

Ukraine



**Demographic and
Health Survey**

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UKRAINE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2007

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Kyiv, Ukraine**

**State Statistical Committee
Kyiv, Ukraine**

**Ministry of Health
Kyiv, Ukraine**

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The 2007 UDHS is part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys program, which is designed to assist developing countries to collect data on fertility, reproductive health, maternal and child health, nutrition, and HIV/AIDS.

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The Kyivan Cave Monastery (Kyievo-Pecherska Lavra) is an Orthodox monastery founded in the mid-11th century on the hilly banks of the Dnieper River in Kiev. It is part of an architectural complex that includes eight churches. It figures prominently in the history of the Ukrainian people and is one of the most important spiritual and cultural sites in Ukraine.

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PREFACE

The many critical demographic and social problems facing Ukraine today call for the development of an efficient and flexible social and demographic policy to meet the country's needs. The development of this policy requires the implementation of special surveys to provide information on the demographic situation in Ukraine and the state of the national health care system.

The results of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) allow analysis of a wide range of data on fertility and fertility-related variables that cannot be obtained from current Ukrainian statistics. Of particular interest are data on the number of births in different subgroups of the population by wealth quintiles, the mean number of children ever born, the length of birth intervals, and other proximate determinants of fertility.

The experience of retrospective national sample surveys like the 2007 UDHS that focus on marriage, family characteristics, and attitudes toward childbearing, has proved useful for many countries, and indicates that the use of demographic and health surveys is completely justified as a method of social and demographic inquiry. In particular, the 2007 UDHS provides valuable information on attitudes toward childbearing and family building, such as: desired and ideal number of children, intention to limit or space the births of children in the family, and the demand for family planning services in different subgroups of the population.

The 2007 UDHS is also a source of extensive information linked to gender, such as factors related to women's autonomy in decisionmaking, particularly financial decisionmaking in the household, respondents' attitudes toward sexual relations between spouses, and the problem of domestic violence.

In terms of the preservation of women's health, the chapter on abortion is of considerable importance. In particular, this chapter shows the improvement in the abortion situation since 1999 as a result of the increased use of modern family planning methods. The survey uncovered an important association between induced abortion rates and the number of pregnancies and the number of living children a woman has. Discovering this association would not have been possible using the existing data from current statistics.

Information from the UDHS on antenatal care and population awareness of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS is crucial for developing a well-informed national health care policy.

The 2007 UDHS findings include a large body of information on knowledge and use of contraception by various residential and social subgroups in Ukraine. This information will be useful in expanding awareness of modern contraceptive methods to different population strata and in identifying the factors influencing the choice of contraceptive methods and their use.

Therefore, the 2007 UDHS results presented in this report will be useful to a large body of experts who focus on the Ukrainian demographic situation and the status of the national health care system as well as to program managers developing strategic activities aimed at overcoming the crisis phenomena existing in these fields.

Nataliya Vlasenko
Deputy Chairperson
State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

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We would like to thank you, dear reader, for the attention paid to this report. We hope that the analysis presented herein will help you to answer your questions about the complex new challenges facing Ukraine. The ultimate reward for us will be to see the UDHS data used to good purpose in Ukraine, to develop new strategies and programs to improve the demographic and health situation throughout the country. We believe that the UDHS data are comprehensive and of such quality as to provide a solid base on which to build demographic and health care policy in Ukraine for many years to come.

Ella Libanova,
Doctor of Economics, Professor
National Director, 2007 Ukraine DHS
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) is a nationally representative survey of 6,841 women age 15-49 and 3,178 men age 15-49. Survey fieldwork was conducted during the period July through November 2007.

The UDHS was conducted by the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms in close collaboration with the State Statistical Committee of Ukraine. The MEASURE DHS Project provided technical support for the survey. The U.S. Agency for International Development/Kyiv Regional Mission to Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus provided funding.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The majority, slightly more than 70 percent of the UDHS respondents, live in urban areas. Around one-third of respondents live in the East Region. All households in Ukraine have electricity. Nearly all use improved water sources and improved toilets, but only two-thirds of households have water piped into the residence and just over half have a flush toilet. Two-thirds of urban households (76 percent have a flush or pour flush toilet, while the majority of rural households (80 percent) have a pit latrine with a slab. Nearly all households have a finished floor, a color television, and a refrigerator; one-fourth have a car or truck, and one-fifth of households have a computer.

Women and men in Ukraine are universally well educated. All have attained at least some secondary or higher education; about one-quarter of women and men in the sample have a technikum education, and nearly one-third have attended university (33 percent of women and 27 of percent men). Seventy-four percent of women and 81 percent of men were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

FERTILITY

Fertility rates. A useful index of the level of fertility is the total fertility rate (TFR), which indicates the number of children a woman would have if she passed through the childbearing ages at the current age-specific fertility rates (ASFR). The TFR, estimated for the three-year period preceding

the survey, is 1.2 children per woman. This is below replacement level.

The survey found that the TFR is lower in urban areas (1.0 children per woman) than in rural areas (1.5 children per woman). This urban-rural difference in childbearing rates can be attributed almost exclusively to fertility differences in the younger age groups. Age-specific fertility rates indicate that fertility peaks at age 20-24 in both urban and rural areas, but the urban rate (85 births per 1,000 women) is much lower than the rural rate (122 births per 1,000 women), a difference of 37 births per 1,000 women.

Trends in fertility. The total fertility rate of 1.2 children per woman (estimated for the three-year period preceding the survey) suggests there has been a small decrease from the rate of 1.4 children observed in the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey.

Age at first birth. Research has shown that childbearing in the teenage years is associated with increased social and health problems for both the mother and her child. The UDHS found that only 3 percent of women age 15-19 had given birth. Moreover, almost all births among teenage women occurred at ages 18 and 19. Thus, the median age at initiation of childbearing in Ukraine is about 22 years.

Birth intervals. Research has shown that children born soon after a previous birth, especially those born within two years of a previous birth, have an increased risk of illness and death. In Ukraine, only 13 percent of second and higher order births occur after a birth interval of less than two years. The proportion of closely spaced births is highest among women in lowest wealth quintile (28 percent).

Fertility preferences. Among currently married women, 58 percent reported that they either wanted no more children or were sterilized. Another 24 percent want another child, and 18 percent are infecund (unable to conceive) or undecided about having another child.

CONTRACEPTION

Knowledge and ever use. Knowledge of contraception is widespread in Ukraine. Among married women, knowledge of at least one method is universal (99 percent). On average, married women reported knowledge of seven methods of contraception. Eighty-nine percent of married women have used a method of contraception at some time.

Current use. Two-thirds (67 percent) of married women reported that they were currently using a contraceptive method: 48 percent were using modern methods and 19 percent were using traditional methods. By far, the most commonly used method is the male condom (24 percent). The second most common method—the IUD—is used by 18 percent, and 10 percent of currently married women use withdrawal.

Overall, levels of contraceptive use are similar for women in urban and rural areas, and similar across educational categories and wealth quintiles (between 62 and 71 percent). Nevertheless, urban women and women with higher education show distinctive behavior patterns by relying more on modern methods and less on traditional methods. Among married women, the proportion using modern methods increases with household wealth status (wealth quintile).

Current use of any modern contraceptive method is highest among sexually active unmarried women (79 percent); these women rely primarily on the male condom (59 percent).

Trends in current use. Overall, use of contraception has changed little in the past five years, with 68 percent of married women age 15-44 reporting use of a method in the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey (URHS) and 70 percent reporting use of a method in the 2007 UDHS.¹ However, a closer look at the findings shows that the UDHS results indicate a decrease in the use of traditional methods, particularly withdrawal, and an increase in the use of modern methods, particularly the male condom.

Method failure. A woman may discontinue use of contraception for many reasons including the desire to have more children, method failure, health

¹ The base female population in the UDHS is women age 15-49; in the 1999 URHS the base is women age 15-44. To compare contraceptive use in the two surveys, the UDHS data on contraceptive use were computed for married women age 15-44.

concerns, or lack of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. In Ukraine, the most common reason for contraceptive discontinuation is the desire for a more effective method (14 percent). Another 12 percent of women discontinued use because of method failure, i.e., becoming pregnant while using a method. The most commonly used traditional method, withdrawal, has the second highest failure rate after periodic abstinence (rhythm). Thirty-six percent of women practicing withdrawal experience a contraceptive failure within 12 months of beginning use.

Future use. Among married women who were not using contraception, 19 percent reported that they intended to use in the future. When asked which method they preferred, almost one-third (29 percent) of nonusers said they preferred the male condom, followed by the IUD (26 percent) and the pill (10 percent). Just 9 percent of women reported withdrawal as their preferred method and 7 percent reported periodic abstinence (rhythm).

Source of supply. Most users of modern methods reported that they obtained their methods either through the pharmacy (49 percent) or the public medical sector (28 percent)—primarily women's consultations, hospitals, and polyclinics. Two percent obtained their contraceptive supplies from the private medical sector, and 20 percent obtained them from other sources, primarily friends, relatives, and neighbors.

INDUCED ABORTION

In Ukraine, as in all of the former Soviet Union, induced abortion has been the primary means of fertility control for many years.

Abortion rates. The use of abortion can be measured by the total abortion rate (TAR), which indicates the number of abortions a woman would have in her lifetime if she passed through her childbearing years at the current age-specific abortion rates. The UDHS estimate of the TAR indicates that a woman in Ukraine will have an average of 0.4 abortions during her lifetime. This rate is considerably lower than the comparable rate in the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey (URHS) of 1.6. Despite this decline, among pregnancies ending in the three years preceding the survey, one in four pregnancies (25 percent) ended in an induced abortion.

Abortion differentials. Abortion rates are slightly higher among women in rural areas (0.6) than in urban areas (0.4). By region, the TAR ranges from

0.3 in the West Region to 0.6 in the Central Region. There is only a slight difference in the TAR by education. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have the highest TAR (0.7) while women in the two highest wealth quintiles have the lowest TAR (0.3).

Contraceptive failure and abortion. When formulating policies designed to improve the reproductive health of women, it is useful to know the contraceptive behavior of women who use abortion as a means of fertility control. Two-thirds (66 percent) of all abortions took place among women who were using contraception and experienced method failure. A large proportion of women (42 percent) were using a traditional method, particularly withdrawal (28 percent). Greater access to and use of reliable contraceptive methods would reduce the abortion rate.

Attitudes toward abortion. In the UDHS, women and men were asked a series of questions on attitudes related to abortion. Forty-five percent of women and 59 percent of men age 15-49 who think there are circumstances in which a woman should not become pregnant, reported that they think a pregnancy conceived under such circumstances should be terminated or aborted. Only 18 percent of women and 12 percent of men reported that they think such a pregnancy should be continued. On the other hand, 32 percent of women and 22 percent of men said that it is up to the woman to decide about the pregnancy.

Attitudes toward adoption. In the UDHS, all women and men were asked if they would ever consider adopting a child. Overall, women and men in Ukraine are not generally supportive of adopting children. Only 15 percent of both women and men said they would consider adopting a child.

The major reasons for considering an adoption would be if the individual or their spouse had fertility problems, if the child was a family member, or out of compassion for orphans. In addition, 29 percent of women and 15 percent of men said that they would consider an adoption if they had enough money to afford it.

All women and men in the UDHS were asked what they considered to be the best thing to do for a child whose parents could no longer care for the child. The majority of women (68 percent) and men (59 percent) said that help should be sought from other family members of the child. Placing a

child in an orphanage was cited by only 2 percent of women and 9 percent of men.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Antenatal care. Ukraine has a well-developed health system with an extensive infrastructure of facilities that provide maternal care services. Overall, the levels of antenatal care and delivery assistance are high. Virtually all mothers receive antenatal care from professional health providers (doctors, nurses, and midwives) with negligible differences between urban and rural areas. Seventy-five percent of pregnant women have six or more antenatal care visits; 27 percent have 15 or more ANC visits. The percentage is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (78 percent compared with 73 percent). However, a smaller proportion of rural women than urban women have 15 or more antenatal care visits (23 percent and 29 percent, respectively).

In terms of content of care, virtually all women said they were weighed, had their blood pressure taken, and gave blood and urine specimens; however, only slightly more than one-third of these women said that they were informed about pregnancy complications (38 percent).

In the UDHS, information was collected on the use of iron supplementation during pregnancy for live births in the five years preceding the survey: i.e., the number of days that pregnant women took iron supplementation in the form of tablets or syrup. Slightly more than half of the women took some form of iron supplements during their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Older women, urban residents, women living in the East Region, and those in the two highest wealth quintiles were most likely to use iron supplements.

Delivery care. Virtually all births (99 percent) are delivered under the supervision of a trained medical professional and take place at a health facility (99 percent). Most of these deliveries are attended by a doctor (91 percent), with a nurse-midwife delivering 8 percent of births. The East Region has the highest proportion of births assisted by nurses and midwives (13 percent).

Breastfeeding. Ninety-six percent of children born in the five years preceding the survey were breastfed for a period of time. Although the median duration of breastfeeding is 10 months, the duration of exclusive and predominant breastfeeding (breastfeeding plus plain water) is short: less than one month and two months, respectively.

Bottle-feeding. Bottle-feeding is fairly widespread in Ukraine. Among children age 0-3 months living with their mother, more than half (56 percent) of infants are fed with a bottle with a nipple. This proportion increases to 88 percent for children age 6-11 months, before declining.

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include the introduction of solid/semisolid foods beginning at age 6 months and increasing the amount of foods and frequency of feeding as the child gets older while maintaining frequent breastfeeding.

Although the World Health Organization recommends that breastfeeding children under age 6 months not receive supplemental foods, the UDHS indicates that approximately one in five breastfeeding children under age 6 months receives solid or semisolid foods. Almost all children age 6-23 months receive solid or semisolid food. The proportion consuming various foods is generally higher among nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months than among breastfeeding children the same age.

HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

The currently low level of HIV infection in Ukraine provides a unique window of opportunity for early targeted interventions to prevent further spread of the disease. However, the increases in the cumulative incidence of HIV infection suggest that this window of opportunity is rapidly closing.

Knowledge and attitudes. Virtually all women and men reported that they have heard of HIV/AIDS and roughly 83 to 92 percent of women and men know about the three main ways to reduce its transmission, namely, abstinence, being faithful to one uninfected partner, and using condoms. Forty-six percent of women and 45 percent of men in Ukraine have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission, i.e., they know that using condoms consistently and having one faithful partner can reduce the risk of contracting HIV and that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and they reject the two most common local misconceptions—that a person can become infected with the AIDS virus by kissing someone who is infected, and by sharing food and utensils with someone who has the AIDS virus.

Stigma surrounding AIDS is widespread in Ukraine. Only 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men said that they would not want to keep secret that a family member was infected with the AIDS virus. At the same time, 75 percent of women and 73 percent of men said they would be willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in their home. The proportion of respondents who said that an HIV-positive teacher should be allowed to continue teaching is higher among women than men (42 and 32 percent, respectively). However, smaller proportions of women and men said that they would buy fresh food from a shopkeeper with AIDS (22 and 11 percent, respectively). The percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four measures is low: 1 percent among men and less than 1 percent among women.

Sexual behavior. Among respondents who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, 15 percent of men and 3 percent of women reported having had more than one sexual partner, and 43 percent of men and 22 percent of women reported having higher-risk sex (i.e., sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner).

Condom use. Almost two-thirds of men (62 percent) and slightly more than half of women (52 percent) reported using a condom during the most recent instance of higher-risk sex. These proportions are slightly higher among male and female youth age 15-24 (71 and 68 percent, respectively). Almost all of male youth (98 percent) and 96 percent of female youth age 15-24 said they knew a place where they could obtain a condom.

ADULT HEALTH

The major causes of death in Ukraine are similar to those in industrialized countries (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and accidents), but there is also a rising incidence of certain infectious diseases, such as multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis. Awareness about tuberculosis is virtually universal; almost all men and women have heard of tuberculosis. Ninety-five percent of female respondents and 94 percent of male respondents correctly identified the mode of tuberculosis transmission (through the air when coughing).

Hypertension. The UDHS included measurement of blood pressure for consenting adults age 15-49. The results indicate that about 25 percent of women and 32 percent of men can be classified as hypertensive. Over half of men and women age 45

and older have some degree of hypertension, which confirms that hypertension is a serious health problem in Ukraine. Forty-nine percent of women and 77 percent of men with high blood pressure are unaware that they are hypertensive.

Smoking. Survey data show that smoking is less prevalent among women than men: 15 percent of women and 52 percent men reported that they currently smoke cigarettes. Among male smokers, 89 percent reported that they smoked 10 or more cigarettes during the past 24 hours. The likelihood that a man smokes increases with age.

Seventy-eight percent of women and 56 percent of men think that smoking should be banned from public places.

Alcohol intake. Sixty-two percent of women and 77 percent of men age 15-49 consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the month prior to the interview. Among men, consumption of at least one alcoholic beverage in the past month is highest in the East Region (90 percent); the proportion is about 70 percent for men in the other regions. Males consume alcohol with greater frequency than females. Twenty-nine percent of men consume alcohol 1-2 times per week, and 6 percent drink alcohol daily or almost daily, compared with 9 percent and 2 percent of women, respectively.

WOMEN'S STATUS

Sixty-four percent of married women make decisions on their own about their own health care, 33 percent decide jointly with their husband/partner, and 1 percent say that their husband or someone else is the primary decisionmaker about the woman's own health care.

The UDHS gathered information on women's and men's attitudes toward wife beating—a proxy for women's perception of their status. Women and men were asked whether a husband is justified in beating his wife under a series of specific circumstances: if the wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the children, or refuses sexual relations. Men are more likely than women to agree with at least one of the reasons justifying a husband beating his wife (11 percent of men compared with 4 percent of women).

The UDHS included questions on whether the respondent thinks that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband under three specific circumstances: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease (STD); she

knows her husband has sexual intercourse with other women; and she is tired or not in the mood. Overall, 83 percent of women agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the specified reasons; only 2 percent of women do not agree with any of the reasons. Men are less likely than women to agree with all three of the specified reasons for a wife to refuse to have sex with her husband (68 percent).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Overall, 17 percent of women age 15-49 experienced some type of physical violence between age 15 and the time of the survey. Nine percent of all women experienced at least one episode of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. One percent of the women said they had often been subjected to violent physical acts during the past year. Overall, the data indicate that husbands are the main perpetrators of physical violence against women.

Twenty-four percent of ever-married women report some type of emotional, physical, or sexual violence. More than one in ten (13 percent) ever-married women age 15-49 report having experienced physical violence by their current or most recent husband/partner. Three percent report sexual violence, and 22 percent report emotional violence.

Among ever-married women who have ever suffered any type of spousal violence, women whose husbands do not drink are the least likely to report physical violence (2 percent), while women whose husbands get drunk frequently are the most likely to report violence (56 percent).

Slightly more than one-third of women (38 percent) have ever sought help from any source for physical violence committed against them.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The UDHS collected information on respondents' awareness of human trafficking in Ukraine and, if applicable, knowledge about any household members who had been the victim of human trafficking during the three years preceding the survey.

More than half (52 percent) of respondents to the household questionnaire reported that they had heard of a person experiencing this problem and 10 percent reported that they knew personally someone who had experienced human trafficking.

Less than 1 percent of households had a member who had ever experienced this problem.

Overall, 8 percent of household members who worked abroad in the three years before the survey experienced problems with human trafficking. Among this group, households in the South Region (18 percent) and households in the lowest wealth quintile (13 percent) were the most likely to report that household members had experienced trafficking.

UKRAINE



1.1 GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

Ukraine is located in Eastern Europe and is bordered by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov on the south, by Russia on the east and north, by Belarus on the north; by Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania on the west, and by Moldova on the southwest. The territory of Ukraine is 603.5 thousand square kilometers (SSC 2007a).

Ukraine has 27 administrative divisions: 24 regions (*oblasts*), the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and two cities with special status: Kyiv and Sevastopol. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv.

Ukraine extends across the Eastern European plain and includes three vegetation zones: pine and mixed forest, forest-steppe, and steppe. More than 60 percent of the land is fertile black land (*chernozem*).

Ukraine is an agro-industrial country rich in natural resources. Most important among these are iron ore, coal, rock salt, cement, gypsum, uranium, and various metals. In general, Ukraine is able to provide most of the country's resource needs, although some are still imported. Oil and gas are imported from Russia and Turkmenistan because the oil and gas deposits in Ukraine are not sufficient to meet the country's energy needs. Currently, Ukraine's industrial structure is focused on heavy industry, especially the iron, steel, and coal industries, and machine-building. The chemical industry, food industry, and various light industries also play important roles.

In 1991, Ukraine gained the status of an independent state. The state structure is defined in the Constitution of Ukraine. In 1996, a new constitution was adopted; runaway inflation, which was endemic in the former Soviet Union, was curbed; and the national currency (*Hryvna*) was launched. Since then, Ukraine has achieved macroeconomic stability; prices and domestic and foreign trade have been liberalized; and an austere monetary policy has been introduced. Tax and budget systems are being reformed and a two-tiered banking structure has been established: the National Bank of Ukraine and all other types of commercial banks.

Ukraine has a republican form of government. State power is subdivided into Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches, each with ascribed functions within the country. Ukraine foreign policy focuses on broad, long-term cooperation with other countries as the way to solve both economic and political problems. In 2007, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Ukraine reached 712,945 billion Hryvna (UAH) or 142,589 billion USD (at current rates) (National Bank of Ukraine, 2008). The per capita GDP in 2007 was 15,329 UAH or 3,065 USD (at current rates).

According to the 2001 census, the population of Ukraine is 48.5 million (SSC, 2003a). This makes Ukraine the fifth largest country in Europe (after Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and France). About one-third (32 percent) of the population is rural. The average population density in 2006 (SSC, 2007a) was 77 people per square kilometer, ranging from 36 per square kilometer in Chernyiv oblast to 173 per square kilometer in Donetsk oblast. Ukrainians make up the largest part of the population (77.8 percent); Russians are the second largest group (17.3 percent); and other ethnic/linguistic groups each constitute 1 percent or less of the population (SSC, 2003a).

The population of Ukraine reached a peak (52.2 million) in 1992-1993; since then, the population has been decreasing steadily. At the beginning of 2007, the SSC estimated (SSC, 2008) that the country had a population of 46.3 million, which represents a decline of almost six million. The decline is a result of negative population growth, a nationwide phenomenon since 1991.

The greater proportion of deaths over births in countries today is not unusual. More than one-third of European countries have experienced some degree of negative population growth. However, Ukraine is unusual because of the rapid pace of the population decline. At the beginning of the year 2000, the country was losing an average of 350,000 persons annually (calculated by the Institute for Demography and Social Studies from the PRB World Population Data Sheet) (PRB, 2008). In 2005, natural population loss in Ukraine was the highest in Europe.

At the same time, however, deteriorating health conditions, low life expectancy, and high rates of mortality (especially among able-bodied men) were seen as contributing factors to the demographic trends in Ukraine.

The health status of a population is an indicator of a country's level of development and quality of life. The social transformation that took place in Ukraine in the 1990s was accompanied by a social and economic crisis that negatively affected the overall health of the population. The situation was further aggravated by the catastrophe at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, and substantial man-made pollution had a negative effect on the environment and health status of the Ukrainian population.

In 1990, the health care system in Ukraine experienced many negative changes that resulted in increased morbidity (especially among children) and decreased life expectancy.

1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HEALTH SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

1.2.1 Network of Health Institutions, System of Management and Funding, and Basic Problems of the Health System

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, every person has a right to health care, medical aid, and medical insurance. The health system is provided by public (state) funding. The state and municipal health institutions provide free medical services. The network of the health system in Ukraine consists of 10.9 thousand medical institutions. In 2006, the number of doctors (all specialties) was 225 thousand, or 48.4 per 10,000 population; the number of paramedical workers was 106.1 per 10,000 population; and the number of inpatient hospital beds was 95.6 per 10,000 population (SSC 2007a).

The health system in Ukraine is made up of state, municipal, and private facilities. The first level of service (nonspecialized services) is provided by polyclinics, ambulatories, rural medical-obstetric centers, and antenatal clinics. There is no clear division between primary and secondary (specialized) medical services in Ukraine, so patients can seek out medical experts by themselves without referral by a doctor.

