0.0	730	0.0	4.2	644	0.6	86
Fourth	0.0	754	0.0	2.8	694	0.0	60
Richest	0.0	917	0.0	2.4	831	0.0	86
Total	0.0	3620	0.0	2.9	3263	0.3	357

[1] MICS indicator 8.6

[2] MICS indicator 8.7

[3] MICS indicator 8.8

na – not applicable

1 case of men with no education not shown

Table CP.6 and CP6.M 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 allows us to see the trends in early marriage over time.

Table CP.6: Trends in early marriage – Women

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

Age	including								Rural				All			
	Urban				Big city				Small town							
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49
15-19	0.8	310	na	na	1.7	310	na	na	0.0	212	na	na	0.6	733	na	na
20-24	0.0	516	7.7	516	0.0	516	4.4	516	0.3	258	13.3	258	0.1	1075	9.1	1075
25-29	0.1	680	7.4	680	0.0	680	6.4	680	1.2	326	12.9	326	0.3	1402	8.7	1402
30-34	0.4	595	9.2	595	0.0	595	8.4	595	0.0	282	16.8	282	0.3	1200	11.0	1200
35-39	0.9	507	12.7	507	0.6	507	11.0	507	0.7	296	16.1	296	0.9	1200	13.6	1200
40-44	0.2	532	13.1	532	0.4	532	11.7	532	0.4	346	17.1	346	0.3	1204	14.3	1204
45-49	0.8	520	9.1	520	0.5	520	8.5	520	0.0	297	10.4	297	0.6	1191	9.4	1191
Total	0.4	3660	9.8	3350	0.2	3660	8.3	3350	0.4	2018	14.5	1805	0.4	8006	11.0	7273

na – not applicable

Table CP.6M: Trends in early marriage – Men

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

Age of man	Urban				including				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20–49	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20–49
15–19	0.0	153	na	na	0.0	153	na	na	0.0	212	na	na	0.0	357	na	na
20–24	0.0	222	3.9	222	0.0	222	2.1	222	0.3	258	13.3	258	0.0	448	3.8	448
25–29	0.0	301	1.1	301	0.0	301	1.4	301	1.2	326	12.9	326	0.0	626	0.9	626
30–34	0.0	320	2.8	320	0.0	320	3.5	320	0.0	282	16.8	282	0.0	635	2.5	635
35–39	0.0	219	2.4	219	0.0	219	2.7	219	0.7	296	16.1	296	0.0	491	2.0	491
40–44	0.0	202	6.0	202	0.0	202	6.1	202	0.4	346	17.1	346	0.0	481	4.7	481
45–49	0.0	245	5.1	245	0.0	245	6.4	245	0.0	297	10.4	297	0.0	582	3.9	582
Total	0.0	1662	3.4	1510	0.0	1662	3.6	1510	0.4	2018	14.5	1805	0.0	3620	2.9	3263

na – not applicable

Another important indicator for tracking early marriage trends is the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.7 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are spousal age differences in Ukraine. 5.1 % of women age 20–24 are currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more, and 8.8 % of women age 15–19 are currently married to men who are older by ten years or more.

12.5. Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

The Ukraine MICS 2012 assessed whether women and men aged 15–49 years justify husbands/partners in beating their wives/partners. To have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands, the survey asked a number of questions. The underlying assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands are justified to beat their wives under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands. And similarly, men who agree with the statements, in reality tend to exercise violence towards their wives.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.8 for women, and in Table CP.8M for men.

Table CP8. 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of women aged 15–49 years
	If 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	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.4	1396
West	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.1	2022
Centre	0.1	4.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	4.1	883
East	0.0	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	2.6	2594
South	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	1112
Area							
Urban	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.0	5988
Big city	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	3660
Small town	0.0	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	2.7	2329
Rural	0.3	5.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	5.6	2018
Age							
15–19	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	733
20–24	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	1075
25–29	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.4	1402
30–34	0.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	1200
35–39	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.9	1200
40–44	0.1	3.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	3.5	1204
45–49	0.0	4.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	5.5	1191
Marital status							
Currently married / in union	0.1	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	3.3	5051
Formerly married / in union	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	3.5	1287
Never married / in union	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1668
Education							
Secondary	0.1	4.4	1.0	1.1	0.3	5.1	2559
Higher	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	5441
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	0.2	6.2	1.0	1.4	0.3	6.8	1157
Second	0.1	3.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.6	1527
Middle	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.5	1532
Fourth	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.8	1744
Richest	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	2046
Total	0.1	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.9	8006

[1] MICS Indicator 8.14

6 cases of women with no education not shown

Overall, 2.9% of women in Ukraine believe that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife for at least one of a variety of reasons. Women who approve of a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (2.6%).

Less than 1% of women believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she refuses to have sex with him, or if she argues with him. Acceptance of violence for any of the reasons is more prevalent among currently married women, those with secondary education and also those living in poorest households. The acceptance of violence for any of the mentioned reasons among women in rural areas is 5.6 % while that in urban areas is 2%. 5.3% of women in rural areas and 1.7% in urban areas justify a husband's violence in instances when the woman neglects the children.

Table CP.8M. Attitudes toward domestic violence – Men

Percentage of men aged 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of men aged 15–49 years
	If 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	1.6	7.1	1.6	2.9	0.0	9.2	600
West	0.9	8.2	3.1	1.1	0.0	10.1	863
Centre	0.7	7.1	2.2	1.2	0.0	8.3	381
East	1.2	7.2	2.3	3.1	1.5	9.3	1243
South	0.3	8.2	3.7	2.4	0.3	9.5	534
Area							
Urban	0.8	6.2	2.0	2.1	0.7	7.9	2709
Big city	0.7	6.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	7.5	1662
Small town	1.0	5.7	2.8	2.8	1.2	8.6	1047
Rural	1.5	11.6	4.2	3.0	0.1	13.9	911
Age of man							
15–19	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	357
20–24	0.2	5.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	5.7	448
25–29	1.2	7.8	1.5	1.1	0.6	9.1	626
30–34	0.3	6.5	2.4	1.4	0.1	8.4	635
35–39	1.0	8.7	3.4	3.4	0.1	11.6	491
40–44	2.2	8.4	2.3	2.8	1.8	10.3	481
45–49	1.8	12.1	6.4	5.6	1.3	15.8	582
Marital status							
Currently married / in union	0.7	7.1	2.4	1.7	0.4	8.7	2045
Formerly married / in union	2.9	15.7	6.9	8.2	2.1	21.4	452
Never married / in union	0.7	5.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	5.9	1123
Education							
Secondary	1.4	9.4	3.2	3.4	0.4	11.6	1526
Higher	0.7	6.2	2.1	1.5	0.7	7.8	2093
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	2.8	13.5	6.2	4.3	0.5	17.2	555
Second	1.0	6.2	2.9	2.2	1.5	9.2	664
Middle	0.4	7.7	2.3	2.7	0.3	9.8	730
Fourth	1.0	5.4	1.3	1.6	0.4	6.5	754
Richest	0.4	6.6	1.3	1.4	0.3	7.0	917
Total	1.0	7.5	2.6	2.3	0.6	9.4	3620

[1] MICS Indicator 8.14

1 case of men with no education not shown

As shown in Table CP.8M, men are more likely than women to agree with one of the reasons to justify beating a wife/partner (9.4% of men compared to 2.9% of women). 7.5% of men agree that a husband has a right to beat his wife if she neglects the children; 2.6% agree if she argues with him, and 2.3% agree if she refuses to have sex with him. Men living in the poorest households are much more likely to agree with one of the reasons for beating a wife (17.2%) than men living in the richest households (7%).

12.6. Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood

Table CP.9 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under 18. According to these data, 72.2% of children aged 0–17 years in Ukraine live with both their parents; 20.6% live with mothers only; and 1.4% live with fathers only. 2.7% of children live with neither of their biological parents, and 1.7% live with neither parent while both of their parents are alive. 17.7% of children live with their mothers only while their biological father is alive.

According to MICS 2012 data, the share of children who lost one or both parents is 4.7%. The survey revealed that 3.3% of children have only their father dead, and 0.8% of children have only their mother dead. Children in the richest wealth quintile are more likely to live with both parents (82.1%) compared to the other wealth quintiles. There are no differences between urban and rural areas, or across regions in terms of orphanhood.

Table CP.9. Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

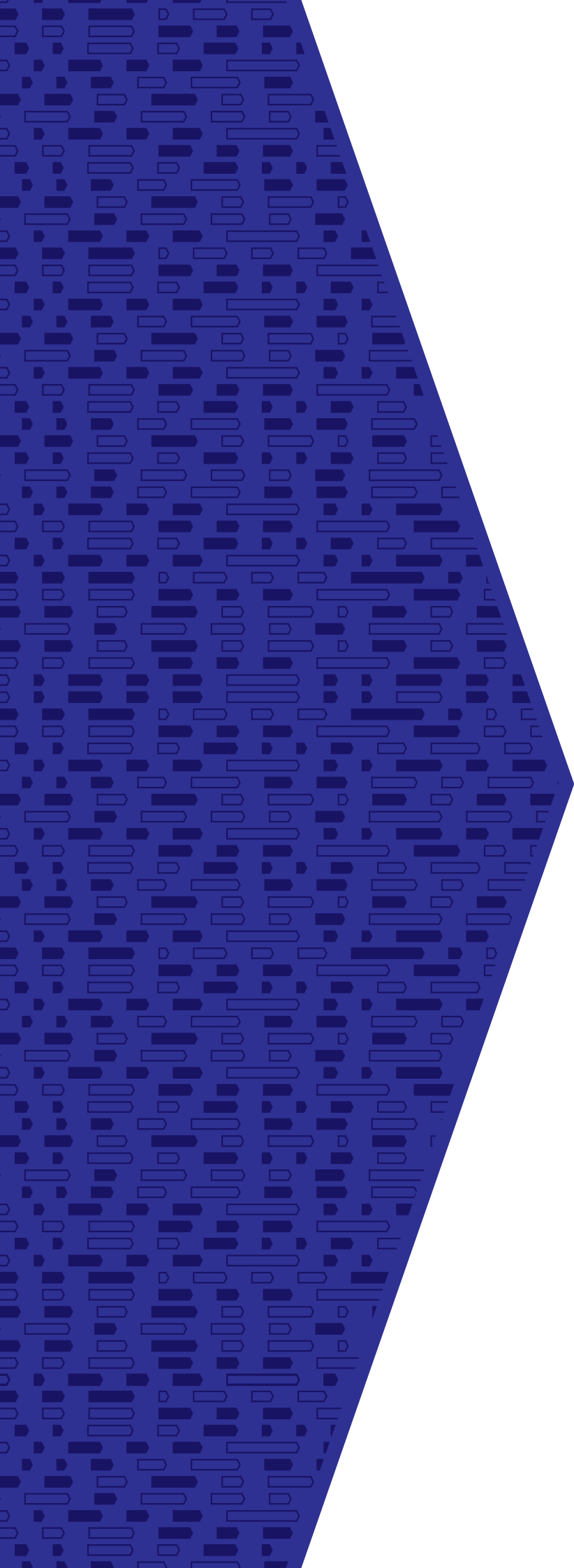
Per cent distribution of children aged 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0–17 years in households not living with biological parent, and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Ukraine, 2012

	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 aged 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Sex														
Male	72.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.4	17.7	3.2	0.8	1.0	2.7	100.0	2.4	5.4	2553
Female	73.2	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.5	17.7	2.5	0.7	0.5	2.4	100.0	3.0	4.1	2449
Region														
North	71.5	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.6	16.6	3.8	0.5	0.8	3.4	100.0	3.2	5.8	862
West	78.8	0.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	12.5	2.5	1.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	2.7	4.0	1472
Centre	71.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.2	21.0	2.0	0.7	0.2	1.7	100.0	2.5	3.3	591
East	68.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	21.4	2.3	0.5	1.0	3.1	100.0	2.8	5.1	1328
South	69.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.4	19.9	4.2	0.5	0.6	3.1	100.0	2.2	5.3	748
Area														
Urban	73.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.6	17.9	2.5	0.7	0.7	2.5	100.0	2.6	4.4	3473
Big city	71.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	19.5	2.1	0.5	0.8	2.8	100.0	2.4	4.2	1968
Small town	74.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.4	15.9	3.0	1.0	0.7	2.2	100.0	2.7	4.7	1505
Rural	71.9	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.3	17.2	3.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	100.0	3.1	5.4	1529
Age														
0–4 years	79.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	16.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.7	100.0	1.1	1.4	1549
5–9 years	74.2	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.3	17.8	2.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	100.0	2.6	4.0	1327
10–14 years	69.9	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.9	17.9	4.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	100.0	3.4	7.0	1283
15–17 years	62.2	0.6	0.4	2.9	1.0	20.2	4.4	1.2	1.6	5.4	100.0	4.9	8.4	843
Wealth Index quintiles														
Poorest	65.3	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.2	22.3	5.4	0.6	0.9	2.6	100.0	3.0	7.1	905
Second	71.9	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.4	17.8	2.6	0.6	0.7	2.9	100.0	3.5	4.6	1039
Middle	68.6	0.6	0.5	2.1	1.0	19.5	2.6	1.6	1.1	2.5	100.0	4.1	6.0	931
Fourth	73.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.8	18.1	2.5	0.5	0.7	2.7	100.0	2.2	4.3	972
Richest	82.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	12.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.2	100.0	1.1	2.4	1155
Total	72.7	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.5	17.7	2.9	0.7	0.7	2.6	100.0	2.7	4.7	5002

[1] MICS Indicator 9.17

[2] MICS Indicator 9.18

Chapter XIII HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behavior



13. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour

13.1. Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

Accurate knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention strategies is the first step towards reducing the rate of HIV infection in Ukraine. Dissemination of correct information raises awareness and gives young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are widespread, and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. These misconceptions are likely to vary between different regions, although some are universal (for example, the misconception that HIV transmission is possible through sharing food or through a mosquito bite). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on country governments to help young people protect themselves from HIV by improving their knowledge. This is in line with the 6th MDG of reducing HIV infection by half by the year 2015.

In Ukraine MICS 2012, the HIV/AIDS module was administered to women and men 15–49 years of age.

One indicator, which is both a MDG and an UNGASS indicator, is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In Ukraine MICS 2012, all women who have heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew of 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.

In Ukraine, knowledge of HIV/AIDS is almost universal: 99.7% of the interviewed women have heard of AIDS (Table HA.1). 95.6% of women know that having only one faithful uninfected partner reduces their chance of contracting HIV, and 93.0% know that using a condom every time they have sex reduces their chance of contracting HIV. The percentage of women who know both of these two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is 90.8%.

Similar indicators for men aged 15–49 are provided in Table HA.1M. Almost all interviewed men (99.5%) have heard of AIDS. 95.2% of men know that having only one faithful uninfected partner reduces their chances of contracting HIV, and 92.8% know that using a condom every time they have sex reduces their chances of contracting HIV. The percentage of men who know both of these two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is 90.4%.

The results for women and men aged 15–24 are presented separately in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M.

In this age group, 99.4% of women and 99.3% of men have heard of AIDS. 90.7% of women and 89.6% of men can identify both having only one faithful, uninfected partner and using a condom every time they have sex as the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Within this age group, the younger participants (those aged 15–19) had a lower proportion of both men and women who know both ways of preventing transmission (87.6% of women, 85.3% of men) as compared to those aged 20–24 (92.8% of women and 93% of men). The proportion of women and men aged 15–24 who know both ways of preventing HIV transmission is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This proportion is also higher among those with higher education than those having only secondary education (92.8% and 87.3% respectively among women, and 92.3% and 86.0% respectively among men).

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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	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 HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1]	Number of women	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Region												
North	99.7	96.9	92.2	90.4	88.4	80.9	95.6	71.9	59.6	56.5	1396	
West	99.7	94.4	90.8	88.2	82.1	73.4	89.5	77.4	55.1	51.9	2022	
Centre	99.2	94.2	93.3	89.5	87.4	75.9	91.3	80.4	61.9	58.9	883	
East	99.8	96.0	94.5	92.9	81.3	80.8	94.6	79.6	60.6	58.0	2594	
South	99.8	96.4	94.0	92.2	82.1	68.2	91.1	66.4	42.6	40.3	1112	
Area												
Urban	99.8	96.1	93.9	91.8	84.4	78.9	93.7	77.7	59.2	56.7	5988	
Big city	99.9	96.7	94.3	92.7	84.9	80.5	94.4	77.7	59.9	57.5	3660	
Small town	99.5	95.2	93.1	90.5	83.5	76.5	92.5	77.7	58.1	55.3	2329	
Rural	99.5	94.1	90.3	87.8	81.0	70.0	89.7	70.9	49.1	45.4	2018	
Age												
15–24	99.4	95.7	93.1	90.7	80.2	74.8	92.0	73.5	52.1	49.9	1809	
25–29	99.8	96.1	94.5	92.8	85.5	81.3	93.6	79.2	62.0	58.7	1402	
30–39	99.8	95.2	94.2	91.5	83.9	79.8	93.8	77.5	59.2	56.2	2400	
40–49	99.8	95.6	90.8	89.0	84.6	72.3	91.5	74.4	54.5	51.6	2395	
Marital status												
Ever married / in union	99.9	95.8	92.8	90.8	84.6	77.2	92.8	76.2	57.3	54.4	6338	
Never married / in union	99.0	94.6	93.6	90.8	79.3	74.6	92.2	75.1	54.2	51.5	1668	
Education												
Secondary	99.4	93.5	91.1	88.1	77.5	69.1	89.6	68.9	46.3	43.7	2559	
Higher	99.8	96.6	93.9	92.1	86.4	80.3	94.2	79.3	61.6	58.6	5441	
Wealth Index quintiles												
Poorest	99.5	93.2	90.3	86.9	79.5	69.3	89.2	65.1	44.9	41.7	1157	
Second	99.4	94.6	91.9	89.3	83.2	73.7	89.5	75.2	53.8	50.7	1527	
Middle	99.6	95.8	94.1	91.8	81.3	76.7	92.4	79.8	58.2	55.1	1532	
Fourth	100.0	96.8	94.0	92.0	84.8	82.0	95.5	80.6	61.6	59.0	1744	
Richest	99.8	96.4	93.5	92.4	86.6	78.6	94.8	75.8	60.2	57.6	2046	
Total	99.7	95.6	93.0	90.8	83.5	76.7	92.7	76.0	56.7	53.8	8006	

[1] MICS Indicator 9.1

6 cases of women with no education not shown

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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who have heard of IADS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	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]	Number of men	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Region												
North	99.1	96.9	92.0	90.1	84.9	78.5	94.4	73.2	54.7	51.7	600	
West	99.6	91.8	90.1	86.3	77.0	75.9	90.5	75.1	53.5	49.5	863	
Centre	99.8	95.1	93.5	90.2	81.8	74.9	90.2	78.5	54.7	52.2	381	
East	99.6	95.7	93.8	91.8	72.1	78.0	94.9	75.1	48.0	45.0	1243	
South	99.6	97.4	95.1	94.0	85.2	55.9	89.1	64.7	37.3	36.3	534	
Area												
Urban	99.6	96.0	93.3	91.2	78.7	75.3	93.4	75.4	51.0	48.2	2709	
Big city	99.7	97.0	94.1	92.5	80.5	77.8	93.8	76.5	52.8	49.8	1662	
Small town	99.4	94.4	92.2	89.1	75.8	71.2	92.9	73.8	48.1	45.6	1047	
Rural	99.4	92.7	91.1	88.0	77.2	70.3	89.5	68.2	45.2	42.1	911	
Age												
15–24	99.3	94.4	92.7	89.6	76.7	72.9	93.3	72.2	48.1	45.8	805	
25–29	99.3	96.8	91.7	91.0	82.8	78.4	93.5	76.6	55.5	51.1	626	
30–39	99.9	96.0	93.9	91.8	80.6	76.3	92.7	74.4	52.6	50.4	1126	
40–49	99.6	93.8	92.2	89.0	74.6	69.9	90.9	72.1	43.9	40.8	1063	
Marital status												
Ever married / in union	99.8	95.8	93.4	91.1	79.4	74.2	92.8	74.0	49.9	47.2	2497	
Never married / in union	99.0	93.7	91.4	88.7	76.1	73.7	91.6	72.8	48.8	45.4	1123	
Education												
Secondary	99.1	93.5	92.2	89.0	72.6	65.7	89.0	66.3	39.3	37.2	1526	
Higher	99.9	96.3	93.2	91.4	82.6	80.1	94.9	79.0	57.1	53.5	2093	
Wealth Index quintiles												
Poorest	98.8	91.6	88.9	84.9	72.9	67.9	88.2	64.1	37.8	35.2	555	
Second	99.5	94.1	94.7	91.9	76.5	73.5	91.1	71.9	49.3	46.0	664	
Middle	99.8	96.3	92.8	91.1	78.9	74.8	93.6	72.6	49.1	46.2	730	
Fourth	100.0	96.2	92.8	90.5	78.1	77.7	94.7	80.2	53.6	51.6	754	
Richest	99.5	96.2	93.7	91.8	82.7	74.4	93.1	76.0	53.9	50.5	917	
Total	99.5	95.2	92.8	90.4	78.3	74.0	92.4	73.6	49.5	46.7	3620	

[2] MICS Indicator 9.1

1 case of men with no education not shown

Table HA.2. Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	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]	Number of women age 15–24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Region											
North	100.0	97.4	92.6	91.6	88.8	81.7	95.6	71.4	57.6	54.2	308
West	98.9	94.1	91.2	88.1	78.5	72.6	88.1	76.2	54.2	52.1	546
Centre	99.8	95.1	95.1	91.7	87.1	71.9	88.5	78.2	57.0	54.0	157
East	99.3	96.6	95.9	94.2	77.6	78.1	95.0	74.6	53.6	52.9	570
South	100.0	95.4	89.6	86.2	74.3	64.8	91.3	63.6	32.2	28.6	228
Area											
Urban	99.6	96.0	93.6	91.1	80.3	76.4	93.2	74.9	53.3	51.6	1339
Big city	99.9	97.3	93.8	92.1	81.3	79.1	95.0	76.5	55.2	52.9	826
Small town	99.2	94.0	93.2	89.4	78.8	72.1	90.3	72.4	50.3	49.4	513
Rural	98.9	94.8	91.6	89.6	79.9	70.3	88.5	69.3	48.5	45.3	470
Age											
15–19	99.5	93.8	91.2	87.6	74.3	68.7	88.5	70.3	44.6	42.6	733
20–24	99.3	97.0	94.3	92.8	84.2	79.0	94.3	75.6	57.1	54.9	1075
Marital status											
Ever married / in union	100.0	97.4	93.5	91.9	84.9	77.9	92.2	74.2	55.8	53.8	627
Never married / in union	99.1	94.8	92.8	90.1	77.7	73.2	91.9	73.1	50.1	47.9	1182
Education											
Secondary	98.9	91.7	91.4	87.3	70.9	65.6	88.2	66.7	39.7	37.4	665
Higher	99.7	98.1	94.2	92.8	85.6	80.4	94.3	77.5	59.4	57.3	1142
Wealth Index quintiles											
Poorest	99.3	94.2	90.1	87.4	78.5	67.5	86.0	62.3	43.9	40.5	246
Second	98.0	92.8	91.4	87.5	79.7	70.6	87.3	72.0	50.3	48.9	378
Middle	99.9	97.3	94.2	92.5	80.9	73.0	94.5	79.6	53.0	49.6	321
Fourth	100.0	96.3	93.7	91.1	82.8	79.4	97.0	77.5	55.4	53.2	403
Richest	99.7	97.3	94.6	93.5	78.8	79.5	92.9	72.9	54.3	53.3	461
Total	99.4	95.7	93.1	90.7	80.2	74.8	92.0	73.5	52.1	49.9	1809

[1] MICS Indicator 9.2. MDG Indicator 6.3
2 cases of women with no education not shown

Table HA.2M. Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	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]	Number of men age 15–24	
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS				
Region												
North	96.5	94.8	86.4	86.3	80.3	70.7	88.9	73.9	50.3	45.6	115	
West	100.0	92.4	89.8	85.1	76.2	79.3	92.2	73.4	54.4	50.6	216	
Centre	99.7	91.9	95.4	88.4	82.5	71.7	91.0	72.4	52.8	51.3	90	
East	100.0	96.0	96.2	93.1	68.8	80.3	97.1	79.1	47.4	46.3	264	
South	99.2	96.3	94.6	93.8	86.8	47.6	92.7	52.9	32.8	32.0	119	
Area												
Urban	99.3	94.8	92.0	89.3	76.6	73.1	94.2	74.2	49.6	47.4	588	
Big city	98.9	96.1	92.9	91.5	79.3	75.3	94.6	72.4	52.4	49.3	375	
Small town	100.0	92.5	90.4	85.4	71.8	69.1	93.4	77.3	44.7	44.1	213	
Rural	99.4	93.6	94.7	90.4	76.9	72.2	90.9	66.9	44.1	41.3	218	
Age												
15–19	98.8	90.5	90.3	85.3	71.1	64.8	90.5	65.8	38.5	36.6	357	
20–24	99.8	97.6	94.7	93.0	81.1	79.3	95.5	77.3	55.8	53.1	448	
Marital status												
Ever married / in union	100.0	98.8	97.3	96.9	85.8	79.8	94.6	79.8	60.1	60.0	105	
Never married / in union	99.2	93.8	92.1	88.5	75.3	71.8	93.1	71.1	46.3	43.7	700	
Education												
Secondary	99.0	91.4	91.2	86.0	71.0	65.2	89.8	66.5	39.5	37.8	351	
Higher	99.6	96.9	94.0	92.3	81.1	78.9	96.0	76.7	54.8	52.0	454	
Wealth Index quintiles												
Poorest	99.0	88.2	89.5	81.3	78.8	69.7	92.9	68.2	43.4	40.3	127	
Second	100.0	95.6	97.5	94.2	72.3	68.0	91.4	68.6	41.8	40.5	147	
Middle	99.1	94.0	92.6	89.9	77.1	73.5	94.4	67.6	43.5	40.7	169	
Fourth	100.0	97.1	91.9	90.7	72.2	77.3	96.7	79.4	51.4	50.4	170	
Richest	98.7	95.8	92.1	90.3	82.1	74.2	90.9	75.3	57.1	53.8	193	
Total	99.3	94.4	92.7	89.6	76.7	72.9	93.3	72.2	48.1	45.8	805	

[1] MICS Indicator 9.2, MDG Indicator 6.3

Tables HA.1, HA.1M, HA.2 and HA.2M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The two most common and relevant misconceptions in Ukraine are that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with someone who is HIV-positive. Far from all women can reject both common misconceptions regarding HIV transmission: only 76.7% of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and only 76% know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with AIDS. The proportion of women who know that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV is larger – 83.5%. Overall, only slightly more than half (56.7%) of women can reject both of the two most common misconceptions and also know that a healthy-looking person can be infected with HIV.

The ability to reject these misconceptions about HIV/AIDS varies with level of education and area of residence. For example, 59.2% of urban women, but only 49.1% of rural women can both reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS. The difference is even more pronounced when disaggregated by educational background – 61.6% of women with higher education, yet just 46.3% of women with only secondary education can reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS.

Women are considered to have «comprehensive knowledge» about HIV prevention if they know the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), know that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and can reject the two most common misconceptions.

Tables HA.1 and HA.2 present the percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV.

Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention remains fairly low. According to MICS 2012 results, overall 53.8% of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

As in the case of women, nearly three quarters of **men** know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites (74%) or by sharing food with someone who has AIDS (73.6%). The proportion of men who know that a healthy-looking person can be infected is 78.3%. Only about half of men (49.5%) reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

Figure HA.1. Women aged 15-49 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Ukraine, 2012

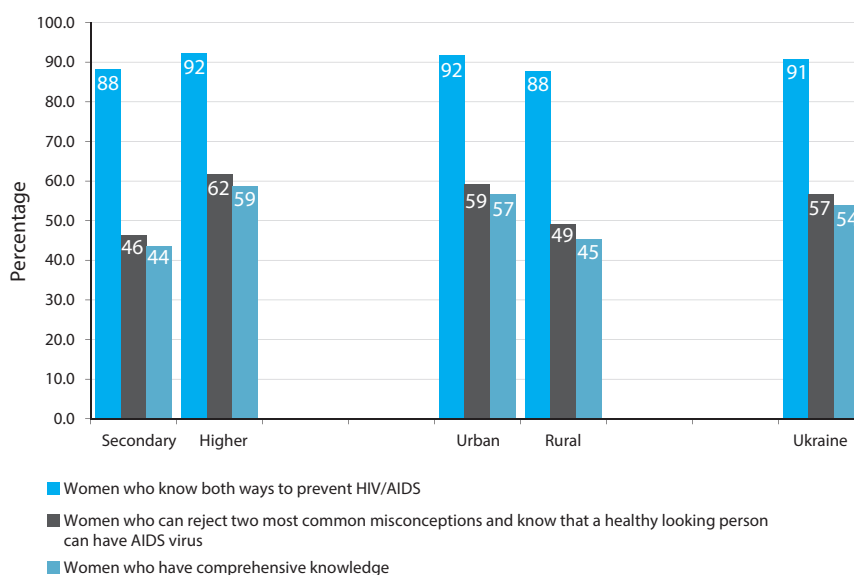
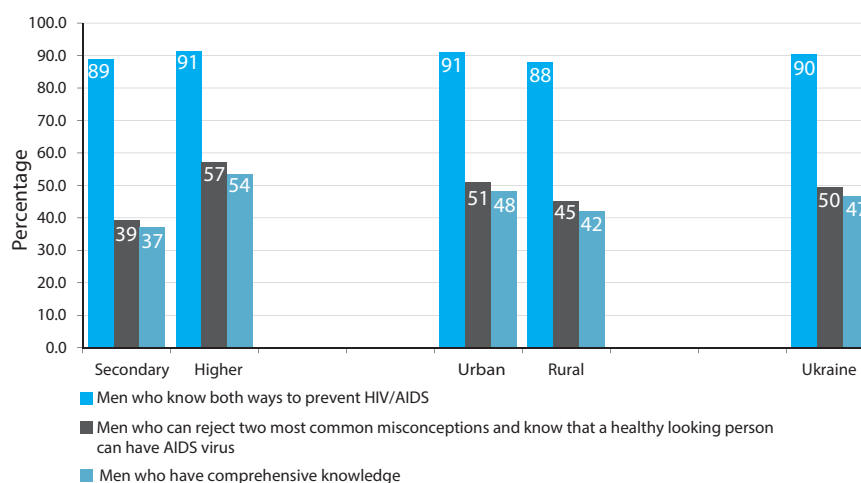


Figure HA.1M. Men aged 15-49 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS, Ukraine, 2012



As in the case of women, the knowledge of misconceptions varies depending on education and area of residence. For example, 51% of urban but only 45.2% of rural men reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS. The difference is more pronounced when the figure is disaggregated by educational background: 57.1% of men with higher education and 39.3% of men with secondary education reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, the knowledge of misconceptions varies depending on the region and on the wealth quintile. More specifically, while in the Northern region of the country, 54.7 % reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, the corresponding percentage for the Southern region is only 37.3%. Similar contrast is evident across wealth index quintiles: 37.8 % poorest v. 53.9 % richest men rejected the two most common misconceptions and knew that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus.

The percentage of men with comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is 46.7% however, this varies by level of education and area of residence. 48.2% of men in urban areas have comprehensive knowledge, compared with 42.1% of men in rural areas, a difference of only 6 percentage points. However, the difference is much greater, nearly 16 percentage points, between men of with higher education (53.5%) and men with only secondary education (37.2%).

Awareness of mother-to-child transmission of HIV encourages women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant, in order to avoid passing on the infection to the 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 (MTCT) is presented in Table HA.3.

Overall, 90.5% of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is only 50.6%, while 9.2% of women cannot identify a single way. Among women, the most well-known way of mother-to-child transmission is transmission during delivery (83.4%). The least known way is transmission during breastfeeding (57.4%). Level of knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is similar in both urban and rural areas: about half of both urban and rural women (50% and 52 % respectively) can identify all three ways of mother-to-child transmission. 51.8 % of women with higher education were able to identify all three ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, while the percentage of such women with only secondary education was 48.1%.

With respect to age groups, in the 15–19 age group, women demonstrate the lowest knowledge of mother to child transmission; only 37.2% can identify all three ways of mother to child transmission; the percentage of women who could not identify a single way of mother-to-child transmission of HIV was also largest in the 15–19 year age group and constituted 23.4%.

In the 25–29 year age group, the knowledge of MTCT increases significantly: 51.3% of women in this age group can identify all three ways of MTCT with 7.5% not being able to identify a single way of MTCT.

In the 40–49 year age group, the figures are 54% and 7.5% respectively.

In the Ukraine MICS 2012, men aged 15–49 years were interviewed regarding their knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (Table HA.3M).

Men are less aware of information regarding mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Overall, only 73.5% of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child (17 percentage points lower than among women). The percentage of men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 35.9%, while 26% of men cannot identify a single one. A higher percentage of men who live in urban areas can identify all three ways (36.9%) compared to those who live in rural areas (32.8%). The percentage of men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during delivery is the largest (65.4%). Men are least aware that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child through breastfeeding (40.5%).

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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	% 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	87.2	71.8	79.3	53.4	46.2	12.5	1396
West	90.2	81.1	81.9	60.8	53.9	9.8	2022
Centre	93.8	87.5	87.5	68.7	63.7	5.4	883
East	92.9	79.4	86.2	53.4	48.4	7.0	2594
South	87.4	65.3	81.7	56.9	44.7	12.4	1112
Area							
Urban	91.0	76.8	84.4	56.9	50.0	8.8	5988
Big city	90.2	75.9	82.8	58.5	51.4	9.7	3660
Small town	92.3	78.2	86.8	54.4	47.7	7.4	2329
Rural	89.1	79.4	80.5	59.0	52.5	10.4	2018
Age							
15–24	82.5	70.5	73.9	50.3	43.6	17.2	1809
15–19	76.2	63.8	66.7	43.0	37.2	23.4	733
20–24	86.8	75.0	78.8	55.4	48.0	12.9	1075
25–29	92.3	79.2	84.5	58.3	51.3	7.5	1402
30–39	93.8	79.7	87.3	59.3	52.1	5.9	2400
40–49	92.3	79.4	86.1	60.4	54.0	7.5	2395
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	93.2	80.0	86.3	60.0	53.1	6.7	6338
Never married / in union	80.3	67.9	72.2	47.6	41.3	18.9	1668
Education							
Secondary	87.9	76.9	80.2	54.1	48.1	11.7	2559
Higher	91.8	77.7	84.9	59.0	51.8	8.0	5441
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	89.1	79.3	81.4	52.9	47.8	10.4	1157
Second	90.6	80.3	83.3	60.4	53.0	9.0	1527
Middle	88.6	75.7	81.7	57.4	50.4	11.1	1532
Fourth	92.3	77.4	84.1	58.6	52.2	7.7	1744
Richest	91.2	75.5	85.3	56.8	49.2	8.6	2046
Total	90.5	77.4	83.4	57.4	50.6	9.2	8006

[1] MICS Indicator 9.3

6 cases of women with no education not shown

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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	% 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]		
Region							
North	69.0	57.0	62.5	39.1	34.5	30.1	600
West	77.3	70.9	66.0	43.9	39.0	22.3	863
Centre	82.2	73.3	72.4	45.3	40.5	17.7	381
East	71.8	62.6	65.8	39.0	36.3	27.8	1243
South	70.4	48.0	61.7	36.4	28.1	29.2	534
Area							
Urban	74.6	62.9	66.9	41.3	36.9	25.1	2709
Big city	71.9	59.8	63.2	38.7	34.0	27.9	1662
Small town	78.8	68.0	72.7	45.5	41.5	20.6	1047
Rural	70.5	61.6	60.9	37.9	32.8	28.9	911
Age							
15–24	62.5	52.8	53.1	34.1	29.0	36.8	805
15–19	53.7	43.3	44.8	25.2	21.1	45.2	357
20–24	69.6	60.5	59.6	41.3	35.3	30.1	448
25–29	75.8	64.5	67.8	44.8	39.8	23.4	626
30–39	77.2	65.5	69.7	42.0	36.7	22.7	1126
40–49	76.6	65.8	68.7	41.1	37.8	22.9	1063
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	78.7	67.3	70.7	42.4	38.0	21.1	2497
Never married / in union	62.0	52.3	53.4	36.1	31.1	37.0	1123
Education							
Secondary	69.9	59.0	61.6	37.8	33.6	29.1	1526
Higher	76.2	65.3	68.2	42.4	37.5	23.7	2093
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	66.6	57.2	60.7	35.8	30.8	32.2	555
Second	72.8	65.1	62.8	41.2	37.4	26.6	664
Middle	76.1	67.0	68.6	45.0	40.7	23.7	730
Fourth	73.8	62.3	66.1	44.2	38.1	26.2	754
Richest	76.0	60.9	66.9	36.1	32.0	23.5	917
Total	73.5	62.6	65.4	40.5	35.9	26.0	3620

[1] MICS Indicator 9.3

1 case of men with no education not shown

13.2. Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV reflect the overall level of tolerance in the society.

According to standard MICS methodology, stigma and discrimination are considered to be low if respondents positively answer on the following four questions: 1) Would not keep secret that a family member is infected with the HIV; 2) Would buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive shopkeeper or vendor; 3) Believe that a female teacher who is HIV positive and is not sick with AIDS should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) Willing to care for a family member with HIV in one's own home.

Table HA.4 presents the attitudes of women toward people living with HIV/AIDS. In Ukraine 81.3% of women who heard of HIV/AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is willingness to care for a family member with the AIDS in one's own home (75%). Only 14.6% of women are willing to buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive shopkeeper or vendor (only 15.8% of urban women and only 10.9% of women living in rural areas).

Overall, 28.6% of women believe that a female teacher who is HIV positive and is not sick with AIDS should be allowed to teach in school. Women with only a secondary education (only 23.6%) and women living in households in the poorest quintile (only 20.9%) were least likely to agree with this statement.

Throughout the country only 5.3% of women would not want to keep it a secret if a family member were HIV-positive. The percentage of women living in urban areas who would not want to keep it a secret was 4.4%, while the percentage of such women in rural areas was nearly twice as high, 7.9%. This percentage was 10% among the poorest households, yet only 3.6% among the richest households.

The data on the attitudes of men toward people living with HIV/AIDS are presented in Table HA.4M.

Men in Ukraine tend to have less accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS than women do. 70.9% of men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. As in the case of women, the most common accepting attitude among men is willingness to care for a family member with the AIDS in one's own home (63.2%). Only 14.7% of men are willing to buy fresh vegetables from an HIV positive shopkeeper or vendor, with a higher percentage among those living in urban areas (16.4%) as compared to those living in rural areas (9.4%). Only 25.1% of men believe that a female teacher who is HIV positive and is not sick with AIDS should continue teaching in school, with higher percentage of agreement among men living in urban areas (26.1%) compared with those living in rural areas (22%).

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, Ukraine, 2012

	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]	
Region							
North	81.7	19.5	32.4	5.1	86.7	0.6	1391
West	75.7	12.7	30.3	11.5	84.3	1.7	2016
Centre	75.7	11.9	31.0	5.4	84.2	0.7	876
East	71.0	15.5	27.6	2.1	76.0	0.1	2590
South	74.1	11.6	21.5	1.5	78.8	0.0	1109
Area							
Urban	74.5	15.8	29.1	4.4	80.7	0.6	5974
Big city	74.8	16.7	29.3	2.9	80.5	0.4	3656
Small town	74.0	14.4	28.8	6.7	81.0	1.0	2318
Rural	76.5	10.9	27.2	7.9	82.9	0.8	2008
Age							
15–24	70.7	16.8	29.7	4.4	78.9	0.4	1798
15–19	66.4	14.6	30.0	3.9	75.7	0.4	730
20–24	73.7	18.2	29.5	4.7	81.1	0.4	1068
25–29	75.1	14.0	28.0	5.0	81.3	0.5	1400
30–39	75.3	14.8	28.9	6.3	81.9	0.8	2394
40–49	77.7	13.0	28.0	5.0	82.3	0.8	2389
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	76.1	14.1	28.4	5.6	82.2	0.7	6330
Never married / in union	70.6	16.5	29.7	3.8	77.8	0.6	1651
Education							
Secondary	71.7	10.2	23.6	6.3	79.3	0.4	2544
Higher	76.5	16.6	31.0	4.8	82.2	0.8	5431
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	75.0	9.2	20.9	10.0	83.6	0.4	1152
Second	76.8	13.7	31.3	5.7	82.3	0.8	1518
Middle	72.5	14.4	30.2	5.0	78.7	0.6	1526
Fourth	72.5	14.4	29.5	4.0	78.9	0.7	1744
Richest	77.6	18.5	29.1	3.6	83.1	0.7	2042
Total	75.0	14.6	28.6	5.3	81.3	0.7	7981

[1] MICS Indicator 9.4

6 cases of women with no education 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, Ukraine, 2012

	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	66.1	22.6	34.0	6.9	75.0	0.7	595
West	67.7	14.8	28.6	9.1	75.3	1.9	859
Centre	70.3	18.8	36.5	9.5	81.3	2.0	380
East	54.7	11.5	19.6	2.7	62.4	0.0	1237
South	67.1	9.9	13.9	2.5	71.8	0.0	532
Area							
Urban	62.3	16.4	26.1	4.9	70.3	1.0	2698
Big city	62.2	16.5	24.5	3.3	68.1	0.7	1658
Small town	62.4	16.3	28.7	7.6	73.8	1.4	1041
Rural	65.8	9.4	22.0	7.6	72.8	0.3	905
Age							
15–24	60.6	15.5	27.8	4.8	71.3	1.1	800
15–19	58.5	17.3	27.3	3.4	69.9	1.0	353
20–24	62.3	14.1	28.1	5.9	72.5	1.2	447
25–29	61.3	17.3	27.0	4.7	70.9	0.3	621
30–39	63.6	14.8	24.0	6.0	70.6	0.7	1124
40–49	65.7	12.4	23.0	6.3	71.0	1.0	1058
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	64.7	13.5	23.8	5.9	71.4	0.6	2492
Never married / in union	59.7	17.2	27.8	4.9	70.0	1.2	1111
Education							
Secondary	61.4	12.6	23.5	5.6	68.9	0.7	1512
Higher	64.4	16.1	26.2	5.6	72.4	0.9	2091
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	66.1	9.8	22.7	6.0	72.0	0.1	548
Second	64.9	11.2	23.1	6.5	72.9	0.8	661
Middle	59.6	15.7	24.9	6.8	70.8	0.4	728
Fourth	59.9	16.5	26.1	4.5	66.2	1.2	754
Richest	65.7	17.7	27.2	4.6	72.9	1.2	912
Total	63.2	14.7	25.1	5.6	70.9	0.8	3604

[1] MICS Indicator 9.4

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

Another important indicator in terms of HIV awareness is the knowledge of a place for HIV testing and the use of such services. In order to protect oneself and to prevent infecting others, it is important for an individual to know his/her HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. The data related to women's knowledge of a facility for HIV testing, and the data on whether they have ever been tested are presented in Table HA.5.

90.6% of women in Ukraine know where they can be tested for HIV. The proportion of women who know where to be tested is higher among women with higher education (92.9%) than among women with only secondary education (85.8%). With respect to age categories, women aged 15–19 demonstrate the poorest knowledge of testing locations – only 73% know where they can be tested.

Despite the fact that 90.6% of women know where to be tested for HIV, only 62.9% of women have actually ever been tested. Of these women who have ever been tested, 9.1% have been tested within the last 12 months, and only 8.7% have been tested and received their results within the last 12 months. Women are more likely to have ever been tested for HIV if they are living in urban areas (64.5% compared with 58.4% of women living in rural areas), and if they have a higher education (65.5% compared with just 57.3% of women with only secondary education). With respect to age categories, the largest percentage of those who have ever been tested is observed among women aged 30–39 (76.2%), and the lowest percentage of those who have ever been tested is observed among those aged 15–19 (17.4%).

Table HA.5M presents the survey results for men aged 15–49, regarding their knowledge of facilities for HIV testing and utilization of these services. 87.3% of men know where they can be tested for HIV. This percentage is higher among men with higher education (90.3%) compared to men with only a secondary education (83.3%), and among men living in the richest households (89.2%) compared to men living in the poorest households (81.0%). With respect to age categories, men aged 15–19 demonstrate the poorest knowledge of testing locations – only 65% know where they can receive HIV testing. Men aged 20–24 and 25–29 demonstrate the strongest knowledge of testing locations – 91.6% and 91.9% respectively.

Despite the fact that 87.3% of men know where to get tested for HIV, only 52.2% of men have actually been tested. Of the men who have ever been tested, 8.4% were tested within the last 12 months, and only 8.1% have been tested and received their results within the last 12 months. Men are more likely to ever have been tested for HIV if they reside in an urban area (54.8%, compared to only 44.5% of men residing in rural areas) and if they have higher education (56.2%, compared to just 46.6% of men with only secondary education). With respect to age categories, the largest percentage of men who have ever been tested for HIV is observed among those aged 30–39 (58.8%), and the lowest percentage of those who have ever been tested is observed among those aged 15–19 (18.4%).

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, Ukraine, 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 12 months and have been told the result [2]	
Region					
North	92.1	64.9	10.7	10.3	1396
West	86.8	59.1	6.8	6.6	2022
Centre	92.1	62.1	10.0	9.8	883
East	92.3	59.1	7.8	7.4	2594
South	90.8	77.0	13.5	12.4	1112
Area					
Urban	91.6	64.5	9.4	9.1	5988
Big city	92.7	64.0	10.0	9.7	3660
Small town	89.9	65.2	8.4	8.0	2329
Rural	87.7	58.4	8.2	7.4	2018
Age					
15–24	84.8	41.4	12.8	12.5	1809
15–19	73.0	17.4	7.1	6.9	733
20–24	92.9	57.8	16.8	16.4	1075
25–29	94.0	74.1	14.6	14.0	1402
30–39	94.5	76.2	7.7	7.3	2400
40–49	89.1	59.3	4.4	4.0	2395
Marital status					
Ever married / in union	92.8	71.7	9.5	9.0	6338
Never married / in union	82.4	29.7	7.5	7.3	1668
Education					
Secondary	85.8	57.3	8.3	7.9	2559
Higher	92.9	65.6	9.4	9.0	5441
Wealth Index quintiles					
Poorest	89.3	61.2	9.0	7.8	1157
Second	88.7	59.7	8.7	8.3	1527
Middle	90.8	63.1	8.8	8.5	1532
Fourth	92.6	66.9	9.0	8.7	1744
Richest	91.1	62.8	9.7	9.5	2046
Total	90.6	62.9	9.1	8.7	8006

[1] MICS Indicator 9.5

[2] MICS Indicator 9.6

6 cases of women with no education not shown

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 percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the result, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men 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 12 months and have been told the result [2]	
Region					
North	88.1	51.2	10.0	9.3	600
West	83.2	48.7	7.5	7.4	863
Centre	88.8	45.2	8.4	8.2	381
East	87.7	52.6	6.5	6.3	1243
South	91.0	62.8	12.8	12.0	534
Area					
Urban	88.0	54.8	8.9	8.7	2709
Big city	91.0	56.7	10.2	10.0	1662
Small town	83.1	51.7	6.8	6.6	1047
Rural	85.3	44.5	7.2	6.4	911
Age					
15–24	79.8	36.1	12.2	11.5	805
15–19	65.0	18.4	10.7	9.9	357
20–24	91.6	50.2	13.4	12.8	448
25–29	91.9	56.1	10.2	9.8	626
30–39	89.8	58.8	6.7	6.5	1126
40–49	87.6	55.0	6.5	6.2	1063
Marital status					
Ever married / in union	90.0	60.0	8.5	8.2	2497
Never married / in union	81.2	34.8	8.3	7.7	1123
Education					
Secondary	83.3	46.6	6.7	6.3	1526
Higher	90.3	56.2	9.7	9.4	2093
Wealth Index quintiles					
Poorest	81.0	39.4	7.9	6.6	555
Second	88.5	49.6	6.8	6.4	664
Middle	86.3	51.6	6.4	6.2	730
Fourth	89.5	58.2	9.3	9.2	754
Richest	89.2	57.3	10.8	10.8	917
Total	87.3	52.2	8.4	8.1	3620

[1] MICS Indicator 9.5

[2] MICS Indicator 9.6

1 case of men with no education not shown

Table HA.6 presents the same results for sexually active young women aged 15–24 years. The share of young women who have been tested and have been told the result within the last 12 months is indicative of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing among young people. Because young people may have barriers to accessing services related to such sensitive issues as sex, it is especially important to know.

According to Ukraine MICS 2012 results, 92.6% of sexually active young women know a place where one can get tested for HIV. The percentages of women aged 15–24 who know where to be tested for HIV are relatively similar when disaggregated by level of education and by area of residence. Among women aged 15–24, 17.5% have been tested for HIV and given their results 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 and have been told the result, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			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 the result ^[1]	
Region							
North	51.5	308	93.0	48.9	15.1	15.0	159
West	48.5	546	89.6	58.4	16.8	16.0	265
Centre	55.3	157	87.6	43.2	16.4	16.2	87
East	66.9	570	94.8	57.8	19.5	19.3	381
South	51.0	228	95.9	85.8	21.3	19.9	116
Area							
Urban	58.9	1339	92.5	57.1	18.3	17.9	789
Big city	62.6	826	93.3	57.4	20.4	20.0	517
Small town	53.0	513	91.0	56.5	14.4	14.0	272
Rural	46.6	470	93.2	63.6	17.2	16.2	219
Age							
15–19	22.2	733	83.7	36.0	13.4	12.8	163
20–24	78.5	1075	94.4	62.9	18.9	18.5	845
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	96.6	627	95.2	76.2	24.1	23.3	606
Never married / in union	34.0	1182	88.8	31.8	8.9	8.8	402
Education							
Secondary	37.0	665	91.4	67.6	21.7	21.4	246
Higher	66.5	1142	93.1	55.5	16.9	16.3	760
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	51.1	246	92.0	67.6	17.3	17.0	126
Second	47.0	378	92.8	65.9	21.0	19.7	177
Middle	61.6	321	92.5	59.5	17.2	16.9	197
Fourth	55.1	403	94.5	60.4	18.4	17.5	222
Richest	61.8	461	91.5	47.7	17.0	17.0	285
Total	55.7	1809	92.6	58.5	18.1	17.5	1008

[1] MICS Indicator 9.7

2 cases of women with no education not shown

Table HA.6M provides similar data regarding sexually active men aged 15–24 years. According to the survey findings, 85.8% of sexually active young men know of a place where they can get tested for HIV. The share of young men who know where to be tested is relatively similar across areas of residence, but differences can be observed between young men with higher education (89.2% know where to get tested) and those with only secondary education (78.6%). Within this age category, only 70% of men aged 15–19 years know where to get tested for HIV, compared with 91.6% of those aged 20–24. Among men aged 15–24, 14% have been tested for HIV and 13.0% received their results in the last 12 months.

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 and have been told the result, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men who:				Number of men age 15–24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			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 the result[1]	
Region							
North	65.1	115	90.0	39.3	21.9	18.3	75
West	64.0	216	84.4	38.4	12.8	12.8	138
Centre	60.5	90	90.2	49.5	15.7	15.7	54
East	75.1	264	81.6	39.7	9.1	8.9	198
South	62.7	119	91.7	66.4	20.1	16.9	75
Area							
Urban	68.7	588	85.1	44.3	14.4	13.5	404
Big city	72.5	375	88.6	42.7	14.3	13.4	272
Small town	62.1	213	77.8	47.6	14.6	13.5	132
Rural	63.2	218	87.7	43.0	12.7	11.7	138
Age of man							
15–19	40.9	357	70.0	23.0	11.9	10.1	146
20–24	88.2	448	91.6	51.7	14.8	14.1	396
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	97.8	105	93.5	71.7	26.3	23.9	102
Never married / in union	62.7	700	83.9	37.5	11.1	10.5	439
Education							
Secondary	49.6	351	78.6	36.6	10.9	10.2	174
Higher	80.9	454	89.2	47.5	15.5	14.4	367
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	53.5	127	90.2	46.0	15.5	11.7	68
Second	67.7	147	81.7	48.0	13.0	11.9	99
Middle	72.4	169	76.0	37.3	7.3	5.9	122
Fourth	75.6	170	93.7	54.0	16.0	16.0	128
Richest	64.0	193	88.0	36.0	18.6	18.6	124
Total	67.2	805	85.8	44.0	14.0	13.0	541

[1] MICS Indicator 9.7

Table HA.7 presents the information on women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey and received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care. Among women who had given birth in the last two years, 98.6% received antenatal care from a health care professional during their most recent pregnancy; of these, 87.9% were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during their pregnancy. 74.9% received HIV counselling during antenatal care. Urban women had better access to HIV counselling and testing – 72.0% of them, as compared to 59.3% of rural women, received adequate HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received results.

Table HA.7. HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Among women aged 15–49 years 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for the 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	
Region						
North	98.7	70.6	94.5	92.7	68.5	110
West	98.0	79.0	87.4	84.7	72.0	207
Centre	98.8	86.0	87.3	81.9	75.8	74
East	99.0	67.9	83.4	80.3	61.2	212
South	99.2	77.7	91.5	86.1	69.4	104
Area						
Urban	98.9	77.2	89.7	87.4	72.0	499
Big city	99.4	77.2	90.6	88.9	72.8	270
Small town	98.3	77.1	88.7	85.6	71.1	228
Rural	98.1	69.6	83.6	77.7	59.3	208
Age						
15–24	98.6	75.5	85.6	83.4	67.9	208
15–19	98.0	80.6	88.4	86.1	73.9	25
20–24	98.7	74.9	85.2	83.0	67.1	183
25–29	98.3	72.1	89.4	86.0	66.7	267
30–39	99.2	78.1	87.9	83.2	70.4	218
40–49	(97.9)	(70.1)	(94.7)	(94.7)	(70.1)	13
Marital status						
Ever married / in union	98.7	75.1	88.2	85.0	68.8	665
Never married / in union	98.1	72.3	84.0	77.0	58.7	42
Education						
Secondary	97.9	73.9	86.9	82.5	67.3	233
Higher	99.0	75.4	88.4	85.5	68.6	471
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	98.8	71.3	85.4	80.2	63.8	114
Second	97.1	72.0	82.5	78.3	62.8	170
Middle	98.8	77.7	87.2	83.9	69.0	119
Fourth	99.4	76.6	93.1	90.0	72.0	142
Richest	99.3	77.1	91.3	89.8	73.2	162
Total	98.6	74.9	87.9	84.5	68.2	707

[1] MICS Indicator 9.8

[2] MICS Indicator 9.9

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

2 cases of women with no education not shown

13.4. Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. In most of the countries, over half of new HIV infections are among young people aged 15–24. Therefore, to reduce new cases of infection behavioural change within this specific age group is especially important.

A set of questions was administered to all women aged 15–49 years 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 during sex.

In the framework of MICS 2012, all women and men, irrespective of their marital status and age, were asked about the age at their first sexual intercourse.

Table HA.8 shows the percentage of women aged 15–49 who had their first sexual intercourse by certain ages, the percentage of women who never had sexual intercourse, and median age of women at first sexual intercourse by their current age.

Only 1.1% of women aged 25–49 had sexual intercourse for the first time prior to 15 years; one in three women has had sexual intercourse by the age of 18; and two thirds of female respondents had first sexual intercourse by the age of 20. Women aged 30–34 years are characterized by the largest share of those reporting sexual debut prior to completion of 15 and 18 years old. Overall, the greatest median age (19 years) at first sexual intercourse is among women of the oldest reproductive group (45–49 years). The majority of women has the experience of sexual intercourse by 25 years: only 3% of female respondents aged 25–29 never had sexual intercourse. By the end of reproductive age (by 50 years) the remaining share of such women does not exceed 1%.

Table HA.8. Age at first sexual intercourse – Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, and median age at first intercourse, according to current age, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number of women	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	0.2	na	na	na	na	76.8	733	a
20–24	0.5	35.8	70.4	na	na	15.2	1075	18
25–29	1.4	36.9	70.6	88.6	95.2	3.0	1402	18
30–34	1.5	38.9	72.5	89.5	96.1	1.4	1200	18
35–39	1.3	35.3	72.0	90.4	95.0	1.5	1200	18
40–44	0.7	29.4	67.1	87.9	96.3	0.6	1204	18
45–49	0.6	22.4	59.8	84.5	95.3	1.0	1191	19
20–49	1.0	33.2	68.8	na	na	3.6	7273	18
25–49	1.1	32.7	68.5	88.2	95.5	1.6	6197	18
15–24	0.4	na	na	na	na	40.2	1809	18

na – Not applicable due to censoring

a – Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table HA.8M shows the percentage of men aged 15–49 years who had their first sexual intercourse by specific age, as well as the percentage of men who never had sexual intercourse, and median age of men at first sexual intercourse as per their current age.

The table demonstrates that overall men initiate sexual intercourse at a younger age when compared to women.

While 76.8% of women aged 15–19 never had sexual intercourse, the percentage of young men of the same age against this indicator is much lower and constitutes 58.1%. The survey, however, reveals that in recent years the sexual activity of young girls draws closer to that of young men, which is confirmed by similar percentages of young men and women of 15–19 years of age who have had first sexual intercourse prior to completion of 15 years of age.

The median age at first sexual intercourse among men in younger age groups is lower when compared to that among men in older age groups (17 years for age groups 20–24; 25–29 and 30–34 and 18 years for age groups 35–39; 40–44; 45–49).

Table HA.8M. Age at first sexual intercourse – Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, and median age at first intercourse, according to current age, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number of men	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
Age								
15–19	1.6	na	na	na	na	58.1	357	a
20–24	2.0	49.0	81.6	na	na	9.5	448	17
25–29	1.3	50.4	83.4	93.8	97.8	1.9	626	17
30–34	1.6	49.7	81.5	92.6	97.7	0.9	635	17
35–39	1.4	49.3	76.9	92.2	96.7	1.0	491	18
40–44	2.0	43.2	75.9	92.5	97.3	0.5	481	18
45–49	2.1	36.7	73.3	91.1	97.6	0.4	582	18
20–49	1.7	46.4	78.9	na	na	2.1	3263	18
25–49	1.7	46.0	78.5	92.5	97.5	1.0	2815	18
15–24	1.8	na	na	na	na	31.0	805	17

na – Not applicable

a – Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table HA.9 presents information on the median age at first sexual intercourse for women aged 20–49 by five-year age groups according to their background characteristics (education, wealth quintiles, and area of residence).

Table HA.9M presents the same information for male respondents.

The survey did not reveal large differences in the median age at first sexual intercourse among women when disaggregated by area of residence. At the same time, education turned out to be an important factor for women in the older age group (40–44 years): women with higher education initiate sexual intercourse later than their counterparts with secondary education. The latter is also true for the age group of 20–24 years old, where the median age at first sexual intercourse for women with higher education is 18 compared to 17 years for women this age with secondary education.

The situation among men is slightly different: differences among men with different levels of education are observed in the age group of 25–39 years, with the median age at first sexual intercourse being lower among men with higher education than among those with only secondary education.

Men aged 20–24 and 30–34 who live in urban settlements typically initiate sex somewhat earlier than their rural counterparts.

All respondents were asked when their last sexual activity occurred. Table HA.10 shows the percentage of women aged 15–49 years by their recent sexual activity; Table HA.10M shows the same information for men.

Almost 69% of women aged 15–49 were sexually active in the four weeks prior to the survey; 9.6% of women had been sexually active during the preceding year prior to the survey; 11.1% of women had not been sexually active in the year preceding the survey. Furthermore, 10.3% of interviewed women aged 15–49 never had sexual intercourse. Four out of five women in the age groups 25–29 years, 30–34 years, and 35–39 years old have reported having sex within the past 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Marital status plays a very important role in the sexual activity of women: 93.4% of currently married women or women in union were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey, while of those who were never married or not in a union, only 29.4% were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey. The percentage for the indicator is lower for women who were formerly married or used to be in union at 24.3%. Findings of MICS 2012 also demonstrate that sexual activity of women tends to decrease with increasing marital duration. Women with higher education are more likely to report sexual intercourse in the last 4 weeks prior to the interview than women with only secondary education.

Table HA.9. Median age at first intercourse – Women

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 by five-year age groups, Ukraine, 2012

	Current age						Women age 20–49	Women age 25–49
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49		
Region								
North	18	18	18	19	19	19	18	19
West	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19
Centre	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
East	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
South	18	18	18	18	19	20	19	19
Area								
Urban	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
Big city	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
Small town	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	18
Rural	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	19
Education								
Secondary	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Higher	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	18
Wealth Index quintiles								
Poorest	17	18	19	18	19	19	18	18
Second	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	18
Middle	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
Fourth	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	18
Richest	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
Total	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18

Table HA.9M. Median age at first intercourse – Men

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 by five-year age groups, Ukraine, 2012

	Current age						Men age 20–49	Men age 25–49
	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49		
Region								
North	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
West	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	18
Centre	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
East	17	17	17	17	17	18	17	17
South	17	17	17	17	18	18	17	18
Area								
Urban	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
Big city	17	17	17	17	18	18	17	17
Small town	17	18	17	18	18	18	18	18
Rural	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
Education								
Secondary	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Higher	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
Wealth Index quintiles								
Poorest	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Second	18	17	17	18	18	18	18	18
Middle	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18
Fourth	17	18	17	17	17	18	17	17
Richest	17	18	18	17	18	18	17	18
Total	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18

Table HA.10. Recent sexual activity – Women

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, Ukraine, 2012

	Timing of last sexual intercourse						Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within one year[1]	One or more years ago	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	
Age							
15–19	18.3	3.9	1.0	0.0	76.8	100.0	733
20–24	67.5	11.0	6.1	0.1	15.2	100.0	1075
25–29	80.4	10.4	6.1	0.0	3.0	100.0	1402
30–34	79.6	9.2	9.6	0.2	1.4	100.0	1200
35–39	80.5	8.9	9.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	1200
40–44	71.0	11.2	17.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	1204
45–49	63.5	10.0	25.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	1191
Marital status							
Currently married / in union	93.4	5.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5051
Formerly married / in union	24.3	22.5	53.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1287
Never married / in union	29.4	12.3	8.9	0.0	49.4	100.0	1668
Marital duration							
0–4 years	94.8	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	894
5–9 years	95.7	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	867
10–14 years	95.7	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	786
15–19 years	95.3	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	687
20–24 years	91.2	7.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	677
25+ years	85.1	10.3	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	640
Married more than once	94.1	5.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	500
Region							
North	68.9	9.0	10.3	0.4	11.5	100.0	1396
West	67.6	10.0	8.0	0.2	14.2	100.0	2022
Centre	72.5	8.6	10.1	0.1	8.8	100.0	883
East	72.0	9.2	11.9	0.0	6.9	100.0	2594
South	61.6	11.1	16.4	0.0	10.9	100.0	1112
Area							
Urban	70.0	9.7	10.7	0.1	9.4	100.0	5988
Big city	68.9	10.3	11.8	0.2	8.7	100.0	3660
Small town	71.8	8.6	9.1	0.0	10.4	100.0	2329
Rural	65.7	9.3	12.0	0.1	12.9	100.0	2018
Education							
Secondary	63.1	8.8	11.0	0.1	17.0	100.0	2559
Higher	71.8	9.9	11.1	0.1	7.1	100.0	5441
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	63.5	10.1	14.1	0.1	12.2	100.0	1157
Second	65.6	9.9	11.6	0.0	12.9	100.0	1527
Middle	71.2	10.3	10.2	0.0	8.2	100.0	1532
Fourth	68.8	9.9	11.0	0.3	10.0	100.0	1744
Richest	73.0	8.2	9.6	0.2	9.1	100.0	2046
Total	68.9	9.6	11.1	0.1	10.3	100.0	8006

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
6 cases of women with no education not shown

Four out of five men aged 15–49 were sexually active in the four weeks prior to the survey; 9.6% of men reported having sexual intercourse more than four weeks prior to the survey but no later than one year ago. 2.6% of men had not been sexually active in the last year. 7.6% of male respondents had never had sexual intercourse. The likelihood of recent sexual activity is lowest among men aged 15–19 (32%) and increases with age, peaking at 89% among men aged 25–29 and decreasing to 81% among men aged 45–49.

Just as for women, marital status is an important factor in determining sexual activity of men: 96.6% of married men were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey, compared to 58.6% of never married/in union men. When compared to women who were never married (in union), never married men are more sexually active: they reported having sexual intercourse during the four weeks prior to the survey twice as often as their female counterparts (58.6% and 29.4%, respectively).

Males with higher education are more likely to report recent sexual intercourse than men with secondary education. Also men who have been married longer (20 years or more) were somewhat less sexually active compared to those with shorter marital duration.

Table HA.10M. Recent sexual activity – Men

Percent distribution of man age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Timing of last sexual intercourse						Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within one year[1]	One or more years ago	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	
15–19	32.3	8.6	1.1	0.0	58.1	100.0	357
20–24	75.7	12.5	2.3	0.0	9.5	100.0	448
25–29	89.0	7.2	1.7	0.2	1.9	100.0	626
30–34	88.9	9.4	0.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	635
35–39	87.8	9.4	1.8	0.1	1.0	100.0	491
40–44	87.3	7.4	4.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	481
45–49	80.9	12.6	6.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	582
Marital status							
Currently married / in union	96.6	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2045
Formerly married / in union	58.3	30.9	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	452
Never married / in union	58.6	13.4	3.2	0.1	24.6	100.0	1123
Marital duration							
0–4 years	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	336
5–9 years	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	348
10–14 years	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	318
15–19 years	97.8	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	257
20–24 years	93.6	5.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	266
25+ years	91.9	6.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	203
Married more than once	96.2	2.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	317
Region							
North	78.0	10.6	3.3	0.5	7.6	100.0	600
West	80.3	7.6	2.6	0.1	9.4	100.0	863
Centre	78.9	8.2	2.8	0.0	10.1	100.0	381
East	83.1	9.7	2.1	0.0	5.2	100.0	1243
South	75.8	12.2	3.0	0.2	8.7	100.0	534
Area							
Urban	81.6	9.3	2.1	0.1	6.8	100.0	2709
Big city	81.7	10.0	2.0	0.2	6.1	100.0	1662
Small town	81.4	8.3	2.2	0.0	8.1	100.0	1047
Rural	75.4	10.3	4.2	0.1	10.0	100.0	911
Education							
Secondary	73.2	10.6	3.3	0.0	12.7	100.0	1526
Higher	85.0	8.8	2.1	0.2	3.9	100.0	2093
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	69.7	11.7	6.2	0.0	12.4	100.0	555
Second	79.1	9.8	3.3	0.1	7.7	100.0	664
Middle	80.0	11.5	2.4	0.0	6.2	100.0	730
Fourth	83.2	9.4	1.1	0.2	6.1	100.0	754
Richest	84.5	6.8	1.3	0.3	7.2	100.0	917
Total	80.1	9.6	2.6	0.1	7.6	100.0	3620

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
1 case of men with no education not shown

Table HA.11 presents information on the percentage of young women aged 15–24 who have never been married and who had never had sex; percentage of young women aged 15–24 who have had sex before age 15; and percentage of young women aged 15–24 who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months. Table HA.11M presents the same information on men aged 15–24.

Of all geographic regions, the Western region has the highest proportion of never-married women aged 15–24 years who have never had sex. Here this percentage reaches 71.7%, whereas it constitutes 47.8% in the Eastern region, the lowest in the country. The percentage of never-married women aged 15–24 years who have never had sex in the Northern, in the Central, and in the Southern regions of Ukraine were close to the country average (61.5%), with insignificant variations.

Regional variations in percentages of never-married men aged 15–24 who never had sex are somewhat different from those among women. The only similarity is that men, like women from the Eastern region are characterized by comparatively higher sexual activity. As a result, only 25.9% of men aged 15–24 who have never been married (or in a union) in this region reported having no previous sexual contacts. Corresponding percentages of young men living in the Northern, in the Western and in the Southern regions of the country were notably higher (about 39%), while the highest percentage of young men who were never married and who have never had sex was found in the Central region: 46.0%.

Both women and men living in urban areas are characterized by generally higher sexual activity when compared to their rural counterparts. At the same time, area-related differentials between the percentages of women who never had sexual intercourse among women aged 15–24 who were never married were more pronounced when compared to corresponding variations among men.

The proportion of never-married women and men aged 20–24 years who never had sexual intercourse was lower compared to those aged 15–19 years. However, while the percentage of women aged 20–24 years who never had sex was 32.7%, the corresponding percentage of men aged 20–24 years was lower (12.2%).

47.1% of women aged 15–24 who were never married with higher education reported that they never had sexual intercourse. The proportion of never-married women with secondary education was much higher: 82.1% never had sexual intercourse. A higher percentage of never-married men aged 15–24 with higher education were sexually active than those with only secondary education: only one out of five never married young men with higher education never had sexual intercourse, compared to three out of five young men with secondary education.

The share of women aged 15–24 who had sex before the age 15 was 0.4%, as compared to 1.8% of men aged 15–24.

The share of women aged 15–24 who had sex with a man 10 or more years older than them in the last 12 months is 4.8%. This behaviour was most common among young women in the Eastern (6.7%) and Southern (6.4%) regions of Ukraine. A smaller percentage (0.3%) of men aged 15–24 had sex with a woman 10 or more years older than them in the last 12 months. While there are no notable variations by area, the level of education plays an important role: the proportion of those women aged 15–24 who had sex with a man 10 or more years older in the last 12 months among young women with higher education is almost three times lower compared to women with secondary education (3.3% and 9.3%, respectively).

Figure HA.2. Sexual behavior that increases the risk of HIV infection, Ukraine, 2012

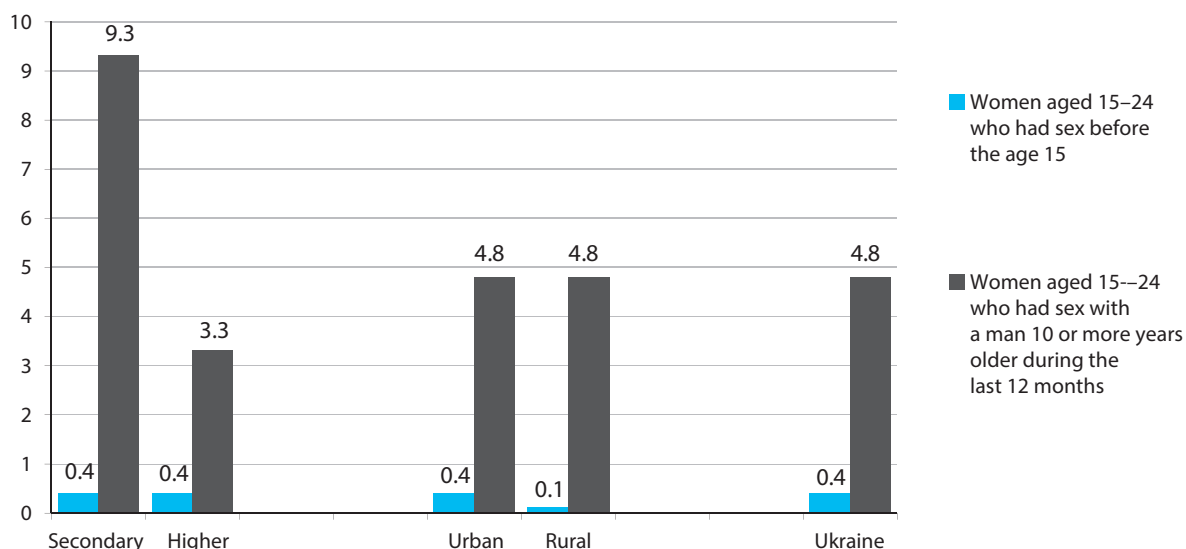


Table HA.11. Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection- Women

Percentage of never-married young women age 15–24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15–24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15–24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of never-married women age 15–24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older[3]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
North	63.6	211	0.0	308	3.9	159
West	71.7	372	0.1	546	1.8	265
Centre	63.0	106	0.4	157	4.8	87
East	47.8	346	0.8	570	6.7	381
South	64.2	147	0.3	228	6.4	116
Area						
Urban	57.6	860	0.4	1339	4.8	789
Big city	51.9	532	0.6	826	5.0	517
Small town	66.9	328	0.2	513	4.3	272
Rural	71.9	322	0.1	470	4.8	219
Age						
15–19	82.7	681	0.2	733	3.7	163
20–24	32.7	501	0.5	1075	5.0	845
Marital status						
Ever married / in union	na	na	0.9	627	5.6	606
Never married / in union	61.5	1182	0.0	1182	3.5	402
Education						
Secondary	82.1	487	0.4	665	9.3	246
Higher	47.1	694	0.4	1142	3.3	760
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	74.9	152	0.4	246	9.7	126
Second	71.5	259	0.1	378	6.6	177
Middle	53.1	204	0.2	321	2.8	197
Fourth	60.6	261	0.2	403	2.1	222
Richest	52.8	306	0.8	461	4.8	285
Total	61.5	1182	0.4	1809	4.8	1008

[1] MICS Indicator 9.10

[2] MICS Indicator 9.11

[3] MICS Indicator 9.12

na – not applicable

2 cases of women with no education not shown

Table HA.11M. Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection – Men

Percentage of never-married young men age 15–24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men age 15–24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men age 15–24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of never-married men age 15–24 years who have never had sex[1]	Number of never-married men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex before age 15[2]	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older[3]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
North	38.9	102	0.0	115	0.0	75
West	39.2	193	0.6	216	0.3	138
Centre	46.0	77	2.0	90	0.2	54
East	25.9	224	2.6	264	0.0	198
South	39.2	104	3.9	119	1.2	75
Area						
Urban	34.0	511	2.1	588	0.0	404
Big city	28.9	327	3.0	375	0.0	272
Small town	42.9	184	0.5	213	0.0	132
Rural	40.1	189	1.1	218	1.0	138
Age of man						
15–19	58.6	353	1.6	357	0.4	146
20–24	12.2	347	2.0	448	0.2	396
Marital status						
Ever married / in union	na	na	1.9	105	1.0	102
Never married / in union	35.6	700	1.8	700	0.1	439
Education						
Secondary	56.6	302	0.6	351	0.8	174
Higher	19.6	398	2.8	454	0.0	367
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	52.2	109	0.7	127	2.1	68
Second	36.2	131	1.0	147	0.0	99
Middle	30.8	142	2.3	169	0.0	122
Fourth	26.5	147	4.0	170	0.0	128
Richest	36.5	172	0.7	193	0.0	124
Total	35.6	700	1.8	805	0.3	541

[1] MICS Indicator 9.10

[2] MICS Indicator 9.11

[3] MICS Indicator 9.12

na – not applicable

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among men aged 15–24 is presented in Table HA.11M. According to the survey, 1.8% of men had sexual intercourse before the age of 15.

Sexual behaviour and condom use during sex was assessed in all women and separately for women 15–49 years of age who had sex with multiple partners in the previous year (Tables HA.12 and HA.12M).

According to Ukraine MICS 2012, 3.1% of women 15–49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. About half of those women (53.3%) report using a condom when they had sex the last time. There are no obvious differences when data is disaggregated by educational background. However, the percentage of women from rural areas who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months and also reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse is 46.2%, as compared to 54.5% of women from urban areas who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months.

Ukraine MICS 2012 also studied men in terms of their sexual behaviour and condom use during sexual intercourse (Table HA.12M). According to the survey, 12.6% of men aged 15–49 report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those men, 69% confirm using a condom when they had sexual intercourse the last time. A

condom was used by 76.9% of men with higher education and by 56.9% of men with secondary education, as well as by 71.8% of men living in urban areas and by 61.5% of rural men.

Table HA.12. Sex with multiple partners – Women

Percentage of women aged 15–49 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15–49 years	Per cent of women age 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 age 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 the last 12 months[1]			
Region						
North	88.5	77.9	4.0	1396	(57.2)	56
West	85.8	77.6	2.4	2022	(43.2)	48
Centre	91.2	81.1	4.6	883	(51.8)	40
East	93.1	81.2	3.5	2594	(56.2)	91
South	89.1	72.7	1.4	1112	*	15
Area						
Urban	90.6	79.7	3.6	5988	54.5	213
Big city	91.3	79.2	3.4	3660	55.4	123
Small town	89.6	80.5	3.8	2329	53.3	90
Rural	87.1	75.0	1.8	2018	46.2	37
Age						
15–24	59.8	55.7	4.8	1809	66.5	87
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	22
20–24	(84.8)	(78.5)	(6.0)	(1075)	(66.6)	64
25–29	97.0	90.9	4.1	1402	71.1	58
30–39	98.5	89.1	2.4	2400	15.7	58
40–49	99.2	77.9	2.0	2395	53.8	47
Marital status						
Ever married / in union	100.0	88.2	2.3	6338	35.6	148
Never married / in union	50.6	41.7	6.1	1668	79.0	102
Education						
Secondary	83.0	71.9	3.2	2559	53.7	81
Higher	92.9	81.7	3.1	5441	53.1	169
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	87.8	73.6	3.2	1157	(36.5)	37
Second	87.1	75.5	2.0	1527	(56.8)	31
Middle	91.8	81.5	3.4	1532	(41.9)	52
Fourth	90.0	78.7	2.5	1744	(60.3)	44
Richest	90.9	81.2	4.2	2046	62.4	86
Total	89.7	78.5	3.1	8006	53.3	250

[1] MICS Indicator 9.13

[2] MICS Indicator 9.14

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

6 cases of women with no education not shown

Table HA.12M. Sex with multiple partners – Men

Percentage of men aged 15–49 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15–49 years	Per cent of men age 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 men age 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 the last 12 months[1]			
Region						
North	92.4	88.7	12.1	600	70.0	73
West	90.6	87.9	13.6	863	63.5	117
Centre	89.9	87.1	12.9	381	65.8	49
East	94.8	92.7	14.4	1243	73.1	179
South	91.3	88.1	7.3	534	(68.4)	39
Area						
Urban	93.2	90.9	12.2	2709	71.8	331
Big city	93.9	91.7	12.9	1662	72.6	215
Small town	91.9	89.7	11.1	1047	70.3	116
Rural	90.0	85.7	13.8	911	61.5	126
Age of man						
15–24	69.0	67.2	17.9	805	83.9	144
15–19	41.9	40.9	14.8	357	(89.8)	53
20–24	90.5	88.2	20.3	448	80.4	91
25–29	98.1	96.2	16.4	626	78.8	103
30–39	99.1	97.8	10.7	1126	55.2	120
40–49	99.5	94.1	8.5	1063	52.4	90
Marital status						
Ever married / in union	100.0	97.5	8.5	2497	55.1	212
Never married / in union	75.4	72.0	21.8	1123	81.0	245
Education						
Secondary	87.3	83.9	11.9	1526	56.9	182
Higher	96.1	93.8	13.1	2093	76.9	275
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	87.6	81.4	14.6	555	51.8	81
Second	92.3	88.9	10.1	664	71.7	67
Middle	93.8	91.5	12.5	730	68.5	91
Fourth	93.9	92.6	12.1	754	76.4	91
Richest	92.8	91.3	13.8	917	73.5	126
Total	92.4	89.6	12.6	3620	69.0	457

[1] MICS Indicator 9.13

[2] MICS Indicator 9.14

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

1 case of men with no education not shown

Sexual behaviour and condom use during sexual intercourse with multiple partners was assessed separately for women and men of 15–24 years of age (Tables HA.13 and HA.13M). More than half of young women (59.8%) and two-thirds of young men (69.0%) reported having ever had sex. Among ages 15–19, 23.2% of women, and 41.9% of men report having ever had sex. Among ages 20–24, 84.8% of women and 90.5% of men report having ever had sex. About 5% of young women report having more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months. The percentage value for this indicator for young men is 18%.