Specialized medical services are an important part of the public health system in Ukraine. These are the second and the third levels of medical assistance. The second level includes specialized branches in polyclinics, hospitals, and inpatient clinics. The third level consists of highly specialized services at specialized clinics. It also includes the research institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, where the most expensive equipment is located and the most advanced medical technologies are applied.

The organizational principles and system of management of the public health system in Ukraine were put in place when the country was part of the Soviet Union. Since independence, efforts have been made to implement changes to the system but the basic features of the Soviet system have been retained. Preservation of the old system in the new social and economic environment reduces efficiency and has a negative effect on the quality and availability of medical services.

Another problem is lack of qualified health personnel, particularly in rural medical facilities. The lack of staff is a result of the low level of wages in rural facilities compared with urban facilities—wages at rural facilities are about 60 percent of wages earned in Ukraine as a whole. In

rural areas, the problem of low wages is compounded by the poor living conditions and limited social infrastructure.

Because the current funding system is inadequate to maintain the Ukraine public health system, the country has begun a discussion of the possibility of introducing some type of the mandatory state medical insurance.

Recently, the government accepted many documents relating to changes to the public health services. In 2007, the Government of Ukraine approved the National Plan of Development of Public Health Services, which runs through 2010. It suggests improvements to promote financial maintenance of the health system, coordination between funding scales and the amount of state guarantees of free medical assistance, and optimization of public health institutions. A transition from the administrative-command model to the contract model of health services management is suggested, as well as introduction of the mechanism of strategic purchases of medical services on a contractual basis and transition from the line-item budgets of medical institutions to payment-for-services funding based on the scales and structure of specific services.

One of the development priorities of the Ukraine public health services is improvements in the primary level of medicine, in particular, the creation of “family medicine.” The process of introducing family medicine in Ukraine started in 1987; training of family doctors in educational institutions began in 1995. Chairs of general practice/family medicine have been opened at all 17 medical institutions of higher education. The primary medical institutions have been charged with creating conditions for the introduction of family medicine. Toward this end, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine has developed a package of normative documents for regulating technologies for the introduction of family medicine. Development of family medicine in Ukraine is patterned after European models defined in the WHO strategy, “Health for All: The Policy Framework for the WHO European Region.” In cooperation with the European Union, a modern model of family medicine was introduced into several regions in Ukraine, including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and Zaporizhzhia and Khmelnytskyi oblasts.

Public health policy in Ukraine is formulated by the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament). The Ministry of Health is the central executive authority that implements health policy by setting targets, developing health programs and utilizing other mechanisms designed to improve the health of the Ukrainian people.

1.2.2 Specific Health Care Services and Selected Programs

The Ministry of Health is implementing more than 25 state target programs and other efforts to improve health care services in Ukraine; these were approved by Decrees of the President, Decisions of the Government.

In 2007, the government approved the “State Program of Creation of Uniform System of Granting of Emergency Medical Aid,” which will run through 2010. The program is designed to create conditions that will increase the availability and quality of emergency medical care. The aim is to reduce the levels of physical disability and death caused by accidents, injury, poisonings, and acute clinical conditions attributed to cardiovascular and other diseases.

Mother and Child Health Care and Family Planning

Mother and child health care is among the most important priorities of the Government of Ukraine. Health services for mothers and children are provided by a network of women’s consultations, medical-genetic consultations, children’s polyclinics and hospitals, family planning centers, and maternity hospitals. To improve public health services for children and mothers, the following national programs have been implemented:

- “Children of Ukraine” (1995-2000)
- National plan of action on improvement of the position of women and increase of their role in a society (1997-2000)
- Long-term program of support of women and families
- National program “Family planning” (1995-2000)
- National program “Reproductive Health” (2001-2005)

The complex of measures in the national program, “Reproductive Health” (2001-2005), promoted the following positive changes:

- Creation of family planning services
- Increased population awareness of the healthy way of life
- Safe sexual relations
- Responsible paternity
- Methods to prevent an unwanted pregnancy
- Use of modern contraceptive methods

The need for further efforts to improve reproductive health resulted in the implementation of a new national program, “Reproductive Health of the Nation,” which runs through 2015.

Beginning January 1, 2007, Ukraine adopted the WHO criteria for live and non-live births and the perinatal period. This prompted requests for increased attention and responsibility of state authorities in the organization, implementation, and maintenance of mother and child health care.

In addition to health services, Ukrainian legislation provides many benefits and privileges to families with children. Women receive paid maternity leave of up to 126 days. When the child is born, a lump-sum benefit of 22 subsistence minimums is paid. There is also a benefit for children under age three. A woman’s job is reserved for her during this period.

Programs Combating HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

Combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis is a priority of national policy in Ukraine. To provide coordination on policy, programs, and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in Ukraine, the National Council of Counteraction to Tuberculosis and HIV-infection/AIDS and the Committee on Combating HIV-infection/AIDS and Other Socially Dangerous Diseases, were created.

The fifth national program on prevention of HIV transmission and provision of care and support services (CSS) to people with HIV/AIDS was implemented 2004-2008. It will be replaced by a new national program on prevention of HIV transmission and provision of care and support to people with HIV/AIDS, 2009-2013. Its purpose is to stabilize the epidemiological situation, decrease the rate of HIV transmission, and reduce deaths caused by AIDS.

Since 2001, national programs in Ukraine have dealt with the problem of the transmission of HIV from mother to child during pregnancy and delivery. In 1999, a program to monitor pregnant women to prevent the vertical transmission of HIV was introduced. The program includes consultations with pregnant women; prepatrimonial and intranatal HIV testing; administration of ARV drugs during labor or delivery for HIV-positive women; and consultation with HIV-positive women on feeding practices for the child.

Tuberculosis is a serious public health problem in Ukraine and the World Health Organization’s DOTS strategy was introduced in pilot regions (Donetsk oblast and Kyiv city) in 2001. Since 2006, the DOTS strategy has been implemented in all regions of Ukraine.

In 2006, the Government of Ukraine approved the National Program of Counteraction to Tuberculosis. The program, which utilizes international standards of control for tuberculosis, extends through 2011.

Sanitary and Epidemiologic Services and Immunoprophylaxis

According to the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 49), the state provides for the sanitary and epidemiologic well-being of the population. Basic activities carried out by the government include disease prevention and creation of healthy environments (work, home, and food related). Implementation of these tasks is the responsibility of the State Sanitary and Epidemiologic Service (SES) of Ukraine. This immunoprophylaxis program (2002-2006) was completed in 2006 and resulted in a reduction in the prevalence of infections. A draft of the next immunoprophylaxis program (through 2015) is being prepared.

1.3 SYSTEMS FOR COLLECTING DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH DATA

The State Statistical Committee of Ukraine (SSC) is responsible for conducting censuses and for using data from the national registration system to provide information about current registration of population. The last census in Ukraine was conducted in 2001, with the results published in 2002-2004; the next census is scheduled for 2011. Births, deaths, marriages, and divorces are registered at the local administrative level by the civil registry departments of the Ministry of Justice, while population migration within the country and abroad, by the relevant subdivisions of the Ministry of the Interior, and aggregated statistics are forwarded through the territorial statistical offices to the SSC. The SSC compiles and analyzes these data and issues annual reports entitled, “Population of Ukraine,” and other reports.

Health information is collected by staff at health facilities and by the medical statistic services of the Ministry of Health and is sent through the territorial statistical offices to the SSC. The SSC compiles and analyzes these data for the country as a whole and issues annual reports as well as various analytical publications. Based on compiled health data, the Ministry of Health issues annual thematic reports and bi-annual report entitled, “Health indicators of the population and usage of health care resources in Ukraine.” The national data are available at the WHO website, Health for All Database.

1.4 OBJECTIVES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) is a nationally representative sample survey designed to provide information on population and health issues in Ukraine. The primary goal of the survey was to develop a single integrated set of demographic and health data for the population of the Ukraine.

The UDHS was conducted from July to November 2007 by the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms (UCSR) in close collaboration with the State Statistical Committee (SSC) of Ukraine, which provided organizational and methodological support. Macro International Inc. provided technical assistance for the survey through the MEASURE DHS project. USAID/Kyiv Regional Mission to Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus provided funding for the survey through the MEASURE DHS project. MEASURE DHS is sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to assist countries worldwide in obtaining information on key population and health indicators.

The 2007 UDHS collected national- and regional-level data on fertility and contraceptive use, maternal health, adult health and life style, infant and child mortality, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. The survey obtained detailed information on these issues from women of reproductive age and, on certain topics, from men as well.

The results of the 2007 UDHS are intended to provide the information needed to evaluate existing social programs and to design new strategies for improving the health of Ukrainians and

health services for the people of Ukraine. The 2007 UDHS also contributes to the growing international database on demographic and health-related variables.

1.4.1 Sample Design and Implementation

The sample was designed to allow detailed analysis of indicators—including the estimation of fertility, abortion and infant/child mortality rates at the national level and for urban and rural areas. Many indicators can also be estimated for the following five domains or geographical areas: North, Central, South, East, and West. Each domain consists of a few administrative divisions out of the total 27 administrative regions existing in Ukraine (24 regions, the capital city Kyiv, the city of Sevastopol, and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea), except for the clusters affected by the Chernobyl disaster and are uninhabitable.¹

- North: the city of Kyiv, and the regions of Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Sumy and Chernihiv;
- Central: the regions of Cherkasy, Poltava, Kirovohrad and Vinnytsia;
- South: the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol' and the regions of Odesa, Mykolaiv and Kherson;
- East: the regions of Dnipropetrovs'k, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhans'k, and Kharkiv;
- West: the regions of Ivano-Frankivs'k, Khmel'nyts'kyi, Chernivtsi, L'viv, Rivne, Ternopil', Volyn' and Zakarpattia.

A representative sample of households was selected for the 2007 UDHS. The sample was selected in two stages. In the first stage, 500 clusters were selected in Kyiv and the 26 other administrative divisions from the list of enumeration areas in the master sample frame of the 2001 Ukraine Population Census (SSC 2003a). In the second stage, a complete listing of households was carried out in each selected cluster. Households were then systematically selected from each cluster for participation in the survey. This design resulted in a final sample of 15,004 households selected.

All women age 15-49 who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors present in the household the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In addition, all men age 15-49 in one-half of the selected households were eligible to be interviewed if they were either permanent residents or visitors present in the household the night before the survey. Interviews were completed for 6,841 women and 3,178 men.

1.4.2 Questionnaires

Three questionnaires were used in the UDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Women's Questionnaire, and the Men's Questionnaire. The questionnaires were based on the model survey instruments developed by the MEASURE DHS project. The model questionnaires were adapted for use in Ukraine by experts from the UCSR, the SSC, the Ministry of Family Youth and Sports Affairs (MFYSA), the Ministry of Health (MOH) and Macro International Inc. Input was also sought from a number of nongovernmental organizations. Additionally, a module on human trafficking was developed for pilot testing during the 2007 UDHS. The questionnaires were prepared in English and translated into Ukrainian and Russian. The questionnaires were pretested in March 2007.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all usual members and visitors to the household and to collect information on the socioeconomic status of the household. The first part of the Household Questionnaire collected information on age, sex, educational attainment, and the relationship of each household member or visitor to the household head. This information provided basic demographic data on Ukrainian households, and was used to identify the women and men who were eligible for the individual interview (i.e., women and men age 15-49), and to randomly select one man or one woman age 15-49 per household to be interviewed with the domestic violence module. The second part of the Household Questionnaire included questions on housing

¹ One cluster was originally selected from the Chernobyl area and was replaced.

characteristics (e.g., flooring material, source of water and type of toilet facilities), ownership of a variety of consumer goods, and other questions on the socioeconomic status of the household. The Household Questionnaire was also used to obtain information on human trafficking.

The Women's Questionnaire obtained information from women age 15-49 on the following topics:

- Background characteristics
- Pregnancy history
- Abortion history
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Knowledge, attitudes, and use of contraception
- Reproductive and adult health
- Breastfeeding and weaning practices
- Marriage and recent sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Attitudes towards unwanted pregnancies, abortion and adoption
- Knowledge of and attitudes toward AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Knowledge of and attitudes toward tuberculosis
- High blood pressure and medical injections
- Smoking, alcohol and narcotics consumption
- Domestic violence

The Men's Questionnaire, administered to men age 15-49, focused on the following topics:

- Background characteristics
- Reproductive health
- Knowledge, attitudes, and use of contraception
- Attitudes toward and use of condoms
- Marriage and recent sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Attitudes towards unwanted pregnancies, abortion and adoption
- Employment and gender roles
- Attitudes toward women's status
- Knowledge of and attitudes toward AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Knowledge of and attitudes toward tuberculosis
- High blood pressure and medical injections
- Smoking, alcohol and narcotics consumption
- Domestic violence

In addition, blood pressure measurements for adult women and men were recorded in their individual questionnaires.

1.4.3 Training of Field Staff

The main survey training was conducted by the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms and the State Statistical Committee during a two-week period in July 2007, and was attended by all supervisors, field editors, interviewers, and quality control personnel. The training included lectures, demonstrations, practice interviewing in small groups, examinations and practicing blood pressure measurement using a digital monitor. All field staff participated in one day of field practice.

1.4.4 Fieldwork and Data Processing

The survey data was collected by twenty-seven teams, each consisting of one or two female interviewers, a male interviewer, and a female team supervisor/editor. Fieldwork began in late July 2007 and was completed in November 2007. Senior DHS technical staff visited teams regularly to review the work and monitor data quality.

Data processing of the UDHS began shortly after the beginning of fieldwork. Completed questionnaires were returned regularly from the field to UCSR headquarters in Kyiv, where they were entered and edited by specially trained data processing personnel. Data processing personnel included a supervisor, a questionnaire administrator, several office editors, 20 data entry operators, and a secondary editor. Concurrent data processing allowed the survey technical staff to be able to advise fieldwork teams of problems detected during the data entry. Tables generated to check various data quality parameters were used for this purpose. As a result, specific feedback was given to the teams to improve performance. The data entry and editing phase of the survey was completed in late January 2008.

1.5 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 presents household and individual response rates for the survey. A total of 15,004 households were selected for the sample, of which 14,069 were found at the time of fieldwork. The main reason for the difference is that some of the dwelling units that were occupied during the household listing operation were either vacant or the residents were away for an extended period at the time of interview. Of the households that were found, 95 percent were successfully interviewed.

In these households, 7,437 women were identified as eligible for the individual interview. Interviews were completed with 92 percent of these women. Of the 3,523 eligible men identified, 90 percent were successfully interviewed.

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	9,317	5,687	15,004
Households occupied	8,739	5,330	14,069
Households interviewed	8,124	5,255	13,379
Household response rate	93.0	98.6	95.1
Individual interviews: women			
Number of eligible women	4,679	2,758	7,437
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,291	2,550	6,841
Eligible woman response rate	91.7	92.5	92.0
Individual interviews: men			
Number of eligible men	2,200	1,323	3,523
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,993	1,185	3,178
Eligible man response rate	90.6	89.6	90.2

This chapter presents a summary of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), including age, sex, place of residence, and educational status. The chapter also presents information on household ownership of various durable goods, key characteristics of the dwelling in which the household resides, and a wealth index derived from the household asset data. Information collected on the socioeconomic characteristics of the UDHS households and respondents is important in understanding and interpreting the findings of the survey and also provides some indication of the representativeness of the survey.

A household is defined as a person or group of related and unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s) or in connected premises, who acknowledge one adult member as head of the household, and who have common arrangements for cooking and eating their food. The questionnaire for the 2007 UDHS distinguishes between the de jure population (persons who usually live in a selected household) and the de facto population (persons who stayed the night before the interview in the household). According to the 2007 UDHS data, the differences between these populations are small. Tabulations for the household data presented in this chapter are primarily based on the de facto population. Throughout the report, the numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers (see Appendix A for discussion of the sample design). To ensure statistical reliability, percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown within parentheses, and percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed.

2.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

2.1.1 Age-Sex Structure

Age and sex are important demographic variables and form the primary basis of demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys. They are also important variables in the study of mortality, fertility, and nuptiality. Table 2.1 presents the percent distribution of the de facto population by five-year age groups, according to urban-rural residence and sex. The information is used to construct the population pyramid shown in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.1 shows that the total de facto population was 32,377 and there are more women (17,556) than men (14,816), with women constituting 54 percent of the population. The data show that the gender disparity is concentrated among the population age 50 and older (Figure 2.1).

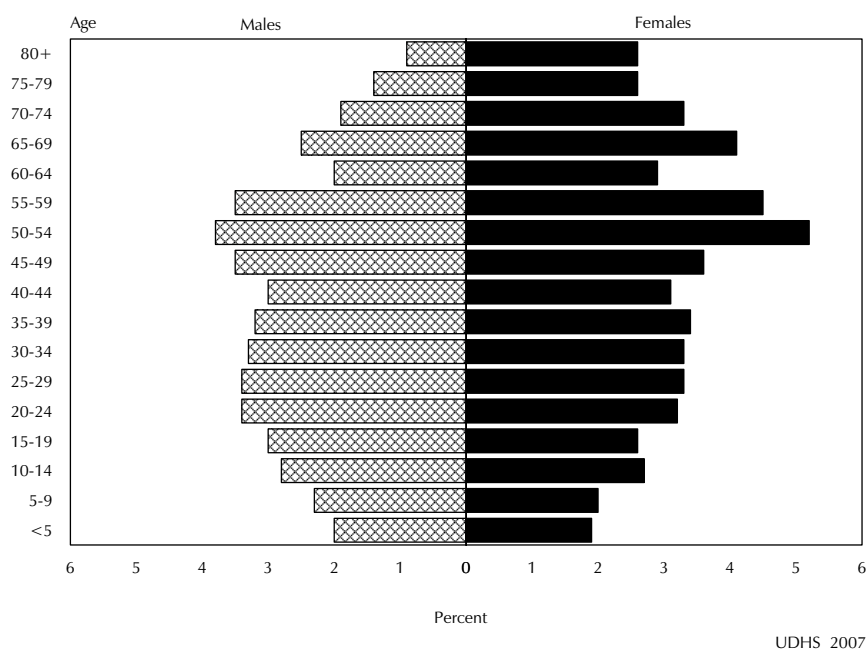
About two-thirds of the population is in the 15-64 age group, also referred to as the economically active population. The proportion of the population falling within this age group is higher in urban areas (70 percent) than in rural areas (61 percent). This difference may be largely attributed to rural-to-urban migration, especially among the young in search of jobs and higher education.

Table 2.1 Household population by age, sex, and residence
 Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Ukraine 2007

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.4	3.5	3.9
5-9	4.7	3.4	4.0	6.0	4.1	5.0	5.1	3.6	4.3
10-14	5.6	4.3	4.9	7.4	6.5	6.9	6.2	5.0	5.5
15-19	6.4	4.5	5.4	7.1	5.3	6.1	6.6	4.8	5.6
20-24	7.9	6.5	7.2	6.1	4.7	5.4	7.3	6.0	6.6
25-29	8.0	6.6	7.2	5.9	4.7	5.2	7.3	6.0	6.6
30-34	7.7	6.2	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.9	7.2	6.0	6.6
35-39	6.8	6.5	6.6	7.4	5.9	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.6
40-44	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	5.1	5.8	6.5	5.8	6.1
45-49	7.7	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.1	6.7	7.6	6.6	7.0
50-54	8.5	10.3	9.5	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.2	9.5	9.0
55-59	8.0	9.0	8.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.6	8.3	8.0
60-64	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.3	4.9
65-69	5.4	7.0	6.3	5.8	8.8	7.5	5.5	7.6	6.7
70-74	4.0	5.7	4.9	4.7	6.9	5.9	4.3	6.0	5.2
75-79	2.5	4.2	3.4	3.8	6.4	5.2	3.0	4.8	4.0
80+	1.8	4.2	3.1	2.1	6.2	4.3	1.9	4.9	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,129	12,027	22,162	4,686	5,529	10,215	14,816	17,556	32,377

Note: Total includes 3 persons whose sex was not recorded.

Figure 2.1 Population pyramid



The remainder of the population that is not economically active, including the younger population under age 15 and the elderly population age 65 and older, constitutes the economically dependent population. The data further indicate that 14 percent of the population are less than 15 years of age. The proportion under 15 is larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas (16 and 13 percent, respectively). The percentage age 10-19 years is larger than the percentage age 0-9, suggesting that fertility has fallen over the ten-year period before the survey. Elderly people age 65 and older make up 19 percent of the population. The disproportionately low percentage of the population age 60-64 years is probably a result of low levels of fertility during World War II (Figure 2.1).

2.1.2 Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood

Detailed information on living arrangements and parental survivorship for children under 18 years of age is presented in Table 2.2. Among the 5,524 children under age 18, two in three live with both parents, 24 percent live with their mother only, 2 percent live with their father only, and 3 percent live with neither of their natural parents.

The table also provides data on the extent of fosterhood and orphanhood among children under age 18. Three percent of children are fostered, meaning they are not living with either parent even though one or both parents are still alive. Six percent of children are orphaned, that is, the child has lost one or both parents. Five percent of children under 18 years have lost their fathers, but fewer children have lost their mothers (2 percent) or both parents (less than 1 percent).

Table 2.2 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under 18 years of age by living arrangements and survival status of parents, the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and the percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father or mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children	
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead						
Age															
0-4	75.0	18.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	1.0	2.8	1,245	
<2	79.4	16.5	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.7	1.5	454	
2-4	72.6	19.6	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	1.1	3.5	791	
5-9	69.2	22.4	2.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.1	100.0	2.4	3.4	1,376	
10-14	65.0	20.2	5.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	3.5	100.0	3.0	7.7	1,768	
15-17	59.7	20.4	6.4	0.7	1.5	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	6.2	100.0	5.0	10.0	1,136	
Sex															
Male	67.9	20.2	4.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.8	100.0	2.3	6.2	2,893	
Female	66.4	20.7	3.7	1.0	1.0	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	3.8	100.0	3.4	5.8	2,627	
Residence															
Urban	65.3	22.1	3.9	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.5	100.0	3.0	5.9	3,468	
Rural	70.5	17.5	4.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	2.9	100.0	2.4	6.2	2,056	
Region															
North	71.8	15.4	4.0	1.1	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	3.3	100.0	2.9	6.1	1,038	
Central	67.7	21.8	2.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	100.0	2.6	3.7	638	
East	59.5	27.8	5.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.0	100.0	1.8	8.0	1,428	
South	67.0	18.1	4.5	0.7	0.8	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.7	100.0	4.2	6.6	883	
West	71.3	17.7	2.8	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.7	100.0	3.0	4.7	1,537	
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	64.5	20.0	4.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.8	100.0	3.2	7.6	923	
Second	71.9	17.3	3.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.4	100.0	2.0	5.2	1,311	
Middle	67.6	19.5	3.7	1.3	1.0	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.7	100.0	4.1	5.7	1,061	
Fourth	60.3	25.5	5.5	0.7	1.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	3.8	100.0	3.2	7.6	1,046	
Highest	70.0	20.5	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.8	100.0	1.8	4.6	1,182	
Total <15	69.2	20.4	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.5	100.0	2.2	5.0	4,388	
Total <18	67.2	20.4	4.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.3	100.0	2.8	6.0	5,524	

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents. Total includes 3 persons whose sex was not recorded.

Differentials in fosterhood and orphanhood by background characteristics are not large. As expected, older children are most likely to be fostered and orphaned. Small differences in living arrangements are found between rural and urban children. The North region has the highest proportion of children living with both parents (72 percent) and the East region has the lowest (60 percent). Children's living arrangements have no specific pattern according to the household wealth index.

Table 2.2 also presents the extent of fosterhood and orphanhood among children under age 15 to allow comparison with children under age 18. Differences in living arrangements and parental survivorship between children under age 15 and under age 18 are negligible.

2.1.3 Household Composition

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households in the 2007 UDHS sample by sex of the head of the household and household size. It also presents the mean household size for urban and rural areas. These characteristics are important because they are often associated with differences in household socioeconomic levels. For example, female-headed households are frequently poorer than households headed by males. In addition, the size and composition of the household affects the allocation of financial and other resources among household members, which in turn influences the overall well-being of these individuals. Household size is also associated with crowding in the dwelling, which can lead to unfavorable health conditions.