Table HA.13. Sex with multiple partners among young women

Percentage of women aged 15–24 who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, and the percentage of those who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15–24 who:			Number of women age 15–24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
Region				
North	56.4	51.5	5.8	308
West	51.2	48.5	2.5	546
Centre	57.6	55.3	6.7	157
East	71.0	66.9	7.0	570
South	58.5	51.0	2.0	228
Area				
Urban	63.0	58.9	5.8	1339
Big city	66.6	62.6	5.4	826
Small town	57.2	53.0	6.3	513
Rural	50.7	46.6	2.0	470
Age of man				
15–19	23.2	22.2	3.1	733
20–24	84.8	78.5	6.0	1075
Marital status				
Ever married / in union	100.0	96.6	3.7	627
Never married / in union	38.5	34.0	5.3	1182
Education				
Secondary	39.9	37.0	3.5	665
Higher	71.4	66.5	5.5	1142
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	53.9	51.1	5.3	246
Second	50.9	47.0	1.4	378
Middle	66.1	61.6	5.2	321
Fourth	60.8	55.1	5.0	403
Richest	65.0	61.8	6.8	461
Total	59.8	55.7	4.8	1809

2 cases of women with no education not shown

Table HA.13M. 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 of those who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15–24 who:			Number of men age 15–24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
Region				
North	65.6	65.1	17.5	115
West	65.0	64.0	18.2	216
Centre	60.5	60.5	11.3	90
East	78.0	75.1	22.9	264
South	66.0	62.7	11.5	119
Area				
Urban	70.4	68.7	18.6	588
Big city	74.7	72.5	19.1	375
Small town	62.9	62.1	17.7	213
Rural	65.2	63.2	16.0	218
Age of man				
15–19	41.9	40.9	14.8	357
20–24	90.5	88.2	20.3	448
Marital status				
Ever married / in union	100.0	97.8	7.2	105
Never married / in union	64.4	62.7	19.5	700
Education				
Secondary	51.1	49.6	15.1	351
Higher	82.8	80.9	20.1	454
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	55.2	53.5	11.4	127
Second	67.7	67.7	17.2	147
Middle	74.1	72.4	22.4	169
Fourth	77.0	75.6	17.6	170
Richest	67.5	64.0	18.9	193
Total	69.0	67.2	17.9	805

Table HA.14 presents the percentage of women aged 15–24 who had sex at least once in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner at least once in the lifetime, and percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

According to the survey, 59.8% of young women ever had sex, and 55.7% had sex in the last 12 months. Women in the age group of 20 to 24 years (78.5%) were more likely than their younger counterparts of 15–19 years (22.2%) to have sexual intercourse in the last 12 months. 45.9% of women aged 15–24 years reported having sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, and among those 74.3% confirmed the use of a condom the last time they had sex with such partners.

Table HA.14. 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15–24 who:		Number of women age 15–24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of women age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of women age 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 age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Region							
North	56.4	51.5	308	43.8	159	83.4	69
West	51.2	48.5	546	39.6	265	72.9	105
Centre	57.6	55.3	157	49.4	87	73.3	43
East	71.0	66.9	570	52.3	381	70.5	199
South	58.5	51.0	228	39.7	116	(81.4)	46
Area							
Urban	63.0	58.9	1339	48.2	789	73.6	380
Big city	66.6	62.6	826	51.6	517	72.4	267
Small town	57.2	53.0	513	41.7	272	76.4	113
Rural	50.7	46.6	470	37.9	219	77.7	83
Age							
15–19	23.2	22.2	733	72.2	163	83.9	118
20–24	84.8	78.5	1075	40.9	845	71.1	345
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	100.0	96.6	627	10.6	606	59.2	64
Never married / in union	38.5	34.0	1182	99.3	402	76.8	399
Education							
Secondary	39.9	37.0	665	37.5	246	70.4	92
Higher	71.4	66.5	1142	48.8	760	75.4	370
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	53.9	51.1	246	33.7	126	48.1	42
Second	50.9	47.0	378	38.1	177	77.1	68
Middle	66.1	61.6	321	51.3	197	74.6	101
Fourth	60.8	55.1	403	48.1	222	80.9	107
Richest	65.0	61.8	461	50.8	285	75.7	145
Total	59.8	55.7	1809	45.9	1008	74.3	463

[1] MICS Indicator 9.15

[2] MICS Indicator 9.16, MDG Indicator 6.2

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

2 cases of women with no education not shown

Table HA.14M presents the data on sexual relations of men aged 15–24 years with non-regular partners. According to Ukraine MICS 2012, 69% of young men ever had sex, and 67.2% had sex in the last 12 months. Of these, 84% had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner. Almost all young men in the age group of 15–19 years (99.2%) had sexual contacts of this kind, while the percentage of older respondents of 20–24 years having sex with non-regular partners is lower at 78.4%. Of all men aged 15–24 who reported having sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, 82.5% reported the use of a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

Table HA.14M. 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15–24 who:		Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[1]	Number of men age 15–24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of men age 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 age 15–24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Region							
North	65.6	65.1	115	85.1	75	84.4	64
West	65.0	64.0	216	84.5	138	77.2	117
Centre	60.5	60.5	90	83.0	54	84.1	45
East	78.0	75.1	264	84.1	198	90.4	167
South	66.0	62.7	119	82.1	75	67.9	62
Area							
Urban	70.4	68.7	588	83.2	404	83.6	336
Big city	74.7	72.5	375	83.4	272	82.6	227
Small town	62.9	62.1	213	82.7	132	85.5	109
Rural	65.2	63.2	218	86.3	138	79.5	119
Age of man							
15–19	41.9	40.9	357	99.2	146	81.8	145
20–24	90.5	88.2	448	78.4	396	82.8	310
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	100.0	97.8	105	17.4	102	*	18
Never married / in union	64.4	62.7	700	99.5	439	82.6	437
Education							
Secondary	51.1	49.6	351	77.0	174	79.3	134
Higher	82.8	80.9	454	87.3	367	83.9	321
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	55.2	53.5	127	82.2	68	71.8	56
Second	67.7	67.7	147	85.7	99	80.5	85
Middle	74.1	72.4	169	86.7	122	85.2	106
Fourth	77.0	75.6	170	82.3	128	79.5	105
Richest	67.5	64.0	193	82.6	124	90.4	102
Total	69.0	67.2	805	84.0	541	82.5	455

[1] MICS Indicator 9.15

[2] MICS Indicator 9.16, MDG Indicator 6.2

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



Chapter XIV Access to Mass Media





14. Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/ Communication Technology

The Ukraine MICS 2012 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the Internet.

Information was collected on:

- Exposure to different kinds of media (newspapers/magazines, radio and television) of women and men aged 15–49;
- Use of computers among 15–24 year-olds;
- Use of Internet among 15–24 year-olds.

14.1. Access to Mass Media

Percentages of women who read newspapers/magazines, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week are shown in Table MT.1. Overall, 35.8% of women aged 15–49 in Ukraine are exposed to all three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

At least once a week, 59.3% of women aged 15–49 in Ukraine read newspapers; 49.8% listen to the radio, and 96.5% watch television. 1.8% of women do not have regular exposure to any of the three media indicated.

The proportion of women who read newspapers at least once a week increases with age. There are no significant age-specific differentials among women who are exposed to the radio and who watch television at least once a week.

Table MT.1 shows that the highest exposure to all three types of mass media at least once a week is among women of 40–44 and 45–49 years of age.

A somewhat larger share of women with higher education (37.4%) is exposed to all indicated media at least once a week, when compared with women with secondary education (32.4%). A larger proportion of women is exposed to all indicated media types in rural areas (42.4%) than in urban settlements (33.5%). Exposure of women to all three media types is greatest in the Western region (45%) and in the Central region (39.0%) of the country, and the lowest – in the Southern region (28.4%).

As shown in Table MT.1M, men aged 15–49 report roughly the same level of exposure to traditional types of mass media. 34.6% of men are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis. At least once a week, 52.8% of men read newspapers; 51.7% listen to the radio; and 95.3% watch television. 2.9% of men do not have regular exposure to any of the three media.

The table shows that, for men, the relationship between exposure to mass media and background characteristics is generally similar to the one observed among women. There is a positive correlation in exposure to print press/newspapers/ and age among men: younger men are less likely to read newspapers at least once a week.

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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	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			
Age						
15–19	39.1	47.8	93.1	23.6	3.9	733
20–24	55.5	46.0	94.5	31.8	3.6	1075
25–29	57.1	47.5	96.1	33.8	2.0	1402
30–34	59.3	52.5	97.7	38.7	1.1	1200
35–39	60.3	51.1	97.2	35.0	1.1	1200
40–44	67.4	50.4	97.5	40.7	1.1	1204
45–49	68.6	52.1	98.2	42.1	0.9	1191
Region						
North	58.6	41.8	97.5	30.8	1.1	1396
West	67.5	58.8	97.5	45.0	0.9	2022
Centre	69.5	49.7	96.8	39.0	1.5	883
East	55.8	49.2	94.6	33.3	3.2	2594
South	45.4	44.6	98.0	28.4	1.5	1112
Area						
Urban	57.1	47.6	96.1	33.5	2.2	5988
Big city	54.5	47.6	95.3	33.3	2.7	3660
Small town	61.2	47.5	97.5	33.9	1.4	2329
Rural	66.0	56.2	97.7	42.4	0.8	2018
Education						
Secondary	52.4	48.7	97.1	32.4	1.6	2559
Higher	62.6	50.3	96.3	37.4	2.0	5441
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	58.4	48.6	97.9	33.9	0.8	1157
Second	66.1	52.7	97.2	40.5	1.2	1527
Middle	61.4	50.3	96.1	38.3	2.1	1532
Fourth	52.7	46.6	95.3	31.2	2.7	1744
Richest	58.8	50.5	96.6	35.3	1.9	2046
Total	59.3	49.8	96.5	35.8	1.8	8006

[1] MICS Indicator MT.1

6 cases of women with no education not shown

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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 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 of man						
15–19	25.0	45.8	95.1	15.8	3.2	357
20–24	38.3	47.1	88.7	23.7	7.2	448
25–29	45.2	48.9	93.6	31.1	4.2	626
30–34	55.9	55.4	96.7	37.9	2.2	635
35–39	57.8	57.2	96.8	42.3	1.2	491
40–44	59.5	47.8	97.8	35.1	0.8	481
45–49	75.7	56.1	97.1	47.7	1.9	582
Region						
North	50.2	50.7	94.8	33.3	3.0	600
West	61.2	51.9	96.4	37.4	1.2	863
Centre	53.6	54.8	94.2	32.9	3.1	381
East	52.4	51.4	93.6	36.4	4.6	1243
South	42.3	50.7	98.5	28.5	1.2	534
Area						
Urban	51.6	50.4	94.9	33.7	3.3	2709
Big city	48.5	52.8	94.9	34.0	3.3	1662
Small town	56.4	46.4	95.0	33.2	3.3	1047
Rural	56.3	55.5	96.2	37.3	1.7	911
Education						
Secondary	47.9	50.4	96.7	32.0	2.3	1526
Higher	56.3	52.6	94.2	36.4	3.4	2093
Wealth Index quintiles						
Poorest	50.4	47.7	96.1	30.6	2.8	555
Second	56.5	51.7	96.3	38.5	1.3	664
Middle	54.0	53.1	95.1	34.5	2.2	730
Fourth	50.2	50.4	93.4	33.5	5.1	754
Richest	52.6	53.9	95.6	35.1	2.9	917
Total	52.8	51.7	95.3	34.6	2.9	3620

[1] MICS Indicator MT.1

1 case of men with no education not shown

14.2. Use of Information/Communication Technology

Within Ukraine MICS 2012, questions on computer and Internet use were asked only to 15–24 year old women and men.

As displayed in Table MT.2, 96.7% of 15–24 year old women ever used a computer; 91.1% used a computer during the last year, and 83.4% used it at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 93.2% of women aged 15–24 ever used the Internet, while 88.8% surfed the Internet during the last year. The proportion of young women who used the Internet more frequently, *i.e.*, at least once a week during the last month is smaller: 80.6 %.

Both computer and Internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among 15–19 year old women. Moreover, the use of a computer and the Internet correlates with the area of residence, the education and the wealth status.

84.4% of women with primary education report using a computer during the last year, while almost all of the women with higher education (95.1%) used a computer during this period. Similarly, higher ever use of Internet is observed among young women in urban areas (96.0%) compared to women in rural areas (85.3%). The proportion is higher among young women in the richest households (99.5%), as opposed to those living in the poorest households (62.4%).

Table MT.2. Use of computers and Internet – Women

Percentage of young women aged 15–24 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15–24 who have:			Percentage of women aged 15–24 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							
15–19	97.3	94.4	88.4	94.3	91.5	84.6	733
20–24	96.2	88.8	80.0	92.5	87.1	77.9	1075
Region							
North	99.3	95.3	89.3	96.9	92.1	83.3	308
West	95.7	87.9	79.5	90.8	85.6	76.4	546
Centre	93.8	88.2	81.7	90.6	86.5	79.0	157
East	97.2	93.7	85.8	93.8	90.2	83.1	570
South	95.9	88.3	80.3	94.6	90.7	82.1	228
Area							
Urban	97.7	94.5	88.6	96.0	93.4	87.8	1339
Big city	98.6	97.5	92.6	98.2	97.0	93.0	826
Small town	96.3	89.6	82.2	92.6	87.6	79.4	513
Rural	93.7	81.3	68.6	85.3	75.8	60.3	470
Education							
Secondary	93.3	84.4	73.3	86.9	80.5	69.1	665
Higher	98.8	95.1	89.5	97.1	93.9	87.5	1142
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	85.4	67.9	49.7	74.5	62.4	44.0	246
Second	96.7	88.7	79.9	91.7	85.4	73.4	378
Middle	97.2	92.6	85.3	93.6	89.8	82.0	321
Fourth	99.4	97.0	92.5	98.2	95.2	89.4	403
Richest	99.8	99.1	95.1	99.9	99.5	97.3	461
Total	96.7	91.1	83.4	93.2	88.8	80.6	1809

[1] MICS Indicator MT.2

[2] MICS Indicator MT.3

2 cases of women with no education not shown

The share of young men and women who used a computer and the Internet during the last year (Table MT.2M) is similar. 94.9% of 15–24 year old men used a computer during the last year, while 92.1% used the Internet during the same period.

As displayed in the table, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar for young men when compared to those among young women: only 71.0% of young men in the poorest households used the Internet during the last year compared to nearly universal access among the young men in the richest households. These differentials become even more marked, both for men and women, when the use of a computer or the Internet during the last month is considered.

Table MT.2M. Use of computers and Internet – Men

Percentage of young men aged 15–24 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15–24 who have:			Percentage of men age 15–24 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							
15–19	98.6	98.3	92.6	96.0	94.0	86.2	357
20–24	96.2	92.2	85.2	93.8	90.7	83.2	448
Region							
North	99.7	96.3	90.6	98.5	91.5	82.4	115
West	96.9	93.3	84.8	92.1	90.6	80.6	216
Centre	93.4	89.1	80.3	87.5	86.1	80.8	90
East	99.1	98.1	94.4	98.2	95.5	90.2	264
South	94.6	93.8	86.1	93.8	92.6	84.1	119
Area							
Urban	98.7	97.8	93.5	97.5	96.0	90.9	588
Big city	98.9	97.9	94.9	98.0	96.4	91.3	375
Small town	98.4	97.6	91.1	96.6	95.3	90.2	213
Rural	93.4	87.1	74.9	87.4	81.7	67.4	218
Education							
Secondary	94.9	91.4	80.4	90.4	86.0	72.5	351
Higher	99.2	97.7	94.8	98.2	97.0	93.9	454
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	87.8	80.9	61.4	79.1	71.0	54.8	127
Second	98.3	93.8	82.9	93.5	89.7	75.4	147
Middle	97.8	96.9	92.5	97.8	95.6	87.8	169
Fourth	99.9	99.8	98.0	98.9	98.9	95.8	170
Richest	99.8	98.9	98.6	99.8	98.9	98.3	193
Total	97.3	94.9	88.5	94.8	92.1	84.6	805

[1] MICS Indicator MT.2

[2] MICS Indicator MT.3

14.3. Sources of information on health related issues

The data on the main sources of information from which women aged 15–49 years get information on health related issues is shown in Table MT.3. According to the data, health workers are the primary source from which Ukrainian women obtain information on health related issues for themselves and for their families (87.1%). 44.3% of women mentioned friends and relatives as sources of such information; 42.7% receive health related information from television.

Over one-third of women of 15–49 years of age (34.7%) search for information on health related issues on the Internet. Internet is particularly popular among young women and women living in wealthier households.

Table MT.3. Sources of information on issues related to health – Women

Percentage of women aged 15–49 by sources from which they get information on health related issues for themselves and for their families/children, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15–49 who get information on health related issues from:										Number of women aged 15–49
	Television	Newspapers	Friends / relatives	Magazines	Radio	Health workers	Internet	Recommendations from pharmacies	Books	Other	
Age											
15–19	31.3	4.5	52.4	10.4	1.8	69.4	53.2	17.4	4.7	0.4	733
20–24	35.3	6.0	46.1	13.3	3.0	82.8	47.8	24.1	6.6	0.2	1075
25–29	42.2	10.4	45.5	12.6	4.0	90.1	42.6	30.3	7.1	0.2	1402
30–34	42.5	10.5	45.4	12.8	5.3	91.4	33.6	30.2	8.7	0.5	1200
35–39	48.4	16.2	41.9	15.7	7.0	89.0	32.0	32.7	10.3	0.4	1200
40–44	44.2	19.8	41.5	14.2	9.0	89.4	25.0	36.6	17.2	0.6	1204
45–49	50.1	18.4	40.4	10.9	7.2	89.6	16.2	31.7	11.7	0.3	1191
Children											
Has child/children	45.3	14.5	43.1	13.1	6.5	91.2	28.7	32.6	11.3	0.4	5647
Does not have children	36.6	8.6	47.1	12.7	3.3	77.3	49.2	23.1	6.0	0.3	2359
Region											
North	40.9	9.1	39.6	13.1	4.7	84.4	37.6	19.9	12.6	0.3	1396
West	52.1	19.3	50.0	13.5	10.6	83.9	33.5	35.6	7.5	0.7	2022
Centre	41.3	12.3	41.2	12.1	3.5	92.6	35.9	29.8	14.5	1.0	883
East	40.4	10.5	45.2	14.0	4.3	88.4	32.5	31.1	6.0	0.1	2594
South	34.6	11.2	40.2	10.1	1.9	88.8	37.8	28.6	15.2	0.2	1112
Area											
Urban	40.3	11.4	44.2	13.2	4.5	86.7	39.3	30.5	10.5	0.4	5988
Big city	35.0	8.7	44.0	13.0	3.8	86.0	40.8	27.3	11.4	0.4	3660
Small town	48.7	15.7	44.5	13.4	5.7	87.7	36.9	35.5	9.0	0.4	2329
Rural	49.9	16.8	44.7	12.4	8.5	88.2	21.3	27.7	7.6	0.2	2018
Education											
Secondary	44.7	12.4	46.4	9.4	7.5	85.7	22.5	29.0	6.8	0.4	2559
Higher	41.9	13.0	43.3	14.6	4.6	87.7	40.5	30.2	11.2	0.4	5441
Wealth Index quintiles											
Poorest	51.9	19.7	45.8	7.8	9.7	89.5	12.4	30.4	6.6	0.4	1157
Second	47.8	14.3	41.9	12.5	6.0	87.3	27.9	26.4	7.7	0.4	1527
Middle	45.1	13.2	44.0	16.0	6.6	83.9	33.8	29.4	8.8	0.5	1532
Fourth	38.8	9.0	44.1	13.7	3.8	87.5	43.8	31.5	8.8	0.3	1744
Richest	35.3	10.5	45.7	13.3	3.5	87.6	45.5	30.8	14.6	0.3	2046
Total	42.7	12.8	44.3	13.0	5.5	87.1	34.7	29.8	9.8	0.4	8006

6 cases of women with no education not shown

Table MT.3M provides the data on the sources from which men aged 15–49 years get information on health related issues for themselves and for their families. Similar to women, men obtain information on such issues from health workers (77.2%), friends and relatives (43.4%), and from television programmes (30.4%).

Men in the age groups of 25–29 and 45–49 years mostly get information on health related issues from health workers (around 80%). Compared to older age categories, young men are much more likely to use the Internet to get health related information (46.4% of men aged 20–24 years vs. 11.0% of men aged 45–49 years).

Table MT.3M. Sources of information on issues related to health – Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 by sources from which they get information on health related issues for themselves and for their families/children, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 15–49 who get information on health related issues from:										Number of men aged 15–49
	Television	Newspapers	Friends / relatives	Magazines	Radio	Health workers	Internet	Recommendations from pharmacies	Books	Other	
Age											
15–19	24.0	0.2	52.9	2.3	2.0	63.0	37.1	13.3	1.6	2.4	357
20–24	27.0	4.5	44.1	2.5	2.1	72.0	46.4	15.5	3.5	0.5	448
25–29	24.9	5.8	40.5	1.8	3.3	80.3	38.3	22.2	2.9	0.9	626
30–34	33.6	10.0	43.1	3.7	3.5	79.8	31.0	19.6	3.7	0.9	635
35–39	34.6	10.5	44.0	4.9	6.6	78.5	26.6	21.2	4.5	0.0	491
40–44	35.3	17.6	44.5	3.1	4.1	79.5	20.0	20.3	4.8	1.4	481
45–49	32.0	14.7	39.3	2.7	6.0	80.6	11.0	28.3	3.1	0.9	582
Region											
North	29.9	6.9	42.9	3.9	4.5	72.3	27.7	16.1	6.0	1.5	600
West	39.2	14.2	53.3	3.8	8.0	73.5	30.8	28.3	3.3	0.7	863
Centre	25.9	4.8	47.0	5.5	3.5	87.8	34.5	19.3	4.4	2.2	381
East	28.8	10.5	40.1	1.4	2.2	75.9	28.3	19.6	2.8	0.2	1243
South	23.9	5.6	33.4	2.7	1.8	83.9	28.8	16.7	2.0	1.5	534
Area											
Urban	27.6	8.5	42.6	2.7	3.0	76.2	32.8	21.1	3.7	0.9	2709
Big city	22.7	7.0	44.0	1.9	2.2	76.6	34.9	17.6	4.1	1.1	1662
Small town	35.3	11.0	40.5	4.1	4.4	75.7	29.5	26.7	3.1	0.7	1047
Rural	38.9	12.2	45.8	3.9	7.1	80.0	19.7	19.3	2.9	1.0	911
Education											
Secondary	33.7	10.1	46.1	3.0	5.6	77.8	20.1	19.8	2.7	1.6	1526
Higher	28.0	9.0	41.5	3.1	2.9	76.8	36.4	21.3	4.1	0.5	2093
Wealth Index quintiles											
Poorest	34.4	11.2	41.7	3.8	7.9	80.6	12.9	21.1	3.0	1.1	555
Second	36.7	11.6	39.1	3.7	3.6	82.1	25.6	16.5	3.0	1.1	664
Middle	35.0	13.1	44.7	3.7	5.2	78.4	30.9	23.6	4.2	0.6	730
Fourth	26.6	6.3	44.6	3.1	2.5	74.4	34.3	24.5	3.3	0.5	754
Richest	23.0	6.7	45.6	1.4	2.3	72.8	37.3	17.8	3.8	1.3	917
Total	30.4	9.5	43.4	3.0	4.0	77.2	29.5	20.6	3.5	0.9	3620

1 case of men with no education not shown

Tables MT.4 and MT.4M describe the level of trust of women and men aged 15–49 years towards different sources of information regarding their own health and the health of their families.

Both women and men consider health workers as the most trusted source of information on health related issues (83.2% of women, and 73.0% of men). The second most trusted source of health-related information is friends and relatives – 24.2% of women and 27.3% of men trust this source. 3.8% of women do not trust any source, while men are even more critical – 6.9% of them do not trust any source of information on health related issues.

Table MT.4. Trusted sources of information on issues related to health- Women

Percentage of women aged 15–49 by trusted source of information in issues related to their health and health of their families, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15–49 who trust information on health related issues from:										Do not trust any source	Number of women aged 15–49
	Television	Newspapers	Friends / relatives	Magazines	Radio	Health workers	Internet	Recommendations from pharmacies	Books	Other		
Age												
15–19	6.4	0.8	36.0	0.9	0.5	64.2	20.3	8.7	2.5	0.7	3.9	733
20–24	5.1	0.4	25.4	2.5	0.2	80.7	17.0	13.6	2.8	0.2	2.3	1075
25–29	6.5	1.6	26.0	2.5	0.9	86.4	13.2	14.6	2.5	0.1	3.8	1402
30–34	7.7	2.7	25.2	2.9	1.7	86.8	11.1	17.4	4.1	0.4	3.0	1200
35–39	9.6	1.6	21.8	2.8	2.0	87.0	9.3	21.5	4.2	0.2	3.2	1200
40–44	8.4	1.9	20.1	3.5	0.8	83.7	7.0	18.3	5.2	0.4	5.2	1204
45–49	8.5	2.6	19.6	2.2	1.6	85.3	4.2	17.1	4.5	1.3	5.1	1191
Children												
Has child/children	7.7	1.6	22.1	2.6	1.4	87.0	8.8	17.8	4.3	0.4	3.7	5647
Does not have children	7.0	2.0	29.3	2.5	0.6	74.1	16.9	12.7	2.5	0.6	4.1	2359
Region												
North	8.0	1.3	23.1	3.5	1.8	78.2	18.5	7.5	5.6	0.2	3.4	1396
West	9.3	2.7	30.3	2.2	2.6	78.9	12.8	19.9	4.1	0.8	5.3	2022
Centre	8.7	2.0	18.2	3.6	0.9	83.9	12.9	13.6	5.1	0.5	3.4	883
East	6.7	1.4	24.3	2.7	0.3	87.3	6.7	20.8	2.1	0.0	2.7	2594
South	4.7	1.1	19.4	1.0	0.1	87.1	8.2	12.6	3.5	0.9	4.6	1112
Area												
Urban	6.5	1.6	24.0	2.7	0.9	82.1	12.6	16.8	3.9	0.5	4.1	5988
Big city	5.7	1.1	24.1	2.6	0.6	82.1	12.8	14.4	3.7	0.5	4.0	3660
Small town	7.8	2.3	23.8	2.8	1.3	82.0	12.3	20.4	4.2	0.4	4.4	2329
Rural	10.5	2.2	25.1	2.3	2.1	86.5	7.0	15.0	3.3	0.3	2.9	2018
Education												
Secondary	8.5	1.9	27.6	1.2	1.5	82.7	6.7	16.4	2.4	0.4	4.3	2559
Higher	7.0	1.7	22.7	3.2	1.0	83.5	13.3	16.3	4.4	0.4	3.6	5441
Wealth Index quintiles												
Poorest	9.0	2.3	24.0	1.3	2.2	86.4	3.2	17.4	2.6	0.6	4.4	1157
Second	10.5	2.5	23.2	2.6	1.6	85.2	10.6	14.8	4.0	0.4	3.1	1527
Middle	6.5	1.7	27.2	2.3	1.1	80.9	11.8	17.4	2.9	0.8	4.0	1532
Fourth	6.9	0.9	22.3	3.7	0.8	82.3	14.0	17.1	3.2	0.1	3.9	1744
Richest	5.8	1.7	24.6	2.5	0.6	82.3	13.3	15.4	5.3	0.4	3.8	2046
Total	7.5	1.7	24.2	2.6	1.2	83.2	11.2	16.3	3.7	0.4	3.8	8006

6 cases of women with no education not shown

Table MT.4M. Trusted sources of information in issues related to health – Men

Percentage of men aged 15–49 by trusted source of information in issues related to their health and health of their families, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15–49 who trust information on health related issues from:										Do not trust any source	Number of men age 15–49
	Television	Newspapers	Friends/relatives	Magazines	Radio	Health workers	Internet	Recommendations from pharmacies	Books	Other		
Age												
15–19	6.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	58.1	18.6	6.5	0.8	0.6	6.5	357
20–24	3.9	1.4	31.0	0.2	0.1	70.9	20.7	8.1	2.1	0.3	3.5	448
25–29	2.6	0.3	25.4	0.2	0.4	75.1	11.2	12.6	0.9	0.2	8.5	626
30–34	4.2	1.0	23.4	0.1	0.3	78.2	8.9	10.3	1.6	0.3	6.6	635
35–39	7.4	1.0	24.3	1.0	1.0	71.7	7.5	8.9	0.8	0.0	7.9	491
40–44	8.3	1.8	29.3	0.5	0.4	74.3	7.7	13.4	2.5	1.1	5.6	481
45–49	6.9	1.1	25.3	0.0	1.4	74.1	4.1	14.7	1.7	0.3	8.3	582
Region												
North	7.5	0.6	27.0	0.7	0.5	67.7	15.2	6.4	2.2	0.1	6.7	600
West	7.5	1.6	36.6	0.3	1.5	69.8	11.8	15.6	2.0	0.6	5.9	863
Center	4.8	0.4	20.8	0.6	0.7	80.5	10.0	10.2	2.1	1.7	5.4	381
East	3.9	1.0	27.1	0.0	0.1	70.9	8.5	12.7	0.7	0.0	9.0	1243
South	4.5	0.6	17.7	0.1	0.0	81.9	8.8	5.5	1.0	0.4	4.6	534
Area												
Urban	4.7	0.7	26.6	0.3	0.3	71.1	11.9	11.0	1.6	0.4	7.2	2709
Big city	3.9	0.4	26.0	0.3	0.2	71.0	12.3	8.0	1.8	0.2	7.6	1662
Small town	6.0	1.0	27.5	0.3	0.4	71.2	11.2	15.7	1.2	0.7	6.7	1047
Rural	8.0	1.8	29.4	0.1	1.4	77.5	6.7	11.0	1.2	0.5	5.8	911
Education												
Secondary	6.8	1.6	27.8	0.2	0.8	72.7	8.2	10.2	0.6	0.5	7.8	1526
Higher	4.6	0.5	26.9	0.3	0.4	72.7	12.4	11.6	2.1	0.3	6.2	2093
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	5.7	1.5	24.6	0.2	1.2	76.0	6.0	11.9	1.5	0.4	6.4	555
Second	8.8	0.6	26.2	0.2	1.1	77.9	9.6	9.7	1.2	1.1	5.5	664
Middle	6.1	1.1	26.7	0.2	0.9	72.8	11.5	11.9	0.9	0.4	8.4	730
Fourth	4.3	0.8	26.8	0.2	0.0	70.6	11.7	13.0	1.9	0.2	6.9	754
Richest	3.6	0.9	30.6	0.4	0.0	68.8	12.5	9.1	1.8	0.1	6.8	917
Total	5.5	1.0	27.3	0.3	0.6	72.7	10.6	11.0	1.5	0.4	6.9	3620

1 case of men with no education not shown

РЕМОНТ ОБУВ

UNICEF/UKRAINE/2005/G. Pirozzi



Chapter XV Tobacco and Alcohol Use



15. Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Smoking is a known risk factor for many harmful health conditions, deadly diseases and premature death. This concerns lung cancer and other forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory illnesses and other pathologies. Smoking not only affects the health of a woman smoker, but may also inflict severe damage to the health of her future child. Smoking is particularly dangerous during pregnancy as it may lead to pregnancy complications, increase the risk of miscarriage and premature birth, and cause fetal growth retardation.

Excessive alcohol use also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions. In the long term, excessive drinking can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver disease and social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment.

MICS 2012 in Ukraine collected information on tobacco and alcohol use among women of childbearing age (15–49 years) that facilitates understanding of:

- Ever and current use of cigarettes and the age at which cigarette smoking started;
- Ever and current use of other tobacco products;
- The intensity of use of cigarettes and other tobacco products;
- Ever and current use of alcohol, and intensity of use.

15.1. Use of Tobacco

Table TA.1 gives information on patterns of tobacco consumption among women aged 15–49 in Ukraine. 47.8% of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product. 13.7% of women aged 15–49 smoked cigarettes on one or more days during the last one month and 2.5% smoked cigarettes and used other tobacco products during this period.

According to results of the survey, smoking prevalence for cigarettes on one or more days during the last one month increases by 9 percentage points for the age group of 20–24 year olds as compared with the age group of 15–19. It further stabilizes throughout the reproductive age women.

Smoking is most common among women living in big cities, where 18.6% of women of childbearing age smoked cigarettes and 3.8% smoked cigarettes and used other tobacco products on one or more days during the last month; smoking is less prevalent among women living in rural areas, where the percentage of female smokers of the same age is only 8.1.

Regional variations in the prevalence of smoking cigarettes on one or more days during the last one month are notable. In particular, the proportion of female smokers in the Western region of Ukraine is three times lower than in the Southern and in the Eastern regions, and two times lower when compared with the Northern and the Central region of the country.

The overall prevalence of tobacco use depends on the correlation between regular smokers (those who use tobacco every day) and irregular tobacco users. According to the survey, almost half of women (47.8%) have used tobacco products during their life, but only 17.1% of women have used them on one or more days during the past month.

Knowing the age of first smoking is important in the context of nicotine dependency development. Epidemiological studies demonstrate that the proportion of daily smokers and smokers with evident nicotine dependency are notably higher among individuals who start smoking early.

The data on the age of first smoking and the intensity of cigarette smoking is provided in Table TA.2. According to the survey, in Ukraine first smoking occurs in adolescence, and the current generation of young people are starting to smoke at an earlier age. For example, the percentage of those who first smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 is 4.4% among women aged 15–19, and 1.4% among women of 45–49 years of age.

Women in Ukraine use tobacco almost exclusively in the form of cigarettes, with other tobacco products remaining marginal. Among 47.8% of all women who have ever used tobacco products, 34.2% smoked cigarettes only; 12.1% used cigarettes and other tobacco products; 1.6% used other tobacco products only.

Table TA.1. Current and ever use of tobacco

Percentage distribution of women aged 15–49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Ukraine, 2012

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users:				Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one 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										
15–19	69.5	21.6	7.3	1.6	30.5	5.4	2.4	0.6	8.4	733
20–24	43.9	36.3	17.4	2.4	56.1	14.8	3.4	0.8	18.9	1075
25–29	44.1	37.7	16.9	1.2	55.8	14.7	2.4	1.8	18.9	1402
30–34	47.5	37.9	12.6	2.1	52.5	14.1	1.6	0.6	16.4	1200
35–39	46.6	40.2	11.5	1.7	53.4	15.2	4.2	0.7	20.2	1200
40–44	57.5	29.8	11.5	1.2	42.4	15.5	2.3	1.0	18.8	1204
45–49	63.0	30.8	5.3	0.9	37.0	12.8	1.6	0.1	14.5	1191
Region										
North	55.3	32.7	10.4	1.5	44.6	14.3	2.2	0.7	17.3	1396
West	63.0	26.9	8.6	1.4	36.9	6.3	1.0	0.9	8.3	2022
Centre	47.3	45.1	7.0	0.5	52.7	12.8	1.8	0.4	15.0	883
East	45.3	35.6	17.3	1.8	54.7	16.6	3.7	0.8	21.1	2594
South	48.0	37.5	12.4	2.1	52.0	20.0	3.7	1.5	25.2	1112
Area										
Urban	47.6	36.1	14.6	1.6	52.3	15.8	3.1	0.9	19.9	5988
Big city	43.3	36.4	18.2	2.1	56.7	18.6	3.8	1.4	23.8	3660
Small town	54.5	35.5	9.1	0.9	45.5	11.5	2.1	0.3	13.8	2329
Rural	65.4	28.8	4.5	1.3	34.5	7.3	0.8	0.6	8.6	2018
Education										
Secondary	57.7	33.9	7.6	0.7	42.2	14.8	1.3	0.5	16.6	2559
Higher	49.5	34.3	14.2	2.0	50.5	13.1	3.1	1.0	17.3	5441
Maternity status										
Pregnant	54.4	32.9	12.3	0.4	45.6	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	192
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	61.9	29.2	7.7	1.2	38.1	11.0	3.3	0.0	14.4	30
Neither	52.0	34.3	12.1	1.6	47.9	14.0	2.6	0.9	17.4	7784
Wealth Index quintiles										
Poorest	61.7	34.3	3.5	0.4	38.1	11.3	0.8	0.1	12.2	1157
Second	64.1	28.1	6.5	1.2	35.8	7.5	0.7	0.5	8.8	1527
Middle	50.1	34.8	12.7	2.4	49.9	14.9	3.0	0.7	18.7	1532
Fourth	47.4	35.4	15.3	1.9	52.6	16.0	3.1	1.7	20.8	1744
Richest	43.3	37.3	17.9	1.5	56.7	16.7	4.1	0.9	21.6	2046
Total	52.1	34.2	12.1	1.6	47.8	13.7	2.5	0.9	17.1	8006

[1] MICS Indicator TA.1

6 cases of women with no education not shown

Table TA.2. Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percentage distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Ukraine, 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+	DK/Missing		
Age									
15–19	4.4	733	(39.4)	(27.2)	(24.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	57
20–24	3.3	1075	40.1	23.7	32.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	195
25–29	4.4	1402	25.3	36.7	31.9	6.0	0.1	100.0	240
30–34	2.6	1200	28.7	28.1	40.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	189
35–39	2.0	1200	20.5	27.8	45.6	5.9	0.1	100.0	233
40–44	2.3	1204	19.5	25.9	48.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	214
45–49	1.4	1191	27.1	24.4	36.4	9.6	2.5	100.0	171
Region									
North	2.8	1396	28.6	32.6	34.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	231
West	1.3	2022	30.2	34.2	30.7	2.0	2.9	100.0	150
Centre	3.1	883	17.5	35.6	41.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	129
East	3.9	2594	27.8	26.2	38.1	7.8	0.1	100.0	526
South	3.2	1112	27.0	20.8	46.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	264
Area									
Urban	3.0	5988	27.8	27.9	38.2	5.7	0.4	100.0	1136
Big city	3.3	3660	27.0	27.0	40.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	821
Small town	2.6	2329	30.1	30.2	32.9	5.3	1.5	100.0	315
Rural	2.4	2018	21.6	29.6	42.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	163
Education									
Secondary	3.8	2559	22.2	27.0	38.8	10.9	1.0	100.0	411
Higher	2.3	5441	29.3	28.7	38.6	3.4	0.1	100.0	886
Maternity status									
Pregnant	3.9	192	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	8.1	30	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Neither	2.8	7784	26.8	28.2	38.8	5.8	0.4	100.0	1290
Wealth Index quintiles									
Poorest	3.5	1157	23.3	29.5	40.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	140
Second	2.3	1527	30.4	29.4	29.7	10.5	0.0	100.0	126
Middle	3.0	1532	19.6	25.5	47.7	7.1	0.1	100.0	275
Fourth	2.8	1744	28.6	29.1	36.4	4.6	1.4	100.0	334
Richest	2.9	2046	30.9	28.1	36.8	4.1	0.0	100.0	424
Total	2.9	8006	27.1	28.1	38.7	5.8	0.4	100.0	1299

[1] MICS Indicator TA.2

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

6 cases of women with no education not shown

Women who currently smoke cigarettes can be classified into the following groups by the number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours: moderate smokers smoking less than 10 cigarettes in the last 24 hours (55.2%); smokers of medium intensity who smoke 10–19 cigarettes a day (38.7%); and the most active smokers using 20 or more cigarettes a day (5.8%). Over 60% of female smokers living in the Western and in the Northern regions of the country are moderate smokers, that is, they smoked less than 10 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. The proportion of smokers of medium intensity (10–19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours) is the highest in the Southern region (46.3%), whereas the Eastern and Southern regions are leading by the percentage of women who are the most active smokers (20 cigarettes or more) – 7.8% and 5.8% respectively.

MICS 2012 did not find significant differences in smoking prevalence by education, but the frequency of smoking varies notably among women with different levels of education. For example, while the proportion of moderate smokers (less than 10 cigarettes) among women with higher education is 58%, the proportion of most active smokers (20 or more cigarettes) constitutes only 3.4%. At the same time, 49.2% of women with secondary education are moderate smokers, while 10.9% are active smokers.

15.2. Use of Alcohol

Due to high alcohol consumption and the wide range of health and social problems associated with it, alcohol abuse is a very serious problem in Ukraine. The high prevalence of alcohol consumption significantly increases the risk of alcohol-associated morbidity and mortality, especially among men. Negative social and demographic consequences of alcohol use include growing rates of divorces and numbers of single-parent families; increased risk of homelessness and neglect of children of parents with alcohol abuse.