Women and men head nearly equal proportions of Ukrainian households. The average household size in Ukraine is 2.5 persons. The average household size in rural areas is slightly larger than in urban areas (2.6 compared with 2.4 members). More than one in four households has only one member.

Information on the proportion of households with foster children or orphan children is also presented in Table 2.3. Less than 2 percent of households include one or more foster children. Orphans are included in 2 percent of households.

Table 2.3 Household composition			
Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age, according to residence, Ukraine 2007			
Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	49.9	52.1	50.5
Female	50.1	47.9	49.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	27.2	29.3	27.8
2	32.3	28.1	31.1
3	21.7	16.1	20.0
4	12.7	14.1	13.1
5	3.9	7.2	4.9
6+	1.9	5.1	2.8
Total ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households			
	2.4	2.6	2.5
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18 years of age			
Foster children ²	1.4	1.4	1.4
Double orphans	0.1	0.1	0.1
Single orphans	1.7	2.1	1.9
Foster and/or orphan children	3.0	3.4	3.1
Number of households	9,364	4,015	13,379

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
¹ Includes households (0.2 %) with no de jure members, because the UDHS 2007 field work coincided with summer vacation period and in some cases all members of a household slept last night in the household, but were not usual members of that household, for example in rented summer house.
² Foster children are those under 18 years of age living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

2.1.4 Education

The educational attainment of household members is an important determinant of their opportunities and behaviors. Many phenomena such as use of health facilities, reproductive behavior, health of children, and proper hygienic habits are associated with the educational level of household members, especially women.

The educational system of Ukraine has undergone several recent reforms, making it challenging to analyze education data across a wide range of ages. Since 2005, a 12-year school system has been implemented: primary education takes four years to complete and middle education takes five years to complete (from classes [grades] 5 to 9). There are then three years of what are commonly called senior classes 10-12.

PTU, or “Professionalnoe Tekhnicheskoye Uchilische,” is a vocational school that accepts students who have completed grade 9 of secondary school. It combines secondary education with additional training on manual or basic skill occupations. “Tekhnicum,” also known as a “secondary-special” education in the former Soviet Union educational system, is technical training in a specific field such as nursing, agriculture, and construction. Currently in Ukraine, tekhnicum is considered an initial level of higher education (I-II levels of state accreditation at higher education institutions).

University, or similar institutions of III-IV levels of state accreditation at higher education institutions, and postgraduate education prepares higher level specialists. Students who have completed secondary education or the equivalent, or who have completed tekhnicum, may enroll in university.

In subsequent tables, these educational categories are collapsed into two categories: “secondary or less,” which includes no education, primary level, secondary level, and PTU, and “higher than secondary,” which includes tekhnicum and university or similar higher education.

Tables 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 present information on the educational attainment of female and male Ukrainians age six and over. Virtually all Ukrainians have gone to school. The proportion of the population with no education is low (1 percent or less), except among those age 6-9 (reflecting some who have not yet started school) and females age 65 years and older (2 percent). The median number of years of schooling is 10.7 years for women and 10.9 years for men. The median is higher among the populations living in urban areas and in the North and East, and it is positively associated with wealth status. Individuals residing in urban areas are much more likely to have attained a university education than those in rural areas. Wealth status also has a strong positive relationship with university education; 39 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile have at least some university education, compared with 6 percent in the lowest quintile. The corresponding proportions for men are 39 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Background characteristic	No education	Primary	Secondary	PTU	Tekhnicum	University ¹	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6-9	22.4	76.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	518	1.1
10-14	0.4	19.3	80.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	870	5.6
15-19	0.1	0.2	61.7	4.9	12.2	20.9	100.0	835	10.4
20-24	0.3	0.2	20.7	11.9	17.6	49.3	100.0	1,048	14.5
25-29	0.7	0.4	25.1	9.5	25.6	38.7	100.0	1,053	15.0
30-34	0.1	0.1	25.9	13.5	28.2	32.0	100.0	1,060	14.6
35-39	0.2	0.2	25.3	12.2	30.7	31.5	100.0	1,111	14.6
40-44	0.0	0.0	26.1	12.8	31.7	29.4	100.0	1,015	14.6
45-49	0.2	0.2	25.0	11.1	35.8	27.7	100.0	1,158	14.7
50-54	0.4	0.3	35.3	9.6	32.5	22.0	100.0	1,675	14.2
55-59	0.3	0.3	40.8	7.9	30.6	20.2	100.0	1,459	13.5
60-64	0.1	1.6	51.7	9.2	23.1	14.2	100.0	929	10.2
65+	1.6	23.4	50.0	4.2	12.1	8.6	100.0	4,100	7.5
Residence									
Urban	1.1	6.4	32.0	9.0	25.5	25.8	100.0	11,545	13.1
Rural	1.7	15.5	53.5	5.6	13.0	10.8	100.0	5,286	9.4
Region									
North	1.4	7.1	35.9	7.3	23.2	25.0	100.0	3,077	11.6
Central	1.3	10.3	41.6	9.4	18.9	18.5	100.0	2,067	9.9
East	0.9	7.2	35.6	9.2	25.0	22.0	100.0	5,390	11.5
South	1.0	8.7	41.5	7.7	20.2	20.9	100.0	2,549	10.5
West	1.8	13.9	42.2	6.0	17.7	18.3	100.0	3,749	9.9
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.7	20.0	55.4	5.5	11.7	5.7	100.0	3,549	9.0
Second	1.8	9.2	46.5	7.8	20.3	14.4	100.0	3,289	10.0
Middle	1.0	7.6	38.1	8.2	24.5	20.5	100.0	3,380	11.0
Fourth	0.9	4.3	30.4	9.9	26.7	27.7	100.0	3,428	14.0
Highest	0.9	4.6	21.9	8.4	25.4	38.8	100.0	3,185	14.9
Total	1.3	9.3	38.8	8.0	21.6	21.1	100.0	16,831	10.7

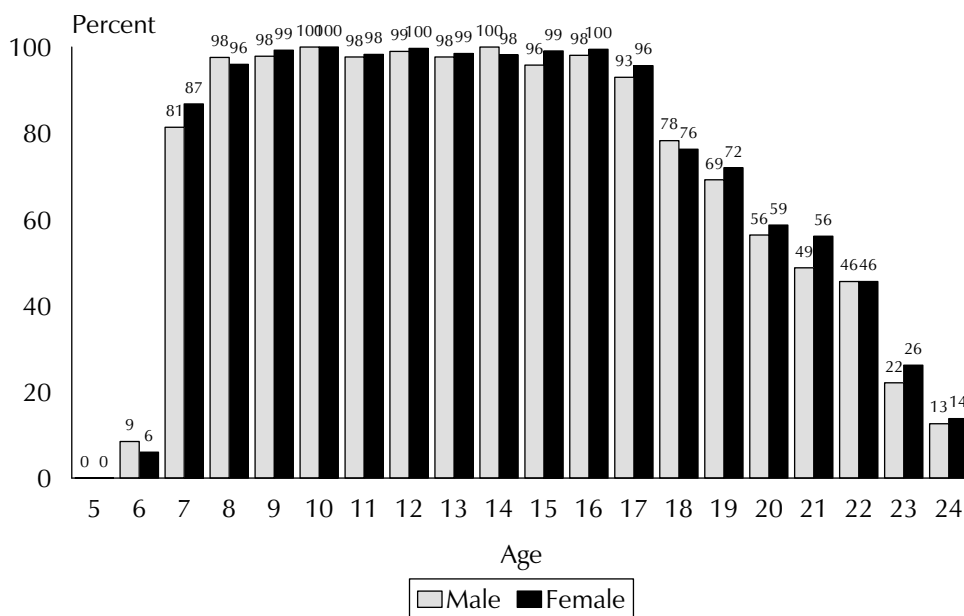
¹ Or similar institutions with levels III-IV of state accreditation for institutions of higher education

Background characteristic	No education	Primary	Secondary	PTU	Tekhnicum	University ¹	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6-9	26.9	73.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	605	0.9
10-14	0.4	18.2	81.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	913	5.5
15-19	0.8	0.1	63.0	8.1	12.8	15.2	100.0	982	10.3
20-24	0.4	0.5	22.0	15.9	20.1	41.0	100.0	1,085	14.3
25-29	0.1	0.2	24.4	17.2	22.5	35.7	100.0	1,085	14.7
30-34	0.4	0.2	29.7	18.8	22.1	28.6	100.0	1,067	13.4
35-39	0.6	0.1	29.6	19.2	24.0	26.2	100.0	1,036	12.7
40-44	0.2	0.2	32.5	18.2	27.7	21.2	100.0	956	11.9
45-49	0.2	0.1	33.4	18.1	27.2	21.0	100.0	1,123	11.8
50-54	0.1	0.4	37.7	14.8	28.1	18.8	100.0	1,222	11.7
55-59	0.2	0.2	40.5	12.1	29.0	18.0	100.0	1,123	11.6
60-64	0.1	1.9	44.1	15.1	20.5	18.1	100.0	653	10.9
65+	0.8	73.0	0.1	8.3	13.9	13.8	100.0	2,165	9.3
Residence									
Urban	1.4	5.3	30.5	13.9	23.4	25.5	100.0	9,611	11.9
Rural	1.9	10.2	56.8	10.7	11.3	9.1	100.0	4,406	9.6
Region									
North	1.6	6.6	35.5	12.2	18.8	25.3	100.0	2,559	11.3
Central	1.1	7.0	43.2	14.5	17.3	16.8	100.0	1,658	10.3
East	1.5	5.0	34.8	13.8	23.1	21.7	100.0	4,465	11.5
South	1.5	6.3	40.5	11.8	19.7	20.1	100.0	2,125	10.8
West	1.8	9.8	43.3	12.2	16.6	16.3	100.0	3,210	10.2
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.6	11.6	59.5	12.0	10.6	4.7	100.0	2,700	9.4
Second	1.7	8.0	48.3	12.8	17.1	12.1	100.0	2,828	10.0
Middle	1.8	5.3	38.2	13.3	23.1	18.2	100.0	2,780	11.1
Fourth	1.6	4.6	29.0	14.7	23.9	26.2	100.0	2,788	12.1
Highest	1.1	4.9	20.1	11.8	23.0	39.1	100.0	2,922	14.7
Total	1.5	6.8	38.7	12.9	19.6	20.3	100.0	14,017	10.9

¹ Or similar institutions with levels III-IV of state accreditation for institutions of higher education

Figure 2.2 presents the age-specific attendance ratios (ASAR) for the population age 6-24 by sex. The ASAR indicates participation in schooling at any level, from primary through higher education. The closer the ASAR is to 100 percent, the higher the proportion of a given age attending school. In Ukraine, almost all youths of basic secondary age and higher (age 6-17) attend school and there are no significant differences by gender. After age 18, attendance ratios begin to decline and females attending school outnumber males.

Figure 2.2 Age-specific school attendance rates



UDHS 2007

2.2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

To assess the socioeconomic conditions under which the population lives, respondents were asked to give specific information about their household environment. Type of water source, sanitation facilities, and floor material are characteristics that affect the health status of household members and particularly of children. They also indicate the socioeconomic status of households. Tables 2.5 to 2.8 present major housing characteristics by urban-rural residence.

Table 2.5 provides information on the source of drinking water for both households and the de jure population living in those households.

Table 2.5 Household drinking water						
Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, according to residence, Ukraine 2007						
Source of drinking water	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved source	93.5	95.4	94.1	93.4	95.7	94.1
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	80.1	30.5	65.2	80.1	32.0	64.9
Public tap/standpipe	2.0	3.6	2.5	1.8	3.5	2.4
Tube well or borehole	3.5	5.4	4.0	3.6	5.5	4.2
Protected dug well	7.8	54.9	22.0	7.7	53.4	22.2
Protected spring	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.5
Nonimproved source	0.5	4.3	1.7	0.5	4.0	1.6
Unprotected dug well	0.2	2.9	1.0	0.2	2.6	1.0
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.6
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/washing ¹	5.7	0.1	4.0	5.8	0.1	4.0
Bottled water, nonimproved source for cooking/washing ¹	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using any improved source of drinking water	99.2	95.5	98.1	99.2	95.8	98.1
Number	9,364	4,015	13,379	22,406	10,403	32,809

¹ Because the quality of bottled water is not known, households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or nonimproved source according to their water source for cooking and washing.

Table 2.5 shows that 98 percent of the households use improved sources for drinking water.¹ Two-thirds of households in Ukraine have their drinking water piped directly into the house, yard, or plot. Urban households are much more likely than rural households to have piped water in their house, yard, or plot (80 percent and 31 percent, respectively). More than half of rural households (55 percent) get water from protected dug wells, compared with 8 percent of urban households.

Poor sanitation coupled with unsafe water sources increases the risk of water-borne diseases and illnesses due to poor hygiene. Table 2.6 shows the proportion of households and of the de jure population having access to hygienic sanitation facilities. A household's toilet/latrine facility is classified as hygienic if it is used only by household members (i.e., not shared) and the type of facility effectively separates human waste from human contact. The types of facilities that are most likely to accomplish this are flush or pour flush into a piped sewer system/septic tank and ventilated and improved pit latrine with a slab.

¹ Improved water sources include piped water, public tap, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, or protected spring. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or nonimproved source according to their water source for cooking and washing.

Table 2.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Ukraine 2007

Type of toilet/ latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved, not shared facility						
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	68.8	5.7	49.9	67.8	5.9	48.2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	6.1	6.0	6.1	7.0	6.9	7.0
Pit latrine with slab	18.6	79.6	36.9	19.0	79.4	38.1
Composting toilet	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5
Nonimproved facility						
Any facility shared with other households	3.4	1.6	2.8	3.1	1.4	2.5
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	2.5	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.0
Bucket	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3
No facility/bush/field	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,364	4,015	13,379	22,406	10,403	32,809

Ninety-five percent of households in Ukraine use improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with another household (Table 2.6). Half of households in Ukraine use a flush toilet connected to a piped sewer system and more than one-third use a pit latrine with slab. Flush toilets are widespread in urban areas (76 percent), while pit latrines with slab are the most common type of facility in rural areas (80 percent). Five percent of households use a nonimproved toilet.

Overall, most of the respondents in urban areas live in environments with more adequate sanitary conditions (Table 2.7). Almost all households in Ukraine have electricity. The majority of rural households have wood/plank floors (63 percent), while linoleum (39 percent) is widely used in urban areas as floor material, followed by wood/planks (28 percent). Parquet or polished wood floors are about equally common in urban and rural areas (20 percent and 18 percent, respectively).

In Ukraine, just under one-third of households (31 percent) have one room used for sleeping while close to half of households (45 percent) have two rooms for sleeping. Among households using one or two rooms for sleeping, a slightly higher proportion of households in urban areas use two rooms for sleeping than those in rural areas.

Smoke from solid fuels used for cooking, such as charcoal, wood, and other biomass fuels, is a major cause of respiratory infections. The type of fuel used for cooking, the location where food is cooked, and the type of stove used are all related to indoor air quality and the degree to which household members are exposed to risk of respiratory infections and other diseases. Overall, more than eight in ten households cook in the house. For more than 90 percent of urban households, the place for cooking is inside the house while rural households are less likely to cook in the house (66 percent). Cooking fuel also affects the air quality for household members. The main cooking fuel used in Ukraine is liquid petroleum gas (LPG)/natural gas/biogas for 88 percent of all households, regardless of place of residence. Reducing the proportion of the population relying on solid fuels is a Millennium Development Goal, and in Ukraine, this proportion is only 4 percent (2 percent in urban and 8 percent in rural).

Table 2.7 Household characteristics						
Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percentage using solid fuel for cooking; and among those using solid fuels, percent distribution by type of fire/stove, according to residence, Ukraine 2007						
Housing characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8
No	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth/sand/dung	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3
Wood/planks	28.3	63.0	38.7	27.4	59.7	37.7
Parquet or polished wood	19.9	18.1	19.3	20.7	19.5	20.3
Ceramic tiles	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Concrete	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Carpet	7.6	5.0	6.8	7.7	6.1	7.2
Laminate	3.3	0.5	2.5	3.6	0.6	2.6
Linoleum	38.8	10.5	30.3	38.4	11.2	29.7
Other	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	32.4	29.1	31.4	21.5	16.2	19.8
Two	46.1	42.2	45.0	48.4	43.2	46.8
Three or more	20.1	27.3	22.3	28.7	39.1	32.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	91.4	66.2	83.9	90.5	64.7	82.3
In a separate building	7.7	33.0	15.3	8.8	34.7	17.0
Outdoors	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	9.9	3.3	8.0	9.7	2.8	7.5
LPG/natural gas/biogas	87.6	87.8	87.7	88.2	88.9	88.4
Coal/lignite	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.3
Charcoal	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Wood	0.4	7.6	2.5	0.3	7.4	2.6
No food cooked in household	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹	2.2	8.7	4.2	1.9	8.3	3.9
Number of households	9,364	4,015	13,379	22,406	10,403	32,809
Note: Total includes missing cases						
LPG = Liquid petroleum gas						
¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal and wood						

The availability of durable goods is a proximate measure of household socioeconomic status. Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits. For example, having access to a radio or a television exposes household members to innovative ideas; a refrigerator prolongs the wholesomeness of foods; and a means of transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area. Table 2.8 provides information on household ownership of durable goods (radios, televisions, telephones, and refrigerators) and modes of transportation (bicycles, motorcycles, and automobiles).

Table 2.8 Household possessions
Percentage of households and de jure population possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Ukraine 2007

Possession	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects						
Radio	73.0	67.1	71.2	73.1	67.5	71.3
Television	98.2	94.9	97.2	98.8	96.7	98.2
Mobile telephone	73.4	56.3	68.2	82.4	69.8	78.4
Non-mobile telephone	68.3	31.3	57.2	70.4	36.0	59.5
Refrigerator	97.8	88.4	95.0	98.5	91.9	96.4
DVD	38.6	20.4	33.1	47.6	29.0	41.7
Air conditioner	5.3	0.6	3.9	6.2	0.8	4.5
Satellite dish	9.4	8.8	9.2	11.7	12.1	11.8
Computer	25.0	8.1	19.9	31.8	11.4	25.3
Washing machine	83.3	72.7	80.1	87.3	79.3	84.8
Means of transport						
Bicycle	32.3	59.2	40.4	38.3	68.4	47.8
Animal drawn cart	0.2	6.6	2.1	0.3	8.5	2.9
Motorcycle/scooter	7.0	13.1	8.9	8.9	16.7	11.3
Car/truck	28.1	22.3	26.4	33.8	29.7	32.5
Boat with a motor	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.4
Ownership of agricultural land	31.2	86.8	47.9	33.3	88.0	50.6
Ownership of farm animals¹	14.0	79.5	33.7	15.5	83.7	37.1
Number	9,364	4,015	13,379	22,406	10,403	32,809

¹ Cows, bulls, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, nutria, geese, turkeys or chickens

The results indicate that urban households are slightly more likely than rural households to own durable goods. Overall, 97 percent of Ukrainian households have a television, 95 percent have a refrigerator, 80 percent have a washing machine, 71 percent have a radio, and 68 percent have a mobile telephone. Both mobile and nonmobile telephones are much more common in urban areas than in rural areas. Urban households are much more likely than rural households to have a computer (25 percent and 8 percent, respectively).

More than one in four households in Ukraine have a car or truck, and 40 percent have a bicycle. Bicycles are more common in rural areas than in urban areas (59 percent and 32 percent, respectively). Rural households are more likely than urban households to own an animal drawn cart or motorcycle/scooter.

Forty-eight percent of Ukrainian households own agricultural land; the proportion is understandably higher in rural than urban areas (87 percent and 31 percent, respectively). Thirty-four percent of Ukrainian households own farm animals (80 percent in rural and 14 percent in urban areas).

2.3 WEALTH QUINTILES

The wealth index was developed and tested in a number of countries as a tool for assessing inequities in household income and relating those inequities to use of health services and health outcomes (Rutstein and Johnston, 2004; Rutstein et al., 2000). The wealth index is constructed by assigning a weight or factor score to each household asset through principal components analysis. These scores are summed by household, and individuals are ranked according to the total score of the household in which they reside. The sample is then divided into population quintiles—five groups with an equal number of individuals in each group. At the national level, approximately 20 percent of the population is in each wealth quintile.

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Residence							
Urban	8.0	12.5	22.4	28.1	28.9	100.0	22,406
Rural	45.8	36.1	14.8	2.7	0.6	100.0	10,403
Region							
North	17.6	15.4	17.0	19.5	30.4	100.0	5,994
Central	26.6	27.0	17.2	15.9	13.3	100.0	3,897
East	14.4	15.2	21.5	23.1	25.8	100.0	10,349
South	17.8	23.3	23.2	21.4	14.3	100.0	4,981
West	27.5	24.5	19.7	17.4	10.8	100.0	7,588
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	32,809

Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the population across the five wealth quintiles by urban-rural residence and region. These distributions indicate the degree to which wealth is evenly (or unevenly) distributed by geographic areas. The findings indicate that wealth in Ukraine is concentrated in urban areas. Among the population in urban areas, 29 percent is in the highest wealth quintile and 28 percent is in the fourth quintile, compared with a total of only 3 percent of the household population in rural areas. Marked differentials in welfare levels are also observed between regions. For example, about half of the population in the North and East regions is in the highest two wealth quintiles. In contrast, in the Central and West regions, more than half of the household population falls into the lowest two wealth quintiles.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) sample. Information on the basic characteristics of women and men 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. For tables in this report that relate to the general adult population, the base population includes women and men age 15-49.

3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 presents the percent distribution of interviewed women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics including age, marital status, educational level, place of residence, and region. As noted in Chapter 1, all women age 15-49 who were usual residents or present in the household on the night before the interviewer's visit were eligible to be interviewed in the 2007 UDHS. Men age 15-49 meeting the same criteria were interviewed in one-half of the selected households. In order not to double count respondents, the tables in this report are based on the de facto population, that is, those who stayed in the household the previous night.

For the most part, the male and female populations represented in the sample are fairly evenly distributed by age; however, there are somewhat greater proportions of women and men in their mid-to late forties than in younger age groups. This distribution is quite similar to the age distribution in the 2001 Ukraine Population Census (SSC, 2003b).

The majority of both women and men are married or living together, with a slightly greater proportion of married women (55 percent) versus married men (51 percent). Fourteen percent of women are divorced or separated and 3 percent are widowed, compared with 9 percent and 1 percent of men, respectively. Twenty-three percent of women and 33 percent of men have never been married.

Slightly more than 70 percent of UDHS respondents live in urban areas. Around one-third of respondents live in the East. Roughly 20 percent live in the North, a similar percentage live in the West, 15 percent are from the South, and 11 percent reside in the Central region.

Women and men in Ukraine are universally well educated, with almost all having at least some secondary or higher education. Eleven percent of women and 17 percent of men have attended Professionalnoe Tekhnicheskoye Uchilische (PTU). Twenty-seven percent of women have attended a tekhnicum, as have 22 percent of men. Similarly, more women (33 percent) than men (27 percent) have higher education.

Slightly more than one-fourth of women and men (27 percent) are living in households ranked in the highest wealth quintile, and 12 percent of women and 14 percent of men live in households ranked in the lowest wealth quintile.