Ukraine differs from many other European countries by consumption patterns rather than by the amount of consumed alcohol. According to WHO estimates, due to domination of hard liquors and significant amounts of alcohol consumed at a single drinking occasion, current drinking pattern in Ukraine was attributed the fifth (the highest possible) grade in the WHO scale, which denotes the highest risk for human health⁴⁵.

Ukraine MICS 2012 data in Table TA.3 shows that 48.4% of women aged 15–49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last month. The likelihood that women drank alcohol during the last one month increases with age: starting at 26.8% among young women aged 15–19, it peaks at 58.2% among women of 40–44 years of age.

The prevalence of alcohol use during the last one month does not differ significantly by area, education or wealth. On the other hand, there is a notable difference among regions. The lowest levels of alcohol use by women are observed in the Southern and in the Eastern regions (41.9% and 44% respectively). The Central region is distinctive as alcohol consumption by women is the highest and constitutes 61%.

Even though there is little difference in the levels of alcohol consumption in the last one month by socio-demographic characteristics of respondents (with the exception of the age and the region), the proportion of those who never had a single drink of alcohol show clear variations. Only 9.3% of women reported having never had a single drink of alcohol. 27.5% of girls aged 15–19 years never had a single drink of alcohol; the percentage decreases to 8.5% among women aged 20–24 years, remaining virtually even until the end of a woman's reproductive age.

The lowest share of those who had never had a single drink of alcohol is observed in big cities (6.7%), and the highest in rural areas (13.7%). It is worth mentioning that education and wealth status do not have an impact on reducing alcohol consumption; the percentages of women who never had a single drink of alcohol were higher among women with secondary education compared to women with higher education and among those living in the poorest households to those in richest households.

Alcohol consumption among women in Ukraine typically starts before the age of 20, including 5.2% of those who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15. The first experience of alcohol consumption before the age of 15 is more typical for women living in small towns and those living in the Western region of Ukraine, while there are no clear differentials by education and wealth status.

⁴⁵ European Status Report on Alcohol and Health. – WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2010. – 373 p.

Table TA.3. Use of alcohol

Percentage of women aged 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15–49
	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				
15–19	27.5	10.6	26.8	733
20–24	8.5	7.5	47.7	1075
25–29	8.7	7.4	45.7	1402
30–34	7.0	4.0	50.9	1200
35–39	7.2	4.1	52.6	1200
40–44	6.5	2.5	58.2	1204
45–49	6.6	2.1	49.4	1191
Region				
North	9.6	2.6	50.3	1396
West	13.2	8.9	51.0	2022
Centre	7.1	2.7	61.0	883
East	6.6	4.5	44.0	2594
South	10.0	5.1	41.9	1112
Area				
Urban	7.8	5.3	48.5	5988
Big city	6.7	4.0	48.0	3660
Small town	9.6	7.3	49.4	2329
Rural	13.7	4.7	48.3	2018
Education				
Secondary	13.5	4.8	47.1	2559
Higher	7.3	5.3	49.1	5441
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	14.5	4.0	49.0	1157
Second	10.8	4.6	47.4	1527
Middle	9.2	4.4	50.3	1532
Fourth	7.9	5.1	49.3	1744
Richest	6.5	6.9	46.8	2046
Total	9.3	5.2	48.4	8006

[1] MICS Indicator TA.4

[2] MICS Indicator TA.3

6 cases of women with no education not shown



UNICEF/UKRAINE/2005/G.Pirozzi

Chapter XVI Subjective Well-being



16. Subjective Well-being

Subjective perception by individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, plays an important role in their lives and may impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and health. Within the Ukraine MICS 2012, women and men between 15–24 years of age were asked a set of questions to understand how satisfied they were in different areas of their lives: family life, friendships, school, current job, health, the place of their residence, treatment by others, their physical appearance, and their current income.

Subjective well-being 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 gain a comprehensive picture of young people's situation in Ukraine. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with various aspects of his or her life, but still be unhappy. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the Ukraine MICS 2012 also asked questions about their happiness and the respondents' perception of a better life in comparison with one year ago and in one year's time.

The indicators related to subjective well-being are as follows:

- Life satisfaction: the percentage 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 percentage of women and men aged 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy;
- Perception of a better life: the percentage 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.

Table SW.1 presents the data regarding life satisfaction of women aged 15–24 disaggregated by a number of variables constituting life satisfaction. The majority of young women are satisfied with their health (96%), relationship with friends (94.3%), physical appearance (93%), and treatment by other people (92.2%). The share of women very or somewhat satisfied women when it comes to such aspects of life as place of residence, family life and education⁴⁶ is also quite high (over 4/5 of respondents).

It is noteworthy that among young women aged 15–24 years who have a job, only 69.4% are satisfied with their current job, and among those who have income, only 44.4% are satisfied with their income level. The lowest percentage of satisfaction with income is observed among women in the Eastern and the Southern regions of Ukraine. Also, for these young women, as well as those living in the Northern region, satisfaction with their current job is below average.

It is notable that the share of women very or somewhat satisfied with their income is higher among those living in rural areas, as compared to women living in urban areas, especially in big cities. This may be explained by a greater demand for material well-being among the latter. Among women who have an income, with respect to wealth status, those from the richest quintile are least satisfied with their income. At the same time, when compared to women with secondary education, the percentage of those very or somewhat satisfied with such aspects of their life as education and job is substantially higher among those with higher education.

According to Table SW.1M, young men's satisfaction in various domains of their lives in Ukraine is relatively high. The exceptions are income level, among men who have an income, 44.4% are very or somewhat satisfied with their income, and partially – current employment, which is satisfactory for 68.2% of men who have a job.

Satisfaction of men aged 15–24 years throughout all life aspects is very similar to that observed among women. However, the percentage of women very or somewhat satisfied with their family life and current job is somewhat higher than that among men, while young men hold the slight edge over women in other domains with the exception of incomes, where the satisfaction level is even between men and women.

The largest share of those satisfied with their family life is observed among married men (as compared to unmarried), and among young men from the Western region of the country. Among men aged 15–24 who have an income, those in the Northern and Western regions of the country are more satisfied with their income than their counterparts in other regions.

⁴⁶ Refers only to women who currently attend education facilities.

Table SW.1. Domains of life satisfaction – Women

Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women aged 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of women aged 15–24 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	
Age													
15–19	86.6	96.1	85.2	*	97.4	81.0	92.7	92.1	54.4	9.9	95.3	77.6	733
20–24	82.3	93.1	90.4	69.3	95.0	79.6	91.9	93.5	42.3	73.9	52.1	26.8	1075
Region													
North	84.0	97.6	90.1	63.0	96.6	81.5	92.7	92.4	56.1	43.2	67.3	46.8	308
West	87.3	93.9	84.2	79.2	96.7	84.5	94.5	93.9	49.6	50.3	70.9	43.2	546
Centre	87.4	92.2	92.9	(84.3)	92.5	85.9	94.5	95.0	50.8	47.1	70.2	37.3	157
East	82.4	92.6	83.8	64.8	95.5	77.5	89.3	94.9	36.4	45.8	69.3	51.1	570
South	78.4	96.6	91.3	57.9	96.8	70.5	91.9	85.2	25.1	54.7	70.1	56.2	228
Area													
Urban	83.7	94.5	85.9	69.6	96.1	80.9	91.4	93.5	41.5	45.6	68.4	47.2	1339
Big city	83.2	95.9	88.9	65.3	96.4	81.5	92.5	93.2	37.9	42.9	70.6	50.4	826
Small town	84.5	92.3	80.2	75.4	95.7	80.0	89.7	94.2	46.5	49.8	65.0	42.2	513
Rural	85.2	93.8	89.7	68.9	95.5	78.0	94.5	91.4	52.9	54.8	73.0	48.0	470
Marital status													
Ever married / in union	89.7	91.7	88.5	70.2	93.0	77.6	92.1	95.4	45.2	80.0	64.1	27.2	627
Never married / in union	81.1	95.7	86.5	68.9	97.5	81.5	92.3	91.7	43.8	30.9	72.6	58.2	1182
Education													
Secondary	83.3	92.2	79.0	60.2	95.6	77.4	90.9	91.2	39.9	43.7	80.2	59.9	665
Higher	84.5	95.6	91.9	72.3	96.2	81.7	93.0	94.0	46.2	50.4	63.4	40.1	1142
Wealth Index quintiles													
Poorest	82.4	88.5	91.3	66.7	95.7	73.5	90.0	90.2	42.1	62.8	73.2	50.8	246
Second	88.5	94.0	87.8	74.2	96.3	81.7	95.1	95.4	45.9	49.6	75.3	48.9	378
Middle	74.1	93.5	87.0	72.3	94.2	70.0	91.2	89.7	48.9	55.0	61.1	39.0	321
Fourth	86.1	95.8	85.7	55.7	95.4	81.9	91.2	94.0	48.0	38.8	76.1	54.1	403
Richest	86.5	97.0	85.2	73.5	97.6	87.9	92.6	93.9	38.5	41.8	63.4	44.2	461
Total	84.1	94.3	86.7	69.4	96.0	80.1	92.2	93.0	44.4	48.0	69.6	47.4	1809

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

2 cases of women with no education not shown

Indicators, presented in Tables SW.2 and SW.2M, enable analysis of respondents' life satisfaction against their perceived sense of happiness.

«**Life satisfaction**» indicator (Column 2) in these tables is defined as the percentage of women / men who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others and physical appearance.

The average life satisfaction score (Column 3) is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. Respondents who neither study nor work are considered «missing», that is, they could not answer the question regarding these aspects of their life.

Women / men who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income (Column 5) are the respondents with life satisfaction (Column 2) who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income levels. Respondents who currently have no income were excluded from the calculation.

Table SW.1M. Domains of life satisfaction – Men

Percentage of men aged 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men aged 15–24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of men aged 15–24 who:			Number of men 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	
Age of man													
15–19	82.0	98.6	83.7	(49.4)	96.4	80.6	93.2	93.3	46.2	12.5	90.0	70.5	357
20–24	81.7	95.4	94.3	70.4	96.8	82.3	92.7	96.2	43.9	67.7	30.8	22.0	448
Region													
North	87.4	97.6	92.9	(65.5)	92.4	83.6	96.5	94.4	57.6	33.0	67.5	48.3	115
West	89.5	97.4	83.9	73.5	96.5	86.6	91.4	94.9	57.5	39.7	59.4	40.1	216
Centre	86.4	95.7	90.0	77.5	98.1	86.1	96.0	95.2	47.9	51.1	57.1	36.1	90
East	73.9	96.9	84.5	61.4	99.2	74.9	92.2	96.9	30.9	49.5	50.3	44.8	264
South	76.6	95.5	89.5	71.7	94.5	81.9	91.5	90.9	32.9	39.9	57.7	47.8	119
Area													
Urban	82.7	97.3	88.8	67.4	97.1	83.9	93.3	95.0	43.2	40.1	56.6	44.7	588
Big city	81.7	97.3	92.6	68.6	96.6	86.8	93.1	94.5	45.9	39.5	56.5	44.0	375
Small town	84.5	97.2	82.0	65.3	97.9	78.7	93.8	95.8	38.2	41.0	56.7	45.8	213
Rural	79.4	95.6	81.1	70.5	95.6	75.3	91.8	94.8	47.4	51.9	58.4	40.4	218
Marital status													
Ever married / in union	91.0	98.6	*	70.4	98.4	80.0	93.3	96.1	48.0	91.2	6.8	5.2	105
Never married / in union	80.5	96.5	86.9	67.4	96.4	81.8	92.9	94.7	43.4	36.1	64.6	49.2	700
Education													
Secondary	78.7	96.2	81.1	57.7	94.6	79.9	93.6	92.3	35.0	44.3	64.5	54.9	351
Higher	84.2	97.3	91.5	74.1	98.2	82.9	92.4	96.9	49.4	42.4	51.4	34.8	454
Wealth Index quintiles													
Poorest	79.2	96.8	90.5	63.6	97.8	66.2	92.5	91.9	35.5	54.6	61.2	49.5	127
Second	77.9	95.5	74.9	71.8	93.2	78.0	92.3	93.9	41.9	52.1	50.7	32.5	147
Middle	81.7	95.4	92.6	60.7	94.7	80.4	91.8	95.2	40.8	35.3	62.8	46.0	169
Fourth	84.2	95.9	85.6	65.2	98.1	86.5	91.2	96.1	43.3	43.3	57.4	48.0	170
Richest	84.6	99.9	88.6	75.6	99.1	91.0	96.1	96.4	55.4	36.0	54.0	41.9	193
Total	81.8	96.8	87.1	68.2	96.7	81.6	92.9	94.9	44.4	43.2	57.1	43.5	805

* Figures based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures based on 25–49 unweighted cases

The overall happiness indicator (Column 7) includes women / men who are very or somewhat happy.

The survey shows that 56% of young women are satisfied with their life, which corresponds to both men's and the average country life satisfaction rates. Life satisfaction is higher among young people in the Western and in the Central regions of Ukraine (also among men living in the Northern region) and among young people with higher education as compared to those who have secondary education.

The average life satisfaction score calculated for women and men is 1.7 and, in contrast to the indicator described above, is slightly higher for young women living in the Southern region, men from rural areas, men with secondary education and for men from the two poorest wealth quintiles.

Table SW.2. Life satisfaction and happiness – Women

Percentage of women aged 5–24 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Missing / cannot be calculated	Women with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	No income / cannot be calculated	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women aged 15–24 years
Age							
15–19	57.8	1.6	0.0	38.3	77.6	92.3	733
20–24	54.8	1.7	0.5	30.4	27.3	88.7	1075
Region							
North	55.8	1.7	0.0	36.8	46.8	93.0	308
West	64.1	1.6	0.4	36.7	43.6	91.6	546
Centre	60.8	1.7	0.0	34.3	37.3	89.8	157
East	51.5	1.7	0.6	27.8	51.6	88.6	570
South	44.9	1.8	0.0	16.5	56.2	87.3	228
Area							
Urban	55.3	1.7	0.2	30.2	47.5	90.5	1339
Big city	56.6	1.7	0.0	26.6	50.4	91.3	826
Small town	53.3	1.7	0.6	35.3	42.7	89.1	513
Rural	58.0	1.7	0.5	36.2	48.5	89.3	470
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	58.5	1.7	0.5	36.3	27.7	91.6	627
Never married / in union	54.7	1.7	0.2	27.5	58.4	89.5	1182
Educations							
Secondary	50.5	1.8	0.0	27.4	59.9	87.2	665
Higher	59.2	1.6	0.5	33.5	40.5	91.9	1142
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	52.9	1.8	0.1	31.0	50.9	87.1	246
Second	62.5	1.7	0.1	32.4	48.9	93.2	378
Middle	47.7	1.8	1.6	32.6	40.6	83.7	321
Fourth	53.4	1.7	0.0	34.2	54.1	90.3	403
Richest	60.3	1.6	0.0	29.2	44.2	93.8	461
Total	56.0	1.7	0.3	31.8	47.7	90.2	1809

[1] MICS Indicator SW.1

[2] MICS Indicator SW.2

2 cases of women with no education not shown

Table SW.2M. Life satisfaction and happiness – Men

Percentage of men aged 5–24 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, Ukraine, 2012

	Percentage of men with life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Missing / cannot be calculated	Men with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat or satisfied with their income	No income / cannot be calculated	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men aged 15–24 years
Age of man							
15–19	57.6	1.7	0.0	36.1	70.5	90.7	357
20–24	54.7	1.7	0.1	32.5	22.1	86.1	448
Region							
North	59.9	1.6	0.0	44.0	48.3	89.3	115
West	62.2	1.7	0.2	44.6	40.3	90.5	216
Centre	69.8	1.6	0.0	38.9	36.1	85.8	90
East	46.4	1.7	0.0	20.5	44.8	90.2	264
South	51.5	1.7	0.0	24.8	47.8	80.0	119
Area							
Urban	57.2	1.6	0.1	33.4	44.7	88.9	588
Big city	58.7	1.6	0.0	34.3	44.0	87.9	375
Small town	54.6	1.7	0.2	31.8	46.0	90.7	213
Rural	52.6	1.8	0.0	33.2	40.4	86.0	218
Marital status							
Ever married / in union	53.6	1.6	0.4	34.7	5.7	93.3	105
Never married / in union	56.3	1.7	0.0	33.0	49.2	87.4	700
Educations							
Secondary	50.6	1.8	0.1	22.8	55.0	86.1	351
Higher	60.2	1.6	0.0	39.0	34.8	89.7	454
Wealth Index quintiles							
Poorest	46.7	1.8	0.2	19.1	49.7	88.6	127
Second	51.1	1.8	0.1	34.9	32.7	85.7	147
Middle	54.7	1.7	0.0	30.8	46.0	86.9	169
Fourth	58.5	1.6	0.0	30.6	48.0	87.0	170
Richest	64.5	1.5	0.0	44.3	41.9	91.8	193
Total	56.0	1.7	0.1	33.4	43.6	88.1	805

[1] MICS Indicator SW.1

[2] MICS Indicator SW.2

According to Table SW.2 and SW.2M, 33.4% of men and 31.8% of women are satisfied with their lives and are very or somewhat satisfied with their income. Among women, there is notable difference by region with the lowest proportion in the South and the highest in the North, 16.5% and 36.8% respectively, whereas among men, the regional difference is most significant between the East and the West, 20.5% and 44.6% respectively. Among men, there is considerable difference by wealth quintiles (19.1% among the poorest household and 44.4% among the richest household), whereas among women, the difference is not as notable and those in the richest household actually have higher proportion than those in the poorest household (29.2% and 31.0% respectively).

The survey reveals certain differences between the respondents' subjective perceptions of life satisfaction and happiness. According to MICS 2012, the majority of young people aged 15–24 years in Ukraine are very or somewhat happy (tables SW.2 and SW.2M), specifically 90.2% of women, and 88.1% of men. 97.0% of young women in the richest household are very or somewhat happy as compared to 88.5% of those in the poorest household. Among young men, differences can be observed by region with the lowest proportion in the South and the highest in the West, 80.0% and 90.5% respectively. A larger proportion of young men in the richest household is very or somewhat happy as compared to the second poorest household, 91.8% and 85.7% respectively.

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, Ukraine, 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				
15–19	24.1	54.2	21.4	733
20–24	27.5	55.4	23.5	1075
Region				
North	35.4	56.2	31.7	308
West	27.8	60.2	25.2	546
Centre	22.9	55.7	18.2	157
East	21.2	52.8	18.5	570
South	24.3	45.3	17.5	228
Area				
Urban	26.7	55.7	23.3	1339
Big city	27.2	54.0	23.5	826
Small town	25.8	58.4	23.0	513
Rural	24.7	52.6	20.6	470
Marital status				
Ever married / in union	36.6	55.9	30.2	627
Never married / in union	20.6	54.4	18.6	1182
Education				
Secondary	22.1	48.2	18.7	665
Higher	28.5	58.9	24.9	1142
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	18.8	53.9	17.0	246
Second	26.2	46.6	21.3	378
Middle	17.7	51.0	14.0	321
Fourth	29.4	55.0	25.4	403
Richest	33.1	64.8	30.3	461
Total	26.1	54.9	22.6	1809

[1] MICS Indicator SW.3

2 cases of women with no education not shown

In Tables SW.3 and SW.3M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown. The percentage of women aged 15–24 years who think that their lives improved during the last year and expect their lives to improve in one year constitutes 22.6% in Ukraine. The corresponding indicator for men is 17.1%. Indicator values representing respondents' perception of improvements in their lives during the last one year only are slightly higher: 26.1% of young women and 20.1% of young men think that their life improved during the last one year. Both women and men are more optimistic about the next year than the past year. 54.9% of young women and 50.9% think life will get better after one year.

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, Ukraine, 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 of man				
15–19	17.4	47.3	13.4	357
20–24	22.2	53.7	20.1	448
Region				
North	29.1	62.5	25.2	115
West	16.0	52.1	13.9	216
Centre	19.0	55.0	17.3	90
East	20.0	51.8	19.0	264
South	19.9	32.5	10.9	119
Area				
Urban	22.2	51.9	19.6	588
Big city	22.2	52.2	19.4	375
Small town	22.2	51.3	20.0	213
Rural	14.3	48.2	10.4	218
Marital status				
Ever married / in union	38.9	57.7	33.0	105
Never married / in union	17.3	49.9	14.7	700
Education				
Secondary	15.7	41.8	12.0	351
Higher	23.5	57.9	21.1	454
Wealth Index quintiles				
Poorest	9.1	47.0	7.8	127
Second	15.9	42.4	12.0	147
Middle	20.6	50.2	15.8	169
Fourth	30.2	60.4	28.6	170
Richest	21.1	52.2	18.1	193
Total	20.1	50.9	17.1	805

[1] MICS Indicator SW.3

Among women and men who think that their life has improved during the last one year and think it will get better after one year, there are significant differences by region and marital status. The lowest proportion in this aspect among young women is observed in the South and the highest in the North, 17.5% and 31.7% respectively. The lowest proportion in this aspect among young men is also observed in the South and the highest in the North, 10.9% and 25.2% in the North respectively. 30.2% of young women who were married or are in union think their life has improved during the last year and also think it will get better in the next year, whereas only 18.6% of those who were never married think this way. Similar comparison can be made among young men, where 33.0% of young men who were married or are in union think their life has improved during the last year and also think it will get better in the next year, whereas only 14.7% of those who were never married think this way.

Appendix A. SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A describes the sample design for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out in Ukraine in 2012, including features of the sampling frame creation, sample size calculation, stratification and sample allocation, sampling units selection and calculation of their selection probabilities and weights.

The sample for the Ukraine Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2012) was designed to provide reliable estimates of core survey indicators for the study domains: Ukraine as a whole, urban and rural areas at the national level, and five geographical regions: North, Centre, East, South and West. The regional structure of the MICS 2012 sampling frame is shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1. Regional structure

Region	North	Kyiv City, Kyiv Oblast, Zhytomyr Oblast, Sumy Oblast, Chernihiv Oblast
	Centre	Cherkassy Oblast, Poltava Oblast, Kirovograd Oblast, Vinnytsya Oblast
	East	Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, Donetsk oblast, Zaporizhzhya Oblast, Luhansk Oblast, Kharkiv Oblast
	South	Crimean AR, Sevastopol City, Odesa Oblast, Mykolayiv Oblast, Kherson Oblast
	West	Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Khmelnytskyi Oblast, Chernivtsi Oblast, Lviv Oblast, Rivne Oblast, Ternopil Oblast, Volyn Oblast, Zakarpattia Oblast

A probabilistic, stratified, two-stage cluster sample design was developed for the survey. The stratification was based on geographical regions, and within regions – on three types of settlements: large cities, towns and rural areas. Firstly, selection of primary sampling units (hereinafter referred to as the PSUs) was performed within each stratum. A full listing of households was conducted in all selected PSUs, and then the households were selected for the survey at the second sampling stage.

Population

The MICS 2012 sample represents all non-institutional households of Ukraine and their inhabitants, excluding households and individuals living in the Chernobyl-affected areas of the first and second radioactive contamination levels.

Sample size

The MICS 2012 total sample size (number of households to be selected) was 12,480 households. The sample size n was calculated by the formula:

$$n = \frac{4 \cdot r \cdot (1 - r) \cdot deff \cdot 1,1}{(0,12 \cdot r)^2 \cdot p \cdot m} \quad (1)$$

where r is the expected value of the key indicator which is measured as a rate or proportion; $deff$ is the design-effect (which varies by indicator and a common value is about 1.5); p is the proportion of the population, on which the key indicator r is measured; m is the average size of household. The parameter with a value of 4 determines the sample size for a 95% level of confidence for the estimate of r ; the factor 1.1 increases the sample size by 10% (expected level of nonresponse); the parameter 0.12 represents a relative margin of error (RME) of 12% of r (in this case the value of the coefficient of variation would be 6%).

The key indicator “Percentage of children under two who were breastfed within one hour of birth” was used for calculating the sample size. The expected level of this indicator is 35.9% (estimated on the basis of the MICS3 results). The percentage of children under two in Ukraine is about 2% of the population (estimated by the demographic statistics data and the results of the national household surveys).

Stratification

The stratification of the sampling frame was calculated by dividing every geographical region into large cities (with a population of 100,000 and more), towns (with a population of less than 100,000) and rural areas. This led to the formation of 15 strata.

Selection of the PSU

At the first stage 480 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to the PSU size (PPS). Table SD.2 shows the number of selected PSUs by settlement type and regions of Ukraine.

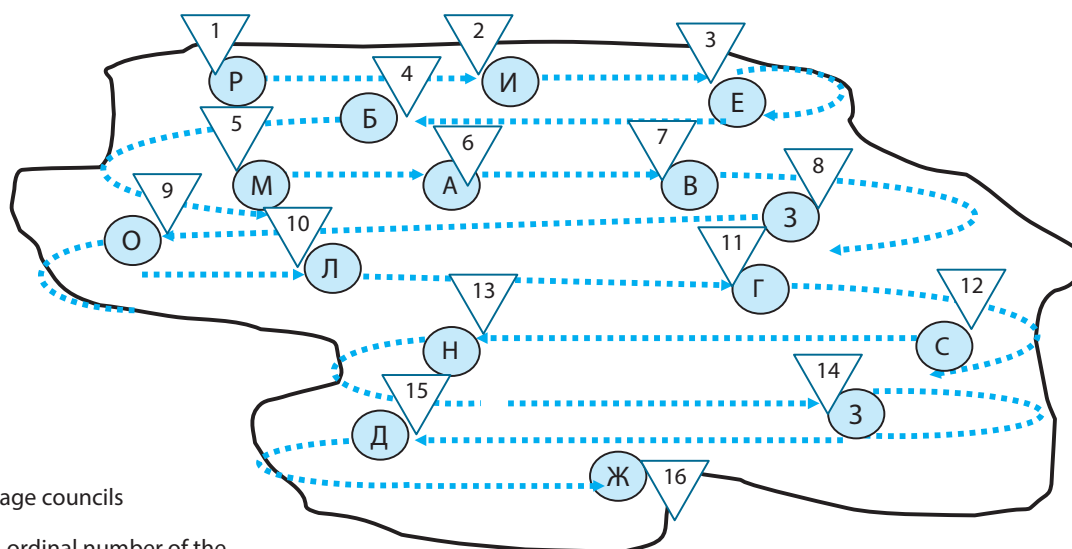
Table SD.2. PSU distribution in MICS 2012 sampling frame by settlement types and regions

Region	Distribution of PSU's				
	Total	Urban	Including		Rural
			City	Town	
Northern region	96	70	44	26	26
Kyiv city	32	32	32	0	0
Kyiv	19	11	2	9	8
Zhytomyr	16	9	3	6	7
Sumy	14	9	3	6	5
Chernihiv	15	9	4	5	6
Central region	96	52	27	25	44
Cherkasy	23	12	5	7	11
Poltava	27	16	10	6	11
Kirovohrad	18	11	6	5	7
Vinnitsya	28	13	6	7	15
Eastern region	96	81	57	24	15
Dnipropetrovsk	23	19	15	4	4
Donetsk	28	25	17	8	3
Zaporizhzhya	12	9	7	2	3
Luhansk	16	14	9	5	2
Kharkiv	17	14	9	5	3
Southern region	96	65	43	22	31
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	27	18	13	5	9
Sevastopol city	5	5	5	0	0
Odesa	32	22	13	9	10
Mykolayiv	17	11	7	4	6
Kherson	15	9	5	4	6
Western region	96	49	22	27	47
Ivano-Frankivsk	13	6	2	4	7
Khmelnyskiy	13	6	2	4	7
Chernivtsi	9	4	3	1	5
Lviv	23	15	8	7	8
Rivne	10	5	2	3	5
Ternopil	9	4	2	2	5
Volyn	9	5	2	3	4
Zakarpattia	10	4	1	3	6
Total Ukraine	480	317	193	124	163

The PSU sampling frame for the urban areas was based on the election units' database for the Presidential Elections 2010. Territorial units were arranged by the ordinal numbers of election units within election districts. The PSU size estimate was determined by the number of voters in the election unit. The most recent (January 01, 2012) village council registration of households served as the sampling frame for PSU creation and selection in the rural areas. Geographic serpentine ordering of PSUs was applied to ensure better geographic coverage of the sample (Figure SD. 1).

The PSU size in the rural areas was the number of households according to the village council registration data.

SD 1. Arranging of the village councils in a “geographic serpentine” manner



А, Б, В... – village councils

1, 2, 3, ..., 16 – ordinal number of the village council used for ordering the PSUs in a “geographic serpentine” manner.

Selection of households

The household listing operation is important to update the sampling frame at the second stage in order to represent the current households. The household listing operation was the first step of the fieldwork in the MICS4. The complete listing of households was implemented in each selected PSU. The main objective of the household listing was to update the information on the number of households residing in the PSU, their location, to attribute a unique household ID number within the PSU to each household, and create a sampling frame for household selection.

The listing operation consists of

- Visiting each PSU;
- Recording on a specially developed listing form a description of every premise (residential and non-residential);
- Drawing a location map of the PSU as well as a sketch map of the buildings and housing units in the PSU.

For every residential premise in the listing form an ID number, address, description of location, and presence of children under the age of 5 years were recorded.

On the basis of the information from the listing forms, a set of households in each PSU was stratified at the second sampling stage by those with children under 5 years as of October 01, 2012, and those without such children. Altogether, 960 secondary strata were formed (that is, two secondary strata within each sample PSU).

It should be mentioned that a few sample PSUs, especially in large cities, were very big – over 500 households. In such cases they were divided into several segments of approximately similar size (the minimum segment size was 200 households), then one segment was selected with probability proportional to size (the segment size was the estimated number of households in it). Table SD.3 shows the distribution of the actual sample size by settlement types and regions.

A fixed number of 26 households was selected in each cluster. For this purpose systematic random sampling was applied in each secondary stratum within a sample PSU, leading to the selection of 16 households without children under 5, and 10 households with children of this age group. So in each PSU 26 households were sampled for women survey and 10 for children under 5 survey. The households with children under 5 were “oversampled” to increase the reliability of estimates for indicators for children under 5.

Every second sampled household was selected for completion of the men’s questionnaires. Thus 13 of 26 sampled households were selected for men survey in each PSU.

It should be mentioned that in 8 out of 480 PSUs there were fewer than 10 households with children under 5 listed. Therefore, the actual total sample size for MICS 2012 is 12,459 households instead of the 12,480 envisaged households.

Table SD.3. Actual household sample allocation by settlement type and regions

Region	Distribution of PSU				
	Total	Urban	Including		Rural
			City	Town	
Northern region	2488	1820	1144	676	668
Kyiv city	832	832	832	0	0
Kyiv	494	286	52	234	208
Zhytomyr	416	234	78	156	182
Sumy	364	234	78	156	130
Chernihiv	382	234	104	130	148
Central region	2495	1354	704	650	1141
Cherkasy	598	312	130	182	286
Poltava	701	418	262	156	283
Kirovohrad	468	286	156	130	182
Vinnitsya	728	338	156	182	390
Eastern region	2487	2097	1473	624	390
Dnipropetrovsk	589	485	381	104	104
Donetsk	728	650	442	208	78
Zaporizhzhya	313	235	183	52	78
Luhansk	415	363	233	130	52
Kharkiv	442	364	234	130	78
Southern region	2492	1686	1117	569	806
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	699	465	338	127	234
Sevastopol city	130	130	130	0	0
Odesa	832	572	338	234	260
Mykolayiv	442	286	182	104	156
Kherson	389	233	129	104	156
Western region	2497	1275	572	703	1222
Ivano-Frankivsk	338	156	52	104	182
Khmelnyskiy	339	157	52	105	182
Chernivtsi	234	104	78	26	130
Lviv	598	390	208	182	208
Rivne	260	130	52	78	130
Ternopil	234	104	52	52	130
Volyn	234	130	52	78	104
Zakarpattya	260	104	26	78	156
Total Ukraine	12459	8232	5010	3222	4227

Weighting procedures

The sample design results in different selection probabilities for different household types by PSU. Therefore, to estimate the MICS 2012 indicators requires the use of a weighting system. The procedure for calculating the weights includes:

- Computation of the household basic weights as inverse values of the general probabilities of household selection;
- Adjustment of the basic weights in order to take into account the actual household and individuals' response rate;
- Weighting system quality assessment.

The main objective of the basic weighting procedures is to take into account the actual sample design in the indicator estimation processes. The MICS 2012 sample design determines the following components of the basic weights calculation:

- Probability of PSU selection $P_{1i'}$;
- Probability of segment selection $P_{2i'}$;
- Probability of household selection $P_{3i'}$.

The basic weight of the *i*-th selected household is the inverse value of the product of the indicated probabilities:

$$w_{Bi} = \frac{1}{P_{1i} \cdot P_{2i} \cdot P_{3i}} \quad (2)$$

For each stratum the probability of the PSU selection P_{1i} is computed by the formula:

$$P_{1i} = a \cdot \frac{M_a}{\sum M_a} \quad (3)$$

Where a – number of PSUs selected in the stratum; M_a – PSU size (number of voters in the corresponding election unit in large cities and towns, number of households in village councils in rural areas); $\sum M_a$ – total number of voters or households in the corresponding stratum.

For the PSUs that were divided into segments, the probability of the segment selection P_{2i} is computed by the formula:

$$P_{2i} = \frac{M_\beta}{\sum M_\beta} \quad (4)$$

Where M_β – number of households in the segment; $\sum M_\beta$ – total number of households in the PSU.

For the PSUs that were not divided into segments, $P_{2i} = 1$.

For each secondary stratum the probability of household selection P_{3i} is computed by the formula:

$$P_{3i} = \frac{m}{M_\gamma} \quad (5)$$

where m – number of selected households in the secondary stratum; M_γ – total number of households in the corresponding secondary stratum (based on the household listing).

According to the sampling procedure the probability P_{3i} of selection of households for men survey was multiplied by two.

In order to take into account the household and individuals' non-response, the basic weights were adjusted by the strata formed in the process of the sample design development (five regions and three settlement types), that in this case are also the weighting classes.

The adjustment of the basic weights was used for cases where no information was received from an individual or a household due to the following reasons: refusal to participate in the survey; absence of the household members that could have taken part in the survey during the interviewers' visit; absence of all household members during a long period of time; only partial information provided in the interview. The general response rates computed for households, women, men and children under 5 by settlement types and regions are provided in Table HH.1.

The quality of the weighting system was determined after each stage of their computation and correction. At the same time the variability of the weights was assessed and their minimum and maximum values were controlled.

The final weights were normalised so that at the national level the weighted number households and individuals (households, women, men and children) was equal to the corresponding unweighted number of sample cases with completed questionnaires.

Appendix B. PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN MICS 2012 IN UKRAINE

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Appendix C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Ukraine 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, for the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the regions. One of the selected indicators is based on households, 8 are based on household members, 29 are based on women, 12 are based on men and 14 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.11 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1. Indicators selected for sampling error calculation

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculation as well as population groups (denominators) for calculation of these indicators, Ukraine, 2012

Indicator No	Indicator	Denominator
Households		
2.16	Iodised 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)	Total number of children of secondary school age
8.2	Child labour	Total number of children aged 5–14
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Total number of children aged 0–17
8.5	Violent discipline	Total number of children aged 2–14
Women		
-	Mean number of children ever born	Total number of women aged 15–49
-	Mean number of living children	Total number of women aged 15–49
5.2	Early childbearing	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey

Indicator No	Indicator	Denominator
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Total number of women aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Ever used any contraceptive method	Total number of aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Currently using a modern method	Total number of aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Currently using pill	Total number of aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Currently using IUD	Total number of aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Currently using male condoms	Total number of aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Want no / no more children	Total number of aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Total number of aged 15–49 who who are currently married or in union
-	Ideal number of children	Total number of women aged 15–49
5.4	Unmet need	Total number of women aged 15–49 who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	Total number of 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	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	Total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Total number of women aged 15–24
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Total number of women aged 20–49
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Total number of women aged 15–24
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women aged 15–49
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Total number of women aged 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Total number of women aged 15–49
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Total number of women aged 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.10	Young women who have never had sex	Total number of aged 15–24 who have never been married
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women	Total number of women aged 15–24
9.13	Sex with multiple partners	Total number of aged 15–49
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Total number of women aged 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
Men		
-	Ideal number of children	Total number of men aged 15–49
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Total number of men aged 15–24
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Total number of men aged 20–49
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Total number of men aged 15–24
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of men aged 15–49
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Total number of men aged 15–49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
9.6	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Total number of men aged 15–49

Indicator No	Indicator	Denominator
9.7	Sexually active men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Total number of men aged 15–24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.10	Young men who have never had sex	Total number of men aged 15–24 who have never been married
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Total number of men aged 15–24
9.13	Sex with multiple partners	Total number of men aged 15–49
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Total number of men aged 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
Children under 5		
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of children under 6 months
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 0–23
	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Total number of children aged 18–29
	Received polio immunization	Total number of children aged 18–29
	Received DPT immunization	Total number of children aged 18–29
	Received Hepatitis B immunization	Total number of children aged 18–29
	Received measles immunization	Total number of children aged 18–29
	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Total number of children aged 0–59
	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Total number of children aged 0–59
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Total number of children under 5 who have had diarrhoea with last 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Total number of children under 5 who have had suspected pneumonia within last two weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Total number of children aged 36–59
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	Total number of children aged 36–59
8.1	Birth registration	Total number of children under 5

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, Ukraine, 2012

	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	
									$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.2072	0.00762	0.037	3.884	1.971	11008	10983	0.192	0.222
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9817	0.00329	0.003	6.838	2.615	28658	11321	0.975	0.988
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9768	0.00381	0.004	7.247	2.692	28658	11321	0.969	0.984
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9307	0.00889	0.010	2.487	1.577	1893	2029	0.913	0.949
Child labour	8.2	0.0243	0.00328	0.135	1.558	1.248	2610	3437	0.018	0.031
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0473	0.00448	0.095	3.853	1.963	5002	8635	0.038	0.056
Violent discipline	8.5	0.6119	0.01168	0.019	2.530	1.590	3573	4404	0.589	0.635
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0111	0.00013	0.012	1.559	1.249	8006	8006	0.011	0.011
Mean number of living children	-	0.0109	0.00013	0.012	1.547	1.244	8006	8006	0.011	0.011
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0435	0.00847	0.195	2.070	1.439	1075	1203	0.027	0.060
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6546	0.01287	0.020	4.063	2.016	5051	5547	0.629	0.680
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.6776	0.01276	0.019	4.134	2.033	5051	5547	0.652	0.703
Currently using a modern method	-	0.4776	0.01257	0.026	3.514	1.875	5051	5547	0.452	0.503
Currently using pill	-	0.0635	0.00499	0.079	2.323	1.524	5051	5547	0.054	0.074
Currently using IUD	-	0.1395	0.00771	0.055	2.746	1.657	5051	5547	0.124	0.155
Currently using male condoms	-	0.2423	0.01093	0.045	3.607	1.899	5051	5547	0.220	0.264
Want no / no more children	-	0.5162	0.01118	0.022	2.778	1.667	5051	5547	0.494	0.539
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.0941	0.00519	0.055	1.754	1.324	5051	5547	0.084	0.105
Ideal number of children	-	0.0195	0.00013	0.006	2.328	1.526	7902	7896	0.019	0.020
Unmet need	5.4	0.0487	0.00425	0.087	2.166	1.472	5051	5547	0.040	0.057
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9865	0.00351	0.004	1.441	1.201	707	1564	0.979	0.993
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8724	0.01809	0.021	4.594	2.143	707	1564	0.836	0.909
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9904	0.00317	0.003	1.652	1.285	707	1564	0.984	0.997
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9888	0.00326	0.003	1.494	1.222	707	1564	0.982	0.995
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1206	0.01278	0.106	2.406	1.551	707	1564	0.095	0.146
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9999	0.00011	0.000	0.189	0.435	1809	1796	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1097	0.00572	0.052	2.478	1.574	7273	7413	0.098	0.121

	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
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4994	0.01851	0.037	2.460	1.568	1809	1796	0.462	0.536
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5060	0.01324	0.026	5.618	2.370	8006	8006	0.480	0.533
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0065	0.00117	0.179	1.677	1.295	7981	7979	0.004	0.009
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0866	0.00538	0.062	2.935	1.713	8006	8006	0.076	0.097
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1755	0.01704	0.097	2.321	1.523	1008	1158	0.141	0.210
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.6151	0.01917	0.031	1.379	1.175	1182	890	0.577	0.653
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0035	0.00180	0.508	1.651	1.285	1809	1796	0.000	0.007
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0312	0.00301	0.096	2.394	1.547	8006	8006	0.025	0.037
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7434	0.02552	0.034	1.257	1.121	463	369	0.692	0.794
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0184	0.00025	0.014	1.851	1.360	2113	1916	0.018	0.019
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9996	0.00042	0.000	0.306	0.553	805	724	0.999	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0285	0.00525	0.184	3.292	1.814	3263	3318	0.018	0.039
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4578	0.02155	0.047	1.352	1.163	805	724	0.415	0.501
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3586	0.01452	0.040	3.316	1.821	3620	3620	0.330	0.388
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0080	0.00223	0.281	2.277	1.509	3604	3604	0.003	0.012
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0809	0.00620	0.077	1.874	1.369	3620	3620	0.068	0.093
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1301	0.01578	0.121	1.091	1.045	541	497	0.099	0.162
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.3564	0.02051	0.058	1.043	1.021	700	570	0.315	0.397
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0181	0.00765	0.422	2.379	1.543	805	724	0.003	0.033
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1263	0.00733	0.058	1.763	1.328	3620	3620	0.112	0.141
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8249	0.01906	0.023	0.905	0.952	455	361	0.787	0.863
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1973	0.02215	0.112	0.948	0.974	358	307	0.153	0.242
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2427	0.01726	0.071	2.531	1.591	1618	1563	0.208	0.277
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9538	0.01002	0.011	1.972	1.404	829	866	0.934	0.974
Received polio immunization	-	0.7327	0.02251	0.031	2.188	1.479	805	847	0.688	0.778
Received DPT immunization	-	0.7431	0.02205	0.030	2.165	1.471	808	851	0.699	0.787
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.5029	0.02454	0.049	2.021	1.422	809	840	0.454	0.552
Received measles immunization	-	0.7311	0.02358	0.032	2.358	1.536	793	835	0.684	0.778

	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>
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0303	0.00407	0.134	2.472	1.572	4379	4379	0.022	0.038
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0324	0.00447	0.138	2.787	1.669	4379	4379	0.024	0.041
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.6925	0.03591	0.052	0.721	0.849	133	120	0.621	0.764
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8815	0.01700	0.019	0.395	0.629	142	144	0.848	0.915
Support for learning	6.1	0.9746	0.00411	0.004	1.316	1.147	1929	1929	0.966	0.983
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.5192	0.02122	0.041	3.479	1.865	1929	1929	0.477	0.562
Birth registration	8.1	0.9979	0.00149	0.001	4.730	2.175	4379	4379	0.995	1.000

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, Ukraine, 2012

	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>
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.2089	0.00966	0.046	4.013	2.003	8075	7102	0.190	0.228
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9857	0.00386	0.004	7.796	2.792	20681	7344	0.978	0.993
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9830	0.00405	0.004	7.219	2.687	20681	7344	0.975	0.991
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9222	0.01218	0.013	2.394	1.547	1317	1160	0.898	0.947
Child labour	8.2	0.0157	0.00344	0.218	1.484	1.218	1797	1946	0.009	0.023
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0442	0.00569	0.129	3.981	1.995	3473	5197	0.033	0.056
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5940	0.01482	0.025	2.582	1.607	2466	2836	0.564	0.624
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0101	0.00015	0.014	1.515	1.231	5988	5199	0.010	0.010
Mean number of living children	-	0.0100	0.00014	0.014	1.522	1.234	5988	5199	0.010	0.010
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0388	0.00988	0.255	1.992	1.411	818	762	0.019	0.059
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6761	0.01611	0.024	4.306	2.075	3757	3635	0.644	0.708
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.7026	0.01604	0.023	4.477	2.116	3757	3635	0.670	0.735

	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
Currently using a modern method	-	0.5119	0.01599	0.031	3.720	1.929	3757	3635	0.480	0.544
Currently using pill	-	0.0741	0.00650	0.088	2.238	1.496	3757	3635	0.061	0.087
Currently using IUD	-	0.1448	0.00922	0.064	2.492	1.579	3757	3635	0.126	0.163
Currently using male condoms	-	0.2560	0.01383	0.054	3.649	1.910	3757	3635	0.228	0.284
Want no / no more children	-	0.4932	0.01392	0.028	2.819	1.679	3757	3635	0.465	0.521
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.1000	0.00656	0.066	1.740	1.319	3757	3635	0.087	0.113
Ideal number of children	-	0.0188	0.00015	0.008	2.441	1.563	5906	5124	0.019	0.019
Unmet need	5.4	0.0459	0.00541	0.118	2.428	1.558	3757	3635	0.035	0.057
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9888	0.00409	0.004	1.496	1.223	499	990	0.981	0.997
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8486	0.02502	0.029	4.819	2.195	499	990	0.799	0.899
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9916	0.00369	0.004	1.614	1.270	499	990	0.984	0.999
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9903	0.00381	0.004	1.498	1.224	499	990	0.983	0.998
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1202	0.01654	0.138	2.558	1.599	499	990	0.087	0.153
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1339	1115	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0981	0.00679	0.069	2.521	1.588	5467	4846	0.085	0.112
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5157	0.02263	0.044	2.285	1.512	1339	1115	0.470	0.561
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4996	0.01669	0.033	5.791	2.406	5988	5199	0.466	0.533
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0062	0.00134	0.217	1.518	1.232	5974	5185	0.003	0.009
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0907	0.00674	0.074	2.867	1.693	5988	5199	0.077	0.104
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1793	0.02062	0.115	2.145	1.465	789	743	0.138	0.221
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.5761	0.02462	0.043	1.365	1.168	860	551	0.527	0.625
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0043	0.00242	0.567	1.538	1.240	1339	1115	0.000	0.009
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0356	0.00380	0.107	2.187	1.479	5988	5199	0.028	0.043
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7361	0.02954	0.040	1.123	1.060	380	251	0.677	0.795
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0182	0.00029	0.016	1.802	1.342	1567	1261	0.018	0.019
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	588	449	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0341	0.00684	0.200	3.108	1.763	2456	2195	0.020	0.048
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4742	0.02624	0.055	1.237	1.112	588	449	0.422	0.527
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3688	0.01840	0.050	3.458	1.859	2709	2378	0.332	0.406
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0097	0.00292	0.300	2.098	1.449	2698	2371	0.004	0.016

	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 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0866	0.00769	0.089	1.776	1.333	2709	2378	0.071	0.102
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1346	0.01957	0.145	1.032	1.016	404	315	0.095	0.174
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.3398	0.02401	0.071	0.897	0.947	511	350	0.292	0.388
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0207	0.01022	0.494	2.308	1.519	588	449	0.000	0.041
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1223	0.00893	0.073	1.765	1.329	2709	2378	0.104	0.140
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8356	0.02441	0.029	0.967	0.983	336	224	0.787	0.884
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1601	0.01884	0.118	0.496	0.704	256	189	0.122	0.198
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2224	0.02104	0.095	2.517	1.587	1133	984	0.180	0.264
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9570	0.01206	0.013	2.016	1.420	598	572	0.933	0.981
Received polio immunization	-	0.7297	0.02780	0.038	2.187	1.479	577	559	0.674	0.785
Received DPT immunization	-	0.7371	0.02713	0.037	2.135	1.461	581	563	0.683	0.791
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.4884	0.02786	0.057	1.724	1.313	583	556	0.433	0.544
Received measles immunization	-	0.7483	0.02956	0.040	2.580	1.606	570	557	0.689	0.807
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0331	0.00552	0.167	2.637	1.624	3052	2769	0.022	0.044
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0360	0.00589	0.164	2.765	1.663	3052	2769	0.024	0.048
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.7382	0.04080	0.055	0.672	0.820	101	79	0.657	0.820
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.9195	0.01746	0.019	0.424	0.651	110	104	0.885	0.954
Support for learning	6.1	0.9768	0.00447	0.005	1.075	1.037	1346	1218	0.968	0.986
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.5870	0.02819	0.048	3.989	1.997	1346	1218	0.531	0.643
Birth registration	8.1	0.9971	0.00214	0.002	4.437	2.106	3052	2769	0.993	1.000

na: Not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Big city

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*def*), square root of design effects (*def*), square root of design effects (*def*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>def</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>def</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLDS										
	Iodized salt consumption	0.2080	0.01102	0.053	3.140	1.772	4839	4263	0.186	0.230
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
	Use of improved drinking water sources	0.9823	0.00515	0.005	6.727	2.594	12353	4415	0.972	0.993
	Use of improved sanitation	0.9842	0.00550	0.006	8.556	2.925	12353	4415	0.973	0.995
	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	0.9196	0.01470	0.016	1.867	1.366	741	640	0.890	0.949
	Child labour	0.0091	0.00413	0.455	1.993	1.412	1049	1053	0.001	0.017
	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	0.0422	0.00797	0.189	4.599	2.145	1968	2926	0.026	0.058
	Violent discipline	0.5987	0.01831	0.031	2.284	1.511	1423	1638	0.562	0.635
WOMEN										
	Mean number of children ever born	0.0094	0.00018	0.020	1.582	1.258	3660	3140	0.009	0.010
	Mean number of living children	0.0092	0.00018	0.020	1.601	1.265	3660	3140	0.009	0.010
	Early childbearing	0.0147	0.00628	0.428	1.272	1.128	516	467	0.002	0.027
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	0.6831	0.01647	0.024	2.694	1.641	2209	2152	0.650	0.716
	Ever used any contraceptive method	0.7205	0.01516	0.021	2.454	1.567	2209	2152	0.690	0.751
	Currently using a modern method	0.5204	0.01827	0.035	2.877	1.696	2209	2152	0.484	0.557
	Currently using pill	0.0840	0.00857	0.102	2.051	1.432	2209	2152	0.067	0.101
	Currently using IUD	0.1307	0.01071	0.082	2.170	1.473	2209	2152	0.109	0.152
	Currently using male condoms	0.2718	0.01650	0.061	2.957	1.720	2209	2152	0.239	0.305
	Want no / no more children	0.4601	0.01589	0.035	2.186	1.479	2209	2152	0.428	0.492
	Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.0949	0.00775	0.082	1.505	1.227	2209	2152	0.079	0.110
	Ideal number of children	0.0187	0.00019	0.010	2.482	1.575	3628	3107	0.018	0.019
	Unmet need	0.0366	0.00549	0.150	1.837	1.355	2209	2152	0.026	0.048
	Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	0.9936	0.00344	0.003	1.044	1.022	270	561	0.987	1.000
	Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	0.8229	0.03760	0.046	5.432	2.331	270	561	0.748	0.898
	Skilled attendant at delivery	0.9970	0.00218	0.002	0.895	0.946	270	561	0.993	1.000
	Institutional deliveries	0.9947	0.00272	0.003	0.788	0.888	270	561	0.989	1.000
	Caesarean section	0.1084	0.02092	0.193	2.536	1.593	270	561	0.067	0.150
	Literacy rate among young women	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	826	678	1.000	1.000
	Marriage before age 18	0.0830	0.00720	0.087	1.996	1.413	3350	2929	0.069	0.097

	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
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5294	0.02593	0.049	1.828	1.352	826	678	0.478	0.581
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5143	0.02198	0.043	6.070	2.464	3660	3140	0.470	0.558
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0037	0.00131	0.352	1.446	1.203	3656	3138	0.001	0.006
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0973	0.00952	0.098	3.243	1.801	3660	3140	0.078	0.116
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2000	0.02601	0.130	1.961	1.401	517	465	0.148	0.252
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.5189	0.02714	0.052	1.021	1.010	532	347	0.465	0.573
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0060	0.00389	0.650	1.724	1.313	826	678	0.000	0.014
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0337	0.00489	0.145	2.300	1.517	3660	3140	0.024	0.044
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7242	0.03540	0.049	1.092	1.045	267	175	0.653	0.795
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0178	0.00034	0.019	1.553	1.246	995	814	0.017	0.018
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	375	286	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0359	0.00861	0.240	2.861	1.692	1510	1335	0.019	0.053
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4931	0.03116	0.063	1.107	1.052	375	286	0.431	0.555
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3396	0.01994	0.059	2.561	1.600	1662	1446	0.300	0.379
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0073	0.00315	0.431	1.974	1.405	1658	1442	0.001	0.014
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0996	0.01062	0.107	1.815	1.347	1662	1446	0.078	0.121
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1341	0.02428	0.181	1.061	1.030	272	210	0.086	0.183
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.2894	0.02839	0.098	0.878	0.937	327	225	0.233	0.346
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0295	0.01594	0.540	2.526	1.589	375	286	0.000	0.061
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1294	0.01199	0.093	1.846	1.359	1662	1446	0.105	0.153
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8265	0.02721	0.033	0.790	0.889	227	154	0.772	0.881
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1162	0.01501	0.129	0.197	0.444	114	91	0.086	0.146
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1963	0.03161	0.161	3.508	1.873	606	555	0.133	0.260
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9664	0.01123	0.012	1.275	1.129	328	329	0.944	0.989
Received polio immunization	-	0.7272	0.03876	0.053	2.461	1.569	326	326	0.650	0.805
Received DPT immunization	-	0.7339	0.03832	0.052	2.459	1.568	327	328	0.657	0.811
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.4397	0.04034	0.092	2.107	1.452	320	320	0.359	0.520
Received measles immunization	-	0.7216	0.04737	0.066	3.596	1.896	323	323	0.627	0.816
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0337	0.00655	0.194	2.114	1.454	1684	1605	0.021	0.047
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0375	0.00476	0.127	1.009	1.005	1684	1605	0.028	0.047

	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	*	*	*	*	*	57	46	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.9141	0.02191	0.024	0.410	0.640	63	68	0.870	0.958
Support for learning	6.1	0.9841	0.00284	0.003	0.367	0.605	753	712	0.978	0.990
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.6177	0.03181	0.052	3.047	1.746	753	712	0.554	0.681
Birth registration	8.1	0.9950	0.00388	0.004	4.882	2.210	1684	1605	0.987	1.000

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50

na: Not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Small town

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 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	0.2103	0.01763	0.084	5.313	2.305	3236	2839	0.175	0.246
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9909	0.00576	0.006	10.732	3.276	8328	2929	0.979	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9813	0.00595	0.006	5.633	2.373	8328	2929	0.969	0.993
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9254	0.02051	0.022	3.162	1.778	577	520	0.884	0.966
Child labour	8.2	0.0251	0.00587	0.234	1.257	1.121	748	893	0.013	0.037
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0468	0.00798	0.171	3.242	1.801	1505	2271	0.031	0.063
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5875	0.02447	0.042	2.958	1.720	1042	1198	0.539	0.636
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0114	0.00022	0.019	1.209	1.100	2329	2059	0.011	0.012
Mean number of living children	-	0.0112	0.00021	0.019	1.197	1.094	2329	2059	0.011	0.012
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0801	0.02364	0.295	2.228	1.493	301	295	0.033	0.127
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6661	0.03091	0.046	6.367	2.523	1548	1483	0.604	0.728
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.6770	0.03148	0.046	6.717	2.592	1548	1483	0.614	0.740
Currently using a modern method	-	0.4999	0.02842	0.057	4.789	2.188	1548	1483	0.443	0.557

	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
Currently using pill	-	0.0598	0.00996	0.166	2.615	1.617	1548	1483	0.040	0.080
Currently using IUD	-	0.1649	0.01655	0.100	2.947	1.717	1548	1483	0.132	0.198
Currently using male condoms	-	0.2334	0.02335	0.100	4.516	2.125	1548	1483	0.187	0.280
Want no / no more children	-	0.5405	0.02604	0.048	4.046	2.012	1548	1483	0.488	0.593
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.1073	0.01139	0.106	2.007	1.417	1548	1483	0.085	0.130
Ideal number of children	-	0.0191	0.00024	0.013	2.337	1.529	2277	2017	0.019	0.020
Unmet need	5.4	0.0592	0.01018	0.172	2.759	1.661	1548	1483	0.039	0.080
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9832	0.00803	0.008	1.666	1.291	228	429	0.967	0.999
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8790	0.02984	0.034	3.582	1.893	228	429	0.819	0.939
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9851	0.00776	0.008	1.759	1.326	228	429	0.970	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9851	0.00776	0.008	1.759	1.326	228	429	0.970	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1341	0.02670	0.199	2.628	1.621	228	429	0.081	0.188
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	513	437	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1221	0.01291	0.106	2.978	1.726	2117	1917	0.096	0.148
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4936	0.04164	0.084	3.025	1.739	513	437	0.410	0.577
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4767	0.02507	0.053	5.185	2.277	2329	2059	0.427	0.527
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0100	0.00277	0.277	1.590	1.261	2318	2047	0.004	0.016
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0803	0.00857	0.107	2.049	1.432	2329	2059	0.063	0.097
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1398	0.03299	0.236	2.506	1.583	272	278	0.074	0.206
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.6689	0.04573	0.068	1.917	1.384	328	204	0.577	0.760
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0015	0.00080	0.529	0.186	0.431	513	437	0.000	0.003
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0385	0.00607	0.158	2.053	1.433	2329	2059	0.026	0.051
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7639	0.05493	0.072	1.255	1.120	113	76	0.654	0.874
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0189	0.00050	0.026	1.958	1.399	572	447	0.018	0.020
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	213	163	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0314	0.01123	0.358	3.561	1.887	946	860	0.009	0.054
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4409	0.04587	0.104	1.383	1.176	213	163	0.349	0.533
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4152	0.03537	0.085	4.796	2.190	1047	932	0.344	0.486
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0136	0.00566	0.418	2.225	1.492	1041	929	0.002	0.025
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0660	0.01049	0.159	1.661	1.289	1047	932	0.045	0.087

	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
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1355	0.03290	0.243	0.961	0.980	132	105	0.070	0.201
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.4295	0.04252	0.099	0.915	0.957	184	125	0.344	0.515
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0051	0.00041	0.080	0.005	0.073	213	163	0.004	0.006
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1112	0.01348	0.121	1.711	1.308	1047	932	0.084	0.138
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8546	0.04942	0.058	1.356	1.165	109	70	0.756	0.953
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1956	0.03091	0.158	0.589	0.768	141	98	0.134	0.257
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2524	0.02624	0.104	1.562	1.250	527	429	0.200	0.305
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9455	0.02283	0.024	2.447	1.564	270	243	0.900	0.991
Received polio immunization	-	0.7330	0.03953	0.054	1.852	1.361	252	233	0.654	0.812
Received DPT immunization	-	0.7413	0.03782	0.051	1.745	1.321	255	235	0.666	0.817
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.5475	0.03689	0.067	1.291	1.136	264	236	0.474	0.621
Received measles immunization	-	0.7834	0.02780	0.035	1.061	1.030	247	234	0.728	0.839
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0324	0.00930	0.288	3.215	1.793	1367	1164	0.014	0.051
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0342	0.01175	0.344	4.863	2.205	1367	1164	0.011	0.058
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	44	33	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	47	36	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.9676	0.00897	0.009	1.295	1.138	593	506	0.950	0.986
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.5480	0.04786	0.087	4.670	2.161	593	506	0.452	0.644
Birth registration	8.1	0.9997	0.00029	0.000	0.340	0.583	1367	1164	0.999	1.000

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
na: Not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 2012

	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	
									$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
HOUSEHOLDS										
	2.16	0.2026	0.01058	0.052	2.687	1.639	2933	3881	0.181	0.224
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9714	0.00633	0.007	5.736	2.395	7976	3977	0.959	0.984
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9606	0.00886	0.009	8.258	2.874	7976	3977	0.943	0.978
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9504	0.00782	0.008	1.126	1.061	575	869	0.935	0.966
Child labour	8.2	0.0431	0.00742	0.172	1.988	1.410	813	1491	0.028	0.058
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0543	0.00684	0.126	3.132	1.770	1529	3438	0.041	0.068
Violent discipline	8.5	0.6517	0.01793	0.028	2.220	1.490	1108	1568	0.616	0.688
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0138	0.00029	0.021	1.665	1.290	2018	2807	0.013	0.014
Mean number of living children	-	0.0136	0.00028	0.020	1.626	1.275	2018	2807	0.013	0.014
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0584	0.01614	0.276	2.085	1.444	258	441	0.026	0.091
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5921	0.02016	0.034	3.217	1.794	1294	1912	0.552	0.632
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.6051	0.01968	0.033	3.097	1.760	1294	1912	0.566	0.645
Currently using a modern method	-	0.3777	0.01852	0.049	2.788	1.670	1294	1912	0.341	0.415
Currently using pill	-	0.0330	0.00574	0.174	1.970	1.404	1294	1912	0.022	0.044
Currently using IUD	-	0.1240	0.01392	0.112	3.409	1.846	1294	1912	0.096	0.152
Currently using male condoms	-	0.2026	0.01493	0.074	2.637	1.624	1294	1912	0.173	0.232
Want no / no more children	-	0.5828	0.01459	0.025	1.674	1.294	1294	1912	0.554	0.612
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.0771	0.00716	0.093	1.379	1.174	1294	1912	0.063	0.091
Ideal number of children	-	0.0214	0.00025	0.012	2.422	1.556	1997	2772	0.021	0.022
Unmet need	5.4	0.0568	0.00556	0.098	1.104	1.051	1294	1912	0.046	0.068
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9808	0.00669	0.007	1.363	1.168	208	574	0.967	0.994
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9295	0.01152	0.012	1.160	1.077	208	574	0.906	0.953
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9877	0.00607	0.006	1.736	1.318	208	574	0.976	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9851	0.00619	0.006	1.493	1.222	208	574	0.973	0.997
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1217	0.01770	0.145	1.680	1.296	208	574	0.086	0.157
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9996	0.00040	0.000	0.275	0.525	470	681	0.999	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1449	0.01037	0.072	2.227	1.492	1805	2567	0.124	0.166

	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
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4531	0.03089	0.068	2.618	1.618	470	681	0.391	0.515
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5250	0.01748	0.033	3.437	1.854	2018	2807	0.490	0.560
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0077	0.00239	0.311	2.088	1.445	2008	2794	0.003	0.012
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0744	0.00733	0.098	2.186	1.478	2018	2807	0.060	0.089
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1618	0.02534	0.157	1.959	1.400	219	415	0.111	0.212
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.7191	0.02302	0.032	0.887	0.942	322	339	0.673	0.765
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0015	0.00071	0.476	0.229	0.479	470	681	0.000	0.003
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0183	0.00405	0.221	2.559	1.600	2018	2807	0.010	0.026
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7773	0.04155	0.053	1.167	1.080	83	118	0.694	0.860
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0191	0.00050	0.026	1.956	1.399	547	655	0.018	0.020
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9984	0.00157	0.002	0.429	0.655	218	275	0.995	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0115	0.00370	0.323	1.357	1.165	807	1123	0.004	0.019
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4134	0.03661	0.089	1.515	1.231	218	275	0.340	0.487
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3282	0.01827	0.056	1.878	1.371	911	1242	0.292	0.365
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0027	0.00171	0.625	1.319	1.148	905	1233	0.000	0.006
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0637	0.00889	0.139	1.643	1.282	911	1242	0.046	0.081
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1169	0.02345	0.201	0.964	0.982	138	182	0.070	0.164
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.4011	0.03890	0.097	1.380	1.175	189	220	0.323	0.479
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0112	0.00620	0.553	0.950	0.975	218	275	0.000	0.024
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1381	0.01182	0.086	1.457	1.207	911	1242	0.114	0.162
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7947	0.02275	0.029	0.432	0.657	119	137	0.749	0.840
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2900	0.05958	0.205	2.017	1.420	102	118	0.171	0.409
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2902	0.03100	0.107	2.696	1.642	485	579	0.228	0.352
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9458	0.01786	0.019	1.822	1.350	231	294	0.910	0.981
Received polio immunization	-	0.7404	0.03683	0.050	2.026	1.423	227	288	0.667	0.814
Received DPT immunization	-	0.7583	0.03628	0.048	2.061	1.436	226	288	0.686	0.831
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.5402	0.04915	0.091	2.753	1.659	226	284	0.442	0.638
Received measles immunization	-	0.6874	0.03723	0.054	1.787	1.337	224	278	0.613	0.762

	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
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0239	0.00462	0.193	1.469	1.212	1327	1610	0.015	0.033
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0242	0.00591	0.244	2.378	1.542	1327	1610	0.012	0.036
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.9695	0.00892	0.009	1.912	1.383	583	711	0.952	0.987
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.3627	0.02911	0.080	2.603	1.613	583	711	0.305	0.421
Birth registration	8.1	0.9998	0.00022	0.000	0.356	0.597	1327	1610	0.999	1.000

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 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	0.1487	0.01196	0.080	2.358	1.536	1949	2088	0.125	0.173
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9937	0.00194	0.002	1.314	1.146	5037	2195	0.990	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9834	0.00579	0.006	4.509	2.124	5037	2195	0.972	0.995
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9324	0.01863	0.020	1.973	1.404	310	359	0.895	0.970
Child labour	8.2	0.0304	0.01032	0.340	2.188	1.479	460	606	0.010	0.051
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0583	0.01163	0.200	3.711	1.926	862	1507	0.035	0.082
Violent discipline	8.5	0.6256	0.02483	0.040	2.141	1.463	634	814	0.576	0.675
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0102	0.00033	0.032	1.846	1.359	1396	1453	0.010	0.011
Mean number of living children	-	0.0100	0.00032	0.032	1.904	1.380	1396	1453	0.009	0.011
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0324	0.01660	0.512	1.897	1.377	197	217	0.000	0.066
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6438	0.02220	0.034	2.197	1.482	904	1023	0.599	0.688
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.6695	0.02181	0.033	2.196	1.482	904	1023	0.626	0.713
Currently using a modern method	-	0.4670	0.02272	0.049	2.119	1.456	904	1023	0.422	0.512
Currently using pill	-	0.0598	0.01035	0.173	1.949	1.396	904	1023	0.039	0.080

	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
Currently using IUD	-	0.1591	0.01881	0.118	2.703	1.644	904	1023	0.122	0.197
Currently using male condoms	-	0.2261	0.01943	0.086	2.204	1.485	904	1023	0.187	0.265
Want no / no more children	-	0.4535	0.02464	0.054	2.504	1.582	904	1023	0.404	0.503
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.1010	0.01056	0.105	1.256	1.121	904	1023	0.080	0.122
Ideal number of children	-	0.0193	0.00023	0.012	2.024	1.423	1362	1421	0.019	0.020
Unmet need	5.4	0.0451	0.00651	0.144	1.006	1.003	904	1023	0.032	0.058
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9867	0.00469	0.005	0.430	0.656	110	257	0.977	0.996
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8747	0.04007	0.046	3.750	1.936	110	257	0.795	0.955
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9890	0.00397	0.004	0.372	0.610	110	257	0.981	0.997
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9834	0.00584	0.006	0.535	0.731	110	257	0.972	0.995
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1287	0.02280	0.177	1.187	1.090	110	257	0.083	0.174
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	308	319	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0755	0.00790	0.105	1.208	1.099	1285	1351	0.060	0.091
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5420	0.03766	0.069	1.817	1.348	308	319	0.467	0.617
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4625	0.02603	0.056	3.958	1.990	1396	1453	0.410	0.515
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0061	0.00305	0.497	2.208	1.486	1391	1450	0.000	0.012
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1028	0.01189	0.116	2.225	1.492	1396	1453	0.079	0.127
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1505	0.02868	0.191	1.262	1.123	159	197	0.093	0.208
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.6360	0.02993	0.047	0.646	0.804	211	168	0.576	0.696
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	0.000	0.000	308	319	0.000	0.000
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0400	0.00565	0.141	1.208	1.099	1396	1453	0.029	0.051
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8336	0.05357	0.064	1.138	1.067	69	56	0.726	0.941
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0187	0.00046	0.024	1.098	1.048	353	325	0.018	0.020
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	115	108	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0261	0.00911	0.349	1.845	1.358	550	566	0.008	0.044
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4557	0.03698	0.081	0.590	0.768	115	108	0.382	0.530
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3446	0.02993	0.087	2.411	1.553	600	609	0.285	0.404
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0073	0.00444	0.611	1.649	1.284	595	605	0.000	0.016
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0932	0.01609	0.173	1.863	1.365	600	609	0.061	0.125
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1827	0.03852	0.211	0.715	0.846	75	73	0.106	0.260
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.3889	0.03567	0.092	0.455	0.675	102	86	0.318	0.460

	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
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	115	108	0.000	0.000
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1211	0.01791	0.148	1.832	1.353	600	609	0.085	0.157
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8439	0.03271	0.039	0.430	0.656	64	54	0.778	0.909
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	50	49	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1689	0.02946	0.174	1.583	1.258	247	257	0.110	0.228
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9698	0.01132	0.012	0.627	0.792	132	144	0.947	0.992
Received polio immunization	-	0.6639	0.04469	0.067	1.253	1.119	131	141	0.575	0.753
Received DPT immunization	-	0.6511	0.04526	0.070	1.289	1.135	132	144	0.561	0.742
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.4007	0.04809	0.120	1.368	1.170	130	143	0.304	0.497
Received measles immunization	-	0.6883	0.04329	0.063	1.241	1.114	132	143	0.602	0.775
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0314	0.00765	0.243	1.439	1.199	751	749	0.016	0.047
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0347	0.01127	0.325	2.837	1.684	751	749	0.012	0.057
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	24	20	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	26	28	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.9864	0.00434	0.004	0.475	0.689	352	338	0.978	0.995
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.5736	0.03952	0.069	2.152	1.467	352	338	0.495	0.653
Birth registration	8.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	751	749	1.000	1.000

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50

na: Not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: West

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 2012

	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	
									$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.3932	0.02255	0.057	4.949	2.225	2328	2323	0.348	0.438
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9892	0.00226	0.002	1.110	1.053	7040	2338	0.985	0.994
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9791	0.00506	0.005	2.920	1.709	7040	2338	0.969	0.989
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9389	0.01151	0.012	1.304	1.142	580	565	0.916	0.962
Child labour	8.2	0.0266	0.00600	0.226	1.267	1.125	754	912	0.015	0.039
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0405	0.00739	0.183	3.016	1.737	1472	2147	0.026	0.055
Violent discipline	8.5	0.6376	0.01916	0.030	1.585	1.259	1034	998	0.599	0.676
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0122	0.00027	0.022	1.179	1.086	2022	1915	0.012	0.013
Mean number of living children	-	0.0121	0.00027	0.022	1.192	1.092	2022	1915	0.012	0.013
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0486	0.01482	0.305	1.415	1.190	292	299	0.019	0.078
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5975	0.02895	0.048	4.733	2.176	1337	1359	0.540	0.655
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.6136	0.02947	0.048	4.974	2.230	1337	1359	0.555	0.673
Currently using a modern method	-	0.3600	0.02192	0.061	2.831	1.683	1337	1359	0.316	0.404
Currently using pill	-	0.0443	0.00841	0.190	2.269	1.506	1337	1359	0.027	0.061
Currently using IUD	-	0.1240	0.01544	0.125	2.980	1.726	1337	1359	0.093	0.155
Currently using male condoms	-	0.1667	0.01553	0.093	2.356	1.535	1337	1359	0.136	0.198
Want no / no more children	-	0.5303	0.02417	0.046	3.186	1.785	1337	1359	0.482	0.579
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.0854	0.00843	0.099	1.236	1.112	1337	1359	0.069	0.102
Ideal number of children	-	0.0213	0.00022	0.010	1.412	1.188	1992	1894	0.021	0.022
Unmet need	5.4	0.0715	0.01058	0.148	2.288	1.513	1337	1359	0.050	0.093
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9799	0.00987	0.010	1.786	1.336	207	362	0.960	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9324	0.02053	0.022	2.416	1.554	207	362	0.891	0.973
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9819	0.00967	0.010	1.901	1.379	207	362	0.963	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9819	0.00967	0.010	1.901	1.379	207	362	0.963	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1304	0.02028	0.156	1.310	1.144	207	362	0.090	0.171
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	546	494	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1058	0.01032	0.098	1.934	1.391	1768	1720	0.085	0.126
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5213	0.03244	0.062	2.079	1.442	546	494	0.456	0.586

	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 mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5391	0.02513	0.047	4.864	2.205	2022	1915	0.489	0.589
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0169	0.00379	0.224	1.650	1.285	2016	1912	0.009	0.025
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0656	0.00749	0.114	1.749	1.322	2022	1915	0.051	0.081
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1599	0.02587	0.162	1.430	1.196	265	288	0.108	0.212
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.7166	0.03005	0.042	1.218	1.104	372	275	0.656	0.777
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0008	0.00057	0.723	0.203	0.450	546	494	0.000	0.002
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0235	0.00432	0.184	1.558	1.248	2022	1915	0.015	0.032
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7290	0.05058	0.069	1.217	1.103	105	95	0.628	0.830
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0201	0.00060	0.030	2.391	1.546	539	490	0.019	0.021
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	216	187	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0032	0.00171	0.528	0.701	0.837	758	774	0.000	0.007
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5055	0.04440	0.088	1.467	1.211	216	187	0.417	0.594
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3897	0.02438	0.063	2.133	1.460	863	854	0.341	0.438
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0189	0.00754	0.398	2.601	1.613	859	852	0.004	0.034
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0735	0.01053	0.143	1.389	1.179	863	854	0.052	0.095
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1281	0.03049	0.238	1.016	1.008	138	123	0.067	0.189
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.3919	0.04228	0.108	1.163	1.078	193	156	0.307	0.476
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0060	0.00600	0.994	1.116	1.056	216	187	0.000	0.018
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1358	0.01202	0.088	1.050	1.024	863	854	0.112	0.160
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7725	0.04514	0.058	1.067	1.033	117	93	0.682	0.863
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2464	0.04246	0.172	0.660	0.813	97	69	0.161	0.331
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2945	0.03444	0.117	2.038	1.428	474	358	0.226	0.363
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9246	0.02484	0.027	1.690	1.300	221	192	0.875	0.974
Received polio immunization	-	0.6663	0.05123	0.077	2.207	1.486	217	188	0.564	0.769
Received DPT immunization	-	0.7038	0.04688	0.067	1.961	1.400	215	187	0.610	0.798
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.4652	0.05240	0.113	2.064	1.437	218	188	0.360	0.570
Received measles immunization	-	0.7042	0.04443	0.063	1.716	1.310	213	182	0.615	0.793
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0258	0.00725	0.281	2.068	1.438	1278	991	0.011	0.040
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0290	0.00683	0.235	1.638	1.280	1278	991	0.015	0.043
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	33	25	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	37	28	*	*

	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
Support for learning	6.1	0.9739	0.00972	0.010	1.603	1.266	570	432	0.954	0.993
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.4105	0.04701	0.115	3.937	1.984	570	432	0.316	0.505
Birth registration	8.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1278	991	1.000	1.000

*The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50

na: Not applicable

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Center

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 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	0.1723	0.01831	0.106	5.202	2.281	1352	2213	0.136	0.209
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9832	0.00416	0.004	2.370	1.540	3266	2257	0.975	0.992
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9412	0.01938	0.021	15.312	3.913	3266	2257	0.902	0.980
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9487	0.01195	0.013	1.205	1.098	225	412	0.925	0.973
Child labour	8.2	0.0448	0.01296	0.289	2.776	1.666	322	709	0.019	0.071
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0327	0.00697	0.213	2.678	1.637	591	1742	0.019	0.047
Violent discipline	8.5	0.6687	0.03525	0.053	4.947	2.224	434	883	0.598	0.739
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0123	0.00033	0.027	1.552	1.246	883	1539	0.012	0.013
Mean number of living children	-	0.0120	0.00030	0.025	1.444	1.201	883	1539	0.011	0.013
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0553	0.02063	0.373	1.653	1.286	88	204	0.014	0.097
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7205	0.02583	0.036	3.648	1.910	579	1102	0.669	0.772
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.7359	0.02636	0.036	3.936	1.984	579	1102	0.683	0.789
Currently using a modern method	-	0.5345	0.02813	0.053	3.502	1.871	579	1102	0.478	0.591
Currently using pill	-	0.0538	0.00889	0.165	1.710	1.308	579	1102	0.036	0.072
Currently using IUD	-	0.1807	0.01915	0.106	2.727	1.651	579	1102	0.142	0.219
Currently using male condoms	-	0.2546	0.02027	0.080	2.384	1.544	579	1102	0.214	0.295
Want no / no more children	-	0.5734	0.02422	0.042	2.641	1.625	579	1102	0.525	0.622
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.1174	0.01425	0.121	2.159	1.469	579	1102	0.089	0.146

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (defl)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Ideal number of children	-	0.0195	0.00027	0.014	2.142	1.463	877	1524	0.019	0.020
Unmet need	5.4	0.0476	0.01090	0.229	2.883	1.698	579	1102	0.026	0.069
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9879	0.00693	0.007	1.225	1.107	74	306	0.974	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9462	0.01506	0.016	1.359	1.166	74	306	0.916	0.976
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9955	0.00320	0.003	0.692	0.832	74	306	0.989	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9955	0.00320	0.003	0.692	0.832	74	306	0.989	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1240	0.03637	0.293	3.716	1.928	74	306	0.051	0.197
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	0.9988	0.00121	0.001	0.373	0.611	157	311	0.996	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1269	0.01228	0.097	1.947	1.395	814	1432	0.102	0.152
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5395	0.04214	0.078	2.216	1.489	157	311	0.455	0.624
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6369	0.02869	0.045	5.475	2.340	883	1539	0.579	0.694
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0067	0.00198	0.297	0.904	0.951	876	1530	0.003	0.011
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0976	0.01243	0.127	2.696	1.642	883	1539	0.073	0.122
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1616	0.03176	0.197	1.563	1.250	87	211	0.098	0.225
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.6298	0.03659	0.058	0.821	0.906	106	144	0.557	0.703
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0044	0.00194	0.445	0.268	0.518	157	311	0.000	0.008
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0456	0.00879	0.193	2.730	1.652	883	1539	0.028	0.063
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7333	0.06795	0.093	1.511	1.229	43	65	0.597	0.869
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0176	0.00057	0.032	1.373	1.172	219	352	0.016	0.019
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	0.9962	0.00377	0.004	0.532	0.729	90	142	0.989	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0202	0.00846	0.420	2.235	1.495	340	617	0.003	0.037
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5126	0.03228	0.063	0.588	0.767	90	142	0.448	0.577
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4048	0.03489	0.086	3.430	1.852	381	680	0.335	0.475
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0204	0.00982	0.482	3.259	1.805	380	676	0.001	0.040
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0816	0.01029	0.126	0.959	0.979	381	680	0.061	0.102
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1573	0.03829	0.243	1.018	1.009	54	93	0.081	0.234
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.4596	0.03206	0.070	0.430	0.656	77	105	0.396	0.524
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0203	0.00739	0.364	0.387	0.622	90	142	0.006	0.035
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1286	0.01640	0.127	1.629	1.276	381	680	0.096	0.161
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8406	0.03803	0.045	0.669	0.818	45	63	0.765	0.917

	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
UNDER-5s										
	2.6	0.3628	0.07760	0.214	1.355	1.164	36	53	0.208	0.518
	2.14	0.2878	0.04120	0.143	2.534	1.592	176	307	0.205	0.370
	-	0.9287	0.03477	0.037	3.103	1.761	83	171	0.859	0.998
	-	0.6667	0.06993	0.105	3.675	1.917	82	168	0.527	0.807
	-	0.6793	0.06817	0.100	3.562	1.887	82	168	0.543	0.816
	-	0.5418	0.04451	0.082	1.277	1.130	79	161	0.453	0.631
	-	0.6627	0.04528	0.068	1.431	1.196	72	157	0.572	0.753
	-	0.0225	0.00632	0.280	1.566	1.251	497	866	0.010	0.035
	-	0.0518	0.00947	0.183	1.581	1.257	497	866	0.033	0.071
	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	11	22	*	*
	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	26	48	*	*
	6.1	0.9744	0.01123	0.012	2.000	1.414	244	397	0.952	0.997
	6.7	0.6735	0.03933	0.058	2.785	1.669	244	397	0.595	0.752
	8.1	0.9986	0.00100	0.001	0.617	0.786	497	866	0.997	1.000