The majority of women (81 percent) and men (64 percent) report Orthodox Christianity as their religion. Eleven percent of women and almost three in ten men (29 percent) report no religion.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 according to selected background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percentage	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percentage	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	11.4	782	830	14.0	444	451
20-24	14.7	1,006	977	14.4	459	459
25-29	14.6	998	953	13.7	436	420
30-34	14.4	984	1,002	15.1	479	483
35-39	15.3	1,049	1,051	14.1	449	461
40-44	13.7	936	946	12.6	399	393
45-49	15.9	1,085	1,082	16.1	512	511
Religion						
Christian Orthodox	81.0	5,541	5,556	64.2	2,041	2,129
Christian Catholic	5.0	345	373	3.9	123	128
Christian Protestant	1.2	80	78	0.8	25	27
Islam	0.9	63	98	1.1	33	46
Judaism	0.1	5	3	0.3	11	6
No religion	11.2	769	692	29.0	920	817
Other/missing	0.6	37	41	0.7	24	25
Marital status						
Never married	22.6	1,544	1,520	32.9	1,044	1,058
Married	55.3	3,781	3,882	50.7	1,611	1,645
Living together	4.9	335	313	5.9	188	158
Divorced/separated	13.8	945	897	9.1	290	278
Widowed	3.4	236	229	1.4	45	39
Residence						
Urban	71.4	4,887	4,291	71.7	2,277	1,993
Rural	28.6	1,954	2,550	28.3	901	1,185
Region						
North	19.7	1,345	1,277	19.4	616	590
Central	11.9	817	1,334	11.1	354	565
East	31.0	2,120	1,117	33.4	1,060	590
South	15.3	1,049	1,488	15.5	493	725
West	22.1	1,509	1,625	20.6	654	708
Education						
No education	0.0	2	2	0.1	2	2
Primary	0.1	7	10	0.1	2	3
Secondary	28.7	1,966	2,170	33.5	1,063	1,133
PTU	11.0	754	761	17.2	548	561
Tekhnicum	26.8	1,831	1,737	21.7	691	666
University ¹	33.3	2,281	2,161	27.4	872	813
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.4	847	1,004	13.6	432	508
Second	21.0	1,437	1,711	20.5	651	783
Middle	18.6	1,276	1,391	19.6	622	661
Fourth	21.2	1,451	1,266	19.6	623	549
Highest	26.8	1,831	1,469	26.7	849	677
Total	100.0	6,841	6,841	100.0	3,178	3,178

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

¹ University or similar institutions of levels III-IV of state accreditation for higher education institutions

3.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 show the educational level of female and male respondents by selected background characteristics. The results reflect the fact that education has been almost universal in Ukraine for some time. Overall, a negligible percentage of respondents have never attended school, and the majority have attained at least a secondary or higher education. The median years of schooling for women is 14.2 years and for men is 11.9 years.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median grade completed, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Primary	Secondary	PTU	Tekhnicum	University ¹			
Age									
15-24	0.0	0.1	38.6	9.0	15.0	37.2	100.0	12.3	1,788
15-19	0.0	0.2	61.9	5.1	12.4	20.4	100.0	10.3	782
20-24	0.0	0.1	20.5	12.1	17.0	50.4	100.0	14.6	1,006
25-29	0.1	0.1	25.4	9.7	25.5	39.3	100.0	15.0	998
30-34	0.0	0.1	26.6	12.2	29.1	32.0	100.0	14.6	984
35-39	0.0	0.1	24.5	12.5	31.2	31.7	100.0	14.7	1,049
40-44	0.0	0.1	24.6	13.1	33.0	29.2	100.0	14.6	936
45-49	0.1	0.1	25.1	11.2	35.6	27.8	100.0	14.7	1,085
Residence									
Urban	0.0	0.1	20.4	11.4	29.1	39.0	100.0	14.8	4,887
Rural	0.1	0.1	49.5	10.1	21.0	19.3	100.0	10.8	1,954
Region									
North	0.0	0.0	25.7	9.3	25.1	39.9	100.0	14.4	1,345
Central	0.0	0.2	30.2	14.2	25.3	30.1	100.0	13.6	817
East	0.0	0.0	22.4	12.5	32.7	32.3	100.0	14.6	2,120
South	0.0	0.4	33.0	9.9	24.9	31.9	100.0	13.8	1,049
West	0.1	0.1	36.5	9.6	21.9	31.7	100.0	13.2	1,509
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.1	0.2	55.4	11.7	20.8	11.8	100.0	10.4	847
Second	0.0	0.2	41.0	11.3	26.3	21.2	100.0	11.7	1,437
Middle	0.0	0.1	27.8	11.5	28.5	32.2	100.0	14.1	1,276
Fourth	0.1	0.0	19.5	11.2	30.4	38.8	100.0	14.8	1,451
Highest	0.0	0.1	14.8	10.0	25.8	49.3	100.0	15.4	1,831
Total	0.0	0.1	28.7	11.0	26.8	33.3	100.0	14.2	6,841

¹ University or similar institutions of levels III-IV of state accreditation for higher education institutions

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: men
Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median grade completed, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Primary	Secondary	PTU	Tekhnicum	University ¹			
Age									
15-24	0.1	0.1	42.1	11.4	17.2	29.1	100.0	11.5	903
15-19	0.0	0.1	65.3	6.8	13.7	14.1	100.0	10.3	444
20-24	0.3	0.0	19.7	15.9	20.6	43.5	100.0	14.5	459
25-29	0.0	0.0	24.4	18.9	22.2	34.5	100.0	14.7	436
30-34	0.0	0.2	30.7	20.0	20.9	28.2	100.0	11.9	479
35-39	0.2	0.0	26.0	24.5	21.4	27.9	100.0	12.0	449
40-44	0.0	0.0	31.4	16.2	28.6	23.9	100.0	14.2	399
45-49	0.0	0.1	36.7	17.9	25.2	20.1	100.0	11.6	512
Residence									
Urban	0.1	0.0	26.4	16.9	23.5	33.2	100.0	14.2	2,277
Rural	0.1	0.2	51.4	18.2	17.3	12.8	100.0	10.6	901
Region									
North	0.2	0.0	28.2	17.3	19.5	34.9	100.0	13.4	616
Central	0.0	0.0	37.2	22.6	19.5	20.7	100.0	11.2	354
East	0.0	0.0	32.6	16.0	24.6	26.8	100.0	12.9	1,060
South	0.0	0.2	37.3	13.5	21.5	27.6	100.0	11.9	493
West	0.1	0.2	35.0	19.1	20.7	25.0	100.0	11.7	654
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.2	0.5	54.0	25.4	13.6	6.3	100.0	10.4	432
Second	0.0	0.0	46.3	17.8	22.2	13.7	100.0	10.9	651
Middle	0.0	0.0	34.6	17.2	24.4	23.8	100.0	11.9	622
Fourth	0.0	0.0	23.4	18.6	24.4	33.6	100.0	14.4	623
Highest	0.1	0.0	19.8	11.6	21.6	46.8	100.0	15.2	849
Total	0.1	0.1	33.5	17.2	21.7	27.4	100.0	11.9	3,178

¹ University or similar institutions of levels III-IV of state accreditation for higher education institutions

Although virtually all female respondents had attended secondary school, there are marked differences across subgroups of the population in the proportions who have gone beyond that level. For example, Table 3.2.1 shows that 39 percent of urban women have university education, compared with only 19 percent of rural women. There also is some variation by region, with the largest proportion of university-educated women living in the North region (40 percent) and the smallest proportion in the Central region (30 percent). Attainment of a higher education is closely related to wealth status; 49 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile have at least some university education, compared with 12 percent of women in the lowest quintile. Overall, the median number of years of schooling varies from 10.4 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 15.4 years among those in the highest quintile.

As Table 3.2.2 shows, the pattern of educational attainment among men is similar to that of women. Thirty-three percent of urban men have some university-level education, compared with 13 percent of rural men. Residents in the North region seem to have an educational advantage over the rest of the country: 35 percent of men in the North region are university-educated, compared with 21 percent in the Central region. Wealth status is positively associated with education; while 6 percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile have higher education, the corresponding proportion for men in the highest wealth quintile is 47 percent. Like women, men living in the wealthiest households have, on average, almost five additional years of schooling compared with men in the poorest households (15.2 and 10.4 years, respectively).

3.3 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

The 2007 UDHS collected information on the exposure of women and men to both broadcast and print media. This information is important because it can help program managers plan the dissemination of information on health, family planning, nutrition, and other programs. The results are presented in Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2.

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	68.9	98.0	69.4	50.9	0.8	782
20-24	74.8	98.1	72.4	57.6	1.2	1,006
25-29	76.7	98.1	68.0	57.7	1.1	998
30-34	73.7	97.7	66.1	53.5	1.1	984
35-39	76.2	97.7	65.7	54.6	1.0	1,049
40-44	75.5	97.7	62.1	52.0	1.1	936
45-49	75.0	96.3	64.3	52.5	1.8	1,085
Residence						
Urban	78.5	98.0	70.8	59.2	0.9	4,887
Rural	64.9	96.8	56.8	41.8	1.8	1,954
Region						
North	71.9	98.0	70.4	54.9	0.6	1,345
Central	71.7	96.4	66.1	46.0	0.8	817
East	86.8	98.5	73.7	68.1	0.8	2,120
South	64.0	95.1	61.0	44.7	3.4	1,049
West	68.8	98.4	58.1	45.3	1.0	1,509
Education						
Secondary or less	61.8	96.9	60.8	42.7	1.7	2,729
Higher	83.1	98.1	70.8	61.9	0.8	4,112
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	61.5	95.5	50.5	35.8	2.9	847
Second	70.9	97.2	61.2	48.5	1.5	1,437
Middle	73.4	97.6	64.8	52.0	1.2	1,276
Fourth	77.0	97.6	68.9	55.3	0.9	1,451
Highest	82.4	99.0	78.3	68.0	0.4	1,831
Total	74.6	97.6	66.8	54.2	1.2	6,841

Nearly all Ukrainian women (98 percent) watch television at least once a week, 75 percent read a newspaper, and 67 percent listen to the radio (Table 3.3.1). Only 1 percent do not regularly have exposure to any of the three media, compared with 54 percent who are exposed to all three media on a weekly basis.

Women age 20-29 are somewhat more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of media. Exposure to all forms of media is clearly associated with residence, education, and wealth. Fifty-nine percent of urban women are exposed to television, radio, and newspapers, compared with 42 percent of rural women. Women from the East are markedly more likely to be exposed to all of the media (68 percent) than women from other regions. Sixty-two percent of women with a higher education are exposed to all three media, compared with 43 percent of women with secondary or lower level education. Sixty-eight percent of women in the highest wealth quintile are exposed to all three media, compared with 36 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Compared with women, a higher proportion of men listen to the radio at least once a week (76 percent) and a smaller proportion read a newspaper at least once a week (68 percent). Overall, however, the proportion of men exposed to all three types of media (54 percent) is identical to the rate observed among women (Table 3.3.2) and, as is the case among women, only 1 percent of men are not regularly exposed to mass media. Table 3.3.2 also shows that, for men, the relationships between exposure to mass media and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women.

Table 3.3.2 Exposure to mass media: men						
Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007						
Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	52.1	98.5	74.7	40.6	1.2	444
20-24	66.2	97.1	77.6	54.1	2.3	459
25-29	71.7	97.8	79.1	59.4	0.5	436
30-34	69.6	94.8	78.1	56.5	2.0	479
35-39	73.3	97.9	76.4	58.4	0.9	449
40-44	72.2	98.2	70.5	54.4	0.5	399
45-49	70.4	96.4	74.4	56.2	1.2	512
Residence						
Urban	71.8	97.3	79.6	59.4	1.1	2,277
Rural	58.1	96.9	66.7	41.3	1.8	901
Region						
North	78.7	97.2	74.7	63.6	1.0	616
Central	56.2	96.8	63.0	37.4	1.8	354
East	74.1	97.9	83.5	63.3	0.7	1,060
South	52.5	94.9	72.6	39.3	2.2	493
West	65.8	97.9	74.2	51.2	1.3	654
Education						
Secondary or less	55.8	96.2	70.3	41.0	1.9	1,615
Higher	80.4	98.2	81.7	68.1	0.6	1,563
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	53.2	95.0	55.3	32.6	3.1	432
Second	59.9	97.3	72.1	44.1	1.1	651
Middle	66.3	97.0	75.3	51.6	1.6	622
Fourth	71.2	97.9	78.6	58.8	0.2	623
Highest	80.4	97.8	87.8	71.7	1.0	849
Total	67.9	97.2	75.9	54.3	1.3	3,178

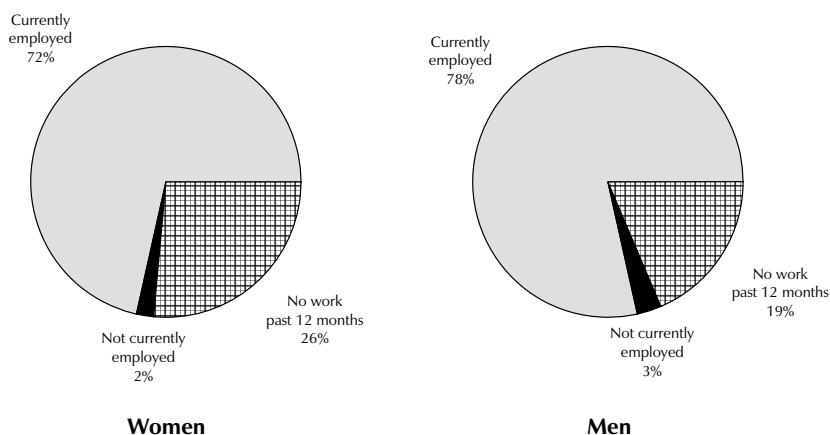
3.4 EMPLOYMENT

In the 2007 UDHS, respondents were asked about their employment status at the time of the survey and, if they were not currently employed, about any work they may have done in the 12

months prior to the survey¹. All employed respondents were asked additional questions about their occupation; whether they were paid in cash, in kind, or not at all; and for whom they worked.

Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 show the percent distribution of female and male respondents by employment status according to background characteristics. A high proportion of women (72 percent) reported being currently employed, 2 percent were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey but not working at the time of the survey, and 26 percent were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Employment status of women and men age 15-49



UDHS 2007

A slightly higher proportion of men (78 percent) than women reported being currently employed. Three percent of men reported that they were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey but not working at the time of the survey, and 19 percent reported that they were not employed during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Looking at the differentials, employment among women and men generally increases with age. Women with three or more living children are less likely to be currently employed compared with those with one or two living children. However, the lowest proportion of currently employed women is among those with no living children, which is usually associated with young age. Women and men who are currently or formerly married are more likely than their never-married counterparts to be employed at the time of the survey.

Women and men in urban areas are more likely to be currently employed than their rural counterparts. Employment among women and men is highest in the East region (79 and 82 percent, respectively), and lowest in the West region (61 and 71 percent, respectively). The likelihood that a

¹ The measurement of women’s employment can be especially difficult because some of the activities that women do, especially work on family farms, family businesses, or in the informal sector, are often not perceived by women themselves as employment and hence are not reported as such. To avoid underestimating women’s employment, therefore, the questions relating to employment in the Women’s Questionnaire encouraged women to report such activities. First, women were asked, “Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?” Women who answered “No” to this question were then asked, “As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business, or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?”

woman is currently employed increases with both her education level and the wealth status of her household. Among men, the employment rate also tends to increase with education and wealth status, although the relationships are not as uniform as among women (Figure 3.2).

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	11.6	2.3	86.0	100.0	782
20-24	58.1	3.2	38.7	100.0	1,006
25-29	80.3	1.0	18.6	100.0	998
30-34	85.4	1.7	12.9	100.0	984
35-39	83.4	2.3	14.0	100.0	1,049
40-44	85.4	1.0	13.6	100.0	936
45-49	83.5	2.2	14.2	100.0	1,085
Marital status					
Never married	41.3	2.3	56.3	100.0	1,544
Married or living together	78.2	1.9	19.8	100.0	4,116
Divorced/separated/widowed	88.4	1.5	10.1	100.0	1,181
Number of living children					
0	51.7	2.3	45.9	100.0	2,098
1-2	81.9	1.7	16.4	100.0	4,379
3+	62.8	3.3	33.7	100.0	364
Residence					
Urban	76.3	1.6	22.0	100.0	4,887
Rural	59.8	3.0	37.2	100.0	1,954
Region					
North	77.8	1.7	20.5	100.0	1,345
Central	66.4	2.2	31.3	100.0	817
East	78.7	1.1	20.1	100.0	2,120
South	68.4	2.7	28.9	100.0	1,049
West	61.2	2.7	36.0	100.0	1,509
Education					
Secondary or less	60.4	2.5	37.0	100.0	2,729
Higher	79.1	1.6	19.3	100.0	4,112
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	56.9	3.6	39.4	100.0	847
Second	63.7	2.6	33.7	100.0	1,437
Middle	70.4	1.7	27.9	100.0	1,276
Fourth	77.6	1.4	20.8	100.0	1,451
Highest	80.7	1.4	18.0	100.0	1,831
Total	71.6	2.0	26.4	100.0	6,841

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

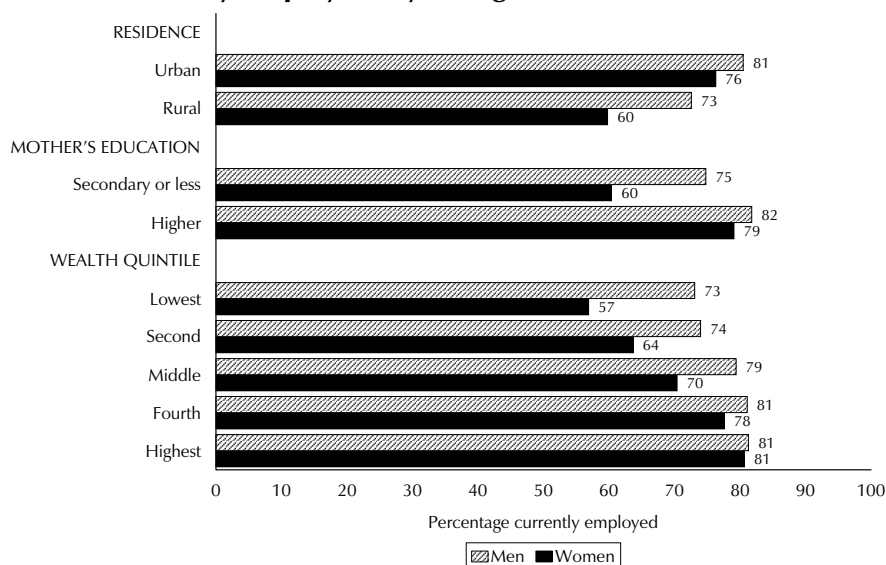
Table 3.4.2 Employment status: men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed			
Age					
15-19	17.5	3.7	78.7	100.0	444
20-24	69.4	4.2	26.3	100.0	459
25-29	93.5	1.5	5.0	100.0	436
30-34	93.0	2.5	4.5	100.0	479
35-39	93.5	1.4	5.1	100.0	449
40-44	93.0	2.2	4.9	100.0	399
45-49	87.4	4.8	7.7	100.0	512
Marital status					
Never married	49.5	3.7	46.7	100.0	1,044
Married or living together	93.0	2.6	4.4	100.0	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	89.2	2.3	8.5	100.0	334
Residence					
Urban	80.5	2.6	16.9	100.0	2,277
Rural	72.6	3.9	23.4	100.0	901
Region					
North	78.7	1.7	19.4	100.0	616
Central	78.1	4.1	17.8	100.0	354
East	82.4	3.3	14.3	100.0	1,060
South	79.1	4.0	16.8	100.0	493
West	70.7	2.1	27.1	100.0	654
Education					
Secondary or less	74.8	3.4	21.7	100.0	1,615
Higher	81.8	2.5	15.6	100.0	1,563
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.1	4.9	22.0	100.0	432
Second	74.0	3.3	22.6	100.0	651
Middle	79.4	4.6	16.0	100.0	622
Fourth	81.1	1.1	17.8	100.0	623
Highest	81.3	1.9	16.7	100.0	849
Total	78.3	2.9	18.7	100.0	3,178

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Figure 3.2 Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are currently employed, by background characteristics



UDHS 2007

3.5 OCCUPATION

Information on a woman's occupation not only allows an evaluation of the woman's source of income but also has implications for her empowerment. To obtain information on occupation in the survey, respondents who indicated that they were currently working or had been employed in the 12-month period prior to the survey were asked about the kind of work they did. Their responses were recorded verbatim and served as the basis for the coding of occupation that occurred in the central office.

Table 3.5.1 Occupation: women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.3	14.8	46.7	11.7	12.6	3.4	7.6	100.0	108
20-24	22.6	20.9	40.9	7.0	4.2	0.6	3.7	100.0	617
25-29	33.3	20.6	31.0	6.4	6.5	1.0	1.2	100.0	812
30-34	29.6	20.0	31.7	8.3	7.0	2.6	0.8	100.0	858
35-39	26.4	19.7	34.1	9.8	7.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	899
40-44	30.5	19.3	30.9	8.6	8.2	2.0	0.4	100.0	808
45-49	30.4	16.7	28.3	10.6	9.9	2.7	1.3	100.0	931
Marital status									
Never married	26.7	19.9	35.4	8.8	6.4	0.5	2.3	100.0	673
Married or living together	29.3	19.6	31.6	8.8	7.4	2.2	1.2	100.0	3,298
Divorced/separated/widowed	27.2	18.2	34.5	8.2	8.5	2.4	1.0	100.0	1,062
Number of living children									
0	30.8	21.2	33.0	7.1	4.6	1.1	2.2	100.0	1,134
1-2	28.5	19.4	32.3	9.0	7.9	2.0	1.0	100.0	3,658
3+	18.2	8.4	38.0	10.9	15.1	7.2	2.2	100.0	241
Residence									
Urban	30.5	20.4	32.6	9.0	5.7	0.3	1.5	100.0	3,807
Rural	22.4	15.9	33.2	7.4	13.1	7.3	0.6	100.0	1,226
Region									
North	34.4	20.3	28.9	7.5	6.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	1,070
Central	24.4	22.4	33.1	6.7	9.7	3.2	0.4	100.0	561
East	27.1	18.6	32.8	11.7	7.1	1.4	1.3	100.0	1,692
South	28.4	19.1	35.2	6.4	8.4	2.1	0.5	100.0	746
West	26.8	17.8	34.6	7.5	7.4	3.1	2.7	100.0	965
Education									
Secondary or less	4.7	9.8	47.7	16.0	15.7	4.7	1.6	100.0	1,717
Higher	40.8	24.2	25.0	4.9	3.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	3,316
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.5	12.9	34.4	9.5	18.0	8.6	1.1	100.0	512
Second	23.6	18.5	35.0	9.4	8.7	4.2	0.7	100.0	953
Middle	25.1	20.7	34.1	9.2	8.0	1.6	1.2	100.0	920
Fourth	31.2	19.3	32.3	9.8	6.1	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,146
Highest	36.1	21.1	30.2	6.7	4.0	0.1	1.8	100.0	1,502
Total	28.5	19.3	32.7	8.7	7.5	2.0	1.3	100.0	5,033

Table 3.5.1 shows the percent distribution of women employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics. One-third of employed women are in sales and services; 29 percent are employed in professional, technical, or managerial positions; and 19 percent are employed in clerical positions. Only 2 percent of women work in agriculture.

Thirty-one percent of urban women, 41 percent of women with higher education, and more than one-third of women living in households in the highest wealth quintile hold professional, technical, or managerial jobs. The proportions working in sales and services and in skilled and unskilled manual occupations are markedly higher among women with secondary or less education than among other women.

Table 3.5.2 shows that among employed men, 20 percent hold professional, technical, or managerial positions; 28 percent are employed in sales and services; 38 percent work as skilled manual laborers; and only 2 percent work in agriculture. The variations across subgroups in the occupational profile among employed men are generally similar to those observed among women, with the exception of similar proportions of men working in sales and services in each category of education.

Background characteristic	Professional/technical/managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	5.8	1.7	14.3	27.2	41.1	1.9	8.0	100.0	94
20-24	15.8	4.8	30.2	35.7	9.1	1.0	3.4	100.0	338
25-29	24.4	3.7	31.3	33.5	4.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	415
30-34	22.4	2.3	27.3	37.9	8.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	458
35-39	21.1	2.4	25.9	40.6	6.0	3.5	0.4	100.0	426
40-44	20.3	1.9	27.6	40.7	6.4	2.4	0.6	100.0	380
45-49	17.6	1.3	27.0	42.8	8.2	2.0	1.1	100.0	472
Marital status									
Never married	15.9	3.9	29.9	32.3	13.5	1.9	2.6	100.0	556
Married or living together	21.1	2.1	28.7	38.9	6.1	2.1	1.0	100.0	1,720
Divorced/separated/widowed	20.2	3.0	17.1	45.7	11.2	2.4	0.5	100.0	306
Residence									
Urban	23.0	2.7	29.3	36.1	7.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	1,892
Rural	11.2	2.4	23.0	44.3	11.1	6.5	1.4	100.0	689
Region									
North	26.4	3.7	28.9	32.7	7.0	0.6	0.7	100.0	496
Central	13.5	3.6	30.9	37.3	12.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	291
East	19.5	1.5	25.4	42.0	9.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	908
South	17.8	3.1	29.1	36.2	8.9	3.2	1.6	100.0	410
West	19.4	2.5	27.1	39.2	5.5	4.3	2.0	100.0	477
Education									
Secondary or less	3.0	1.5	26.9	50.6	14.0	2.9	1.0	100.0	1,263
Higher	36.0	3.6	28.3	26.4	2.8	1.3	1.5	100.0	1,318
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.3	1.5	14.3	53.6	14.6	6.4	1.2	100.0	337
Second	9.5	2.7	29.6	42.4	10.4	4.3	1.1	100.0	503
Middle	19.3	2.1	27.3	39.4	10.0	1.3	0.7	100.0	523
Fourth	24.0	3.4	29.9	36.0	4.9	0.6	1.2	100.0	512
Highest	30.1	2.8	31.2	28.9	5.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	706
Total	19.9	2.6	27.6	38.3	8.3	2.1	1.3	100.0	2,582

3.6 EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Women who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked about the type of earnings they received, that is, whether they were paid in cash, in kind, or not at all. They were also asked about whether they were employed by a relative, a nonrelative, or were self-employed. Additionally, women were asked whether they worked continuously throughout the year or seasonally. Table 3.6 presents the results of these questions according to the type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural).

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Table 3.6 Type of employment: women			
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Ukraine 2007			
Type of earnings			
Cash only	55.0	97.4	96.3
Cash and in-kind	32.2	1.8	2.4
In-kind only	1.6	0.1	0.2
Not paid	9.4	0.5	0.8
Missing	1.8	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	4.5	1.8	2.0
Employed by nonfamily member	75.0	90.6	90.0
Self-employed	20.5	7.4	7.6
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	73.2	94.3	93.6
Seasonal	23.6	3.6	4.0
Occasional	3.2	1.8	1.9
Missing	0.0	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the past 12 months	102	4,866	5,033
Note: Total includes women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.			

Overall, 96 percent of employed women earn cash only, 2 percent are paid in cash and in kind, and 1 percent receive either in-kind payment or no payment at all. One in ten women who work in agriculture do not receive payment, and 55 percent are paid in cash only. Ninety-seven percent who work in nonagricultural jobs are paid in cash only.

Table 3.6 shows that 90 percent of women who work are employed by a nonrelative, 2 percent are employed by a family member, and 8 percent are self-employed. The proportion self-employed among women working in agricultural jobs is 21 percent, compared with 7 percent of those employed in nonagricultural jobs.

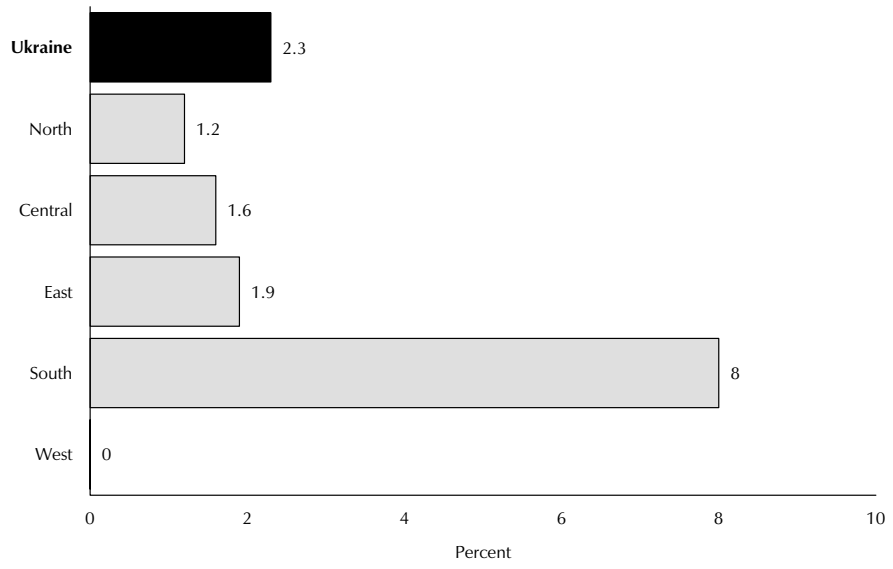
With regard to continuity of employment, the data show that more than nine in ten employed women work all year (94 percent). As expected, nearly one-fourth (24 percent) of women who work in agriculture work seasonally, while most of those who work in nonagricultural jobs typically work all year (94 percent).

3.7 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Male circumcision has been shown to lower the risk to men of contracting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. In the Ukraine, male circumcision is religiously practiced by the followers of Judaism and Islam. Figure 3.3 shows the percentage of men who report that they have been circumcised, by region.

In general, only 2 percent of all men reported that they have been circumcised. The highest percentage of circumcision was observed in the South region (8 percent), which includes the Autonomous Republic of Crimea with a relatively large Muslim population of Crimean Tatars.

Figure 3.3 Male circumcision by region



UDHS 2007

FERTILITY

Fertility is one of the three principal components of population dynamics, the others being mortality and migration. This chapter looks at a number of fertility indicators including levels, patterns, and trends in current and cumulative fertility; the length of birth intervals; the age at which women initiate childbearing; and teenage fertility.

All women who were interviewed in the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) were asked to give their complete reproductive history. In collecting these histories, each woman was first asked about the total number of pregnancies ending in live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and induced abortions. After obtaining these aggregate data, an event-by-event pregnancy history was collected. For each pregnancy, the duration, the month and year the pregnancy ended, and the pregnancy outcome were recorded. Information was collected about the most recent completed pregnancy, then the next-to-last, etc. For each pregnancy ending in a live birth, information was collected on the sex of the child, survival status, and age (for living children) or age at death (for dead children).

4.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

The data collected in the reproductive history were used to calculate two of the most widely used measures of current fertility: the total fertility rate (TFR) and its component age-specific fertility rates (ASFR). The TFR is interpreted as the number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime if she experienced the currently observed age-specific rates throughout her reproductive years. The fertility rates refer to the three-year period before the survey (i.e., approximately from August-November 2004 to August-November 2007).

Rather than a longer or a shorter period, the three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, to reduce sampling error, and to avoid problems of the displacement of births. ASFRs are expressed by the number of births to women of a given age interval per 1,000 women in that age interval. In this survey, the ASFR for any specific five-year age interval is calculated by dividing the number of births of women in the age interval during the period 1 to 36 months preceding the survey by the number of years lived by women in that age interval during the same period of 1 to 36 months.

According to the results of the 2007 UDHS, the TFR is 1.2 children per woman (Table 4.1). This means that, on average, a woman in Ukraine who is at the beginning of her childbearing years would give birth to 1.2 children by the end of her reproductive period if fertility levels were to remain constant at the level observed in the three-year period before the 2007 UDHS. This is far below the replacement-level fertility of slightly more than 2.0 births.

The TFR for rural areas (1.5 births per woman) is higher than for urban areas (1.0 birth per woman). Figure 4.1 shows that this urban-rural difference in childbearing rates is more pronounced

Table 4.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rate, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Ukraine 2007

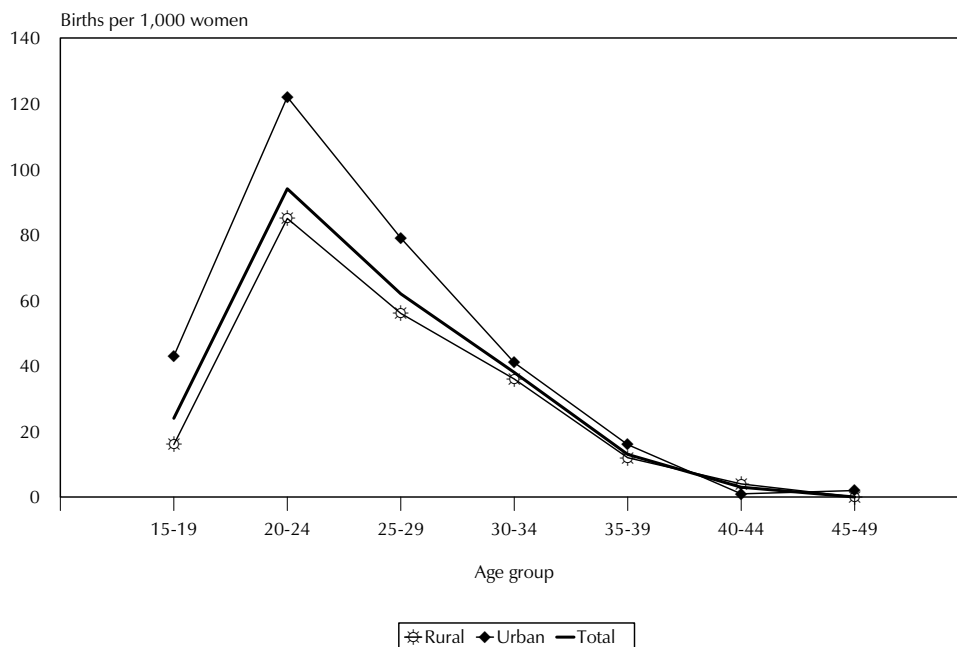
Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	16	43	24
20-24	85	122	94
25-29	56	79	62
30-34	36	41	38
35-39	12	16	13
40-44	4	1	3
45-49	0	2	0
TFR (15-49)	1.0	1.5	1.2
GFR	36	48	39
CBR	7.1	8.3	7.5

Notes: 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
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

among women under age 30 than among older women. Fertility peaks at age 20-24 in both urban and rural areas. The greatest absolute urban-rural difference in ASFR (37 births per 1,000 women) is also found in this age group.

Table 4.1 presents two other summary measures of fertility: the crude birth rate (CBR) and the general fertility rate (GFR). The survey results indicate that the crude birth rate is 7.5 births per 1,000 population, which is below the rate reported by the State Statistical Committee of Ukraine (SSC) (9.8 per 1,000 population) for the year 2006 (SSC, 2007c). Urban-rural differentials are also observed in the CBR and the GFR.

Figure 4.1 Age-specific fertility rates by urban-rural residence



UDHS 2007

Compared with recent fertility estimates from Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in other countries in the region, fertility in Ukraine in 2007 was lower than in Azerbaijan (2.0 births per women in 2006), Moldova (1.7 births per woman in 2005), and Armenia (1.7 births per woman in 2005) (SSC [Azerbaijan] and Macro International, 2008; NCPM [Moldova] and ORC Macro, 2006; NSS, MOH [Armenia], and ORC Macro, 2006).

4.2 FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2 show the total fertility rate by background characteristics. Fertility is lowest in the East region (0.9 births per woman) and highest in the South and West regions (1.4 births per woman). The TFR is 1.4 births among women with secondary or lower levels of education, compared with 1.0 births among women with higher education. There is a negative association between fertility and wealth; women living in the poorest households have the highest fertility (1.7 births per woman).

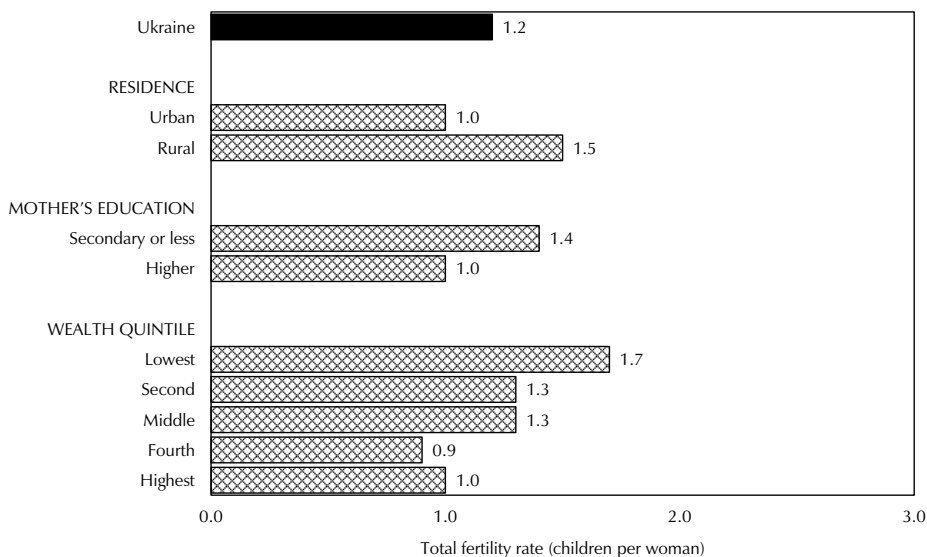
Table 4.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	1.0	3.0	1.6
Rural	1.5	2.3	2.0
Region			
North	1.1	3.4	1.6
Central	1.2	2.2	1.8
East	0.9	2.1	1.5
South	1.4	3.5	1.8
West	1.4	3.1	2.0
Education			
Secondary or less	1.4	2.9	1.9
Higher	1.0	2.7	1.6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1.7	2.7	2.1
Second	1.3	2.4	1.8
Middle	1.3	3.1	1.7
Fourth	0.9	2.1	1.6
Highest	1.0	3.4	1.5
Total	1.2	2.8	1.7

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Figure 4.2 Total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding survey



UDHS 2007

The percentage of women who reported being pregnant at the time of the survey is 2.8. This is likely to be an underestimate because women in the early stages of pregnancy may be unaware or unsure that they are pregnant, and some may be reluctant to report that they are pregnant. Small differences are found in this percentage across subgroups of women.

The last column in Table 4.2 shows the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49. This is an indicator of cumulative fertility; it reflects the fertility performance of older women who are nearing the end of their reproductive period and thus represents completed fertility. If fertility had remained stable over time, the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 would be similar to the TFR. In fact, the UDHS found that the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 (1.7 children per woman) is higher than the TFR for the three years preceding the survey (1.2 children per woman), indicating that fertility has declined over the past 30 years. The decline in fertility implied by a comparison of the TFR with completed fertility appears to have been shared by all subgroups.

4.3 FERTILITY TRENDS

The 2007 UDHS data also allow for a direct examination of fertility trends over the 20 years preceding the survey. One method for directly assessing fertility trends is to examine the age-specific fertility rates over time. Table 4.3 presents age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey using data on live births from respondents' pregnancy histories. Because women age 50 and older were not interviewed in the survey, the rates are successively truncated as the number of years before the survey increases. For example, rates cannot be calculated for women age 45-49 for the period 5-9 years or more prior to the survey because women in that age group would have been 50 or older at the time of the survey.

Table 4.3 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 the birth, Ukraine 2007

Mother's age at birth	Number of years preceding survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	29	39	55	56
20-24	100	112	132	146
25-29	61	62	78	89
30-34	36	26	31	[48]
35-39	11	9	[13]	
40-44	3	[1]		
45-49	[0]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Data in this table indicate that fertility has declined in the past 20 years. The decline is particularly evident among women in the young age groups. For example, age-specific fertility among women age 15-19 declined from 55 births per 1,000 women in the period 10-14 years before the survey to 29 births per 1,000 women in the period 0-4 years before the survey, a nearly 50 percent decrease. The pace of the decline was more rapid at the beginning of the period than during the five-year period preceding the UDHS, reflecting the fact that women had already achieved very low fertility levels by the beginning of the latter period.

Another method that is useful in determining the fertility trend is to compare the TFR for the three-year period preceding the UDHS with the rates found from other data sources for earlier periods. The 1999 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) estimated the TFR among women age 15-44 for the two-year period preceding the survey to be 1.4 (1.3 in urban areas and 1.8 in rural areas) (KIIS, CDC, and USAID, 2001). A comparison of the RHS rate with the TFR of 1.2 estimated from the 2007 UDHS indicates that fertility has slightly decreased in recent years. Fertility estimates from other sources, mainly from the government registration system, also confirmed that fertility has declined steadily throughout the 1990s and into the present decade, from a TFR of 1.8 in 1990 to 1.3 in 2006 among women age 15-49 (SSC, 2007c).

4.4 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of all women and of currently married women by the total number of children ever born and by mean number of living children. Data on the number of children ever born reflect the accumulation of births to women over their entire reproductive years and therefore have limited reference to current fertility levels, particularly when the country has experienced a decline in fertility. However, the information is useful in looking at how average family size varies across age groups and for looking at the level of primary infertility.

Table 4.4 shows that women in Ukraine have given birth to an average of 1.12 children, nearly all of whom (1.09 children) are still alive. The mean number of children women have increases with age, reflecting the natural family-building process. On average, women in Ukraine have given birth to nearly one child by their late twenties. However, even in the oldest age groups, the mean number of children ever born is less than two. Almost no women age 15-19 (3 percent) have given birth. This proportion declines rapidly to 16 percent among women in their early thirties and to 5 percent among those in their forties.

As expected, currently married women have had more births than all women in all age groups. The largest difference between the data on children ever born for currently married women and all women is in the young age groups, because a large number of unmarried young women are not exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Differences at older ages reflect the impact of marital dissolution (divorce or widowhood).

Among currently married women, 43 percent have had only one live-born child, 37 percent have had two children, 6 percent have had three children, and less than 2 percent of women have had four or more children. Voluntary childlessness is rare in Ukraine, and most married women tend to have at least one child. Thus, the proportion childless among women age 45-49 is an indirect indicator of primary infertility. In total, only 4 percent of currently married women age 45-49 have never had a live birth.

Table 4.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Ukraine 2007

Age	Number of children ever born										Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
ALL WOMEN														
15-19	97.4	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	782	0.03	0.03
20-24	66.2	29.1	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,006	0.39	0.39
25-29	30.6	51.0	16.1	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	998	0.91	0.90
30-34	15.9	44.6	33.2	4.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	984	1.32	1.29
35-39	8.5	42.9	40.8	6.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,049	1.51	1.47
40-44	5.4	41.2	43.1	7.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	936	1.62	1.58
45-49	4.9	33.3	47.5	10.8	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,085	1.77	1.70
Total	30.4	35.9	27.5	4.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,841	1.12	1.09
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN														
15-19	62.0	31.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45	0.45	0.45
20-24	39.6	51.4	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	472	0.70	0.70
25-29	18.3	57.4	21.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	691	1.10	1.08
30-34	7.5	44.9	39.8	6.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	709	1.51	1.48
35-39	4.3	40.7	45.5	7.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	770	1.63	1.59
40-44	4.3	36.9	47.8	8.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	680	1.70	1.66
45-49	3.5	31.2	51.0	10.8	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	750	1.82	1.76
Total	11.7	43.0	37.1	6.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,116	1.45	1.42

4.5 BIRTH INTERVALS

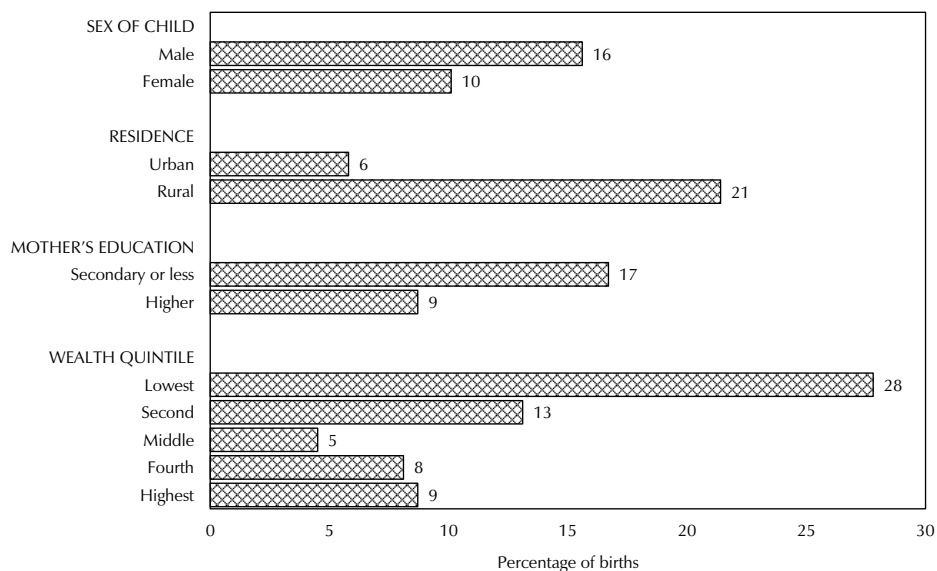
A birth interval is defined as the length of time between two live births. Research has shown that short birth intervals may adversely affect maternal health and children's chances of survival (Rutstein, 2005; WHO, 2006a). Children born too close to a previous birth, especially if the interval between the births is less than two years, are at increased risk of health problems and dying at an early age. The occurrence of closely spaced births gives the mother insufficient time to restore her health, which may limit her ability to take care of her children. The duration of breastfeeding for the older child may also be shortened if the mother becomes pregnant. Longer birth intervals, on the other hand, contribute to the improved health status of both mother and child.

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of second and higher-order births in the five years prior to the survey by the number of months since the previous birth. The overall median birth interval is 66.4 months. Only 13 percent of non-first births occur within 24 months of the previous birth, which is considered a short birth interval. Short birth intervals are as high as 40 percent among fourth or higher order births, 28 percent among births to women in the lowest wealth quintile, and 21 percent among rural births (Figure 4.3). In general, younger women have shorter birth intervals than older women. While 19 percent of births among women age 20-29 are spaced less than 24 months apart, the corresponding figure is 9 percent for births among women age 30-39.

Background characteristic	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+			
Age									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	*
20-29	11.0	7.8	23.1	14.5	13.7	29.8	100.0	193	41.9
30-39	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	7.5	73.6	100.0	282	92.1
40-49	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(3.8)	(2.9)	(90.8)	100.0	24	*
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	8.7	6.9	12.6	12.0	6.9	52.9	100.0	258	63.1
Female	5.2	4.9	10.9	4.8	12.5	61.7	100.0	244	80.0
Birth order									
2-3	5.4	5.0	12.0	8.4	10.3	58.9	100.0	460	69.6
4+	23.9	16.5	9.2	9.9	1.7	38.9	100.0	42	36.3
Residence									
Urban	2.1	3.7	10.1	8.6	10.4	65.1	100.0	274	79.7
Rural	12.8	8.6	13.8	8.4	8.6	47.7	100.0	229	57.9
Region									
North	3.2	6.4	9.4	5.3	9.1	66.6	100.0	96	82.9
Central	4.5	7.5	10.1	8.6	11.2	58.0	100.0	57	65.7
East	4.7	1.2	3.7	7.9	11.9	70.6	100.0	100	87.2
South	4.5	6.1	15.2	8.2	5.6	60.4	100.0	86	79.6
West	12.7	7.9	16.9	10.8	10.1	41.6	100.0	164	49.6
Education									
Secondary or less	10.7	6.0	13.7	9.4	8.3	51.9	100.0	263	62.5
Higher	2.9	5.8	9.7	7.5	11.0	63.1	100.0	240	75.7
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.9	11.9	13.4	8.5	6.8	43.6	100.0	102	50.7
Second	8.8	4.3	14.7	10.6	11.6	50.0	100.0	140	61.0
Middle	2.3	2.2	13.4	7.7	12.1	62.3	100.0	97	81.6
Fourth	1.1	7.0	8.0	9.6	8.4	65.8	100.0	69	82.5
Highest	3.8	4.9	6.8	5.4	7.9	71.2	100.0	94	83.7
Total	7.0	5.9	11.8	8.5	9.6	57.2	100.0	503	66.4

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Figure 4.3 Percentage of births occurring after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after a prior birth)



Note: Data are for non-first births in the five years preceding the survey

UDHS 2007

The median number of months since the preceding birth is shorter for children born in rural areas (57.9 months) than those born in urban areas (79.7 months). Among regions, children born in the West region have the shortest interval (49.6 months), and those born in the East region have the longest birth interval (87.2 months). With regard to wealth status, births to women in the lower wealth quintiles have shorter intervals compared with births to women in the higher wealth quintiles.