*The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: East

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 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										
	2.16	0.1612	0.01486	0.092	3.778	1.944	3647	2313	0.131	0.191
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
	4.1	0.9756	0.00861	0.009	7.362	2.713	8943	2366	0.958	0.993
	4.3	0.9889	0.00493	0.005	5.251	2.291	8943	2366	0.979	0.999
	7.5	0.9069	0.02562	0.028	2.620	1.619	499	338	0.856	0.958
	8.2	0.0104	0.00408	0.391	0.882	0.939	654	548	0.002	0.019
	9.18	0.0507	0.01123	0.222	4.193	2.048	1328	1600	0.028	0.073
	8.5	0.5228	0.02659	0.051	2.400	1.549	903	848	0.470	0.576

	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>
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0102	0.00025	0.024	1.504	1.226	2594	1705	0.010	0.011
Mean number of living children	-	0.0101	0.00024	0.024	1.451	1.205	2594	1705	0.010	0.011
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0482	0.01958	0.406	2.254	1.501	349	271	0.009	0.087
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7177	0.02426	0.034	3.289	1.814	1561	1133	0.669	0.766
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.7452	0.02421	0.032	3.494	1.869	1561	1133	0.697	0.794
Currently using a modern method	-	0.5876	0.02705	0.046	3.418	1.849	1561	1133	0.534	0.642
Currently using pill	-	0.0936	0.01134	0.121	1.716	1.310	1561	1133	0.071	0.116
Currently using IUD	-	0.1310	0.01489	0.114	2.203	1.484	1561	1133	0.101	0.161
Currently using male condoms	-	0.3222	0.02690	0.083	3.752	1.937	1561	1133	0.268	0.376
Want no / no more children	-	0.5292	0.02252	0.043	2.305	1.518	1561	1133	0.484	0.574
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.0969	0.01191	0.123	1.836	1.355	1561	1133	0.073	0.121
Ideal number of children	-	0.0183	0.00027	0.015	2.347	1.532	2583	1694	0.018	0.019
Unmet need	5.4	0.0315	0.00687	0.218	1.750	1.323	1561	1133	0.018	0.045
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9896	0.00537	0.005	0.976	0.988	212	350	0.979	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.7884	0.04784	0.061	4.789	2.188	212	350	0.693	0.884
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9942	0.00401	0.004	0.981	0.991	212	350	0.986	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9931	0.00419	0.004	0.887	0.942	212	350	0.985	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1169	0.02920	0.250	2.883	1.698	212	350	0.059	0.175
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	570	381	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1183	0.01349	0.114	2.780	1.667	2373	1595	0.091	0.145
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.5294	0.03817	0.072	2.222	1.491	570	381	0.453	0.606
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4845	0.02794	0.058	5.325	2.308	2594	1705	0.429	0.540
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0013	0.00116	0.898	1.773	1.332	2590	1701	0.000	0.004
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0743	0.00933	0.126	2.158	1.469	2594	1705	0.056	0.093
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1927	0.03628	0.188	2.403	1.550	381	285	0.120	0.265
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.4776	0.04803	0.101	1.590	1.261	346	173	0.381	0.574
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0080	0.00561	0.700	1.503	1.226	570	381	0.000	0.019
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0352	0.00710	0.202	2.532	1.591	2594	1705	0.021	0.049
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7054	0.04423	0.063	1.036	1.018	199	111	0.617	0.794
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0174	0.00041	0.023	1.335	1.156	715	421	0.017	0.018
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	264	153	1.000	1.000

	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>
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0543	0.01354	0.249	2.699	1.643	1130	757	0.027	0.081
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.4634	0.04691	0.101	1.345	1.160	264	153	0.370	0.557
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3627	0.03246	0.089	3.732	1.932	1243	820	0.298	0.428
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0003	0.00029	1.004	0.238	0.488	1237	817	0.000	0.001
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0628	0.01032	0.164	1.483	1.218	1243	820	0.042	0.083
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0894	0.02365	0.265	0.783	0.885	198	115	0.042	0.137
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.2589	0.04143	0.160	1.029	1.014	224	116	0.176	0.342
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0256	0.02174	0.851	2.885	1.698	264	153	0.000	0.069
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.1442	0.01449	0.100	1.393	1.180	1243	820	0.115	0.173
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.9038	0.03284	0.036	1.017	1.008	167	83	0.838	0.969
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2127	0.04197	0.197	0.757	0.870	121	73	0.129	0.297
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2230	0.03628	0.163	2.606	1.614	492	344	0.150	0.296
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9822	0.00920	0.009	0.941	0.970	256	195	0.964	1.000
Received polio immunization	-	0.7924	0.04070	0.051	1.904	1.380	241	190	0.711	0.874
Received DPT immunization	-	0.8086	0.04083	0.050	2.036	1.427	243	190	0.727	0.890
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.5173	0.04769	0.092	1.712	1.309	250	189	0.422	0.613
Received measles immunization	-	0.7634	0.05655	0.074	3.345	1.829	241	190	0.650	0.876
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0458	0.01027	0.224	2.185	1.478	1199	906	0.025	0.066
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0324	0.01166	0.360	3.922	1.980	1199	906	0.009	0.056
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	55	42	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	39	26	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.9793	0.00710	0.007	0.921	0.960	486	372	0.965	0.993
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.4808	0.03377	0.070	1.695	1.302	486	372	0.413	0.548
Birth registration	8.1	0.9949	0.00514	0.005	4.721	2.173	1199	906	0.985	1.000

* The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
na: Not applicable

Table SE.1.1 : Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Ukraine, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									$r - 2se$	$r + 2se$
HOUSEHOLDS										
Iodized salt consumption	2.16	0.1475	0.01170	0.079	2.228	1.493	1732	2046	0.124	0.171
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9675	0.01094	0.011	8.238	2.870	4372	2165	0.946	0.989
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9671	0.01354	0.014	12.454	3.529	4372	2165	0.940	0.994
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9399	0.01687	0.018	1.784	1.336	279	355	0.906	0.974
Child labour	8.2	0.0191	0.00506	0.265	0.904	0.951	421	662	0.009	0.029
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0534	0.00878	0.164	2.494	1.579	748	1639	0.036	0.071
Violent discipline	8.5	0.6481	0.03061	0.047	3.534	1.880	568	861	0.587	0.709
WOMEN										
Mean number of children ever born	-	0.0112	0.00033	0.029	1.641	1.281	1112	1394	0.011	0.012
Mean number of living children	-	0.0111	0.00032	0.029	1.579	1.257	1112	1394	0.010	0.012
Early childbearing	5.2	0.0301	0.01144	0.380	0.946	0.972	149	212	0.007	0.053
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5792	0.02584	0.045	2.545	1.595	671	930	0.528	0.631
Ever used any contraceptive method	-	0.6086	0.02286	0.038	2.037	1.427	671	930	0.563	0.654
Currently using a modern method	-	0.4207	0.02395	0.057	2.186	1.478	671	930	0.373	0.469
Currently using pill	-	0.0453	0.01104	0.244	2.620	1.619	671	930	0.023	0.067
Currently using IUD	-	0.1278	0.01572	0.123	2.060	1.435	671	930	0.096	0.159
Currently using male condoms	-	0.2182	0.01891	0.087	1.947	1.395	671	930	0.180	0.256
Want no / no more children	-	0.4926	0.02431	0.049	2.197	1.482	671	930	0.444	0.541
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	-	0.0759	0.01123	0.148	1.669	1.292	671	930	0.053	0.098
Ideal number of children	-	0.0194	0.00036	0.019	3.170	1.780	1088	1363	0.019	0.020
Unmet need	5.4	0.0490	0.00945	0.193	1.780	1.334	671	930	0.030	0.068
Antenatal care coverage - at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9919	0.00392	0.004	0.551	0.742	104	289	0.984	1.000
Antenatal care coverage - at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8692	0.02713	0.031	1.864	1.365	104	289	0.815	0.923
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9975	0.00253	0.003	0.742	0.861	104	289	0.992	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9947	0.00261	0.003	0.370	0.608	104	289	0.989	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.0980	0.03468	0.354	3.918	1.979	104	289	0.029	0.167
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	228	291	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1258	0.01238	0.098	1.831	1.353	1033	1315	0.101	0.151
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.2864	0.04440	0.155	2.797	1.673	228	291	0.198	0.375

	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 mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4469	0.03417	0.076	6.579	2.565	1112	1394	0.379	0.515
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0003	0.00032	0.998	0.448	0.670	1109	1386	0.000	0.001
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1242	0.01992	0.160	5.082	2.254	1112	1394	0.084	0.164
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1990	0.04931	0.248	2.684	1.638	116	177	0.100	0.298
Young women who have never had sex	9.10	0.6422	0.04072	0.063	0.931	0.965	147	130	0.561	0.724
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0033	0.00196	0.602	0.344	0.586	228	291	0.000	0.007
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0136	0.00456	0.335	2.161	1.470	1112	1394	0.004	0.023
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	46	42	*	*
MEN										
Ideal number of children	-	0.0181	0.00055	0.030	1.633	1.278	288	328	0.017	0.019
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	119	134	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0168	0.00596	0.355	1.297	1.139	484	604	0.005	0.029
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	9.2	0.3195	0.04132	0.129	1.044	1.022	119	134	0.237	0.402
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2814	0.02397	0.085	1.864	1.365	534	657	0.233	0.329
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	532	654	0.000	0.000
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1204	0.02074	0.172	2.665	1.632	534	657	0.079	0.162
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1690	0.05853	0.346	2.245	1.498	75	93	0.052	0.286
Young men who have never had sex	9.10	0.3918	0.05187	0.132	1.197	1.094	104	107	0.288	0.496
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0394	0.01350	0.342	0.639	0.800	119	134	0.012	0.066
Sex with more than one partner	9.13	0.0734	0.01654	0.225	2.637	1.624	534	657	0.040	0.106
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6795	0.03785	0.056	0.441	0.664	62	68	0.604	0.755
UNDER-5s										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1164	0.04908	0.422	1.452	1.205	54	63	0.018	0.215
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2231	0.03895	0.175	2.591	1.610	230	297	0.145	0.301
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	-	0.9475	0.03407	0.036	3.806	1.951	136	164	0.879	1.000
Received polio immunization	-	0.8401	0.03126	0.037	1.157	1.075	134	160	0.778	0.903
Received DPT immunization	-	0.8167	0.04233	0.052	1.927	1.388	135	162	0.732	0.901
Received Hepatitis B immunization	-	0.6138	0.05777	0.094	2.225	1.492	133	159	0.498	0.729
Received measles immunization	-	0.7942	0.03798	0.048	1.429	1.196	136	163	0.718	0.870
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0152	0.00878	0.577	4.455	2.111	654	867	0.000	0.033
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0219	0.00672	0.307	1.830	1.353	654	867	0.008	0.035
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	10	11	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	14	14	*	*

	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>
Support for learning	6.1	0.9530	0.01171	0.012	1.192	1.092	277	390	0.930	0.976
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.6049	0.04807	0.079	3.761	1.939	277	390	0.509	0.701
Birth registration	8.1	0.9965	0.00339	0.003	2.872	1.695	654	867	0.990	1.000

*The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50

na: Not applicable

Appendix D. DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Ukraine, 2012

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	139	1.1	141	0.9	44	165	1.3	204	1.3
1	162	1.2	143	0.9	45	211	1.6	191	1.2
2	143	1.1	145	0.9	46	146	1.1	198	1.3
3	169	1.3	171	1.1	47	192	1.5	203	1.3
4	168	1.3	166	1.1	48	260	2.0	207	1.3
5	138	1.0	118	0.8	49	144	1.1	183	1.2
6	154	1.2	126	0.8	50	172	1.3	246	1.6
7	160	1.2	151	1.0	51	175	1.3	202	1.3
8	129	1.0	120	0.8	52	196	1.5	196	1.3
9	113	0.9	116	0.8	53	180	1.4	203	1.3
10	127	1.0	119	0.8	54	215	1.6	375	2.4
11	105	0.8	124	0.8	55	252	1.9	318	2.1
12	143	1.1	127	0.8	56	231	1.8	382	2.5
13	133	1.0	142	0.9	57	207	1.6	303	2.0
14	126	1.0	136	0.9	58	202	1.5	297	1.9
15	141	1.1	134	0.9	59	182	1.4	226	1.5
16	151	1.1	147	0.9	60	205	1.6	275	1.8
17	148	1.1	122	0.8	61	156	1.2	233	1.5
18	154	1.2	106	0.7	62	195	1.5	220	1.4
19	116	0.9	111	0.7	63	172	1.3	244	1.6
20	162	1.2	139	0.9	64	145	1.1	169	1.1
21	157	1.2	157	1.0	65	130	1.0	201	1.3
22	174	1.3	192	1.2	66	116	0.9	154	1.0
23	153	1.2	210	1.4	67	76	0.6	152	1.0
24	181	1.4	187	1.2	68	86	0.7	116	0.8
25	237	1.8	276	1.8	69	85	0.6	136	0.9
26	228	1.7	274	1.8	70	109	0.8	158	1.0
27	232	1.8	223	1.4	71	111	0.8	199	1.3
28	205	1.6	198	1.3	72	117	0.9	215	1.4
29	212	1.6	186	1.2	73	116	0.9	154	1.0
30	271	2.1	247	1.6	74	127	1.0	207	1.3
31	186	1.4	182	1.2	75	90	0.7	157	1.0
32	283	2.1	196	1.3	76	72	0.5	128	0.8
33	183	1.4	190	1.2	77	52	0.4	103	0.7
34	202	1.5	176	1.1	78	39	0.3	83	0.5
35	190	1.4	249	1.6	79	44	0.3	91	0.6
36	219	1.7	202	1.3	80	41	0.3	111	0.7
37	202	1.5	169	1.1	81	39	0.3	82	0.5
38	145	1.1	190	1.2	82	43	0.3	106	0.7
39	168	1.3	177	1.1	83	37	0.3	69	0.4
40	219	1.7	257	1.7	84	19	0.1	84	0.5
41	191	1.4	155	1.0	85+	58	0.4	227	1.5
42	192	1.5	199	1.3	DK/missing	4	0.0	3	0.0
43	150	1.1	173	1.1	Total	13179	100.0	15479	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10–54, interviewed women age 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Household population of women age 10–54	Interviewed women age 15–49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10–14	648	na	na	na
15–19	619	588	9.2	94.9
20–24	886	863	13.4	97.4
25–29	1155	1126	17.5	97.4
30–34	990	960	15.0	97.0
35–39	986	962	15.0	97.5
40–44	988	964	15.0	97.6
45–49	982	956	14.9	97.4
50–54	1223	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	6607	6419	100.0	97.2
Ratio of 50–54 to 45–49				1.25

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10–54, interviewed men age 15–49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Household population of men age 10–54	Interviewed men age 15–49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10–14	347	na	na	na
15–19	344	323	9.9	94.0
20–24	422	407	12.4	96.3
25–29	586	566	17.3	96.6
30–34	599	571	17.4	95.3
35–39	469	443	13.5	94.6
40–44	447	434	13.3	97.2
45–49	545	531	16.2	97.4
50–54	463	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	3411	3275	100.0	96.0
Ratio of 50–54 to 45–49				0.85

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0–7, children age 0–4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Household population of children 0–7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	280	278	18.1	99.1
1	305	302	19.7	98.9
2	288	286	18.7	99.4
3	341	339	22.1	99.3
4	335	329	21.5	98.4
5	257	na	na	na
6	280	na	na	na
7	312	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	1549	1533	100.0	99.0
Ratio of 5 to 4				0.77

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, Ukraine, 2012

Region	Household population of women age 15–49 years		Interviewed women age 15–49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
North	1152	17.4	1083	16.9	94.1
West	1668	25.3	1634	25.5	98.0
Center	729	11.0	703	10.9	96.5
East	2141	32.4	2108	32.8	98.5
South	917	13.9	891	13.9	97.1
Area					
Urban	4942	100.0	4797	100.0	97.1
Big city	3020	45.7	2932	45.7	97.1
Small town	1922	29.1	1865	29.1	97.1
Rural	1665	25.2	1622	25.3	97.4
Household size					
1–3	3540	53.6	3447	53.7	97.4
4–6	2858	43.3	2773	43.2	97.0
7+	209	3.2	199	3.1	94.8
Education of household head					
Primary	101	1.5	101	1.6	99.2
Secondary	2722	41.2	2644	41.2	97.2
Higher	3767	57.0	3658	57.0	97.1
Missing/DK	16	0.3	16	0.2	97.9
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	1003	15.2	985	15.4	98.3
Second	1074	16.3	1036	16.1	96.4
Middle	1225	18.6	1184	18.4	96.6
Fourth	1566	23.7	1536	23.9	98.1
Richest	1738	26.3	1678	26.1	96.6
Total	6607	100.0	6419	100.0	97.2

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men age 15–49, interviewed men age 15–49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Ukraine, 2012

Region	Household population of men age 15–49 years		Interviewed men age 15–49 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
North	565	16.6	503	15.4	89.0
West	813	23.8	795	24.3	97.8
Center	359	10.5	341	10.4	95.2
East	1171	34.3	1156	35.3	98.7
South	503	14.8	479	14.6	95.1
Area					
Urban	2553	100.0	2454	100.0	96.4
Big city	1566	45.9	1491	45.5	95.2
Small town	986	28.9	963	29.4	97.6
Rural	859	25.2	821	25.1	95.6
Household size					
1–3	1983	58.1	1899	58.0	95.8
4–6	1350	39.6	1300	39.7	96.3
7+	79	2.3	76	2.3	96.5
Education of household head					
Primary	46	1.4	46	1.4	100.0
Secondary	1468	43.0	1411	43.1	96.1
Higher	1892	55.5	1812	55.4	95.8
Missing/DK	6	0.2	6	0.2	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	517	15.2	502	15.3	97.0
Second	629	18.4	604	18.4	96.0
Middle	691	20.3	662	20.2	95.9
Fourth	705	20.7	684	20.9	97.0
Richest	869	25.5	823	25.1	94.7
Total	3411	100.0	3275	100.0	96.0

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Ukraine, 2012

Region	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	
North	266	17.2	262	17.1	98.5
West	452	29.2	447	29.2	98.9
Center	176	11.3	175	11.4	99.8
East	424	27.4	418	27.3	98.7
South	231	14.9	231	15.1	99.9
Area					
Urban	1079	100.0	1067	100.0	98.9
Big city	596	38.5	591	38.6	99.3
Small town	484	31.2	476	31.0	98.4
Rural	469	30.3	466	30.4	99.3
Household size					
1-3	460	29.7	457	29.8	99.3
4-6	971	62.7	959	62.6	98.8
7+	118	7.6	117	7.6	99.7
Education of household head					
None	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Primary	26	1.7	26	1.7	100.0
Secondary	658	42.5	652	42.5	99.1
Higher	858	55.4	849	55.3	98.9
Missing/DK	6	0.4	6	0.4	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	276	17.8	273	17.8	98.7
Second	347	22.4	345	22.5	99.4
Middle	278	17.9	278	18.1	99.9
Fourth	303	19.6	301	19.6	99.3
Richest	344	22.2	337	22.0	97.9
Total	1549	100.0	1533	100.0	99.0

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Ukraine, 2012

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	33761
Salt testing	All households interviewed that have salt	0.3	11321
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	11321
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	11321
Women			
Woman's date of birth:	All women age 15–49		
Only month		0.0	8006
Both month and year		0.0	8006
Date of first birth:	All women age 15–49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		0.0	5662
Both month and year		0.0	5662
Completed years since first birth	All women age 15–49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	0.0	5647
Date of last birth:	All women age 15–49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		0.0	5662
Both month and year		0.0	5662
Date of first marriage/union:	All ever married women age 15–49		
Only month		2.4	6338
Both month and year		1.9	6338
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15–49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	6338
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15–24 who have ever had sex	0.0	1082
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15–24 who have ever had sex	0.1	1082
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	8006
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	8006
Men			
Man's date of birth:	All men age 15–49		
Only month		0.0	3620
Both month and year		0.0	3620
Date of first marriage/union:	All ever married men age 15–49		
Only month		6.4	2497
Both month and year		2.1	2497
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15–49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	2497
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15–24 who have ever had sex	0.0	555
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15–24 who have ever had sex	0.0	555
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	3620
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	3620
Under-5			
Date of birth:	All under-5 children		
Only month		0.0	4379
Both month and year		0.0	4379
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.2	4379
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.2	4379

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.7: Observation of under-5s birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Ukraine, 2012

Region	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate		Missing/DK	Total	Percent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
North	0.1	45.8	53.9	0.1	100.0	45.9	749
West	0.4	60.0	39.6	0.0	100.0	60.3	991
Center	0.6	36.1	63.2	0.1	100.0	36.4	866
East	0.6	54.4	45.0	0.0	100.0	54.7	906
South	0.1	37.4	62.5	0.0	100.0	37.4	867
Area							
Urban	0.4	45.3	54.3	0.0	100.0	45.4	2769
Big city	0.4	42.2	57.3	0.1	100.0	42.4	1605
Small town	0.4	49.4	50.2	0.0	100.0	49.6	1164
Rural	0.3	50.6	49.0	0.1	100.0	50.8	1610
Child's age							
0	1.2	45.0	53.6	0.1	100.0	45.6	722
1	0.1	47.5	52.4	0.0	100.0	47.5	885
2	0.1	45.9	53.8	0.1	100.0	46.0	871
3	0.5	48.7	50.8	0.0	100.0	49.0	987
4	0.0	48.4	51.6	0.0	100.0	48.4	914
Total	0.4	47.2	52.4	0.0	100.0	47.4	4379

Table DQ.8: 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, Ukraine, 2012

Region	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		Missing/DK	Total	Percent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
North	5.1	5.9	82.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	92.7	749
West	3.4	3.0	92.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	991
Center	3.3	2.2	92.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	98.2	866
East	2.6	0.9	95.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	906
South	2.4	1.5	93.2	2.8	0.1	100.0	97.1	867
Area								
Urban	3.2	2.5	91.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	96.9	2769
Big city	3.4	2.9	89.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	1605
Small town	2.8	2.0	93.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	98.4	1164
Rural	3.6	2.7	92.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.4	1610
Child's age								
0	2.8	4.2	91.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	98.1	722
1	2.9	3.1	91.6	2.3	0.1	100.0	97.6	885
2	4.1	2.0	91.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	871
3	3.6	2.1	90.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	96.3	987
4	3.1	2.1	92.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.7	914
Total	3.3	2.6	91.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	4379

Table DQ.9: 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, Ukraine, 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	Other adult male interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	280
1	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	305
2	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	288
3	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	341
4	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	335
Total	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	1549

Table DQ.10: Selection of children age 2–14 years for the child discipline module

Percent of households with at least two children age 2–14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, Ukraine, 2012

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2–14 years
Region		
North	95.7	231
West	94.4	411
Center	95.9	290
East	93.8	211
South	94.5	273
Area		
Urban	94.6	739
Big city	95.9	395
Small town	93.0	344
Rural	95.1	677
Number of households by number of children 2–14		
None	0	0
1	0	0
2	95.7	1141
3	92.6	204
4	86.8	38
5+	87.9	33
Missing/DK	0	0
Total	94.8	1416

Table DQ.11: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5–24 by educational level and educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Ukraine, 2012

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Not attending school	Currently attending												Higher than secondary	Missing/DK	Total	Number of household members
			Primary school Grade			Secondary school Grade						PTU						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11				
5	20.0	72.1	7.9	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	100.0	274
6	6.3	25.3	60.8	7.6	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	256
7	0.5	0.0	20.0	74.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	309
8	0.1	0.0	0.2	23.5	73.0	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246
9	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	23.2	67.2	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	239
10	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.7	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	238
11	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	27.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
12	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	62.9	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	275
13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	27.6	66.9	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	265
14	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	28.2	60.0	4.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	265
15	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	24.7	46.5	3.0	0.6	6.4	14.1	0.0	100.0	282
16	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	28.2	43.1	0.0	7.5	16.0	0.0	100.0	291
17	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	26.8	1.0	10.2	51.3	0.0	100.0	281
18	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	8.1	61.0	0.5	100.0	250
19	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	61.1	0.0	100.0	238
20	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.5	0.0	100.0	298
21	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	42.0	0.0	100.0	318
22	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.3	0.0	100.0	367
23	88.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	354
24	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	394
Child born after beginning of school year	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	0.0	0
DK/Missing	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	0.0	0

Table DQ.12: 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, Ukraine, 2012

Age	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased		
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio
15-19	40	42	1.0	40	42	1.0	0	0	0
20-24	472	435	1.1	468	433	1.1	4	2	2.0
25-29	1214	1141	1.1	1200	1134	1.1	14	7	2.0
30-34	1165	1146	1.0	1153	1142	1.0	12	4	3.0
35-39	1011	921	1.1	991	913	1.1	20	8	2.5
40-44	789	769	1.0	777	758	1.0	12	11	1.1
45-49	750	821	0.9	732	808	0.9	18	13	1.4
Total	5441	5275	1.0	5361	5230	1.0	80	45	2.0
									8006

Table DQ.13: 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), Ukraine, 2012

Year of birth	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date**			Sex ratio at birth***			Calendar year ratio****		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2012*	345	0	346	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	0.0	94.8	na	na	na
2011	402	1	403	100.0	100.0	99.8	113.6	na	114.2	na	na	na
2010	500	2	502	100.0	100.0	99.5	108.6	38.4	108.0	111.6	90.5	111.5
2009	493	4	497	100.0	100.0	99.8	90.0	43.4	89.5	94.3	101.3	94.4
2008	547	5	552	100.0	100.0	99.7	106.0	630.7	107.8	114.8	141.3	115.0
2007	459	3	462	100.0	100.0	99.1	121.9	650.7	123.5	88.1	114.0	88.2
2006	494	1	495	100.0	100.0	99.0	117.2	na	117.9	99.0	27.3	98.4
2005	541	4	545	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.4	3125.6	102.7	117.4	274.3	117.9
2004	427	2	429	100.0	100.0	99.3	119.1	na	120.7	88.6	77.2	88.5
2003	423	1	424	100.0	100.0	98.3	103.8	na	104.7	96.9	42.2	96.5
2002	446	3	450	100.0	100.0	98.7	104.8	na	107.3	104.5	108.4	104.5
2001	431	5	436	100.0	100.0	99.8	96.5	188.7	97.6	87.9	189.9	88.5
2000	535	2	537	100.0	100.0	99.0	116.1	72.3	115.7	120.2	43.2	119.4
1999	458	4	462	100.0	100.0	99.4	87.2	6.8	85.3	90.9	64.7	90.6
1998	473	11	484	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.6	65.8	99.1	102.2	309.7	103.7
1997	468	3	471	100.0	100.0	98.2	92.4	na	94.2	96.0	30.3	94.8
1996	502	8	510	100.0	100.0	99.1	90.3	103.1	90.6	106.4	299.7	107.5
1995	475	2	478	100.0	100.0	98.7	116.7	172.3	117.1	96.7	43.6	96.2
1994	481	3	484	100.0	100.0	98.7	120.8	89.7	120.4	108.6	72.4	108.3
1993	410	6	416	100.0	100.0	99.1	98.6	53.6	97.3	82.1	133.3	82.6
1992	518	6	524	100.0	100.0	97.3	107.9	91.3	107.6	38.4	69.1	38.6
2008–2012	2287	12	2299	100.0	100.0	99.7	102.4	140.1	102.6	na	na	na
2003–2007	2343	12	2356	100.0	100.0	99.1	112.0	1983.3	113.5	na	na	na
1998–2002	2343	25	2369	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.5	92.2	100.4	na	na	na
1993–1997	2336	22	2358	100.0	100.0	98.8	102.6	114.3	102.8	na	na	na
<1993	3220	44	3263	100.0	100.0	98.5	100.6	131.3	101.1	na	na	na
DK/missing	na	na	2	na	na	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	12531	115	12646	100.0	100.0	99.0	103.3	140.6	103.7	na	na	na

na: Not Applicable

* Interviews were conducted from September 2012 to December 2012

** Both month and year of birth given

*** (Bm/Bf) x 100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

**** (2 x Bt/(Bt-1 + Bt+1)) x 100, where Bt is the number of births in calendar year t

DQ.14: 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), Ukraine, 2012

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0–19
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
0	0	0	3	0	3
1	0	5	3	2	10
2	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	6	0	8
5	3	0	0	0	3
7	1	0	0	3	4
10	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	0	2	1	4
20	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	8	6	14	5	33
Percent early neonatal*	70.4	93.6	84.2	32.7	74.1

* <7 days / <31 days

DQ.15: 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), Ukraine, 2012

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0–19
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
0	8	6	14	5	33
1	0	1	2	5	8
2	2	3	0	0	5
3	1	1	0	2	4
4	0	0	0	2	3
5	0	0	1	3	5
6	0	0	2	0	2
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	1
10	0	0	1	0	1
11	0	0	0	1	1
14	0	0	3	0	4
18	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	12	11	21	20	64
Percent neonatal*	67.1	51.1	66.7	26.8	51.4

* <1 month / <1 year

Appendix E. UKRAINE MICS 2012 INDICATORS: NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATORS

MICS 2012 INDICATOR ^[M]		Module ⁴⁷	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁴⁸
1. MORTALITY					
1.1	Under-five mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey		4.1
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, during the 5-year period preceding the survey		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					
2.4	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number 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	Number 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 ⁴⁹	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 ⁵⁰ 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 age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0–23 months	
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 age 6–23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times ⁵¹ or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	

⁴⁷ [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.

⁴⁸ MDG indicators as of February 2010

⁴⁹ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

⁵⁰ 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)

⁵¹ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, 3 times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS 2012 INDICATOR ^(M)	Module ⁴⁷	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁴⁸	
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children age 0–23 months appropriately fed ⁵² during the previous day	Total number of children age 0–23 months	
2.15	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
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	
2.18	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 age 18–29 months who received BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 18–29 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 18–29 months who received OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 18–29 months	
3.3	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	IM	Number of children age 18–29 months who received DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 18–29 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 18–29 months who received measles vaccine by 18 months of age	Total number of children age 18–29 months	4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 18–29 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children age 18–29 months	
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	
3.9	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
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	7.8

⁵² Infants age 0-5 who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

MICS 2012 INDICATOR ^(M)	Module ⁴⁷	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁴⁸	
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	7.9
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years, for the 3-year period preceding the survey		5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20–24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20–24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 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 age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union	5.3
5.4	Unmet need ⁵³	UN	Number of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund 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 age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union	5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 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 age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 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 age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 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 age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 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	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 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 women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
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	

⁵³ See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

MICS 2012 INDICATOR ^(M)	Module ⁴⁷	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁴⁸	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 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 age 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 age 36–59 months 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 age 36–59 months	
6.2	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
6.3	Learning materials: children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.4	Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36–59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36–59 months	
7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women [M]	WB	Number of women age 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 age 15–24 years	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 aged 7 who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children aged 7	
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" – not only 7	2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	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		2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age	

MICS 2012 INDICATOR ^(M)		Module ⁴⁷	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁴⁸
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 last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	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	3.1
8. CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5–14 years who are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5–14 years	
8.3	School attendance among child labourers	ED - CL	Number of children age 5–14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5–14 years involved in child labour	
8.4	Child labour among students	ED - CL	Number of children age 5–14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5–14 years attending school	
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 2–14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children age 2–14 years	
8.6	Marriage before age 15 ^(M)	MA	Number of women/men age 15–49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women/men age 15–49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18 ^(M)	MA	Number of women/men age 20–49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women/men age 20–49 years	
8.8	Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union ^(M)	MA	Number of women/men age 15–19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women/men age 15–19 years	
8.10a 8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women/men currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) for women/men age 15–19 years, (b) for women/men age 20–24 years	Total number of women/men currently married or in union (a) age 15–19 years, (b) age 20–24 years	
8.14	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^(M)	DV	Number of women/men 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/men age 15–49 years	
9. HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention ^(M)	HA	Number of women/men age 15–49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ⁵⁴ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women/men age 15–49 years	
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people ^(M)	HA	Number of women/men age 15–24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women/men age 15–24 years	6.3

⁵⁴ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

MICS 2012 INDICATOR ^(M)	Module ⁴⁷	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁴⁸
9.3 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^(M)	HA	Number of women/men age 15–49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁵⁵ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women/men age 15–49 years	
9.4 Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^(M)	HA	Number of women/men age 15–49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ⁵⁶ toward people living with HIV	Total number of women/men age 15–49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.5 Women/men who know where to be tested for HIV ^(M)	HA	Number of women/men age 15–49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women/men age 15–49 years	
9.6 Women/men who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^(M)	HA	Number of women/men age 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/men age 15–49 years	
9.7 Sexually active young women/men who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^(M)	HA	Number of women/men age 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/men age 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 age 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 age 15–49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.9 HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 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 age 15–49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.10 Young women/men who have never had sex ^(M)	SB	Number of never married women/men age 15–24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women/men age 15–24 years	
9.11 Sex before age 15 among young women/men ^(M)	SB	Number of women/men age 15–24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women/men age 15–24 years	
9.12 Age-mixing among sexual partners ^(M)	SB	Number of women/men age 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/men age 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/men age 15–49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women/men age 15–49 years	
9.14 Condom use during sex with multiple partners ^(M)	SB	Number of women/men age 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/men age 15–49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	

⁵⁵ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

⁵⁶ 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

MICS 2012 INDICATOR ^(M)		Module ⁴⁷	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁴⁸
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners ^(M)	SB	Number of sexually active women/men age 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/men age 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/men age 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/men age 15–24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	6.2
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	
10. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF ICT					
MT.1	Exposure to mass media ^(M)	MT	Number of women/men age 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/men age 15–49 years	
MT.2	Use of computers ^(M)	MT	Number of young women/men age 15–24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women/men age 15–24 years	
MT.3	Use of internet ^(M)	MT	Number of young women/men age 15–24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women/men age 15–24 years	
11. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
SW.1	Life satisfaction ^(M)	LS	Number of women/men age 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/men age 15–24 years	
SW.2	Happiness ^(M)	LS	Number of women/men age 15–24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women/men age 15–24 years	
SW.3	Perception of a better life ^(M)	LS	Number of women/men age 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/men age 15–24 years	
12. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
TA.1	Tobacco use	TA	Number of women age 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 age 15–49 years	
TA.2	Smoking before age 15	TA	Number of women age 15–49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
TA.3	Alcohol use	TA	Number of women age 15–49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women age 15–49 years	
TA.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	TA	Number of women age 15–49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15–49 years	

Appendix F. UKRAINE MICS 2012 QUESTIONNAIRES



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE UKRAINE

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 West 2 Centre 3 East 4 South 5	
HH6A. SETTLEMENT TYPE: BIG CITY 1 SMALL TOWN 2 VILLAGE 3		
HH7A. IS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES 1 NO 2	

WE ARE FROM THE STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 MINUTES. 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 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: _____

<p>HH9. Result of household interview:</p> <p>Completed01</p> <p>No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit .02</p> <p>Entire household absent for extended period of time03</p> <p>Refused.....04</p> <p>Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling05</p> <p>Dwelling destroyed06</p> <p>Dwelling not found.....07</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)_____ 96</p>	<p>HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire:</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Line Number: _____</p> <hr/> <p>HH11. Total number of household members: _____</p>
<p>HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: _____</p>	<p>HH13. Number of woman's questionnaires completed: _____</p>
<p>HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: _____</p>	<p>HH13B. Number of man's questionnaires completed: _____</p>
<p>HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____</p>	<p>HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____</p>

<p>HH16. Field editor name and number: _____</p>	<p>HH17. First data entry clerk name and number: _____</p>
<p>HH17B. Second data entry clerk name and number: _____</p>	

HH18.
Record the time.
Hour
Minutes

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

HL

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.

		For women age 15-49		For men age 15-49		For children age 5-14		For children under age 5		For children age 0-17 years			
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. HL7A.	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 MOTHER NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month Year	Age	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Y N DK	
01		0 1	1 2	98 DK 9998 DK	Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	Circle line no. if woman is age 15-49	Record line no. of mother/caretaker	Record line no. of mother/caretaker	1 Yes 2 No [§] 8 DK [§] HL13	Record line no. of mother or 00 for "No"	1 Yes 2 No [§] 8 DK [§] Next Line	Record line no. of father or 00 for "No"	
02			1 2			01 02			1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
03			1 2			03 04			1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
04			1 2			05 06			1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
05			1 2			07 08			1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
06			1 2			09 10			1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
07			1 2						1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
08			1 2						1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
09			1 2						1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 8	
10			1 2						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? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?	HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	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? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL11. IS (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?	HL13. IS (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?
Line	Name	Relation*	M F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
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	

Tick here if additional questionnaire used

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 age 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 age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire if the household is selected for men's interviews.