4.6 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Age at first birth is an important determinant of fertility. It has significant demographic consequences for society as a whole, as well as for the health and welfare of mothers and children. Early initiation into childbearing lengthens the reproductive period and subsequently increases fertility. Conversely, a late start in childbearing shortens the reproductive period and thus decreases fertility. Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 who have given birth by specific exact ages, according to current age. For women age 25 and older, the median age at first birth is presented in the last column of the table.

Table 4.6 Age at first birth
Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Ukraine 2007

Current 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			
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	97.4	782	a
20-24	0.0	3.2	12.6	na	na	66.2	1,006	a
25-29	0.1	5.0	20.0	39.4	62.5	30.6	998	23.1
30-34	0.1	7.3	27.8	52.3	71.3	15.9	984	21.8
35-39	0.0	4.9	26.3	52.1	74.9	8.5	1,049	21.8
40-44	0.2	3.0	21.7	49.8	76.5	5.4	936	22.0
45-49	0.0	1.9	16.2	42.5	73.3	4.9	1,085	22.6
25-49	0.1	4.4	22.3	47.2	71.7	12.9	5,053	22.3

na = Not applicable
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

The 2007 UDHS findings indicate that childbearing among women begins relatively late. Two-thirds of women age 20-24 (66 percent) have never given birth. The median age at first birth among women age 25 and older is 22.3. Although the trend across age cohorts is not uniform, the median age at first birth among women 25-29 years is 23.1 years, which is higher than the median ages at which older cohorts first gave birth (21.8 to 22.6 years).

Table 4.7 shows the differential patterns in the median age at first birth among women currently age 25-49, by background characteristics. The measures are presented beginning with age group 25-49 to ensure that at least half of the women in the age group have already had a birth. Women in urban areas generally have a higher median age at first birth than women in rural areas (22.6 and 21.4 years, respectively). The median age at first birth varies only slightly by region, ranging from 21.8 years in the West region to 22.6 years in the North region. The median age at first birth is 21.4 years among women with secondary or less education and 22.8 among women with higher education. Although not uniform, the median age at first birth increases with wealth quintile.

Table 4.7 Median age at first birth
Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, by current age, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Current age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	23.7	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.8	22.6
Rural	21.5	20.7	21.1	21.7	22.0	21.4
Region						
North	23.7	22.2	22.5	21.6	23.0	22.6
Central	22.9	21.9	21.2	21.7	22.0	21.9
East	23.2	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.7	22.4
South	23.7	22.0	21.8	22.2	22.6	22.5
West	22.0	21.2	21.7	21.9	22.3	21.8
Education						
Secondary or less	21.7	20.9	21.0	21.4	22.0	21.4
Higher	23.9	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.9	22.8
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	22.8	21.0	21.4	21.9	22.2	21.8
Second	21.4	21.3	21.0	21.8	22.1	21.6
Middle	22.6	21.5	21.8	21.7	22.0	21.9
Fourth	23.0	21.6	22.5	22.1	23.2	22.5
Highest	a	22.9	22.2	22.3	23.0	23.0
Total	23.1	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.6	22.3

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

4.7 TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD

It is well known that adolescent pregnancy, early childbearing, and motherhood have negative socioeconomic and health consequences. Adolescent mothers are more likely to have complications during labor, which results in higher morbidity and mortality for themselves and their children. Moreover, childbearing during the teenage years frequently has adverse social consequences, particularly on female educational attainment, because women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to curtail education¹.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage of women age 15-19 (teenagers) who are mothers or pregnant with their first child, by background characteristics. Overall, 4 percent of teenagers in Ukraine have begun childbearing. No respondents age 15 and 16 have begun childbearing, but starting from age 17, the proportion of young women who have begun childbearing increases with age, from 4 percent among women age 17 to 9 percent of women age 19.

Table 4.8 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun child-bearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	141
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	166
17	1.6	2.6	4.2	178
18	6.2	1.7	7.9	136
19	5.9	3.3	9.2	161
Residence				
Urban	1.7	2.1	3.8	508
Rural	4.4	0.6	4.9	274
Region				
North	2.3	1.4	3.8	136
Central	2.2	2.3	4.4	106
East	0.0	1.0	1.0	212
South	4.6	2.9	7.5	125
West	4.6	1.1	5.7	204
Education				
Secondary or less	2.3	1.9	4.2	526
Higher	3.4	0.8	4.2	256
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.7	1.9	7.7	135
Second	1.5	0.9	2.4	191
Middle	4.0	4.7	8.7	142
Fourth	2.0	0.9	2.9	152
Highest	0.8	0.0	0.8	161
Total	2.6	1.6	4.2	782

Although teenage fertility does not vary significantly by residence (4 percent in urban areas compared with 5 percent in rural areas), it varies significantly across regions, ranging from 1 percent in the East region to 8 percent in the South region. The proportion of early childbearing does not vary by education. The proportion who have begun childbearing is markedly lower among teenagers in the highest wealth quintile compared with those in the other wealth quintiles.

¹ The legal age at marriage in Ukraine is 18 for men and 17 for women.

The network of family planning institutions established in Ukraine is effective because of the successful implementation of the “Family Planning” and “Reproductive Health 2001-2005” programs. There has been a noticeable improvement in the awareness of contraceptive methods and in the timing of desired pregnancies. In the process of implementing these programs, there has been a 25 percent decrease in induced abortion rates over the past four years (SSC, 2007a).

The government program, “Reproductive Health of the Nation for the Period Until 2015,” aims to improve reproductive health as an important component of overall health and is currently the main programmatic document used to make decisions on many reproductive health issues.

With implementation of the program, the government has, for the first time, supported the purchase of contraceptive supplies that will be provided at no cost to women who should avoid pregnancy or childbirth for health reasons.

This chapter presents results from the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) on knowledge of contraceptive methods and contraceptive prevalence rates past and present. The chapter then considers a number of other topics that are of practical use to policy and program administrators in formulating effective family planning strategies. These topics include sources of contraceptive methods, costs of modern methods, informed choice among users, reasons for discontinuation of a method, and plans for future use of contraceptive methods. The chapter also contains information on exposure to family planning messages through the media and contact of nonusers with family planning providers. Because men play an important role in the realization of reproductive goals, results from the male survey are also presented, wherever possible. In addition, when possible, comparisons are made with findings from the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey (URHS) to evaluate changes in family planning in the Ukraine over time.

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is an important precursor to use. Information on knowledge of contraception was collected by first asking a respondent to name ways or methods by which a couple could delay or avoid pregnancy. If the respondent failed to mention a specific method spontaneously, the interviewer described the method and asked whether the respondent recognized it. The ability to spontaneously name or recognize a family planning method when it is described should be regarded as a simple test of the awareness of a method but not necessarily as an indication of the extent of a respondent’s knowledge of the method. The UDHS collected information on eight modern family planning methods—female and male sterilization, the pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condoms, and emergency contraception—and two traditional methods—rhythm and withdrawal. Folk methods, such as the use of plants and herbs, if mentioned spontaneously by respondents were also noted.

In Table 5.1, information about knowledge of contraceptive methods is presented for all women and men as well as for currently married and unmarried but sexually active women and men, by specific methods. The results show that knowledge of at least one modern method of family planning in Ukraine is universal among both women and men, regardless of marital status. A slightly greater proportion of women and men reported having heard of a modern than a traditional method. Knowledge of any traditional method is at or above 90 percent in all of the marital status categories. These results are similar to the findings of the 1999 URHS, indicating that contraceptive knowledge has remained consistently high in Ukraine.

Looking at knowledge of specific methods among currently married women, the most widely known modern contraceptive methods are male condoms (99 percent) and the IUD and the pill (96 and 94 percent, respectively). Seventy-four percent of married women know about female sterilization, 65 percent have heard of male sterilization, 50 percent mentioned knowing about emergency contraception, 47 percent cited injectables, and 23 percent were aware of implants. Considering traditional methods, 96 percent of married women know about withdrawal, 90 percent have heard of rhythm, and 16 percent could name a folk method. Although the patterns are not completely uniform, levels of knowledge of specific methods among sexually active unmarried women are generally similar to those found among married women. It is notable, however, that unmarried sexually active women are more aware of pills and substantially more aware of emergency contraception compared with other women. Contraceptive knowledge among currently married men is similar to that of women except that fewer men know about injectables, implants, and emergency contraception, and just 1 percent know about folk methods.

Because of the nearly universal knowledge of contraceptives in Ukraine, there is almost no difference in the percentage of respondents who have heard of at least one method of contraception by background characteristics (data not shown).

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Ukraine 2007

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹
Any method	99.1	99.3	100.0	99.5	99.7	100.0
Any modern method	99.1	99.2	100.0	99.4	99.7	100.0
Female sterilization	69.5	74.3	70.6	63.5	70.7	63.9
Male sterilization	60.3	65.3	59.0	57.3	64.4	56.8
Pill	93.5	94.3	97.2	87.9	92.6	87.6
IUD	94.0	96.1	96.3	82.5	89.0	85.9
Injectables	43.7	47.0	40.3	34.6	37.9	34.9
Implants	21.1	23.0	15.3	13.6	13.9	14.8
Male condom	98.8	98.8	100.0	99.3	99.6	100.0
Emergency contraception	48.5	49.6	57.9	31.7	33.6	37.1
Any traditional method	93.8	97.3	98.3	89.7	95.0	93.1
Rhythm	85.4	89.6	91.0	73.7	84.7	71.4
Withdrawal	91.4	96.0	96.6	86.7	92.0	90.6
Folk method	14.8	16.1	27.2	1.0	1.3	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents	7.2	7.5	7.5	6.3	6.8	6.4
Number of respondents	6,841	4,116	637	3,178	1,799	683

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within past 30 days

5.2 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

In the 2007 UDHS, respondents who had heard of a method of family planning were asked if they had ever used a method. Ever use refers to use of a method at any time, with no distinction between past and present use. Data on ever use of contraception has special significance because it reveals the cumulative success of the family planning program in Ukraine in promoting the use of contraception among couples.

Table 5.2.1 shows the percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women who have ever used a specific family planning method by age. Looking first at the patterns for currently married women, 89 percent have ever used any method of contraception and 78 percent have used a modern method. Two in three married women have ever used a male condom, making it the most commonly used modern method. About one in three has ever used an IUD, more than one in six has used the pill, and 4 percent have used emergency contraception. The majority of

married women (72 percent) report use of traditional methods, with withdrawal being used more often than the rhythm method.

Although the difference is not large, Table 5.2.1 also shows that sexually active unmarried women are more likely than married women to have ever used a method. Ever use of any method among the former group of women is 96 percent, and use of a modern method is 95 percent.

In addition to the information on women's use of contraception, the 2007 UDHS collected information from men on the ever use of four male methods: male sterilization, condoms, rhythm method, and withdrawal. Table 5.2.2 shows that 95 percent of currently married men age 15-49 have ever used one of these methods. Looking at specific methods, currently married men are most likely to have used condoms (89 percent), followed by use of withdrawal (77 percent) and rhythm (59 percent). Less than 1 percent of married men reported having been sterilized. As in the case of women, sexually active unmarried men are more likely to have ever used a method than currently married men.

Finally, given the near universality of ever use of contraception, it is not surprising that there are relatively small differences across age groups in ever use rates in Tables 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. The largest age differentials are among married women, with the ever-use rate increasing from 66 percent among women age 15-19 to a peak of 91 percent among women in their late thirties.

Table 5.2.1 Ever use of contraception: women

Percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Ukraine 2007

Age	Modern method										Traditional method			Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Emergency contraception	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal		Folk method
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	14.7	14.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.9	0.8	7.6	1.7	6.3	1.2	782
20-24	65.4	59.8	0.0	0.2	11.8	4.0	0.2	0.0	56.7	10.2	42.0	18.6	34.6	5.6	1,006
25-29	83.6	75.5	0.2	0.2	17.3	13.0	0.4	0.0	68.0	5.8	61.5	35.9	51.0	6.0	998
30-34	88.4	78.2	0.8	0.1	19.3	25.1	0.2	0.0	70.3	7.3	72.7	46.9	62.0	10.1	984
35-39	90.3	81.9	1.2	0.0	20.2	39.1	0.6	0.0	70.4	3.1	75.5	51.1	65.6	10.4	1,049
40-44	89.1	79.6	0.7	0.3	17.6	48.6	0.6	0.4	68.8	3.1	77.7	53.8	66.9	14.0	936
45-49	87.9	78.0	0.5	0.8	18.7	50.3	0.2	0.0	63.1	3.5	75.8	53.5	67.5	10.3	1,085
Total	76.2	68.5	0.5	0.3	15.6	26.7	0.3	0.1	60.2	4.9	60.7	38.6	52.1	8.4	6,841
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	66.4	60.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	9.4	37.0	11.5	28.7	8.1	45
20-24	78.6	67.1	0.0	0.4	15.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	62.0	8.1	56.3	26.2	45.2	6.3	472
25-29	88.1	77.1	0.2	0.3	17.0	16.1	0.5	0.0	68.1	4.4	66.9	40.6	55.9	5.7	691
30-34	90.7	79.4	1.1	0.1	19.2	28.8	0.2	0.0	71.6	6.8	76.2	49.8	63.3	11.3	709
35-39	91.3	82.1	1.3	0.0	20.3	42.8	0.8	0.0	68.5	2.5	75.8	52.1	66.7	10.6	770
40-44	90.5	80.6	0.6	0.4	17.2	50.5	0.8	0.5	70.3	1.7	78.7	54.7	68.4	12.4	680
45-49	90.3	79.2	0.5	1.0	17.5	53.4	0.3	0.0	63.7	2.8	76.9	53.7	68.9	10.0	750
Total	88.6	78.1	0.6	0.3	17.8	34.6	0.5	0.1	67.6	4.2	72.4	47.1	62.1	9.6	4,116
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹															
15-19	98.0	94.9	0.0	1.0	4.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	94.9	2.5	54.2	8.4	45.4	7.6	59
20-24	97.3	96.9	0.0	0.0	17.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	96.0	26.3	57.9	24.5	49.3	11.2	221
25-29	92.5	90.7	1.1	0.0	20.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	83.5	11.7	63.2	34.3	52.3	16.7	112
30-34	96.4	93.7	0.0	0.0	23.3	19.0	0.0	0.0	84.5	15.4	81.3	59.6	74.2	18.9	70
35-39	95.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	42.2	0.0	0.0	91.2	10.2	84.6	65.1	68.7	25.1	76
40-44	(96.0)	(93.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(64.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.7)	(4.9)	(89.0)	(57.5)	(72.8)	(49.2)	63
45-49	(98.2)	(93.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	(70.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.1)	(2.9)	(80.7)	(60.5)	(70.2)	(22.7)	36
Total	96.1	94.5	0.2	0.1	20.3	20.0	0.2	0.0	89.7	15.0	68.6	38.7	58.0	18.7	637

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Women who had sexual intercourse within past 30 days

Table 5.2.2 Ever use of contraception: men

Percentage of all men, currently married men, and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Ukraine 2007

Age	Modern method				Traditional method			Number of men
	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Male condom	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	
ALL MEN								
15-19	32.2	29.3	0.4	29.0	15.3	4.1	14.4	444
20-24	89.1	87.5	0.5	87.5	61.6	19.9	57.4	459
25-29	95.1	92.4	0.8	92.4	79.8	40.9	70.8	436
30-34	94.7	89.4	0.2	89.4	83.8	49.4	78.5	479
35-39	94.1	87.8	0.6	87.8	83.0	56.2	77.7	449
40-44	94.4	84.5	0.7	84.5	86.7	58.6	80.4	399
45-49	93.5	88.3	0.3	88.3	83.3	57.6	76.7	512
Total	84.9	80.1	0.5	80.1	70.6	41.1	65.3	3,178
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN								
15-19	92.5	85.3	0.0	85.3	69.8	69.8	44.8	13
20-24	93.3	90.6	0.0	90.6	72.7	44.3	61.5	104
25-29	95.0	92.7	0.9	92.7	84.0	53.0	73.2	263
30-34	96.8	90.3	0.0	90.3	86.1	56.2	80.3	331
35-39	94.1	87.1	0.7	87.1	83.9	64.3	78.1	351
40-44	94.8	84.2	0.8	84.2	87.3	62.5	80.9	317
45-49	93.9	88.3	0.2	88.3	84.8	59.6	77.7	420
Total	94.7	88.5	0.5	88.5	84.4	58.6	77.0	1,799
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED MEN ¹								
15-19	90.8	86.5	0.8	86.5	42.8	3.1	42.8	75
20-24	98.2	97.5	0.8	97.5	66.6	14.8	63.9	253
25-29	99.3	96.8	0.6	96.8	78.4	21.5	72.2	132
30-34	99.0	97.4	1.2	97.4	86.2	39.8	81.7	98
35-39	(98.2)	(98.2)	(0.0)	(98.2)	(86.3)	(28.0)	(79.9)	54
40-44	(93.5)	(93.5)	(0.0)	(93.5)	(86.5)	(43.3)	(82.1)	36
45-49	(94.5)	(94.5)	(0.0)	(94.5)	(80.6)	(63.1)	(73.0)	35
Total	97.3	95.8	0.7	95.8	72.4	23.4	68.4	683

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
¹ Men who had sexual intercourse within past 30 days

5.3 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Current use of contraception is defined as the proportion of women who reported the use of a family planning method at the time of interview. The level of current use—usually calculated among currently married women—is the most widely used and valuable measure of the success of family planning programs. Table 5.3 shows the percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women who are currently using specific family planning methods by age. Similar information on current use was not collected for men.

Table 5.3 shows that nearly two in three currently married women (67 percent) are using a method of family planning, with 48 percent using a modern contraceptive method. The most popular modern methods are the condom (24 percent), followed by the IUD (18 percent) and the pill (5 percent). Other modern methods are currently used by less than 1 percent of currently married women. One in five women are currently using traditional methods, with withdrawal slightly more popular (10 percent) than rhythm (7 percent).

The pattern of current use among sexually active unmarried women is similar to that among currently married women, except that current use is reported to be much higher among the former than the latter group. Eighty-seven percent of sexually active unmarried women report current use of any method, with 79 percent currently using a modern method. Condom use among sexually active unmarried women is nearly two and a half times higher than condom use among currently married women. On the other hand, currently married women are much more likely to be using an IUD than sexually active unmarried women.

Current contraceptive use varies by age. Use is lower among younger women, presumably because they are in the early stage of family building, and among older women, some of whom may no longer be fecund, than among those at intermediate ages. For example, current use of a modern contraceptive method is 43 percent among currently married women age 15-19, increases to 58 percent among women age 35-39, and then drops sharply to 33 percent at age 45-49. A similar pattern is seen in IUD use. However, condom use, which is most popular among the youngest group of women, falls steadily as age increases, from 37 percent to 14 percent.

Table 5.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Ukraine 2007

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method					Any traditional method	Traditional method			Total	Number of women	
			Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Male condom	Foam/jelly		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			Not currently using
ALL WOMEN														
15-19	11.0	10.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	89.0	100.0	782
20-24	51.9	42.6	0.0	5.0	3.5	32.7	1.4	9.3	2.0	6.0	1.4	48.1	100.0	1,006
25-29	58.2	44.3	0.2	6.2	9.5	28.0	0.4	13.9	4.7	8.5	0.7	41.8	100.0	998
30-34	62.3	47.6	0.8	6.3	14.2	25.6	0.6	14.7	5.6	7.4	1.7	37.7	100.0	984
35-39	65.6	49.9	1.2	3.8	22.7	21.5	0.6	15.7	6.5	8.0	1.2	34.4	100.0	1,049
40-44	60.3	42.1	0.7	2.1	21.2	17.5	0.7	18.1	8.5	8.7	1.0	39.7	100.0	936
45-49	39.4	25.9	0.5	1.9	11.4	11.8	0.2	13.4	5.4	7.0	1.0	60.6	100.0	1,085
Total	50.9	38.3	0.5	3.7	12.1	21.2	0.6	12.6	4.8	6.8	1.0	49.1	100.0	6,841
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN														
15-19	48.3	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	0.0	51.7	100.0	45
20-24	62.7	45.0	0.0	6.6	6.5	31.0	0.9	17.7	3.9	11.1	2.8	37.3	100.0	472
25-29	64.5	46.1	0.2	6.5	11.9	27.2	0.3	18.4	6.3	11.1	1.1	35.5	100.0	691
30-34	73.6	55.1	1.1	7.2	18.2	28.1	0.3	18.5	7.2	9.1	2.2	26.4	100.0	709
35-39	78.0	58.1	1.3	4.6	26.8	24.8	0.7	19.9	8.0	10.1	1.7	22.0	100.0	770
40-44	70.3	47.4	0.6	2.8	24.3	19.0	0.6	22.9	10.3	11.4	1.1	29.7	100.0	680
45-49	50.7	32.9	0.5	2.4	15.5	14.2	0.2	17.8	6.6	9.8	1.4	49.3	100.0	750
Total	66.7	47.5	0.6	4.8	17.7	23.8	0.5	19.1	7.2	10.3	1.6	33.3	100.0	4,116
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹														
15-19	85.9	81.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	76.6	2.9	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	14.1	100.0	59
20-24	91.6	87.8	0.0	8.2	0.9	73.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	2.7	0.3	8.4	100.0	221
25-29	87.8	80.7	1.1	9.8	8.5	59.9	1.3	7.2	0.6	6.6	0.0	12.2	100.0	112
30-34	84.1	71.7	0.0	6.4	8.5	52.3	4.4	12.4	3.7	8.7	0.0	15.9	100.0	70
35-39	86.4	74.4	0.0	5.3	29.5	37.5	2.0	12.0	7.2	4.8	0.0	13.6	100.0	76
40-44	(83.1)	(72.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.9)	(37.4)	(3.6)	(10.2)	(4.6)	(3.2)	(2.4)	(16.9)	100.0	63
45-49	(77.6)	(55.5)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(14.7)	(32.7)	(2.0)	(22.1)	(13.6)	(7.0)	(1.4)	(22.4)	100.0	36
Total	87.3	79.3	0.2	6.5	10.2	59.0	3.2	8.0	2.9	4.7	0.4	12.7	100.0	637

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Women who had sexual intercourse within past 30 days

5.4 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The study of differentials in current use of contraception is important because it helps identify subgroups of the population to target for family planning services. Table 5.4 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by their current use of family planning methods, according to background characteristics. This table allows comparison of levels of current contraceptive use among major population groups. It also permits an examination of differences in the method mix among current users within the various subgroups.

There are noticeable differences in the use of contraceptive methods among subgroups of currently married women. Women in urban areas are more likely to use a family planning method than rural women, perhaps reflecting wider availability and easier access to methods in urban than in rural areas. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods is 50 percent in urban areas, compared with 42 percent in rural areas. Most of that difference is owed to more widespread use of male condoms among urban than rural couples.