For each child under age 5, 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 CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR (2012- 2013), DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR (2012-2013), WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?	ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR (2011-2012) DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR (2011-2012), WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (name) ATTEND?		
Line	Name	Age	Yes No	Grade	Yes No	Level	Grade	Y N DK	Level	Grade
01			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
02			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
03			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
04			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
05			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
06			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
07			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
08			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
09			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
10			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
11			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
12			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
13			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
14			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	
15			1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 8	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Piped water</p> <p>Piped into dwelling11</p> <p>Piped into compound, yard or plot...12</p> <p>Piped to neighbour13</p> <p>Public tap / standpipe14</p> <p>Tube Well, Borehole21</p> <p>Dug well</p> <p>Protected well.....31</p> <p>Unprotected well32</p> <p>Water from spring</p> <p>Protected spring41</p> <p>Unprotected spring.....42</p> <p>Tanker-truck61</p> <p>Cart with small tank / drum71</p> <p>Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)81</p> <p>Bottled water91</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11⇒WS6</p> <p>12⇒WS6</p> <p>13⇒WS6</p> <p>14⇒WS3</p> <p>21⇒WS3</p> <p>31⇒WS3</p> <p>32⇒WS3</p> <p>41⇒WS3</p> <p>42⇒WS3</p> <p>61⇒WS3</p> <p>71⇒WS3</p> <p>81⇒WS3</p> <p>96⇒WS3</p>
<p>WS2. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?</p>	<p>Piped water</p> <p>Piped into dwelling11</p> <p>Piped into compound, yard or plot...12</p> <p>Piped to neighbour13</p> <p>Public tap / standpipe14</p> <p>Tube Well, Borehole21</p> <p>Dug well</p> <p>Protected well.....31</p> <p>Unprotected well32</p> <p>Water from spring</p> <p>Protected spring41</p> <p>Unprotected spring.....42</p> <p>Rainwater collection51</p> <p>Tanker-truck61</p> <p>Cart with small tank / drum71</p> <p>Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)81</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>11⇒WS6</p> <p>12⇒WS6</p> <p>13⇒WS6</p>
<p>WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?</p>	<p>In own dwelling1</p> <p>In own yard / plot2</p> <p>Elsewhere3</p>	<p>1⇒WS6</p> <p>2⇒WS6</p>

<p>WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</p>	<p>Number of minutes _ _ _ _ DK998</p>	
<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 / chlorine.....B Strain it through a clothC Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)D Let it stand and settle F Other (<i>specify</i>) X DKZ</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 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 households10 DK98</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
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 Rudimentary floor Wood planks21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood31 Vinyl or asphalt strips32 Ceramic tiles33 Cement34 Carpet covering.....35 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing Thatch12 Sod13 Rudimentary Roofing Wood planks23 Finished roofing Metal31 Wood/shingles32 Calamine / Cement fibre33 Ceramic tiles34 Cement35 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	
HC5. <i>Main material of the exterior walls.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Rudimentary walls Stone with mud22 Uncovered adobe23 Plywood24 Reused wood.....26 Finished walls Cement31 Stone with lime / cement32 Bricks33 Cement blocks.....34 Covered adobe35 Wood planks / logs36 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96	

<p>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR COOKING?</p>	<p>Electricity01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).....02 Network natural gas.....03 Biogas04 Kerosene05</p> <p>Coal / Lignite06 Charcoal.....07 Wood08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass09 Animal dung10 Agricultural crop residue.....11</p> <p>No food cooked in household.....95</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 03⇒HC8 04⇒HC8 05⇒HC8</p> <p>95⇒HC8</p>																																													
<p>HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>IF 'IN THE HOUSE', PROBE: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i></p>	<p>In the house In a separate room used as kitchen1 Elsewhere in the house2 In a separate building3 Outdoors4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>																																														
<p>HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p> <p>[A] ELECTRICITY?</p> <p>[B] A RADIO?</p> <p>[C] A CRT/KYNESCOPE TV SET?</p> <p>[D] FLATSCREEN TV SET?</p> <p>[E] A NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE?</p> <p>[F] A REFRIGERATOR?</p> <p>[G] DVD PLAYER?</p> <p>[H] AN AIR CONDITIONER?</p> <p>[I] A SATELLITE DISH ANTENNE?</p> <p>[J] A DESKTOP COMPUTER?</p> <p>[K] A LAPTOP COMPUTER?</p> <p>[L] A TABLET COMPUTER?</p> <p>[M] A WASHING MACHINE?</p> <p>[N] MICROWAVE OVEN?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CRT TV set</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flatscreen TV set.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-mobile telephone</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refrigerator</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DVD player</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air conditioner</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Satellite dish antenna.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Desktop computer.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laptop computer.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tablet computer.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing machine</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Microwave oven</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Electricity	1	2	Radio	1	2	CRT TV set	1	2	Flatscreen TV set.....	1	2	Non-mobile telephone	1	2	Refrigerator	1	2	DVD player	1	2	Air conditioner	1	2	Satellite dish antenna.....	1	2	Desktop computer.....	1	2	Laptop computer.....	1	2	Tablet computer.....	1	2	Washing machine	1	2	Microwave oven	1	2	
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Microwave oven	1	2																																													

	Yes	No	
<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>[G] A BOAT WITH A MOTOR?</p>	<p>Watch..... 1</p> <p>Mobile telephone 1</p> <p>Bicycle..... 1</p> <p>Motorcycle / Scooter 1</p> <p>Animal drawn-cart..... 1</p> <p>Car / Truck..... 1</p> <p>Boat with motor..... 1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	
<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>Own1</p> <p>Rent2</p> <p>Other (Not owned or rented)6</p>		
<p>HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT IS CULTIVATED/ USED FOR AGRICULTURE OR CAN BE CULTIVATED/USED FOR AGRICULTURE?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p>		2⇒HC12A
<p>HC12. HOW MANY ARI (SOTOK) OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?</p> <p>100 ARI=1 HECTARE</p> <p><i>If less than 1 sotka, record “000”. If 995 or more sotkas, record ‘995’. If unknown, record ‘998’.</i></p>	<p>Sotok.....__ __ __</p>		
<p>HC12A. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD RENT ANY LAND THAT IS CULTIVATED/ USED FOR AGRICULTURE OR CAN BE CULTIVATED/USED FOR AGRICULTURE?</p>	<p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No2</p>		2⇒HC13
<p>HC12B. HOW MANY ARI (SOTOK) OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD RENT?</p> <p>100 ARI=1 HECTARE</p> <p><i>If less than 1 sotka, record “000”. If 995 or more sotkas, record ‘995’. If unknown, record ‘998’.</i></p>	<p>Sotok.....__ __ __</p>		

<p>HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒HC15</p>
<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] CHICKEN/GEESE/DUCKS/TURKEYS?</p> <p>[F] PIGS?</p> <p>[G] RABBITS/NUTRIA/OTHER FUR ANIMALS?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i></p>	<p>Cattle, milk cows, or bulls.....__ __</p> <p>Horses, donkeys, or mules.....__ __</p> <p>Goats.....__ __</p> <p>Sheep__ __</p> <p>Chicken/geese/turkeys/ducks__ __</p> <p>Pigs__ __</p> <p>Rabbits/nutria/fur animals.....__ __</p>	
<p>HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT/BANK DEPOSIT?</p>	<p>Yes.....1 No2</p>	

CHILD LABOUR

CL

To be administered for children in the household age 5-14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.

Now I would like to ask about any work children in this household may do.

CL1. Line number	CL2. Name and Age Copy from Household Listing Form, HL2 and HL6	CL3. During the past week, did (name) do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household? If yes: For pay in cash or kind? 1 Yes, for pay (cash or kind) 2 Yes, unpaid 3 No ⇒ CL5		CL4. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did he/she do this work for someone who is not a member of this household? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.		CL5. During the past week, did (name) fetch water or collect firewood for household use? 1 Yes 2 No ⇒ CL7		CL6. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did he/she fetch water or collect firewood for household use?		CL7. During the past week, did (name) do any paid or unpaid work on a family farm or in a family business or selling goods in the street? Include work for a business run by the child, alone or with one or more partners.		CL8. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did he/she do this work for his/her family or himself/herself?		CL9. During the past week, did (name) help with household chores such as shopping, cleaning, washing clothes, cooking; or caring for children, old or sick people? 1 Yes 2 No ⇒ Next Line		CL10. Since last (day of the week), about how many hours did he/she spend doing these chores?	
		Yes	No	Number of hours	Number of hours	Yes	No	Number of hours	Number of hours	Yes	No	Number of hours	Yes	No	Number of hours	Number of hours	
01		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
02		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
03		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
06		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
09		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15		1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 age 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 age 2-14 years				__

- If there is only one child age 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 BEHAVIOUR 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 <u>(NAME) IN THE PAST MONTH</u>.</p> <p>CD11. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (NAME) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE.</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CD12. EXPLAINED WHY (NAME)'S BEHAVIOR 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>	

CD21. BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.	Yes 1 No 2	
CD22. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know / No opinion..... 8	

HH19. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes __ __ : __ __	
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SALT IODIZATION

SI

SII. 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?

Once you have tested the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.

- Not iodized 0 PPM 1
- More than 0 PPM & less than 15 PPM. 2
- 15 PPM or more 3
- No salt in the house 6
- Salt not tested 7

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the Household Listing Form:*

A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the household list (HL7)

A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for every man age 15-49 years in the household list (HL7A) if the household is selected for men’s interviews.

A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the household list (HL9)

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)

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

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 THE STATE STATISTICS SERVICE OF UKRAINE. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 40 MINUTES. 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 WM10 to record the time and then BEGIN THE INTERVIEW.

No, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN ⇒ COMPLETE WM7. DISCUSS THIS RESULT WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR.

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 40 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.

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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WM8. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	WM9. First data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____
WM9A. Second data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____	

WM10. Record the time.	Hour and minutes _ _ : _ _	
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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) _ _	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL FACILITY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 PTU 3 Technikum/ uchylyshche 4 Higher 5	0⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter "00"</i>	Grade _ _	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary, PTU, technikum/uchylyshche 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.</i> <i>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 Blind / visually impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MT

MT1. *Check WB4:*

Respondent has secondary, PTU, technikum/uchylyshche or higher education(codes 2-5)
⇒ Continue with MT2

Respondent has pre-school or primary education(codes 0 or 1) ⇒ Check WB7:

Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2

Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3

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?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
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?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒MT9
MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒MT9
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?	Almost every day.....1 At least once a week.....2 Less than once a week.....3 Not at all.....4	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒MT12
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒MT12

<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 all4</p>	
<p>MT12. FROM WHAT SOURCES DO YOU GET INFORMATION ON HEALTH RELATED ISSUES FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY/CHILDREN? <i>Probe: FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE? .</i></p>	<p>TelevisionA NewspapersB Friends/relativesC MagazinesD RadioE Health workersF InternetG Recommendations from pharmacies ...H BooksI Other (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	
<p>MT13. WHAT SOURCES OF INFORMATION YOU CONSIDER RELIABLE IN ISSUES RELATED TO YOUR HEALTH AND HEALTH OF YOUR FAMILY/RELATIVES? <i>Probe: ANY OTHER SOURCE?.</i></p>	<p>Do not trust any sourceZ Trust TelevisionA NewspapersB Friends/relativesC MagazinesD RadioE Health workersF InternetG Recommendations from pharmacies ...H BooksI Other (<i>specify</i>)X</p>	

CHILD MORTALITY		CM
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒CM8
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes.....1 No2	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 No2	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 No2	2⇒CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead__ __ Girls dead__ __	
CM9A. WERE THERE ANY OTHER CHILDREN WHO WERE BORN ALIVE, BUT WHO DIED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES, HOURS, OR DAYS?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒CM10

CM9B. Correct CM9 and CM9A and then continue with question CM10.		
CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Sum.....__ __	
<p>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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Continue with CM11A:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary.</p>		
<p>CM11A. <i>WOMEN SOMETIMES HAVE PREGNANCIES WHICH DO NOT RESULT IN A LIVE BORN CHILD. THAT IS, A PREGNANCY CAN BE ENDED EARLY BY AN ABORTION, A MISCARRIAGE, OR A STILLBIRTH. I WILL NOW ASK YOU ABOUT EACH OF THEM SEPARATELY.</i></p> <p><i>IN TOTAL, HOW MANY ABORTIONS HAVE YOU HAD?</i></p> <p>If “None” probe: <i>I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</i></p> <p>if none, record '00'.</p>	Total abortions.....__ __	
<p>CM11B. <i>HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES HAVE YOU HAD?</i></p> <p>If “None” probe: <i>I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY.</i></p> <p>if none, record '00'.</p>	Total miscarriages__ __	
<p>CM11C. <i>HOW MANY STILLBIRTHS HAVE YOU HAD?</i></p> <p>If “None” probe: <i>I MEAN A BIRTH THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.</i></p> <p>if none, record '00'.</p>	Total stillbirths.....__ __	
CM11D. Sum answers to CM11A, CM11B and CM11C. if none, record '00'	Total.....__ __	

CM11E. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL, NOT COUNTING THE CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, (*TOTAL NUMBER IN CM11D*) ABORTIONS, MISCARRIAGES AND STILLBIRTHS. IS THIS CORRECT?

Yes.

No ⇒ *Check responses to CM11A-CM11C and make corrections.*

CM11F. Check CM10 and CM11D. Has the respondent had any pregnancies?

ONE OR MORE PREGNANCIES ⇒ CONTINUE WITH PH1

NO PREGNANCIES ⇒ GO TO ILLNESS SYMPTOMS MODULE

PH**PH**

PREGNANCY HISTORY
 NOW I WANT TO TALK ABOUT EACH OF YOUR PREGNANCIES, INCLUDING THOSE WHICH ENDED IN A LIVE BIRTH, A STILLBIRTH, A MISCARRIAGE, AND AN INDUCED ABORTION.
 STARTING WITH YOUR LAST PREGNANCY, PLEASE TELL ME THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Record all pregnancies. Record twins and triplets on separate lines. If there more than 10 pregnancies use an additional questionnaire.

PH1 Line	PH2 Did your (last/next to last/etc) pregnancy end in a live birth, a stillbirth, a miscarriage, or an abortion? 1 Live Birth 2 Stillbirth 3 Miscarriage 4 Abortion	PH3 Was this a single or a multiple birth? 1 Single 2 Multiple	PH4 In what month and year (was this child born/did this pregnancy end?)		PH6 Check PH2, write same response 1 Live Birth 2 Stillbirth 3 Miscarriage 4 Abortion	PH7 What name was given to this child? Write "BABY 1" "BABY 2" etc. If no name was given to a child.	PH8 Is/was (name) a boy or a girl? 1 Boy 2 Girl	PH9 Is (name) still alive? 1 Yes 2 No	PH10 How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? Record age in completed years.	PH11 Is (name) living with you? 1 Yes 2 No	PH12 Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record "00" if child is not listed.	PH13 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	PH14 Were there any other pregnancies between previous pregnancy and this one? 1 Yes 2 No					
			Month	Year										L	S	M	A	Name
01	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	---	---	1 2 3 4 Next Pregnancy	---	1 2	1 2	---	1 2	---	---	Days 1 Months... 2 Years 3	---	---	1 2 Add Preg.		
02	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	---	---	1 2 3 4 PH14	---	1 2	1 2	---	1 2	---	---	Days 1 Months... 2 Years 3	---	---	1 2 Add Preg.		
03	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	---	---	1 2 3 4 PH14	---	1 2	1 2	---	1 2	---	---	Days 1 Months... 2 Years 3	---	---	1 2 Add Preg.		
04	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	---	---	1 2 3 4 PH14	---	1 2	1 2	---	1 2	---	---	Days 1 Months... 2 Years 3	---	---	1 2 Add Preg.		

05	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 ⇄ PH1 3	—	1 2	1 2	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 Add Preg.
06	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 ⇄ PH1 3	—	1 2	1 2	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 Add Preg.
07	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 ⇄ PH1 3	—	1 2	1 2	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 Add Preg.
08	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 ⇄ PH1 3	—	1 2	1 2	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 Add Preg.
09	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 ⇄ PH1 3	—	1 2	1 2	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 Add Preg.
10	1 2 3 4 PH4	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 ⇄ PH1 3	—	1 2	1 2	1 2	—	—	—	1 2 Add Preg.

<p>CM11G. HAVE YOU HAD ANY BIRTH, MISCARRIAGE OR ABORTION SINCE THE [BIRTH OF (NAME OF LAST BIRTH IN PREGNANCY HISTORY) OR LAST MISCARRIAGE/ABORTION YOU DESCRIBED]?</p> <p>if “Yes, record pregnancies in table above.</p>	<p>Yes.....</p> <p>No.....</p>	<p>1⇒RECORD IN PREG-NANCY HISTORY</p>
<p>CM15. Record and compare number of live births recorded in pregnancy history(code 1 in PH6) with earlier responses:</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTH: __ __</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Same as number in CM10 ⇒ Continue with CM16</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile</p>		
<p>CM16. Record and compare number of abortions recorded in pregnancy history (code 4 in PH6) with earlier responses:</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF ABORTIONS: __ __</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Same as number in CM11A ⇒ Continue with CM18</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile</p>		
<p>CM18. Check:</p> <p>For each child in the Pregnancy History module, PH4 has been recorded. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>For each living child(PH9): current age (PH10) is recorded, <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>For each child born alive who is dead (PH9): Age at death is recorded (PH13) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>For age at death 12 months or 1 year: probe to determine exact number of months (PH13) <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<p>CM19. Check PH2 and PH4: Enter the number of live births in (month of the interview) 2007 or later (in PH2 circled code “1”)</p>	<p>Number of live births.....__ __</p> <p>None.....98</p>	

<p>CM23 IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS HAVE YOU BEEN TAKING ANY FACILITATING ABORTION TABLETS OR MEDICATIONS WITH AN ABORTIVE EFFECT?</p>	<p>Yes1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒CM26</p>
<p>CM24 FOR HOW MANY CASES OF EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION DELAYS IN TOTAL HAVE YOU BEEN TAKING THIS MEDICATION DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS?</p>	<p>Total cases__ __</p>	
<p>CM25 THE LAST TIME YOU HAVE USED THIS MEDICATION, WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THIS MEDICATION?</p>	<p>Cytotec/Misoporostol1 RU486/Mifepristone/Mifeprex2 Other _____6 (specify)</p>	
<p>CM26. CHECK PH2 AND PH4 IN 'PREGNANCY HISTORY': LAST LIVE 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. ⇒ Go to <i>ILLNESS SYMPTOMS</i> Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Ask for the name of the last-born child</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of last-born 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**

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 CM26 and record name of last-born child here

_____.

Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (name), 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 CM26 and record name of last-born child here

_____.

Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

<p>MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>2⇒MN1 7</p>												
<p>MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife..... B</p> <p>Other person Traditional birth attendant F Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>													
<p>MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Number of times _ _ DK 98</p>													
<p>MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?</p> <p>[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?</p> <p>[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<table border="0"> <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												
<p>MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i></p> <p><i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i></p>	<p>Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife..... B</p> <p>Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative / Friend H</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X No one Y</p>													

<p>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (NAME)?</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 home11</p> <p>Other home.....12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. maternity hospital / maternity department.....21</p> <p>Govt. clinic / health centre22</p> <p>Govt. health post23</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) _____26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital.....31</p> <p>Private clinic32</p> <p>Private maternity home33</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>96⇒MN20</p>
<p>MN19. WAS (NAME) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p>	
<p>MN20. WHEN (name) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large1</p> <p>Larger than average2</p> <p>Average.....3</p> <p>Smaller than average4</p> <p>Very small5</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>MN21. WAS (NAME) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2⇒MN23</p> <p>8⇒MN23</p>
<p>MN22. HOW MUCH DID (NAME) 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>DK99998</p>	
<p>MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (NAME)?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p>	
<p>MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (NAME)?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</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. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately000</p> <p>Hours1 __ __</p> <p>Days2 __ __</p> <p>Don't know / remember.....998</p>	
<p>MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p>	<p>Milk (other than breast milk).....A</p> <p>Plain waterB</p> <p>Sugar or glucose waterC</p> <p>Gripe waterD</p> <p>Sugar-salt-water solution.....E</p> <p>Fruit juice.....F</p> <p>Infant formula.....G</p> <p>Tea / InfusionsH</p> <p>HoneyI</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	

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 CM26 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=21-36) ⇒ 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

PN4. 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

<p>PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>).</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON (<i>name</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>name or type of facility in MN18</i>)?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN11 2⇒PN16</p>
<p>PN6. Check MN17: Did a health professional or nurse/midwife assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or nurse/midwife (MN17=A or B) ⇒ Continue with PN7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional nor nurse/midwife (A or B not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10</p>		
<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>

PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once 1 More than once 2	1 ⇨ PN12A 2 ⇨ PN12B
PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? <i>If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	Hours 1 ___ Days 2 ___ Weeks 3 ___ Don't know / remember 998	
PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (name)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative / Friend H Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? <i>Probe to identify the type of source. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i> _____ (Name of place)	Home Your home 11 Other home 12 Public sector Govt. maternity hospital / maternity department 21 Govt. clinic / health centre 22 Govt. health post 23 Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26 Private medical sector Private hospital 31 Private clinic 32 Private maternity home 33 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-36) ⇨ Continue with PN16 <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN17		
PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇨ PN20 2 ⇨ Next Module

PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional or nurse/midwife assist with the delivery?

Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or nurse/midwife (MN17=A-B) ⇒ Continue with PN18

No, delivery not assisted by a health professional nor nurse/midwife (A-B not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19

<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 No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN20 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 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 More than once..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21A 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 Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Other person Traditional birth attendant F Relative / Friend H 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>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Your home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. maternity hospital / maternity department 21</p> <p>Govt. clinic / health centre 22</p> <p>Govt. health post 23</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</p> <p> medical (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
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IS1. *Check Household Listing, column HL9*

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

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

Other (*specify*) _____ X

Other (*specify*) _____ Y

Other (*specify*) _____ Z

CONTRACEPTION

CP

<p>CP0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING - THE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS THAT A COUPLE CAN USE TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.</p>		
<p>CP0A. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FEMALE STERILIZATION?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0B. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> MEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0C. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF IUD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN HAVE A LOOP OR COIL PLACED INSIDE THEM BY A DOCTOR OR A NURSE.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0D. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF INJECTABLES?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN HAVE AN INJECTION BY A HEALTH PROVIDER THAT STOPS THEM FROM BECOMING PREGNANT FOR ONE OR MORE MONTHS.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0E. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF IMPLANTS?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN HAVE ONE OR MORE SMALL RODS PLACED IN THEIR UPPER ARM BY A DOCTOR OR NURSE WHICH CAN PREVENT PREGNANCY FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0F. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF PILL?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN TAKE A PILL EVERY DAY TO AVOID BECOMING PREGNANT.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	

<p>CP0G. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF CONDOM?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> MEN CAN PUT A RUBBER SHEATH ON THEIR PENIS BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0H. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FEMALE CONDOM?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN PLACE A SHEATH IN THEIR VAGINA BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0I. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0J. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF RHYTHM METHOD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> EVERY MONTH THAT A WOMAN IS SEXUALLY ACTIVE SHE CAN AVOID PREGNANCY BY NOT HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ON THE DAYS OF THE MONTH SHE IS MOST LIKELY TO GET PREGNANT..</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0K. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF WITHDRAWAL?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> MEN CAN BE CAREFUL AND PULL OUT BEFORE CLIMAX.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0L. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF DIAPHRAGM?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> A CAP CAN BE PLACED IN THE VAGINA TO COVER THE CERVIX AND PREVENT THE SPERM FROM GETTING INTO THE UTERUS.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0M. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FOAM/JELLY?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> A SPECIAL FOAM/JELLY CAN BE PUT IN THE VAGINA TO DISABLE SPERMATOZOIDS OR TO CREATE A CHEMICAL BARRIER PREVENTING THEM FROM GETTING INTO THE UTERUS.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	

<p>CP0N. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF PATCH?</p> <p><i>Probe: WOMEN CAN WEAR A SMALL ADHESIVE PATCH ON THE BODY ALL TIME EVERY WEEK TO AVOID BECOMING PREGNANT.</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0O. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF RING?</p> <p><i>Probe: WOMEN CAN PLACE A FLEXIBLE RING IN THE VAGINA EVERY 3 WEEKS TO AVOID BECOMING PREGNANT</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0P. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION?</p> <p><i>Probe: AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE, WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER THEY HAVE UNPROTECTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WOMEN CAN TAKE SPECIAL PILLS TO PREVENT PREGNANCY</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP0Q. HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY OTHER WAYS OR METHODS THAT WOMEN OR MEN CAN USE TO AVOID PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	2⇒CP1
<p>CP0R. WHICH OTHER METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION HAVE YOU HEARD OF?</p>	<p>Other (specify) _____ X Other (specify) _____ Y</p>	
<p>CP1. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p>	<p>Yes, currently pregnant 1 No..... 2 Unsure or DK 8</p>	1⇒CP10
<p>CP2. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	2⇒NEXT MODULE

<p>CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method mentioned, follow skip instruction for highest method in list.</i></p>	<p>Female sterilization A</p> <p>Male sterilization..... B</p> <p>IUD..... C</p> <p>Injectables..... D</p> <p>Implants..... E</p> <p>Pill F</p> <p>Male condom..... G</p> <p>Female condom H</p> <p>Diaphragm.....I</p> <p>Foam / Jelly J</p> <p>Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)..... K</p> <p>Periodic abstinence / Rhythm..... L</p> <p>Withdrawal M</p> <p>Patch N</p> <p>Ring O</p> <p>Other method..... X</p>	<p>B⇒CP6</p> <p>C⇒CP7A</p> <p>D⇒ CP7A</p> <p>E⇒ CP7A</p> <p>F⇒CP7A</p> <p>G⇒CP7A</p> <p>H⇒CP7A</p> <p>I⇒ CP7A</p> <p>J⇒ CP7A</p> <p>K⇒ CP7A</p> <p>L⇒ CP7A</p> <p>M⇒ CP7A</p> <p>N⇒CP7A</p> <p>O⇒CP7A</p> <p>X⇒ CP7A</p>
<p>CP3AA. DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER KNOW THAT YOU HAVE BEEN STERILIZED?</p>	<p>No husband/partner 0</p> <p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>Unsure or DK 8</p>	
<p>CP6. IN WHAT FACILITY DID THE STERILIZATION 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>_____ (Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital11</p> <p>Maternity home.....12</p> <p>Health center (Urban/Rural)13</p> <p>Reproductive health center14</p> <p>Heath house.....15</p> <p>Polyclinics.....16</p> <p>Children health center17</p> <p>Immunoprophylaxis center18</p> <p>AIDS center19</p> <p>Healthy lifestyle center20</p> <p>Family medicine center.....21</p> <p>Other public sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 22</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital/clinic.....31</p> <p>Private doctor's office.....32</p> <p>Pharmacy.....33</p> <p>Other private sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p> <p>Don't know98</p>	

<p>CP7. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS THE STERILIZATION PERFORMED?</p>	<p>Month__ __ Year__ __ __ __ DK/Don't remember.....98</p>	<p>⇒CP10A ⇒CP10A 98⇒CP10A</p>
<p>CP7A SINCE WHAT MONTH AND YEAR HAVE YOU BEEN USING (<i>current method</i>) WITHOUT STOPPING?</p> <p><i>Probe: FOR HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN USING (current method) NOW WITHOUT STOPPING?</i></p>	<p>Month__ __ Year__ __ __ __</p>	
<p>CP7B. DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER KNOW THAT YOU ARE USING THIS METHOD/THESE METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION?</p>	<p>No husband/partner0 Yes1 No2 Unsure or DK8</p>	
<p>CP8. Check CP7/CP7A, PH2, PH4: Any birth or pregnancy termination after month and year of start of use of contraception in CP7/CP7A?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go back to CP7/CP7A, probe and record month and year at start of continuous use of current method (must be after last birth)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CP10A</p>		
<p>CP10. HAVE YOU EVER USED ANYTHING OR TRIED IN ANY WAY TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes1 No2</p>	<p>1⇒CP10B 2⇒CP22</p>
<p>CP10A. BESIDE THE METHOD(S) YOU ARE CURRENTLY USING, HAVE YOU EVER USED ANYTHING ELSE OR TRIED ANY OTHER WAY TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes1 No2</p>	<p>2⇒CP11</p>

<p>CP10B. WHAT HAVE YOU USED OR DONE?</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 Patch N Ring O Other method X</p>	
<p>CP11. Check CP3:</p> <p><i>Circle method code.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method code circled in CP3, circle code for highest method in list.</i></p>	<p>No code circled/CP3 skipped (pregnant/does not use a method of contraception)..... 00 Female sterilization 01 Male sterilization 02 IUD 03 Injectables 04 Implants..... 05 Pill 06 Male condom 07 Female condom 08 Diaphragm..... 09 Foam / Jelly..... 10 Lactational amen.method (LAM) 11 Periodic abstinence / Rhythm 12 Withdrawal..... 13 Patch..... 14 Ring..... 15 Other method 96</p>	<p>00⇒CP22 01⇒CP14A 02⇒CP24 11⇒CP12A 12⇒CP12A 13⇒CP24 96⇒CP24</p>

<p>CP12. YOU STARTED USING (<i>current method</i>) CONTINUOUSLY IN (<i>date from, CP7/CP7A</i>). WHERE DID YOU GET IT AT THAT TIME?</p> <p>CP12A. WHERE DID YOU LEARN HOW TO USE THE RHYTHM/LACTATIONAL AMMENORRHEA METHOD?</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 style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital 11</p> <p>Maternity home 12</p> <p>Health center (Urban/Rural)..... 13</p> <p>Reproductive health center 14</p> <p>Heath house 15</p> <p>Polyclinics 16</p> <p>Children health center 17</p> <p>Immuniprophylaxis center..... 18</p> <p>AIDS center 19</p> <p>Healthy lifestyle center..... 20</p> <p>Family medicine center 21</p> <p>Other public sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 22</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital/clinic 31</p> <p>Private doctor's office 32</p> <p>Pharmacy 33</p> <p>Other private sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Shop/Market 41</p> <p>Friend/Relative 43</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>CP13. Check CP11:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circle method code.</i></p>	<p>IUD 03</p> <p>Injectables 04</p> <p>Implants..... 05</p> <p>Pill 06</p> <p>Male condom 07</p> <p>Female condom 08</p> <p>Diaphragm..... 09</p> <p>Foam / Jelly..... 10</p> <p>Lactational amen.method (LAM) 11</p> <p>Periodic abstinence / Rhythm 12</p> <p>Patch..... 14</p> <p>Ring..... 15</p>	<p>07⇒CP19</p> <p>08⇒CP19</p> <p>09⇒ CP19</p> <p>10⇒ CP19</p> <p>11⇒ CP24</p> <p>12⇒ CP24</p>
<p>CP14. AT THAT TIME, WERE YOU TOLD ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS OR PROBLEMS YOU MIGHT HAVE WITH THE METHOD?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒CP16</p> <p>2⇒CP15</p>
<p>CP14A. WHEN YOU GOT STERILIZED, WERE YOU TOLD ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS OR PROBLEMS YOU MIGHT HAVE WITH THE METHOD?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒CP16</p>

<p>CP15. WERE YOU EVER TOLD BY A HEALTH OR FAMILY PLANNING WORKER ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS OR PROBLEMS YOU MIGHT HAVE WITH THE METHOD?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CP17</p>
<p>CP16. WERE YOU TOLD WHAT TO DO IF YOU EXPERIENCED SIDE EFFECTS OR PROBLEMS?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP17. <i>Check CP14:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>Yes ⇒ Go to CP18</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>No ⇒ Go to CP18A</i></p>		
<p>CP18. AT THAT TIME, WERE YOU TOLD ABOUT OTHER METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING THAT YOU COULD USE?</p> <p>CP18A WHEN YOU OBTAINED (<i>current method from CP11</i>) FROM (<i>source of method from CP12 or CP12A</i>), WERE YOU TOLD ABOUT OTHER METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING THAT YOU COULD USE?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒CP20</p>
<p>CP19. WERE YOU EVER TOLD BY A HEALTH OR FAMILY PLANNING WORKER ABOUT OTHER METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING THAT YOU COULD USE?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>CP20. <i>Check CP11:</i></p> <p><i>Circle method code.</i></p>	<p>Female sterilization..... 01 IUD 03 Injectables 04 Implants..... 05 Pill 06 Male condom 07 Female condom..... 08 Diaphragm..... 09 Foam / Jelly..... 10 Patch..... 14 Ring..... 15</p>	<p>01⇒ CP24 03⇒ CP24 05⇒ CP24</p>

<p>CP21. WHERE DID YOU OBTAIN (current method) THE LAST TIME?</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>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital 11</p> <p>Maternity home 12</p> <p>Health center (Urban/Rural)..... 13</p> <p>Reproductive health center..... 14</p> <p>Health house 15</p> <p>Polyclinics 16</p> <p>Children health center 17</p> <p>Immunoprophylaxis center..... 18</p> <p>AIDS center..... 19</p> <p>Healthy lifestyle center..... 20</p> <p>Family medicine center 21</p> <p>Other public sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 22</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital/clinic 31</p> <p>Private doctor's office 32</p> <p>Pharmacy 33</p> <p>Other private sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Shop/Market 41</p> <p>Friend/Relative 43</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	
<p>CP22. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY (OTHER) PLACE WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN A METHOD OF FAMILY PLANNING?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ CP24</p>

<p>CP23. WHERE IS THAT?</p> <p>ANY OTHER 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>Public sector</p> <p>Govt. hospital A</p> <p>Maternity home B</p> <p>Health center (Urban/Rural) C</p> <p>Reproductive health center D</p> <p>Health house E</p> <p>Polyclinics F</p> <p>Children health center G</p> <p>Immunoprophylaxis center H</p> <p>AIDS center I</p> <p>Healthy lifestyle center J</p> <p>Family medicine center K</p> <p>Other public sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ L</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital/clinic M</p> <p>Private doctor's office N</p> <p>Pharmacy O</p> <p>Other private sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ P</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Shop/Market Q</p> <p>Friend/Relative R</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>CP24. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WERE YOU VISITED BY A HEALTH WORKER WHO TALKED TO YOU ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CP25 IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU VISITED A HEALTH FACILITY FOR CARE FOR YOURSELF (OR YOUR CHILDREN)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2⇒CP27
<p>CP26. DID ANY STAFF MEMBER AT THE HEALTH FACILITY SPEAK TO YOU ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>CP27. IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS, HAVE YOU HEARD/SEEN/READ A FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	2⇒CP32 8⇒CP32

<p>CP28. COULD YOU RECALL WHAT THE MESSAGE WAS?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER MESSAGE?</i></p>	<p>Contraceptives can prevent an unintended pregnancy.....A Hormonal contraceptives are safeB Hormonal contraceptives are effective Visit a specific website to get more information about contraceptivesD Call a toll-free/hotline number to get more information about contraceptives.....E Ask the doctor what is the best family planning method for you.....F Other (specify)_____X</p>	
<p>CP29. WHERE DID YOU HEAR/SEE/READ THE MESSAGE?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANYWHERE ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>Record all responses mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Radio advertisement/program..... A Television advertisement/show.....B Newspaper or magazine advert/article..C Internet D Health workerE Partner/Friend/Relative F Teacher G Public event..... H Public message board.....I Other (specify)_____X</p>	
<p>CP30. DID THE MESSAGE MOTIVATE YOU TO LEARN ANYTHING NEW OR DO ANYTHING DIFFERENT?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CP32 8⇒CP32</p>
<p>CP31. WHAT DID THE MESSAGE MOTIVATE YOU TO LEARN OR DO DIFFERENTLY?</p>	<p>Learn something new (specify) _____ ... A Visit FP health providerB Discuss it with a partner/spouseC Talk with friend or relative D Started to use method of contraceptionE Call to Hot Line F Looking for additional information in the Internet G Other (specify)_____X</p>	
<p>CP32. WHAT IS YOUR GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES, POSITIVE, SOMEWHAT POSITIVE, UNDECIDED, SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE OR VERY</p>	<p>Never heard of hormonal contraceptives0 Very positive..... 1 Somewhat positive 2 Undecided 3</p>	<p>0 ⇒CP35</p>

<p>NEGATIVE?</p> <p>HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES INCLUDES: PILL, INJECTABLE, IMPLANTS, PATCH, RING</p>	<p>Somewhat negative 4</p> <p>Very negative 5</p>	
<p>CP33. IN YOUR VIEW THE HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE, SAFE, NOT REALLY SAFE, NOT AT ALL SAFE OR YOU ARE UNDECIDED?</p>	<p>Absolutely safe 1</p> <p>Safe 2</p> <p>Undecided 3</p> <p>Not really safe 4</p> <p>Not at all safe 5</p>	
<p>CP35. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT A THE RISK OF PREGNANCY. FROM ONE MENSTRUAL PERIOD TO THE NEXT, ARE THERE CERTAIN DAYS WHEN A WOMAN IS MORE LIKELY TO BECOME PREGNANT IF SHE HAS SEXUAL RELATIONS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	<p>2⇒ NEXT MODULE 8⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>CP36. IN THIS TIME JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS, DURING HER PERIOD, RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD ENDED, OR HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS?</p>	<p>Just before her period begins 1</p> <p>During her period..... 2</p> <p>Right after her period has ended 3</p> <p>Halfway between two periods..... 4</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>Don't know 8</p>	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married1 Yes, living with a man.....2 No, not in union3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years__ __ DK98	⇒ MA7 98⇒ MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married1 Yes, formerly lived with a man2 No3	3 ⇒Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed.....1 Divorced2 Separated3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once.....1 More than once2	
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 month98 Year__ __ __ __ DK year9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years__ __	

UNMET NEED

UN

UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?

 Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2 No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5

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	2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
UN4A. AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD YOU ARE EXPECTING NOW, HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF ANOTHER CHILD?	Months..... 1 __ __ Years..... 2 __ __ Soon / Now..... 993 After marriage 995 Other..... 996 Don't know..... 998	1⇒UN9F 2⇒UN9F 993⇒UN9F 995⇒UN9F 996⇒UN9F 998⇒UN9F
UN5. Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13		
<input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ CONTINUE WITH UN6		
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⇒UN9E

UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD?	Months..... 1 _ _	
	Years..... 2 _ _	
	Soon / Now..... 993	993⇒UN9E
	Says she cannot get pregnant 994	994⇒UN11
	After marriage 995	995⇒UN9E
	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 996	996⇒UN9E
	Don't know..... 998	998⇒UN9E

UN9. Check CP2. Currently using a method of contraception?

- Yes ⇒ Go to UN12.
- No ⇒ Check UN7. How long would she like to wait until the birth of a/another baby?
 - Wants to wait for 00-23 months or 00-01 year ⇒ Go to UN9F
 - Wants to wait for 24 or more months or 02 or more years, or UN7 is blank ⇒ Check UN6: Would she like to have a/another baby?
 - Wants to have a/another child ⇒ Go to UN9D
 - Wants no more/none ⇒ Continue with UN9C

<p>UN9C. YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU DO NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN. CAN YOU TELL ME WHY YOU ARE NOT USING A METHOD TO PREVENT PREGNANCY?</p> <p>ANY OTHER REASON?</p> <p><i>Record all reasons mentioned.</i></p> <p>UN9D. YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU DO NOT WANT (A/ANOTHER) CHILD SOON. CAN YOU TELL ME WHY YOU ARE NOT USING A METHOD TO PREVENT PREGNANCY?</p> <p>ANY OTHER REASON?</p> <p><i>Record all reasons mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Not married A</p> <p>Fertility-related reasons</p> <p>Not having sex B</p> <p>Infrequent sex C</p> <p>Menopausal..... D</p> <p>Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus)..... E</p> <p>Can't get pregnant.....F</p> <p>Not menstruated since last birth G</p> <p>Breastfeeding H</p> <p>Postpartum amenorrheicI</p> <p>Too old..... J</p> <p>Up to God/Fatalistic..... K</p> <p>Opposition to use</p> <p>Respondent opposed L</p> <p>Husband/partner opposed M</p> <p>Others opposed N</p> <p>Religious prohibition O</p> <p>Lack of knowledge</p> <p>Knows no methodP</p> <p>Knows no source Q</p> <p>Method -related reasons</p> <p>Side effect/Health concerns R</p> <p>Lack of access/too farS</p> <p>Costs too much T</p> <p>Preferred method not available..... U</p> <p>No method available V</p> <p>Inconvenient to use..... W</p> <p>Interferes with body's normal processes..... X</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) Y</p> <p>Don't know..... Z</p>	
<p>UN9E. Check CP2. Currently using a method?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN9F</p>		
<p>UN9F. DO YOU THINK YOU WILL USE A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒UN9H</p> <p>8⇒ UN9J</p>

UN9G. WHICH CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD WOULD YOU PREFER TO USE?	Female sterilization	01	01⇒ UN9J
	Male sterilization	02	02⇒ UN9J
	IUD	03	03⇒ UN9J
	Injectables	04	04⇒ UN9J
	Implants	05	05⇒ UN9J
	Pill	06	06⇒ UN9J
	Male condom	07	07⇒ UN9J
	Female condom	08	08⇒ UN9J
	Diaphragm	09	09⇒ UN9J
	Foam / Jelly	10	10⇒ UN9J
	Lactational amen.method (LAM).....	11	11⇒ UN9J
	Periodic abstinence / Rhythm.....	12	12⇒ UN9J
	Withdrawal	13	13⇒ UN9J
	Patch	14	14⇒ UN9J
	Ring	15	15⇒ UN9J
	Other method.....	96	96⇒ UN9J
Unsure	98	98⇒ UN9J	
UN9H. WHAT IS THE MAIN REASON THAT YOU THINK YOU WILL NOT USE A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE?	Not married	01	01⇒UN9I
	Fertility-related reasons		
	Infrequent sex/No sex.....	02	02⇒UN10
	Menopausal/histerectomy.....	03	03⇒UN10
	Subfecund/Infecund	04	04⇒UN10
	Wants as many children as possible....	05	05⇒UN10
	Opposition to use		
	Respondent opposed.....	06	06⇒UN10
	Husband/partner opposed.....	07	07⇒UN10
	Others opposed.....	08	08⇒UN10
	Religious prohibition.....	09	09⇒UN10
	Lack of knowledge		
	Knows no method.....	10	10⇒UN10
	Knows no source	11	11⇒UN10
	Method-related reasons		
	Health concerns	12	12⇒UN10
	Fear of side effects	13	13⇒UN10
	Lack of access/too far.....	14	14⇒UN10
	Costs too much	15	15⇒UN10
	Inconvenient to use.....	16	16⇒UN10
Interferes with body's normal processes.....	17	17⇒UN10	
Other _____	96	96⇒UN10	
(specify)			
Don't know	98	98⇒UN10	

UN9I. WOULD YOU EVER USE A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IF YOU WERE MARRIED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	
UN9J. <i>Check CP1. Currently pregnant?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN13. <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN10.		
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex..... A Menopausal B Never menstruated..... C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus)..... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result.... E Postpartum amenorrheic..... F Breastfeeding..... G Too old H Fatalistic I Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X Don't know..... Z	
UN12. <i>Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned (C response)?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> NOT MENTIONED ⇒ CONTINUE WITH UN13		
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent	Days ago..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago 2 __ __ Months ago..... 3 __ __ Years ago..... 4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy 994 Before last birth 995 Never menstruated..... 996	

<p>UN15. Check CM4 and CM6</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No living children ⇒ Go to UN16A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Has living children ⇒ Continue with UN16</p>		
<p>UN16. IF YOU COULD GO BACK TO THE TIME YOU DID NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN AND COULD CHOOSE EXACTLY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO HAVE IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE, HOW MANY WOULD THAT BE?</p> <p><i>Probe for a numeric response.</i></p> <p>UN16A. IF YOU COULD CHOOSE EXACTLY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO HAVE IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE, HOW MANY WOULD THAT BE?</p> <p><i>Probe for a numeric response.</i></p>	<p>None00</p> <p>Number..... _ _</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>00⇒UN20</p> <p>96⇒UN20</p>
<p>UN17. HOW MANY OF THESE CHILDREN WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE BOYS, HOW MANY WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE GIRLS AND FOR HOW MANY WOULD IT NOT MATTER IF IT'S A BOY OR A GIRL?</p> <p><i>If one answer category is recorded fill '00' for the two remaining ones. If two answer categories are recorded fill '00' for the remaining one.</i></p>	<p>Boys..... _ _</p> <p>Girls..... _ _</p> <p>Either _ _</p>	
<p>UN20. Check MA1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Continue with UN21</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Go to UN25</p>		

<p>UN21. Check CP2. Currently using a method?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with UN22</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to UN24</p>		
<p>UN22. WOULD YOU SAY THAT USING CONTRACEPTION IS MAINLY YOUR DECISION, MAINLY YOUR (HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S) DECISION, OR DID YOU BOTH DECIDE TOGETHER?</p>	<p>Mainly respondent..... 1</p> <p>Mainly husband/partner..... 2</p> <p>Joint decision..... 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6</p>	
<p>UN23. Check CP3.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> He or she sterilized ⇒ UN25</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Neither sterilized ⇒ Continue with UN24</p>		
<p>UN24. DOES YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) WANT THE SAME NUMBER OF CHILDREN THAT YOU WANT, OR DOES HE WANT MORE OR FEWER THAN YOU WANT?</p>	<p>Same number..... 1</p> <p>More children..... 2</p> <p>Fewer children..... 3</p> <p>Don't know _____ 8</p>	
<p>UN25. ARE THERE ANY CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A WOMAN SHOULD NOT GET PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>Don't know..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p> <p>8⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>UN26. UNDER WHICH CIRCUMSTANCE?</p> <p><i>Probe: ANY OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES?</i></p>	<p>Too young A</p> <p>Too old B</p> <p>Already too many children C</p> <p>Has a transmissible infection..... D</p> <p>Physically impaired/sick E</p> <p>Mentally impaired F</p> <p>Does not have work/poor G</p> <p>Not married H</p> <p>Sexually abused..... I</p> <p>Abnormal fetus..... J</p> <p>Does not want a child..... K</p> <p>Threat to woman's life L</p> <p>Homeless M</p> <p>Alcoholism/Narcomania/ Social/Criminal behaviour..... N</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	

<p>UN27. IF A WOMAN GOT PREGNANT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT YOU MENTIONED, WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT SHE SHOULD DO ABOUT HER PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Keep the pregnancy 1 Terminate pregnancy/Abortion 2 Woman's personal decision 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know..... 8</p>	
<p>UN28. IF A WOMAN GOT PREGNANT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT YOU MENTIONED AND FINALLY GAVE BIRTH, WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT SHE SHOULD DO ABOUT THE CHILD?</p>	<p>Keep the child..... 01 Give the child up for abortion 02 Give the child up to foster family 03 Give the child to an orphanage..... 04 Seek help from a family member to care for the child..... 05 Woman's personal decision 06 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96 Don't know..... 98</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:

[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?