Table 5.4 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method					Traditional method				Total	Number of women	
			Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Male condom	Foam/jelly	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method			Not currently using
Residence														
Urban	68.5	50.0	0.6	5.5	17.0	26.1	0.7	18.5	7.4	9.1	2.0	31.5	100.0	2,858
Rural	62.3	41.9	0.7	3.4	19.3	18.3	0.2	20.4	6.5	13.2	0.7	37.7	100.0	1,258
Number of living children														
0	39.5	31.8	0.0	6.2	1.4	23.1	1.0	7.7	2.1	4.9	0.8	60.5	100.0	491
1-2	71.0	50.8	0.6	4.8	20.6	24.2	0.5	20.1	7.6	10.7	1.8	29.0	100.0	3,330
3+	62.9	36.4	2.1	2.9	12.1	19.4	0.0	26.5	10.2	15.3	1.0	37.1	100.0	295
Region														
North	72.6	44.9	0.4	6.1	11.4	26.8	0.3	27.6	15.8	8.9	2.9	27.4	100.0	861
Central	68.5	51.2	0.6	7.8	24.6	18.0	0.2	17.4	8.1	8.0	1.2	31.5	100.0	508
East	70.4	58.2	0.4	4.4	23.9	28.2	1.3	12.2	2.3	8.7	1.3	29.6	100.0	1,182
South	64.8	53.6	1.2	4.5	15.5	31.8	0.4	11.2	3.9	4.4	2.8	35.2	100.0	650
West	56.5	29.9	0.9	2.9	13.5	12.6	0.0	26.6	7.0	19.3	0.3	43.5	100.0	914
Education														
Secondary or less	63.3	43.2	0.6	3.4	17.3	21.6	0.3	20.1	6.2	11.9	2.0	36.7	100.0	1,609
Higher	68.8	50.3	0.7	5.7	18.0	25.1	0.7	18.5	7.8	9.3	1.4	31.2	100.0	2,507
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	62.4	36.0	0.3	3.5	14.2	17.8	0.1	26.4	7.3	17.1	1.9	37.6	100.0	508
Second	63.7	45.1	0.9	4.0	19.9	20.0	0.3	18.6	6.2	10.9	1.4	36.3	100.0	903
Middle	64.2	47.2	0.6	5.8	19.8	20.4	0.5	17.0	6.1	9.9	1.1	35.8	100.0	793
Fourth	69.5	50.7	0.8	4.6	16.2	28.9	0.2	18.8	7.6	9.2	2.1	30.5	100.0	776
Highest	70.7	52.7	0.5	5.7	17.2	28.2	1.1	18.0	8.3	7.9	1.8	29.3	100.0	1,136
Total 15-44	70.2	50.8	0.7	5.4	18.2	25.9	0.6	19.4	7.3	10.4	1.7	29.8	100.0	3,366
Total 15-49	66.7	47.5	0.6	4.8	17.7	23.8	0.5	19.1	7.2	10.3	1.6	33.3	100.0	4,116

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

Use of modern methods increases from 32 percent among women with no living children to 51 percent among women with one or two living children, and then decreases to 36 percent among women with three or more children. IUD use peaks among women with 1-2 children, and the pill is most popular among women who have not yet had a child. There is little variation in condom use by the number of living children. Use of traditional methods increases as the number of living children increases.

Contraceptive use varies by region, with current use of modern methods twice as high in the East region (58 percent) as in the West region (30 percent). Use of the pill is highest in the Central region (8 percent), and use of the IUD is highest in the Central and Eastern regions (25 and 24 percent, respectively). Condom use is highest in the South region (32 percent). Use of traditional methods is highest in the North and West regions, with the rhythm method being the most popular traditional method in the North region (16 percent) and withdrawal being the most popular traditional method in the West region (19 percent).

Women with more than secondary education (69 percent) are more likely to use contraception than women with secondary or less education (63 percent). Considering the method mix, women who have higher than secondary education are somewhat more likely to use the pill and condom and less likely to use withdrawal than women with secondary or less education.

Wealth has a positive effect on women's contraceptive use; modern contraceptive use increases markedly as household wealth increases, from 36 percent among married women in the lowest wealth quintile to 53 percent among those in the highest wealth quintile.

5.5 TRENDS IN CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING

The base female population in the UDHS is women age 15-49, while in the 1999 URHS it is women age 15-44. To analyze trends in contraceptive prevalence rates in Ukraine between the 1999 URHS and the 2007 UDHS, the UDHS data were computed for women age 15-44 to be comparable

with the 1999 URHS data. Current use of any method of contraception (70 percent among married women age 15-44 in the 2007 UDHS) has changed little since the 1999 URHS, when overall use was 68 percent (KIIS et al., 2001). However, there has been a 34 percent increase in the use of modern methods over the eight years, from 38 to 51 percent, and a corresponding decrease in the use of traditional methods, from 30 to 19 percent over the period. The increase in the use of modern methods occurred primarily because of the increase in the use of the male condom, from 14 to 26 percent. Smaller increases were seen in the use of the pill, while use of the IUD decreased slightly over the period.

5.6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT FIRST USE OF CONTRACEPTION

To examine the timing of initial family planning use during the family building process, the 2007 UDHS asked all women about the number of living children they had when they first used contraception. Table 5.5, which presents this information by age group, allows an analysis of cohort changes in parity at first use of contraception.

Current age	Never used	Number of living children at time of first use of contraception					Missing	Total	Number of women
		0	1	2	3	4+			
15-19	85.3	13.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	782
20-24	34.6	52.6	11.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,006
25-29	16.4	50.5	29.2	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	998
30-34	11.6	43.5	36.9	6.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	984
35-39	9.7	38.2	40.9	8.7	1.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,049
40-44	10.9	33.0	40.8	13.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	936
45-49	12.1	28.9	43.3	12.6	1.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,085
Total	23.8	37.9	30.1	6.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	6,841

More than one in three Ukrainian women first used a method of family planning before they had any children, 30 percent first adopted a method when they had one child, and 7 percent adopted a method when they had two children. Younger women report first use of contraception at lower parities than older women. For example, 53 percent of women age 20-24 began using contraception before having any children, compared with 44 percent of women age 30-34.

5.7 KNOWLEDGE OF FERTILE PERIOD

An elementary knowledge of reproductive physiology provides a useful background for the successful practice of the rhythm method. As shown in Tables 5.1, 5.2.1, and 5.3, respectively, 85 percent of all women have heard of the rhythm method, 39 percent have used it in the past, and 5 percent are currently using the method. Table 5.6 shows respondents' knowledge about the time during the menstrual cycle when a woman is most likely to get pregnant.

Overall, 64 percent of women correctly reported the most fertile time as being halfway between two menstrual periods. Among users of the rhythm method, a large majority (81 percent) were able to correctly identify when during a woman's cycle she is

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	9.2	4.3	4.5
During her menstrual period	0.0	0.9	0.9
Right after her menstrual period has ended	8.2	7.8	7.8
Halfway between two menstrual periods	81.1	63.4	64.3
Other	0.3	1.0	0.9
No specific time	0.0	2.9	2.8
Don't know	0.9	19.3	18.4
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	328	6,513	6,841

most likely to get pregnant, with only 8 percent incorrectly reporting that a woman’s most fertile period is right after menstruation has ended. Knowledge among women not using the rhythm method is also relatively high; 63 percent of these women knew when the most fertile period is, about one-fifth did not know when a woman’s fertile period is, and 8 percent stated that a woman is most susceptible to pregnancy just after her period has ended.

5.8 SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

Table 5.7 shows the main sources of contraception for users of different modern methods. Information on where women obtain their method is important in designing policies and programs to expand and improve family planning service delivery. To obtain these data, all current users of modern contraceptive methods were asked the most recent source of their methods.

The pharmacy is the major source of contraceptive methods in Ukraine, with nearly half of all users getting their method from pharmacies. The public medical sector remains the second major source, providing contraceptives to almost three in ten current users of modern methods. Less than 2 percent of users get their methods from the private medical sector, and 20 percent get their methods from other sources, primarily from friends, relatives, or neighbors.

Table 5.7 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Ukraine 2007

Source	Pill	IUD	Male condom	Total
Public Sector	4.1	76.1	3.4	27.8
Hospital/maternity home	0.5	14.2	0.2	6.0
Polyclinic/ambulatory	0.2	10.2	0.4	3.5
Women’s consultation	2.8	49.5	2.5	17.4
Family planning center	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3
Medical diagnostics center	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
FAP/rural health post	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.5
Private Sector	0.2	4.7	0.1	1.6
Private hospital/maternity home	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Private polyclinic/ambulatory	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Private women’s consultation	0.2	3.1	0.0	1.0
Private family planning center	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3
Private medical diagnostics center	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other private	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pharmacy	91.3	17.4	60.1	49.3
Other source	1.0	1.0	35.8	20.3
Shop/market	0.0	0.0	8.5	4.7
Friends/relatives/neighbors	1.0	1.0	27.3	15.6
Missing	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	256	830	1,453	2,620

Note: Total includes 35 users of female sterilization, 43 users of foam/jelly, 1 user of injectables and 1 user of diaphragm and other modern methods.

Seventeen percent obtain their method from public sector women’s consultation clinics. Hospitals and maternity homes serve 6 percent of public sector users, and polyclinics or ambulatory services provide methods to 4 percent.

The majority of pill users obtain their supply from pharmacies (91 percent). One in two IUD insertions is performed in women’s consultation facilities. Condoms are primarily obtained either from pharmacies (60 percent) or from friends, relatives, or neighbors (27 percent).

5.9 PAYMENT OF FEES FOR MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

As Table 5.8 shows, only 4 percent of modern method users received the method for free. Around six in ten users were able to provide information on the cost of the method. Most of the users who were unable to report the cost of the method were condom users. This may be because the partner rather than the woman herself obtained the method.

The median cost of a contraceptive method in Ukraine, among users who paid and know what they paid, is 35 Hryvna. As expected, costs vary by method. IUD insertions are most expensive, with a median cost of nearly 100 Hryvna per insertion. This means that approximately half of women paid 100 Hryvna or more to have an IUD inserted. Pill users paid a median of 39 Hryvna for each cycle of pills. The median cost of condoms per package was 9 Hryvna.

Table 5.8 Cost of modern contraceptive methods

Percentage of current users of modern contraception age 15-49 who did not pay for the method, and percentage who know the cost of the method, and the median cost of the method, by current method, Ukraine 2007

Cost	Pill	IUD	Male condom	Total
Percentage free	1.6	6.4	1.5	3.7
Percentage who know the cost	82.2	77.2	43.2	58.2
Median cost (in Hryvna) ¹	39.3	99.5	8.7	34.5
Number of women	256	830	1,453	2,620

Note: Total includes 35 users of female sterilization, 43 users of foam/jelly, 1 user of injectables and 1 user of diaphragm. Costs are based on the last time current users obtained method. Costs include consultation costs, if any. For condom, costs are per package; for pills, per cycle. For sterilization, data are based on women who received the operation in the 5 years before the survey.
¹ Median cost is based on women who reported a cost.

5.10 INFORMED CHOICE

The UDHS included a series of questions to ascertain the extent to which users were provided the information they needed to make an informed choice with respect to the contraceptive method they adopted. These data are useful for monitoring the quality of family planning services. To facilitate informed decisionmaking, all users should be informed about other contraceptive methods. In addition, family planning providers should talk with all users about potential side effects of the method they plan to use and what to do if they experience a problem. This information assists users in coping with side effects and decreases unnecessary discontinuation of temporary methods.

Table 5.9 presents information on informed choice by type and source of method. The data show that 77 percent of current users were informed about possible side effects or problems associated with use, 79 percent of users were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 66 percent were informed of other methods that could be used. Users of the IUD are somewhat more likely than users of the pill to be informed of side effects, what to do if they experienced side effects, and alternate methods they could use.

Eighty-eight percent of women who obtained their method for the first time from the public sector were informed about side effects or problems of the method used, 89 percent were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 73 percent were informed of other methods that could be used.

Table 5.9 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 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 2007

Method/source	Among women 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				
Pill	66.5	67.6	58.7	202
IUD	82.1	84.0	67.6	441
Other ¹	(74.2)	(66.4)	(76.0)	53
Initial source of method²				
<i>Public sector</i>				
Hospital/maternity home	88.1	88.8	72.9	350
Polyclinic/ambulatory	88.5 (82.5)	82.8 (80.8)	72.2 (79.8)	73 32
Women's consultation	89.4	92.2	73.2	234
Other public	*	*	*	11
<i>Private medical sector</i>				
Pharmacy	*	*	*	20
Missing	71.3	74.3	65.1	290
Total	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	36
Total	77.1	78.7	65.7	696

Note: Table excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

na = Not applicable

¹ Female sterilization, injectables, female condom and diaphragm

² Source at start of current episode of use

5.11 CONTRACEPTIVE DISCONTINUATION

Reproductive goals can only be realized if contraceptive methods are used consistently and correctly. A major concern among family planning program workers is the rate at which contraceptive users discontinue using their methods. To obtain information on contraceptive discontinuation, all segments of contraceptive use in the five-year period before the survey were recorded in the “Calendar” section of the Women’s Questionnaire. In analyzing these data, the month of interview and the two preceding months are ignored in order to avoid the bias that may be introduced by unrecognized pregnancies.

One-year contraceptive discontinuation rates based on the calendar data are presented in Table 5.10. The data show that nearly a quarter of all contraceptive users in Ukraine discontinue using the method within 12 months of starting its use. Discontinuation rates are highest for withdrawal (36 percent), rhythm (30 percent), pills (25 percent), and condoms (23 percent).

Table 5.10 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use in the past five years, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by type of method, Ukraine 2007

Method	Total
Pill	25.3
IUD	1.4
Male condom	22.8
Rhythm	29.8
Withdrawal	35.7
All methods	23.1
Number of episodes of use	845

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

As seen in Table 5.11, the most frequently mentioned reasons for discontinuing a method included wanting a more effective method (14 percent), wanting to become pregnant (13 percent), infrequent sex or husband away (12 percent), and husband’s disapproval (9 percent). In addition, 12 percent of women mentioned that they became pregnant while using the method.

Table 5.11 Reasons for discontinuation

Among all discontinuations of methods in the five years preceding the survey the percent distribution by main reason for discontinuation, according to method, Ukraine 2007

Reason	Modern method			Traditional method			All methods ¹
	Pill	IUD	Condom	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other	
Became pregnant while using	5.5	3.5	8.9	19.8	19.4	20.9	12.0
Wanted to become pregnant	11.5	5.3	16.5	17.9	10.8	11.0	13.4
Husband disapproved	0.4	0.0	13.0	2.1	15.4	0.0	9.4
Side effects	23.3	9.6	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.9	3.7
Health concerns	18.8	21.8	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.4	5.7
Lack of access	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Wanted a more effective method	3.2	0.9	11.6	27.7	22.7	6.6	14.2
Inconvenient to use	1.8	0.1	6.8	5.9	1.7	0.0	4.4
Infrequent sex/husband away	9.8	7.5	16.4	7.2	10.2	13.3	12.0
Cost too much	6.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	1.3	3.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	0.0	2.5
Marital dissolution/separation	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.9	2.4	0.0	4.3
Device expired/body to rest	3.0	35.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.1
Other	3.9	3.1	3.3	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.6
Don't know	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.5
Missing	6.0	3.4	10.5	6.9	7.1	38.6	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	229	433	1,411	422	827	46	3,405

¹ Includes 28 users of foam/jelly and 9 users of other modern methods.

Looking at the results for specific methods, one in four pill users who discontinued use of the method in the five years before the survey cited side effects as the reason for discontinuation. An additional 19 percent of women who discontinued use of the pill cited health concerns as the main reason for stopping.

Thirty-six percent of all IUD discontinuations during the five-years before the survey were because the device expired and/or the user needed to rest between periods of use. An additional 31 percent of IUD discontinuations were because of side effects or health concerns. The first reason for IUD discontinuations is a somewhat unusual misconception that needs separate investigation and is beyond the scope of this report. In the absence of apparent side effects, the most commonly used copper IUD can stay in place for at least 10 years without removal (WHO/RHR and CCP, 2007). There is no need for the body to rest; therefore, if the IUD is removed, a new IUD can be inserted immediately. Unnecessary removal of the IUD is invasive and increases exposure of currently sexually active women to the risk of unwanted pregnancy unless an alternative method is offered and started immediately.

Seventeen percent of condom use discontinuations occurred because the users wanted to get pregnant. Other frequently mentioned reasons for discontinuing use of the condom included infrequent sex/husband away (16 percent), husband's disapproval of the method (13 percent), and a desire for a more effective method (12 percent).

Discontinuations of the rhythm method were primarily due to the need for a more effective method (28 percent), method failure (20 percent), or the desire to become pregnant (18 percent). Withdrawal users mentioned the desire for a more effective method most often as the reason for discontinuation (23 percent), followed closely by method failure (19 percent). Other frequently cited reasons for discontinuing withdrawal included husband's disapproval (15 percent), a desire to become pregnant (11 percent), and infrequent sex/husband away (10 percent).

5.12 FUTURE CONTRACEPTION

Currently married women who were not using contraception at the time of the survey were asked about their intention to use family planning in the future. This information is useful for assessing the changing demand for family planning and the extent to which nonusers of contraception plan to use family planning in the future.

Among currently married women who are not using contraception, 19 percent report that they intend to use a family planning method in the future, 58 percent say that they do not intend to use a method in the future, and 23 percent are unsure of their future intention (Table 5.12). There is some variation in the percentage of nonusers who intend to use family planning according to their number of living children. Nonusers with one to two children are about twice as likely to say that they will use family planning in the future as those with no children or those with three or more children.

Table 5.12 Future use of contraception
Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Ukraine 2007

Intention	Number of living children ¹				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
Intends to use	7.4	23.8	20.4	9.1	18.8
Unsure	18.3	25.8	22.3	15.6	22.5
Does not intend to use	73.1	49.3	56.4	72.9	57.5
Missing	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.5	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	215	556	487	114	1,373

¹ Includes current pregnancy

5.13 REASONS FOR NONUSE OF CONTRACEPTION

An understanding of the reasons given by women for not using family planning methods is critical to designing programs that could improve the quality of services. Table 5.13 shows the percent distribution of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method and who do not intend to use in the future, by the main reasons for not intending to use.

The vast majority of nonusers do not intend to use contraception in the future for fertility-related reasons. Most of these women report themselves to be subfecund or infecund (39 percent) or say they are menopausal or have had a hysterectomy (26 percent). In addition, one in ten women report not intending to use in the future because they are not having sexual intercourse or have sex infrequently. Eight percent of women cited method-related reasons for nonuse, the most important of these being health-related reasons (8 percent). Six percent of women do not intend to use a method because they are opposed to family planning, or their husband/partner is opposed, or they believe there are religious prohibitions against family planning.

5.14 PREFERRED METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION FOR FUTURE USE

Future demand for specific methods of family planning can be assessed by asking nonusers who intend to use in the future for the methods they prefer to use. Table 5.14 provides some indication of currently married women's preferences for their future method. Most currently married nonusers would prefer to use condoms (29 percent) or an IUD (26 percent) in the future. About 10 percent of women mention the pill as a potential future method. Among currently married women, 9 and 7 percent, respectively, say they would prefer to use withdrawal or rhythm in the future.

Table 5.13 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future
Percent distribution of currently married women age 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 2007

Reason	Percent distribution
Fertility-related reasons	
Infrequent sex/no sex	9.8
Menopausal/had hysterectomy	26.3
Subfecund/infecund	39.0
Wants as many children as possible	4.4
Opposition to use	
Respondent opposed	2.7
Husband/partner opposed	1.5
Others opposed	0.1
Religious prohibition	1.9
Method-related reasons	
Health concerns	7.3
Fear of side effects	0.9
Inconvenient to use	0.1
Interferes with body's normal processes	0.5
Other	4.7
Don't know/missing	0.7
Total	100.0
Number of women	789

Table 5.14 Preferred method of contraception for future use

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method but who intend to use in the future by preferred method, Ukraine 2007

Preferred method	Percent distribution
Pill	9.6
IUD	26.4
Injectables	0.7
Implants	0.6
Male condom	29.4
Foam/jelly	1.9
Rhythm	7.1
Withdrawal	9.4
Folk methods	0.7
Unsure	14.1
Missing	0.2
Total	100.0
Number of women	258

5.15 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES

Information on the level of exposure to electronic media such as the radio and television is important for program managers and planners to effectively target population subgroups for information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns on the use of family planning. To assess the extent to which media serve as a source of family planning messages, respondents were asked if they had heard or seen a message about family planning on the radio, television, or in the print media (newspaper, magazine) in the months preceding the survey. The results are shown in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio or television or in a newspaper in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of these three media sources	Number of women	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	None of these three media sources	Number of women
Age										
15-19	19.1	41.3	39.9	42.4	782	5.3	16.9	7.5	78.5	444
20-24	22.9	47.0	45.5	34.9	1,006	9.4	28.7	15.5	64.0	459
25-29	24.3	46.8	41.9	36.5	998	10.5	27.0	16.3	62.8	436
30-34	20.2	39.8	41.6	43.5	984	11.4	31.3	16.4	59.4	479
35-39	19.3	40.2	36.5	43.8	1,049	13.9	29.2	16.5	61.2	449
40-44	14.3	31.9	26.2	54.3	936	7.3	20.5	12.8	68.6	399
45-49	15.5	33.6	26.2	56.7	1,085	7.5	20.2	11.3	73.7	512
Residence										
Urban	20.2	42.4	38.3	41.7	4,887	9.5	24.7	13.9	66.6	2,277
Rural	17.4	34.1	32.6	52.3	1,954	8.8	25.2	13.4	67.6	901
Region										
North	28.6	38.9	35.3	42.0	1,345	16.0	48.2	14.4	42.4	616
Central	20.7	36.9	35.3	49.2	817	7.9	26.3	16.8	64.6	354
East	12.3	46.5	35.4	41.4	2,120	3.6	12.3	9.6	81.9	1,060
South	21.2	33.8	36.0	49.2	1,049	10.8	18.7	12.0	71.6	493
West	19.2	38.0	40.8	46.3	1,509	11.9	27.1	19.5	63.3	654
Education										
Secondary or less	15.3	33.3	27.9	53.4	2,729	7.4	21.3	10.3	71.9	1,615
Higher	22.1	44.5	42.5	39.0	4,112	11.3	28.6	17.3	61.8	1,563
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	14.7	36.1	31.8	52.4	847	9.5	24.1	13.9	68.1	432
Second	17.1	39.1	35.1	48.6	1,437	9.6	24.6	13.2	67.8	651
Middle	17.9	38.4	35.5	47.2	1,276	8.0	21.9	13.3	68.5	622
Fourth	18.2	39.3	35.6	43.4	1,451	10.0	25.4	12.9	67.7	623
Highest	25.3	44.5	41.8	37.4	1,831	9.4	27.4	15.0	63.8	849
Total	19.4	40.1	36.7	44.7	6,841	9.3	24.9	13.8	66.9	3,178

Women are about equally as likely to have been exposed to family planning messages on the television (40 percent) as in the print media (37 percent). One in five women has heard a family planning message on the radio. Generally, men's exposure to family planning messages through the various media is lower than women's. One in four men have heard or seen family planning messages on the television, 14 percent have read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine, and 9 percent have heard messages on the radio. Two-fifths of women have not had any media exposure to family planning messages, compared with two-thirds of men.

In general, respondent's exposure to media messages on family planning decreases with age, with older women and men less likely to have been exposed to family planning messages in any media. Very young men (age 15-19) are least likely to have heard or seen a message on family planning in the media.

Women's exposure to family planning messages in the media is higher in urban than rural areas. However, there is little difference by urban-rural residence in men's exposure. Looking at regional differences in media exposure, the patterns are different for women and men. For example, exposure is highest among women residing in the East region but lowest among men residing in the same region. Women in the East region are three times as likely as men to be exposed to family planning messages in the media. The North region is the only region in which the level of exposure of women and men is similar; in both cases, about 60 percent had seen a family planning message in one of the three media in the few months before the survey.

Education is positively associated with media exposure. For example, about half of women with secondary or less education had no exposure to family planning information in any media, compared with two-fifths of women with higher education. A similar pattern is observed for men.

Among women, exposure to family planning messages increases directly with household wealth status. Among men, exposure to messages is highest for those in the highest wealth quintile but does not vary markedly across the other quintiles.

5.16 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

When family planning providers make field visits or when nonusers visit health facilities, it creates an opportunity for health providers to discuss family planning issues, discuss contraception options available, and motivate nonusers to adopt a method of family planning. To gain insight into the level of contact between nonusers and health workers, women were asked if they were visited by a health worker or had visited a health facility in the 12 months preceding the survey for any reason and whether anyone had discussed family planning with them during the visit.

Table 5.16 shows that only 4 percent of nonusers were visited by a health worker who discussed family planning. In addition, although about half of women visited a health facility in the 12 months before the survey, only 10 percent discussed family planning with a provider during a facility visit. Overall, 88 percent of women did not discuss family planning during a field visit or at a health facility during the 12 months before the survey. The level of contact of nonusers with family planning providers does not vary greatly by background characteristics.