[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?

[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?

[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?

[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?

	Yes	No	DK
Goes out without telling.....1	2	8	
Neglects children1	2	8	
Argues with him.....1	2	8	
Refuses sex1	2	8	
Burns food.....1	2	8	

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 answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If more than 12 months (one year), 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: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? 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 (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>3⇒SB7</p> <p>4⇒SB7</p> <p>6⇒SB7</p>
<p>SB6. Check MA1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to SB8</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7</p>		

SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... __ __ DK 98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'boyfriend' then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Husband 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Boyfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12
SB11. <i>Check MA1 and MA7:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>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</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Else ⇒ Continue with SB12</i>		
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... __ __ DK 98	
SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒SB15
SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners..... __ __	
SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate. If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS			HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2		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 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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8		
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8		
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES 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 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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																					
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE 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 AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8																					
HA13. Check CM26: Any live birth in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years (CM26= "No" or blank) ⇒ Go to HA24 <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14																						
HA14. Check MN1: Received antenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24																						
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></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>AIDS from mother.....</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>Things to do.....</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>Tested for AIDS</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>Offered a test</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	AIDS from mother.....	1	2	8	Things to do.....	1	2	8	Tested for AIDS	1	2	8	Offered a test	1	2	8	
	Y	N	DK																			
AIDS from mother.....	1	2	8																			
Things to do.....	1	2	8																			
Tested for AIDS	1	2	8																			
Offered a test	1	2	8																			
HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA19 8⇒HA19																				

HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA19. Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional ⇒ Continue with HA20 <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional ⇒ Go to HA24		
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒ HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes..... 1 No 2	1⇒ HA25
HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago 2 2 or more years ago 3	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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒ HA27
HA25. 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	

<p>HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒Next Module 2 ⇒Next Module 8 ⇒Next Module</p>
<p>HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes1 No2	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?	Yes1 No2	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 days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes1 No2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes1 No2	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 CigarillosC PipeD 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",</i>	Number of days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day30	

<i>circle "30"</i>		
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes1 No2	2 ⇒TA14
TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA SnuffB DipC Other (<i>specify</i>)X	
TA13. 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 days0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes1 No2	2⇒Next Module
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. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol00 Age..... ____ ____	00⇒Next Module
TA16. 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 month00 Number of days0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day30	00⇒Next Module
TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of drinks..... ____ ____	

LS1. Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?

- Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to WM11
- Age 15-24 ⇒ 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 happy1
- Somewhat happy.....2
- Neither happy nor unhappy3
- Somewhat unhappy.....4
- Very unhappy5

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 unsatisfied3
- Somewhat unsatisfied4
- Very unsatisfied.....5

LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes1 No2	2⇒LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED (are/were) YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? <i>If the respondent says that 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 job0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS9. 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 satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	

LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent says that 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 income0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENEDED, OVERALL?	Improved1 More or less the same2 Worsened3	
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?	Better1 More or less the same2 Worse3	

WM11. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :	
------------------------	--------------------------------	--






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.

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

SIDE 2

Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied
				

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see Household Listing Form, column HL7A) in selected households (HH7A). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.		
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 the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about these subjects. The interview will take about 30 minutes. 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 MWM10 to record the time and then BEGIN THE INTERVIEW.*
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

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 30 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.

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused..... 03 Partly completed..... 04 Incapacitated..... 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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MWM8. Field edited by (Name and number):	MWM9. First data entry clerk (Name and number):
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Name _____	Name _____
MWM9A. Second data entry clerk (Name and number):	
Name _____	

MWM10. <i>RECORD THE TIME.</i>	Hour and minutes..... __ : __	
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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:</i> How old were you at your last birthday? <i>COMPARE AND CORRECT MWB1 AND/OR MWB2 IF INCONSISTENT</i>	Age (in completed years).....__ __	
MWB3. Have you ever attended school?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒MWB 7
MWB4. What is the highest level of school you attended?	Preschool.....0 Primary.....1 Secondary.....2 PTU.....3 Tehnikum/Uchylyshche.....4 Higher.....5	0⇒MWB 7
MWB5. What is the highest grade you completed at that level? <i>IF LESS THAN 1 GRADE, ENTER "00"</i>	Grade.....__ __	
MWB6. Check MWB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary, PTU, tehnikum/uchylyshche or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with MWB7		
MWB7. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. Show sentence on the card to the respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: 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	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

MMT

MMT1. Check MWB4:

- Respondent has secondary, PTU, technikum/uchylyshche or higher education (codes 2-5) ⇒ Continue with MMT2
- Respondent has pre-school or primary education (codes 0 or 1) ⇒ Check MWB7:
- Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2
- Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3

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?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MMT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
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?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MMT6. Have you ever used a computer?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MMT9
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?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all..... 4	
MMT9. Have you ever used the internet?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MMT12
MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes 1 No..... 2	2⇒MMT12

<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>	
<p>MMT12. FROM WHAT SOURCES DO YOU GET INFORMATION ON HEALTH RELATED ISSUES FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY/CHILDREN? <i>Probe: ANY OTHER SOURCES?</i></p>	<p>Television..... A NewspapersB Friends/relatives.....C Magazines D RadioE Health workers F Internet G Recommendations from pharmacies.... H Books I Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	
<p>MMT13. WHAT SOURCES OF INFORMATION YOU CONSIDER RELIABLE IN ISSUES RELATED TO YOUR HEALTH AND HEALTH OF YOUR FAMILY/RELATIVES? <i>Probe: ANY OTHER SOURCES?</i></p>	<p>Do not trust any source Z Trust Television..... A NewspapersB Friends/relatives.....C Magazines D RadioE Health workers F Internet G Recommendations from pharmacies.... H Books I Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	

CHILD MORTALITY
MCM
All questions refer only to LIVE births.

<p>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.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8</p>
<p>MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR (FIRST) CHILD WAS BORN?</p>	<p>Age in years _ _</p>	
<p>MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM6</p>
<p>MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>Sons at home _ _ Daughters at home _ _</p>	
<p>MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒MCM8</p>
<p>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></p>	<p>Sons elsewhere _ _ Daughters elsewhere _ _</p>	
<p>MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p><i>If "No" probe by asking:</i> 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?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ MCM10</p>
<p>MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>Boys dead _ _ Girls dead _ _</p>	

MCM10. Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.	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"/> Yes. Check below:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with MCM11A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary</p>		
MCM11A. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ MCM12
MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?	Number of women _ _	
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)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	Date of last birth Day _ _ DK day 98 Month _ _ Year _ _ _ _	

CONTRACEPTION		MCP
MCP0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING - THE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS THAT A COUPLE CAN USE TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.		
MCP0A. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FEMALE STERILIZATION? <i>Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
MCP0B. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION? <i>Probe: MEN CAN HAVE AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒ MCP0C
MCP0BA. HAVE YOU EVER HAD AN OPERATION TO AVOID HAVING ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
MCP0C. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF IUD? <i>Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE A LOOP OR COIL PLACED INSIDE THEM BY A DOCTOR OR A NURSE.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
MCP0D. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF INJECTABLES? <i>Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE AN INJECTION BY A HEALTH PROVIDER THAT STOPS THEM FROM BECOMING PREGNANT FOR ONE OR MORE MONTHS.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
MCP0E. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF IMPLANTS? <i>Probe: WOMEN CAN HAVE ONE OR MORE SMALL RODS PLACED IN THEIR UPPER ARM BY A DOCTOR OR NURSE WHICH CAN PREVENT PREGNANCY FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
MCP0F. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF PILL? <i>Probe: WOMEN CAN TAKE A PILL EVERY DAY TO AVOID BECOMING PREGNANT.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
MCP0G. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF CONDOM? <i>Probe: MEN CAN PUT A RUBBER SHEATH ON THEIR PENIS BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒ MCP0J
MCP0GA. HAVE YOU EVER USED CONDOM?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	

<p>MCP0J. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF RHYTHM METHOD?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> EVERY MONTH THAT A WOMAN IS SEXUALLY ACTIVE SHE CAN AVOID PREGNANCY BY NOT HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ON THE DAYS OF THE MONTH SHE IS MOST LIKELY TO GET PREGNANT.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ MCP0K</p>
<p>MCP0JA. HAVE YOU EVER USED RHYTHM METHOD?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>MCP0K. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF WITHDRAWAL?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> MEN CAN BE CAREFUL AND PULL OUT BEFORE CLIMAX.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ MCP0L</p>
<p>MCP0KA. HAVE YOU EVER USED WITHDRAWAL?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>MCP0L. Have you ever heard of diaphragm?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> A cap can be placed in the vagina to cover the cervix and prevent the sperm from getting into the uterus.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>MCP0M. Have you ever heard of foam/jelly?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> A special foam/jelly can be put in the vagina to disable spermatozooids or to create a chemical barrier preventing them from getting into the uterus.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>MCP0N. Have you ever heard of patch?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> Women can wear a small adhesive patch on the body all time every week to avoid becoming pregnant.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>MCP0O. Have you ever heard of ring?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> Women can place a flexible ring in the vagina every 3 weeks to avoid becoming pregnant.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	
<p>MCP0P. Have you ever heard of emergency Contraception?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>	

MCP0Q. Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒ MCP27
MCP0R. Which other methods of contraception have you heard of?	Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ Y	
MCP27. IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS, HAVE YOU HEARD/SEEN/READ A FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒ MCP34 8⇒ MCP34
MCP29. WHERE DID YOU HEAR/SEE/READ THE MESSAGE? <i>Probe: ANYWHERE ELSE?</i> <i>Record all responses mentioned.</i>	Radio advertisement/program A Television advertisement/show B Newspaper or magazine advert/article . C Internet D Health worker E Partner/Friend/Relative F Teacher G Public event H Public message board I Other (specify) _____ X	
MCP30. Could you recall what the message was? <i>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</i>	Contraceptives can prevent an unintended pregnancy A Hormonal contraceptives are safe B Hormonal contraceptives are effective C Visit a specific website to get more information about contraceptives D Call a toll-free/hotline number to get more information about contraceptives E Ask the doctor what is the best family planning method for you F Other (specify) X	
MCP32. Did the message motivate you to learn anything new or do anything different?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒ MCP34 8⇒ MCP34

<p>MCP33. WHAT DID THE MESSAGE MOTIVATE YOU TO LEARN OR DO DIFFERENTLY?</p>	<p>Learn something new (specify) A Visit FP health provider B Discuss it with a partner/spouse C Talk with friend or relative D Started to use method of contraception E Call to Hot Line.....F Looking for additional information in the Internet..... G Other (specify)_____ X</p>	
<p>MCP34. IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS, HAVE YOU DISCUSSED THE PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING WITH A HEALTH WORKER OR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2</p>	
<p>MCP35. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT A WOMAN’S RISK OF PREGNANCY. FROM ONE MENSTRUAL PERIOD TO THE NEXT, ARE THERE CERTAIN DAYS WHEN A WOMAN IS MORE LIKELY TO BECOME PREGNANT IF SHE HAS SEXUAL RELATIONS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2 Don’t know 8</p>	<p>2⇒ MCP37 8⇒ MCP37</p>
<p>MCP36. IN THIS TIME JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS, DURING HER PERIOD, RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD ENDED, OR HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS?</p>	<p>Just before her period begins..... 1 During her period 2 Right after her period has ended 3 Halfway between two periods 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6 Don’t know 8</p>	
<p>MCP37. DO YOU THINK THAT A WOMAN WHO IS BREASTFEEDING HER BABY CAN BECOME PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No 2 Depends 3 Don’t know 8</p>	
<p>MCP38. I WILL NOW READ YOU SOME STATEMENTS ABOUT CONTRACEPTION. PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH EACH ONE.</p> <p>[A] CONTRACEPTION IS WOMEN’S BUSINESS AND A MAN SHOULD NOT HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT IT.</p> <p>[B] WOMEN WHO USE CONTRACEPTION MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Agree NoDK</p> <p>Contraception woman’s business..... 1 2 8</p> <p>Woman may become promiscuous 1 2 8</p>	

<p>MCP39. <i>CHECK MCP0G:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Knows male condom ⇒ Continue with MCP40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not know male condom ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>		
<p>MCP40. DO YOU KNOW A PLACE WHERE A PERSON CAN GET CONDOMS?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ MCP43</p>
<p>MCP41. Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source and circle the appropriate code.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if hospital, health center or clinic is public or private medical, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Hospital/Maternity home..... A</p> <p>Polyclinic/Ambulatory..... B</p> <p>Women’s health consult center..... C</p> <p>Family planning center/CAB..... D</p> <p>Medical diagnostic center..... E</p> <p>FAP/Rural health post F</p> <p>Pharmacy G</p> <p>Other public sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ H</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Hospital/Maternity home..... I</p> <p>Polyclinic/Ambulatory..... J</p> <p>Women’s health consult center..... K</p> <p>Family planning center/CAB..... L</p> <p>Medical diagnostic center..... M</p> <p>FAP/Rural health post N</p> <p>Pharmacy O</p> <p>NGO..... P</p> <p>Other private sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ R</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Shop/Market S</p> <p>Friend/Relative/Neighbour /Spouse/Sex partner T</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p>	
<p>MCP42. If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p>	

<p>MCP43 WHAT IS YOUR GENERAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES, POSITIVE, SOMEWHAT POSITIVE, UNDECIDED, SOMEWHAT NEGATIVE OR VERY NEGATIVE?</p> <p>HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES INCLUDES: PILL, INJECTABLE, IMPLANTS, PATCH, RING</p>	<p>Never heard of hormonal contraceptives 0</p> <p>Very positive 1</p> <p>Somewhat positive 2</p> <p>Undecided 3</p> <p>Somewhat negative 4</p> <p>Very negative 5</p>	<p>0 ⇒ Next module</p>
<p>MCP44. IN YOUR VIEW THE HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES ARE ABSOLUTELY SAFE, SAFE, NOT REALLY SAFE, NOT AT ALL SAFE OR YOU ARE UNDECIDED?</p>	<p>Absolutely safe..... 1</p> <p>Safe..... 2</p> <p>Undecided..... 3</p> <p>Not really..... 4</p> <p>Not at all..... 5</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: HOW OLD WAS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER ON HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age in years __ __ DK 98	⇒ MMA7 98⇒ MMA7
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 START 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 __ __	

FERTILITY PREFERENCES		FP
FP1. Check MMA1. Currently married? <input type="checkbox"/> No, not in union ⇒ Go to FP8A <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently married/living together with a woman ⇒ Continue with FP2		
FP2. Check MCP0BA. <input type="checkbox"/> Man sterilized ⇒ Go to FP8 <input type="checkbox"/> Man not sterilized ⇒ Continue with FP3		
FP3. IS YOUR WIFE (PARTNER) CURRENTLY PREGNANT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know..... 8	1⇒FP4 2⇒FP4A 8⇒FP4A
FP4. 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? FP4A. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD?	Have a/another child 1 No more / None 2 Couple infecund 3 Wife/Partner sterilized 4 Undecided / Don't know 8	2⇒FP10 3⇒FP10 4⇒FP10 8⇒FP10
FP5. Check FP3. Currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to FP6A <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with FP6		
FP6. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? FP6A. AFTER THE BIRTH OF THE CHILD YOU ARE EXPECTING NOW, HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF ANOTHER CHILD?	Months..... 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ Soon / Now..... 993 Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 996 Don't know..... 998	
FP7. Check MCM4 and MCM6 <input type="checkbox"/> No living children ⇒ Go to FP8A <input type="checkbox"/> Has living children ⇒ Continue with FP8		

<p>FP8. IF YOU COULD GO BACK TO THE TIME YOU DID NOT HAVE ANY CHILDREN AND COULD CHOOSE EXACTLY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO HAVE IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE, HOW MANY WOULD THAT BE?</p> <p><i>Probe for a numeric response.</i></p> <p>FP8A. IF YOU COULD CHOOSE EXACTLY THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO HAVE IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE, HOW MANY WOULD THAT BE?</p> <p><i>Probe for a numeric response.</i></p>	<p>None00</p> <p>Number..... _ _</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... 96</p>	<p>00⇒FP10</p>
<p>FP9. HOW MANY OF THESE CHILDREN WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE BOYS, HOW MANY WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE GIRLS AND FOR HOW MANY WOULD THE SEX NOT MATTER?</p> <p><i>If 'either' is recorded fill '00' for boys and girls.</i></p>	<p>Boys..... _ _</p> <p>Girls..... _ _</p> <p>Either _ _</p>	
<p>FP10. ARE THERE ANY CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A WOMAN SHOULD NOT GET PREGNANT?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No2</p> <p>Don't know.....8</p>	<p>2⇒ Next module</p> <p>8⇒ Next module</p>
<p>FP11. UNDER WHICH CIRCUMSTANCE?</p>	<p>Too young A</p> <p>Too old B</p> <p>Already too many children C</p> <p>Has a transmissible infection D</p> <p>Physically impaired/sick E</p> <p>Mentally impairedF</p> <p>Does not have work/poor G</p> <p>Not married H</p> <p>Sexually abused.....I</p> <p>Abnormal fetus..... J</p> <p>Does not want a child..... K</p> <p>Threat to woman's life L</p> <p>Homeless M</p> <p>Alcoholism/Narcomania/ Social/Criminal behaviour N</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>)..... X</p>	

<p>FP12. IF A WOMAN GOT PREGNANT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT YOU MENTIONED, WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT SHE SHOULD DO ABOUT HER PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Keep the pregnancy 1 Terminate pregnancy/Abortion 2 Woman's personal decision 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6 Don't know 8</p>	
<p>FP13. IF A WOMAN GOT PREGNANT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT YOU MENTIONED AND FINALLY GAVE BIRTH, WHAT DO YOU THINK THAT SHE SHOULD DO ABOUT THE CHILD?</p>	<p>Keep the child 01 Give the child up for adoption 02 Give the child up to foster family 03 Give the child to an orphanage 04 Seek help from a family member to care for the child 05 Woman's personal decision 06 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96 Don't know 98</p>	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i>		
<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>	00⇒Next Module
<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 answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If more than 12 months (one year), 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>	4⇒MSB15
<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>		

MSB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... _ _ DK 98	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB10
MSB9A. WAS CONDOM USED EVERY TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2 Not sure/DK..... 8	
MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If 'girlfriend' then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Wife 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Girlfriend 3 Casual acquaintance..... 4 Prostitute 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	3⇒MSB11A 4⇒MSB11A 5⇒MSB11A 6⇒MSB11A
MSB11. Check MMA1 and MMA7: <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> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Else ⇒ Continue with MSB11A</i>		
MSB11A. FOR HOW LONG (HAVE YOU HAD/DID YOU HAVE) A SEXUAL REALTIONSHIP WITH THIS PERSON? <i>Circle the answer and record the number of days/months/years. If only had sexual relations with this person once, record '01' days.</i>	Days 1 _ _ Months 2 _ _ Years 3 _ _	
MSB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... _ _ DK 98	

MSB12A. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS PERSON, DID YOU OR THIS PERSON DRINK ALCOHOL?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/Do not remember 8	2⇒MSB12 D 8⇒MSB12 D
MSB12B. WERE YOU OR YOUR PARTNER DRUNK AT THAT TIME?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB12 D
MSB12C. WHO WAS DRUNK?	Respondent only 1 Partner only 2 Respondent and partner/both 3	
MSB12D. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS PERSON, DID YOU OR THIS PERSON USED RECREATIONAL DRUGS/NARCOTICS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK/Do not remember 8	2⇒MSB13 8⇒MSB13
MSB12E. WHO WAS ON DRUGS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS PERSON?	Respondent only 1 Partner only 2 Respondent and partner/both 3	
MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB15
MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners _ _	
MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners _ _ DK 98	
MSB16. Check MSB5 and MSB10: <input type="checkbox"/> one of the partners in last 12 months is not prostitute ⇒ Go to MSB20 <input type="checkbox"/> one of the partners in last 12 months is prostitute ⇒ Continue with MSB17		
MSB17. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU PAY ANYONE IN EXCHANGE FOR HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB20

MSB18. THE LAST TIME YOU PAID SOMEONE IN EXCHANGE OF HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB20
MSB19. WAS A CONDOM USED DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE EVERY TIME YOU PAID SOMEONE IN EXCHANGE OF HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2 Not sure/DK..... 8	
MSB20. <i>Check MSB4, MSB9 and MSB18:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>With most recent partner condom is not used ⇒ Go to MSB24</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>With most recent partner condom it used ⇒ Continue with MSB21</i>		
MSB21. HOW MANY CONDOMS DID YOU GET THE LAST TIME?	Number of condoms _ _ _ DK 998	
MSB22. THE LAST TIME YOU OBTAINED CONDOMS, HOW MUCH DID YOU PAY IN TOTAL, INCLUDING THE COST OF CONDOM(S) AND ANY CONSULTATION YOU MAY HAVE HAD? <i>Indicate the amount in hryvnias (without kopykas).</i>	Cost..... _ _ _ _ Free 9995 DK/Do not remember 9998	

<p>MSB23. FROM WHERE DID YOU OBTAIN THE CONDOM THE LAST TIME?</p> <p><i>If unable to determine if hospital, health center or clinic is public or private medical, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Hospital/Maternity home 11</p> <p>Polyclinic/Ambulatory 12</p> <p>Women’s health consult center 13</p> <p>Family planning center/CAB 14</p> <p>Medical diagnostic center 15</p> <p>FAP/Rural health post 16</p> <p>Pharmacy 17</p> <p>Other public sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Hospital/Maternity home 31</p> <p>Polyclinic/Ambulatory 32</p> <p>Women’s health consult center 33</p> <p>Family planning center/CAB 34</p> <p>Medical diagnostic center 35</p> <p>FAP/Rural health post 36</p> <p>Pharmacy 37</p> <p>NGO 38</p> <p>Other private sector (<i>specify</i>) _____ 46</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Shop/Market 51</p> <p>Friend/Relative/Neighbour /Spouse/Sex partner 52</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96</p>	
<p>MSB24. Check MCP0BA:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Respondent sterilized ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Respondent not sterilized ⇒ Continue with MSB25</p>		
<p>MSB25. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEX DID YOU OR YOUR PARTNER USE ANY METHOD (OTHER THAN CONDOM) TO AVOID OR PREVENT A PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p> <p>8 ⇒ Next Module</p>

<p>MSB26. WHAT METHOD DID YOU OR YOUR PARTNER USE? WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> DID YOU OR YOUR PARTNER USE ANY OTHER METHOD TO PREVENT PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>Female sterilization.....A Pill.....B IUDC InjectablesD ImplantsE Female condom.....F DiaphragmG Foam / JellyH Rhythm methodI WithdrawalJ</p> <p>Other(<i>specify</i>) _____X</p>	
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HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE.	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?		
MHA2. 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	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA4. 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	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE 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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:		
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	Yes No DK During pregnancy 1 2 8	
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	During delivery 1 2 8	
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD 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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes1 No2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes1 No2 DK / Not sure / Depends.....8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes1 No2 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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes1 No2	2⇒ MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago2 2 or more years ago3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes1 No2 DK8	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 AIDS VIRUS?	Yes1 No2	

MLS1. Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?

- Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to MWM11
- Age 15-24 ⇒ 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 SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MLS 7
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 does not have a job, circle “0” and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having a job, unless he 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 does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having any income, unless he 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	

MWM11. Record the time.	Hour and minutes ____ : ____	
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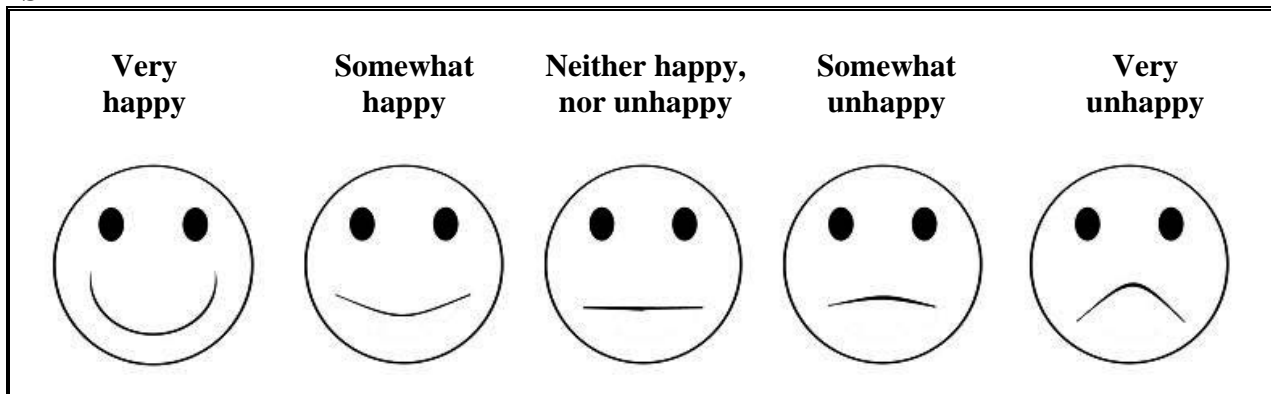
MWM12. Check Household Listing Form, column HL9.
 Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to *QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

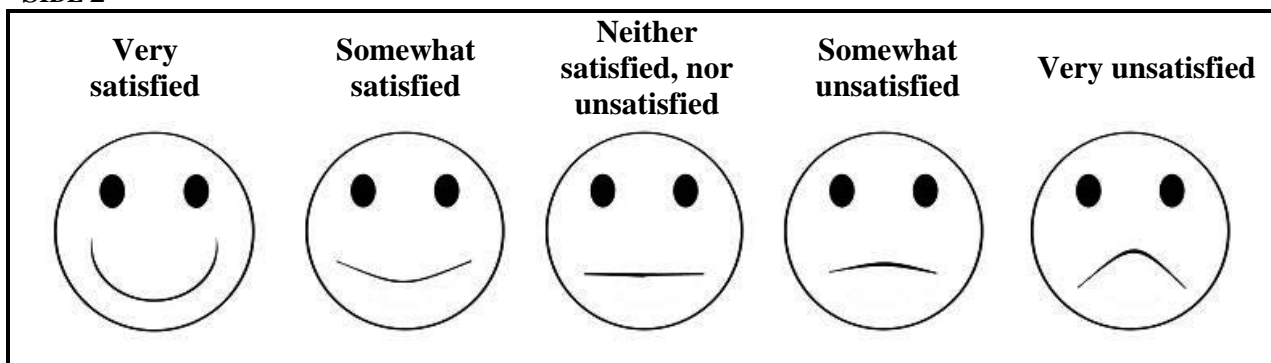
No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible man in the household.

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1



SIDE 2



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL UF

*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).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.*

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:

**WE ARE FROM THE STATE STATISTICS SERVICE.
WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT 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 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE SHARED WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN OUR PROJECT TEAM.**

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:

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 20 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 Codes refer to mother/caretaker.	Completed01 Not at home 02 Refused..... 03 Partly completed..... 04 Incapacitated.....05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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UF10. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	UF11. First data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____
UF11A. Second data entry clerk (Name and number): Name _____	

UF12. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes__ __ : __ __	
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AGE	AG	
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF (name).</p> <p>IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME) 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 Day _ _</p> <p>DK day98</p> <p>Month..... _ _</p> <p>Year..... _ _ _ _</p>	
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS (NAME)?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> HOW OLD WAS (NAME) 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 (NAME) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>If yes, ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1	1⇒Next
	Yes, not seen.....2	Module
	No3	2⇒Next
	DK8	Module
BR2. HAS (NAME)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE RESPECTIVE AUTHORITIES?	Yes..... 1	1⇒Next
	No2	Module
	DK8	
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes..... 1	
	No2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT **EC**

<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN’S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (NAME)?</p>	<p>None00</p> <p>Number of children’s books0 __</p> <p>Ten or more books10</p>																	
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (NAME) 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: 80%;"></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	
	Y	N	DK															
Homemade toys.....	1	2	8															
Toys from a shop.....	1	2	8															
Household objects or outside objects	1	2	8															
<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 (NAME):</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>																	

EC4. Check AG2: Age of child																																					
<input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module																																					
EC5. DOES (NAME) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒EC7 8⇒EC7																																			
EC6. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (NAME) ATTEND?	Number of hours..... _ _																																				
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 (NAME): <i>IF YES, ASK:</i> WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (NAME)? <i>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.</i>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mot her</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Fath er</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Oth er</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (NAME)?</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>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (NAME)?</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>[C] SANG SONGS TO (NAME) OR WITH (NAME), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</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>[D] TOOK (NAME) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</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>[E] PLAYED WITH (NAME)?</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>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (NAME)?</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>		Mot her	Fath er	Oth er	No one	[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y	[B] TOLD STORIES TO (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y	[C] SANG SONGS TO (NAME) OR WITH (NAME), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y	[D] TOOK (NAME) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	A	B	X	Y	[E] PLAYED WITH (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y	[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y	
	Mot her	Fath er	Oth er	No one																																	
[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[C] SANG SONGS TO (NAME) OR WITH (NAME), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[D] TOOK (NAME) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[E] PLAYED WITH (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y																																	
[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (NAME)?	A	B	X	Y																																	
EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (NAME). 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. CAN (NAME) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8																																				
EC9. CAN (NAME) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8																																				

EC10. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
EC11. CAN (<i>NAME</i>) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
EC12. IS (<i>NAME</i>) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
EC13. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>NAME</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
EC15. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
EC16. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
EC17. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	

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. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. 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>) <u>DRINK INFANT FORMULA</u> ?	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>) <u>DRINK TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK</u> ?	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>) <u>DRINK BORSHCH/LIQUID 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>) <u>DRINK 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 (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 WITH A NIPPLE?</u>	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes.....1 No2 DK8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (NAME) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (NAME) 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 less2 About the same.....3 More4 Nothing to drink5 DK8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (NAME) 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 less2 About the same.....3 More4 Stopped food.....5 Never gave food6 DK8	
CA4A. DURING THE TIME (NAME) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN THE ORAL REHYDRATATION SOLUTION (REGIDRON/GASTROLIT)?	Yes.....1 No2 DK8	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes.....1 No2 DK8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ (Name)	Pill or Syrup AntibioticA Antimotility/loperamidB ZincC Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc).....G Unknown pill or syrupH Injection AntibioticL Non-antibioticM Unknown injection.....N IntravenousO Home remedy / Herbal medicine.....Q Other (<i>specify</i>)X	

CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>NAME</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes.....1 No2 DK8	2⇒NEXT MODULE 8⇒ NEXT MODULE
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?	Yes.....1 No2 DK8	2⇒ NEXT MODULE 8⇒ NEXT MODULE
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only1 Blocked or runny nose only.....2 Both3 Other (<i>specify</i>)6 DK8	2⇒ NEXT MODULE 6⇒ NEXT MODULE
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes.....1 No2 DK8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE? Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. Probe to identify each type of source. If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place. _____ (Name of place)	Public sector Govt. hospital.....A Govt. health centre.....B Outpatient clinic.....C FAPD Medical emergency.....E Other public (<i>specify</i>).....F Private medical sector Private hospital / clinicG Private physician.....H Private pharmacyI Other private medical (<i>specify</i>).....J Other source Relative / Friend.....K ShopL Traditional practitionerM Other (<i>specify</i>)X	
CA12. WAS (<i>NAME</i>) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes.....1 No2 DK8	2⇒ NEXT MODULE 8⇒ NEXT MODULE

<p>CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (<i>NAME</i>) GIVEN?</p> <p>Probe: ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p><i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>(Names of medicines)</i></p>	<p>Antibiotic Pill / Syrup A Injection B</p> <p>Paracetamol / Panadol / Acetaminophen C Aspirin D Ibuprofen/nurofen E</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK..... Z</p>	
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IMMUNIZATION

IM

If a card listing immunizations is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM15 are for registering vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM6-IM15 will only be asked when a card is not available.

*In case the card is not at home find out where it is kept and add respective comment at the end of the questionnaire (e.g. name and address of the polyclinic, FAP etc.). If the card is kept at a medical facility **ISSUE THE FORM FOR VACCINATIONS AT HEALTH FACILITY, FILL THE IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION OF its COVER PAGE AND THEN GET THE written CONSENT OF THE MOTHER/CARETAKER/RESPONDENT** (page 3 of the form).*

IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD WHERE (NAME)'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? (IF YES) MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?		Yes, at home, seen 1 Yes, at home, not seen 2 No card at home 3								1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (NAME)?		Yes 1 No..... 2								1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6
IM3. 1 Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. 2 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	IPV1									
POLIO 2	IPV2									
POLIO 3	OPV3 /IPV3									
POLIO 4	OPV4 /IPV4									
DPT1	ADPT1									
DPT2	ADPT2									
DPT3	ADPT3									
DPT4	ADPT4									
HEPB AT BIRTH	H0									
HEPB 1	H1									

HEPB2	H2										
HIB1	HIB1										
HIB2	HIB2										
HIB3	HIB3										
MMR	MMR										
<p>IM4. Check IM3. Are all vaccines (BCG to MMR) recorded?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to IM19A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5</p>											
<p>IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (NAME) RECEIVE ANY OTHER?</p> <p><i>Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccines shown in the table above.</i></p>		<p>Yes 1 (Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. Then skip to IM19A)</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM19A</p> <p>8⇒IM19A</p>								
<p>IM6. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES?</p>		<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM19A</p> <p>8⇒IM19A</p>								
<p>IM7. HAS (NAME) 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</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>									
<p>IM8. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED VACCINATION TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING POLIO?</p>		<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM11</p> <p>8⇒IM11</p>								
<p>IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?</p>		<p>Number of times _</p>									
<p>IM11. HAS (NAME) EVER RECEIVED AN ADPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH – 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</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒IM13</p> <p>8⇒IM13</p>								

IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS ADPT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times	___
IM13. HAS (<i>NAME</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B? <i>PROBE BY INDICATING THAT THE HEPATITIS B VACCINE IS SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO AND DPT VACCINES</i>	Yes	1 No..... 2 DK..... 8
		2⇒IM16 8⇒IM16
IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH, OR LATER?	Within 24 hours.....	1 Later
		2
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times	___
IM16. HAS (<i>NAME</i>) EVER RECEIVED 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 AND RUBELLA?	Yes	1 No..... 2 DK..... 8
IM16A. HAS (<i>NAME</i>) EVER RECEIVED A HIB INJECTION OR AN MMR INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT AT THE AGE OF 3 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE?	Yes	1 No..... 2 DK..... 8
		2⇒IM19A 8⇒IM19A
IM16B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A HIB VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times	___
IM19A. In your opinion, can immunization protect children against certain diseases?	Yes	1 No..... 2 Not sure/Depends/DK..... 8
IM19B. In your opinion, is immunization a safe medical practice?	Yes	1 No..... 2 Not sure/Depends/DK..... 8
IM19C. Are you going to get your child fully immunized according to the national calendar of compulsory vaccination?	Yes.....	1 No.....2 Not sure/Depends/DK..... 8
IM19D. Have you ever refused from vaccinating (<i>name</i>)?	Yes	1 No..... 2
		2⇒IM19F

IM19E. When refusing from vaccinating (<i>name</i>) you did so temporarily (for example, until he is not sick any more) or you did so because you are not going to get him/her vaccinated at all?	Temporarily..... 1 Permanently 2	
IM19F. Has (<i>name</i>) ever had any side reactions to vaccinations?	Yes 1 No..... 2 Not sure/ DK..... 8	
IM19G. Have you ever had to beg or bribe a health worker to get a fake/false vaccination record for (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

UF13. <i>Record the time.</i>	Hour and minutes__ __ : __ __	
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UF14. *Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?*

Yes ⇒ 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.

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.

**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: _____	HF2. Household number: _____	
HF3. Child's name: Name _____	HF4. Child's line number: _____	
HF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	HF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____	
HF7. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	HF8. Day / Month / Year of facility visit: _____ / _____ / _____	
HF9. Day, month and year of birth (From AG1 in Under-5 Questionnaire) _____ / _____ / _____	HF10. Name of health facility: _____	

HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen..... 01 Vaccination record not seen..... 02 Other (specify) _____ 96
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IMMUNIZATION											HF
HF12. Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record		_____ / _____ / _____									
HF13. (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	IPV1										
POLIO 2	IPV2										
POLIO 3	OPV3 /IPV3										
POLIO 4	OPV4 /IPV4										
DPT1	ADPT1										
DPT2	ADPT2										
DPT3	ADPT3										
DPT4	ADPT4										
HEPB AT BIRTH	H0										
HEPB1	H1										
HEPB2	H2										
HIB1	HIB1										
HIB2	HIB2										
HIB3	HIB3										
MMR	MMR										

I, _____(*name*), the mother/caretaker of the child _____ (*name*) hereby give my consent to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine to get the data on the vaccinations made to my child kept in the records of the local health facility for the purpose of conducting the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

(date)

(signature)

Appendix G. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MICS 2012 AND DHS 2007 TABLES

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Unite for Children

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