Table 5.16 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a health worker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who neither discussed family planning with a health worker nor at a health facility, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by health worker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who neither discussed family planning with health worker nor at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	5.9	8.1	33.2	88.5	696
20-24	8.2	17.1	39.9	79.1	484
25-29	4.3	21.2	39.3	78.0	417
30-34	5.4	15.2	47.0	82.9	371
35-39	1.7	6.6	50.5	92.5	361
40-44	0.8	3.6	52.0	95.6	372
45-49	0.2	1.8	53.6	98.0	658
Residence					
Urban	3.9	10.7	45.8	87.5	2,307
Rural	3.7	8.2	41.3	90.0	1,052
Region					
North	5.0	7.7	36.9	90.5	595
Central	3.4	11.4	54.2	87.0	393
East	4.3	13.0	58.0	84.9	958
South	3.5	6.8	29.3	91.1	542
West	3.0	9.4	39.4	89.2	871
Education					
Secondary or less	4.1	8.3	43.4	89.7	1,508
Higher	3.7	11.2	45.2	87.1	1,851
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.8	7.3	42.5	91.1	464
Second	4.6	9.7	42.5	87.9	760
Middle	4.2	11.9	46.7	85.9	651
Fourth	4.3	10.4	43.3	88.1	699
Highest	3.1	9.6	46.4	89.1	785
Total	3.9	9.9	44.4	88.3	3,359

5.17 HUSBAND'S KNOWLEDGE OF WIFE'S USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Concealment of contraceptive use is an indication of absence of communication or disagreement on use of family planning. To shed light on the extent of communication regarding use of contraception among married couples, currently married women who were using contraception at the time of the survey were asked whether their husband knew of their use. A sizeable majority of users (93 percent) reported that their husband knows about their use of contraception (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17 Husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method, percent distribution by whether they report that their husbands/partners know about their use, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Husband/partner knows ¹	Husband/partner does not know	Unsure whether husband/partner knows/missing	Total	Number of women
Age					
15-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
20-24	94.6	0.0	5.4	100.0	296
25-29	93.6	0.5	5.9	100.0	446
30-34	93.6	1.4	5.0	100.0	522
35-39	91.6	1.3	7.1	100.0	601
40-44	92.5	0.5	7.0	100.0	478
45-49	93.9	0.9	5.2	100.0	380
Residence					
Urban	92.6	0.6	6.8	100.0	1,959
Rural	94.7	1.4	3.9	100.0	784
Region					
North	86.1	1.2	12.7	100.0	625
Central	98.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	348
East	95.7	0.4	3.9	100.0	832
South	95.8	1.3	2.9	100.0	421
West	92.4	1.1	6.4	100.0	517
Education					
Secondary or less	92.7	1.3	6.0	100.0	1,019
Higher	93.5	0.5	6.0	100.0	1,724
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	94.7	1.4	3.9	100.0	317
Second	95.6	1.6	2.7	100.0	575
Middle	93.4	1.5	5.1	100.0	509
Fourth	92.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	540
Highest	91.5	0.2	8.3	100.0	803
Total	93.2	0.8	6.0	100.0	2,743

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes women who report use of male sterilization, male condoms or withdrawal

6.1 PREGNANCIES ENDING IN INDUCED ABORTION

In Ukraine, as in all the countries of the former Soviet Union, induced abortion was the primary means of fertility control for many years. Induced abortion was first legalized in the Soviet Union in 1920 but was banned in 1936 as part of a pronatalist policy. This decision was reversed in 1955 when abortion for nonmedical reasons was again legalized throughout the former Soviet Union. Like other countries in East and Central Europe and the former Soviet Union, Ukraine’s abortion laws are among the most liberal in the world. They allow women to obtain an abortion upon request up to the 12th week of pregnancy, and up to 22 weeks for reasons that threaten the life of either the mother or fetus.

Information about induced abortion was collected through a detailed reproductive history section in the Women’s Questionnaire. In collecting the histories, each woman was first asked about the total number of pregnancies that had ended in live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, and induced abortions. After obtaining these aggregate data, an event-by-event pregnancy history was recorded. For each pregnancy, the duration, the month and year of termination, and the outcome of the pregnancy was recorded.¹

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of the outcomes of all pregnancies that ended during the three-year period preceding the survey (approximately July-November 2004 to July-November 2007). In Ukraine, more than two-thirds of pregnancies end in a live birth (68 percent). The majority of pregnancy losses are due to induced abortions (25 percent of pregnancies), followed by miscarriages (6 percent) and stillbirths (less than 1 percent).

The proportion of pregnancies that end in induced abortion increases dramatically with age of the woman and with pregnancy order. Eighteen percent of pregnancies among teenagers end in

Table 6.1 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the three years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according background characteristics. Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth	Miscarriage	Abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
< 20	78.5	1.1	2.6	17.8	100.0	75
20-24	78.8	0.1	5.2	15.9	100.0	356
25-34	62.5	1.3	7.8	28.4	100.0	471
35-49	47.2	0.6	3.2	49.0	100.0	104
Pregnancy order						
First	88.2	0.3	5.6	5.9	100.0	381
Second	69.5	0.4	6.0	24.2	100.0	277
Third	56.9	3.1	7.7	32.4	100.0	142
Fourth	38.3	0.7	4.9	56.1	100.0	86
Fifth or higher	34.2	0.5	6.4	58.9	100.0	120
Residence						
Urban	67.6	1.1	7.3	23.9	100.0	667
Rural	68.4	0.2	3.5	28.0	100.0	338
Region						
North	66.4	0.0	3.9	29.7	100.0	201
Central	63.5	0.4	6.2	29.9	100.0	124
East	63.9	1.8	8.3	26.1	100.0	242
South	63.4	0.7	8.0	27.9	100.0	200
West	79.3	0.7	3.7	16.3	100.0	239
Education						
Secondary or less	68.2	0.4	6.1	25.3	100.0	447
Higher	67.6	1.1	6.0	25.3	100.0	559
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	67.2	0.4	3.7	28.7	100.0	162
Second	66.6	0.0	4.7	28.7	100.0	229
Middle	69.7	0.7	5.1	24.5	100.0	201
Fourth	67.8	2.5	6.1	23.5	100.0	173
Highest	68.1	0.6	9.6	21.7	100.0	240
Total	67.9	0.8	6.0	25.3	100.0	1,005

¹ The pregnancy history was structured to ensure as complete reporting of abortions as possible, especially for the period immediately before the survey. Data were collected in reverse chronological order (i.e., information was first collected about the most recent pregnancy, then about the next-to-last, and so on). This procedure was designed to yield a more complete reporting of events for the years immediately before the survey than collecting information in chronological order. At the end of the pregnancy history, interviewers were required to check the consistency between the aggregate data collected and the number of specific events reported in the pregnancy history.

abortion, compared with 28 percent of pregnancies among women age 25-34 and nearly half of pregnancies (49 percent) among women age 35-49. There is a slightly steeper increase by pregnancy order, from about 6 percent of first pregnancies to 59 percent of fifth or higher pregnancies.

Rural women are slightly more likely than urban women to have had a recent pregnancy end in an induced abortion (28 percent versus 24 percent). The proportion of pregnancies that end in an induced abortion also varies by region, ranging from a low of 16 percent in the West to a high of 30 percent in the North and the Central regions. With regard to education, no difference is observed in the proportion of pregnancies ending in induced abortion. However, the likelihood that a pregnancy will end in an induced abortion tends to decrease as wealth quintile increases.

6.2 LIFETIME EXPERIENCE WITH INDUCED ABORTION

Table 6.2 shows women's lifetime experience with abortion. The statistics on the proportion of women who have ever had an abortion are based on all women age 15-49 irrespective of their exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who ever had an induced abortion	Number of women	Percent distribution of women who ever had an abortion by number of abortions				Total	Mean number of abortions	Number of women with abortions
			1	2-3	4-5	6+			
Age									
15-19	0.6	782	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	5
20-24	5.5	1,006	71.3	21.4	7.3	0.0	100.0	1.5	55
25-29	18.4	998	66.3	32.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.4	184
30-34	35.6	984	54.0	37.7	7.4	0.9	100.0	1.8	350
35-39	43.8	1,049	42.4	47.1	7.9	2.6	100.0	2.0	460
40-44	51.9	936	44.0	47.1	7.0	1.9	100.0	2.0	486
45-49	54.2	1,085	37.5	51.0	7.3	4.3	100.0	2.2	588
Number of living children									
0	5.9	2,098	71.1	26.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	1.4	124
1	37.7	2,523	51.8	40.9	5.3	2.0	100.0	1.8	950
2	49.5	1,856	39.7	49.5	8.4	2.4	100.0	2.1	919
3+	37.4	364	28.7	53.5	11.6	6.3	100.0	2.7	136
Marital status									
Never married	3.7	1,544	73.3	25.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	57
Married or living together	37.1	4,116	44.2	45.5	7.8	2.5	100.0	2.0	1,528
Divorced/separated/widowed	46.0	1,181	49.0	43.9	4.9	2.2	100.0	1.9	544
Residence									
Urban	31.4	4,887	46.9	43.9	6.9	2.3	100.0	1.9	1,537
Rural	30.3	1,954	44.4	46.3	6.9	2.4	100.0	2.0	592
Region									
North	30.9	1,345	50.8	40.4	7.3	1.5	100.0	1.9	415
Central	38.4	817	41.7	49.7	6.3	2.3	100.0	2.0	314
East	36.4	2,120	50.4	40.5	5.6	3.5	100.0	1.9	772
South	37.9	1,049	36.7	50.6	10.4	2.4	100.0	2.1	398
West	15.3	1,509	46.7	48.0	5.0	0.4	100.0	1.8	230
Education									
Secondary or less	31.1	2,729	43.8	46.6	7.5	2.2	100.0	2.0	847
Higher	31.2	4,112	47.8	43.2	6.5	2.5	100.0	1.9	1,281
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	31.5	847	45.3	44.9	8.2	1.6	100.0	2.0	267
Second	32.0	1,437	44.9	47.2	6.0	2.0	100.0	1.9	460
Middle	30.8	1,276	42.4	44.9	10.3	2.4	100.0	2.1	393
Fourth	31.0	1,451	42.8	47.1	5.3	4.8	100.0	2.1	450
Highest	30.5	1,831	53.1	39.9	5.9	1.1	100.0	1.8	559
Total	31.1	6,841	46.2	44.5	6.9	2.4	100.0	2.0	2,129

As expected, the percentage who have ever had an abortion increases rapidly with age, ranging from less than 1 in 20 women under age 25 to more than 1 in 2 women age 40-49. In part, this pattern reflects the fact that exposure to pregnancy increases with age, as many young women have not yet initiated sexual activity. Table 6.2 also shows that there is a positive relationship between having had an induced abortion and number of living children. Six percent of women with no living children have had an abortion, compared with 38 percent of women with one child, 50 percent of women with two children, and 37 percent of women with three or more children.

Although there are no pronounced differentials in lifetime prevalence of induced abortions by urban-rural residence (31 percent and 30 percent, respectively), there is some variation in lifetime experience of induced abortion by region; the percentage ever having an abortion ranges from a low of 15 percent in the West to a high of 38 percent in the South and the Central regions. There is no association between education and the lifetime experience of an induced abortion, and there is only slight differentiation across wealth quintiles in the likelihood of ever having had an induced abortion.

Table 6.2 also presents information on repeated use of induced abortion. Among women who have ever had an abortion, 54 percent have had more than one abortion. Forty-five percent of women who have had an abortion reported having 2-3 abortions, and 9 percent had had 4 or more. The mean number of abortions among women who have had at least one abortion is 2.0. As expected, the number of abortions increases with age and the number of living children.

The base female population in the Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) is women age 15-49, and in the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey (URHS), it is women age 15-44. To analyze trends in abortion rates in Ukraine between the 1999 URHS and the 2007 UDHS, the data from the UDHS were computed for all women age 15-44 to be comparable with the 1999 URHS data. There has been a substantial decline in abortion rates over the past eight years. In 1999, 43 percent of women age 15-44 had had at least one abortion and 20 percent had had two or more abortions. This compares with 2007, when abortions had declined to 27 percent and 13 percent, respectively. The reason for such a large decline is not clear; however there has been a marked increase in the use of modern methods of contraception (51 percent among women age 15-44 in 2007, compared with 38 percent among women age 15-44 in 1999 URHS). The increase in the use of modern methods of contraception is primarily related to the increase in the use of male condoms, from 14 percent among women age 15-44 in 1999 to 26 percent among women age 15-44 in 2007 combined with an overall decrease in the use of traditional methods, mainly because of a decrease in the use of withdrawal, from 20 percent in 1999 to 10 percent in 2007 (data not shown).

6.3 RATES OF INDUCED ABORTION

Table 6.3 shows rates of induced abortion from the 2007 UDHS. The rates are calculated in a manner analogous to the calculation of fertility rates. Age-specific abortion rates (ASARs) express the number of abortions among women in the age group per 1,000 women in the age group. The total abortion rate (TAR), which is expressed per woman, is a summary measure of the age-specific rates. The TAR is interpreted as the number of abortions a woman would have in her lifetime if she experienced the currently observed age-specific abortion rates during her childbearing years. The general abortion rate (GAR) is the number of abortions per 1,000 women age 15-49. All of the rates refer to the three-year period prior to the survey (i.e., approximately July-November 2004 to July-November 2007).

The total abortion rate for Ukraine is 0.4 abortions per woman. This means that the average number of abor-

Age groups	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	4	10	6
20-24	18	20	18
25-29	24	33	26
30-34	17	24	19
35-39	8	21	12
40-44	4	6	4
45-49	2	1	1
Rates¹			
TAR 15-49	0.4	0.6	0.4
TAR 15-44	0.4	0.6	0.4
GAR	14	20	15

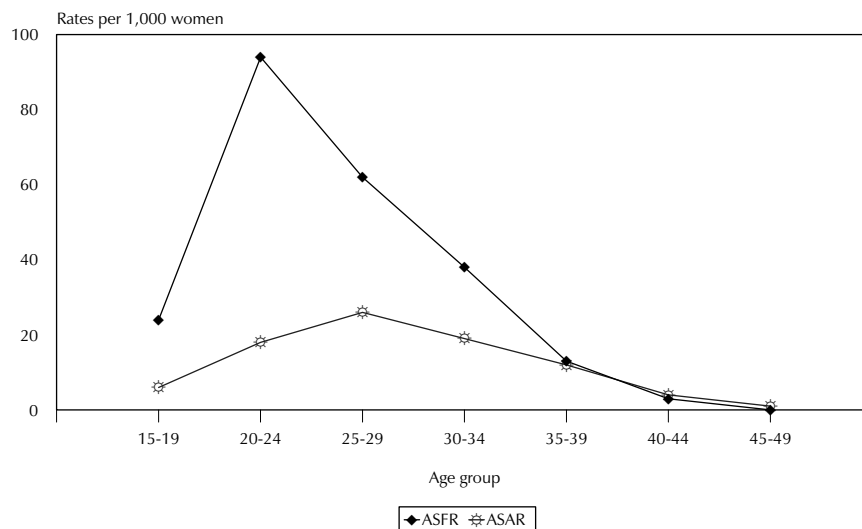
tions a Ukrainian woman will have, according to current abortion rates, is about one-third of the average number of births she will have (1.2 births per woman). The abortion rates are slightly higher among women in rural areas compared to urban areas (0.6 and 0.4, respectively).

The 1999 URHS estimated the total abortion rate among women age 15-44 for the two-year period preceding the survey to be 1.57 (1.74 in urban areas and 1.29 in rural areas) (KIIS et al., 2001). The decrease in the total abortion rate may be due to the aggressive antiabortion campaign in recent years and the increased use of modern contraceptive methods.

Compared with abortion estimates from recent Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in other countries in Eastern Europe and Eurasia, the total abortion rate in Ukraine in 2007 is three times lower than the total abortion rate in Moldova (1.3 in 2005) and markedly lower than the rate in Armenia (1.8 in 2005) and Azerbaijan (2.3 in 2006).

Table 6.3 shows that the age-specific abortion rates increase rapidly in the youngest cohorts, peak among women age 25-29 (26 per 1,000 women) and then decrease in the older age groups. Figure 6.1 compares the age-specific rates for abortion and fertility. The comparison highlights the fact that abortion rates are much lower than fertility rates among women under age 35 but are about equal among older women (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) and age-specific abortion rates (ASAR)



UDHS 2007

Table 6.4 shows induced abortion rates by background characteristics. The total abortion rate differs only slightly by urban-rural residence. By region, the total abortion rate ranges from a low of 0.3 in the West region to a high of 0.6 in the Central and South regions. There is only a slight difference in the total abortion rate by level of education. Differences by wealth status indicate that women in the lowest wealth quintile have the highest total abortion rate (0.7) while women in the highest wealth quintiles have the lowest total abortion rate (0.3).

Table 6.4 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, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Total abortion rate among women age 15-49	Mean number of abortions among women age 40-49
Residence		
Urban	0.4	1.2
Rural	0.6	1.0
Region		
North	0.5	1.0
Central	0.6	1.3
East	0.4	1.3
South	0.6	1.5
West	0.3	0.5
Education		
Secondary or less	0.5	1.2
Higher	0.4	1.1
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.7	1.1
Second	0.5	1.1
Middle	0.5	1.2
Fourth	0.3	1.2
Highest	0.3	1.0
Total	0.4	1.1

6.4 USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BEFORE ABORTION

Information on contraceptive behavior before abortion is of particular interest to both family planning counselors and abortion providers because a woman who has an abortion either was not using a method of contraception at the time of conception or was using (perhaps incorrectly) a method that failed. To obtain these data, for each pregnancy that terminated in the three years preceding the survey, 2007 UDHS respondents were asked whether they were using a method of contraception at the time they became pregnant, and if so, which method.

Table 6.5 shows use of contraception at the time of conception. Two-thirds of the respondents who had an induced abortion were using a method of contraception at the time they became pregnant. Thus, these abortions were the result of contraceptive failure. The majority of these contraceptive failures (42 percent overall) occurred after failure of a traditional contraceptive method—28 percent while using withdrawal and 12 percent while using rhythm. Most abortions among users of modern methods were reported by those using the male condom.

In addition to a high level of contraceptive failure, it is important to note that one-third of pregnancies resulting in induced abortion occurred among women not using any method of contraception to prevent the pregnancy (34 percent) (Figure 6.2). It seems clear that access to and use of more reliable methods of contraception would reduce the incidence of induced abortion, thus improving the reproductive health of the women of Ukraine.

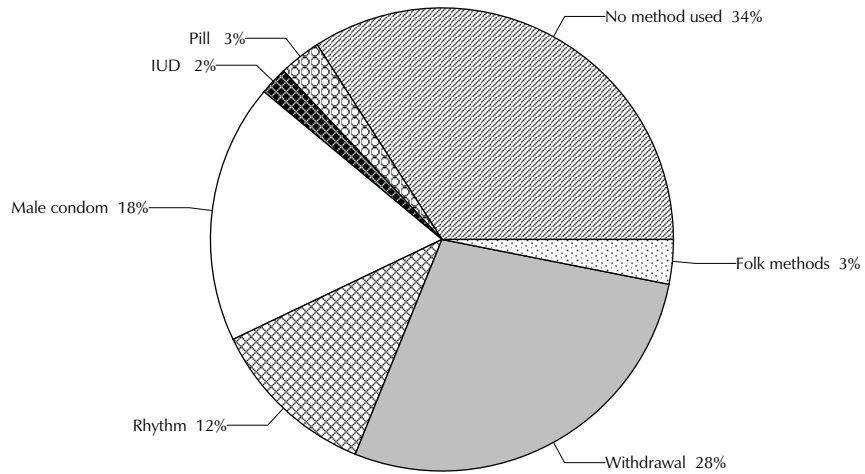
Table 6.5 Use of contraception before pregnancy

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes in the three years preceding the survey, by contraceptive method used at the time of conception, Ukraine 2007

Contraceptive method	Result of pregnancy			All pregnancies ¹
	Live birth	Miscarriage	Abortion	
No method used	81.8	79.7	33.7	69.6
Any method	18.2	20.3	66.3	30.4
Any modern method	7.0	10.9	24.1	11.6
Pill	0.8	0.0	3.0	1.3
IUD	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.0
Male condom	5.4	10.9	18.3	9.0
Foam/jelly	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Any traditional method	11.1	9.4	42.3	18.8
Rhythm	4.2	2.3	11.8	6.0
Withdrawal	6.6	7.2	27.8	11.9
Folk methods	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of pregnancies	683	61	254	1,005

¹ Includes 8 cases of stillbirth.

Figure 6.2 Use of contraception before abortion



UDHS 2007

This chapter addresses factors other than contraception that affect a woman’s risk of becoming pregnant. The length of a woman’s reproductive life is important for understanding fertility and the principal factors that affect the length of time that women are exposed to pregnancy—marriage, postpartum amenorrhea and sexual abstinence, and menopause. In societies like Ukraine where sexual activity usually takes place within marriage, marriage signals the onset of a woman’s sustained exposure to the risk of childbearing. Postpartum amenorrhea and sexual abstinence affect the duration of a woman’s insusceptibility to pregnancy, which in turn affects birth spacing. The onset of menopause marks the end of a woman’s reproductive life.

7.1 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Table 7.1 shows the marital status of women and men by age. About three in five women and men age 15-49 are married or living together (60 and 57 percent, respectively). Nearly one in four women age 15-49 have never been married, whereas the proportion of men age 15-49 never married is considerably higher (33 percent). The proportion never married decreases sharply with age for both women and men—among women, from 94 percent in age group 15-19 to 2 percent in age group 40-49, and among men, from 97 percent in age group 15-19 to 3 percent in age group 45-49.

The leading cause of marriage disruption is divorce and separation, followed by widowhood. Twelve percent of women age 15-49 are divorced, compared with 7 percent of men. About 2 percent of women and men age 15-49 are separated. The proportion of women and men who are divorced generally increases with age, peaking at age 40-44, and then declines slightly.

Overall, 3 percent of women and 1 percent of men are widowed. Widowhood increases with age among women, and, at age 45-49, nearly one in ten women is widowed. The proportion widowed among men also increases, but at a slower and less uniform pace than among women, and by age 45-49, only 4 percent of men are widowed.

Table 7.1 Current marital status									
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Ukraine 2007									
Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
WOMEN									
15-19	93.5	3.4	2.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	5.7	782
20-24	47.3	39.7	7.2	2.4	3.3	0.2	100.0	46.9	1,006
25-29	17.5	61.0	8.2	9.6	2.9	0.8	100.0	69.2	998
30-34	7.9	66.4	5.6	14.4	2.8	2.9	100.0	72.0	984
35-39	3.7	68.6	4.8	16.8	2.4	3.8	100.0	73.4	1,049
40-44	2.1	69.8	2.9	17.4	2.0	5.9	100.0	72.7	936
45-49	2.5	66.3	2.8	17.3	1.7	9.5	100.0	69.1	1,085
Total	22.6	55.3	4.9	11.5	2.3	3.4	100.0	60.2	6,841
MEN									
15-19	97.0	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	444
20-24	74.5	15.7	7.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	22.7	459
25-29	32.6	50.3	10.0	4.7	2.3	0.2	100.0	60.3	436
30-34	14.9	62.9	6.2	11.5	3.2	1.3	100.0	69.1	479
35-39	5.5	72.1	6.1	10.4	3.2	2.6	100.0	78.3	449
40-44	4.4	74.8	4.5	12.6	2.0	1.7	100.0	79.3	399
45-49	3.1	76.8	5.2	9.1	2.0	3.8	100.0	82.0	512
Total	32.9	50.7	5.9	7.0	2.1	1.4	100.0	56.6	3,178

7.2 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Age at first marriage has a major effect on childbearing because women who marry early have, on average, a longer period of exposure to the risk of becoming pregnant and a greater number of lifetime births. Information on age at first marriage was obtained in the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) by asking respondents the month and year—or age if year is not known—when they started living with their first husband or wife.

Table 7.2 shows the percentage of women and men who have married by specific ages, according to current age. Among women, marriage occurs relatively late, with more than 90 percent of women age 15-19 and nearly half of women age 20-24 not yet married. There has been a noticeable increase in the median age at marriage across the age cohorts, from 21.0 years among women age 45-49 to 22.8 years among women age 20-24.

Table 7.2 Age at first marriage								
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Ukraine 2007								
Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	93.5	782	a
20-24	0.2	9.9	30.6	na	na	47.3	1,006	22.8
25-29	0.6	14.4	38.8	58.0	76.2	17.5	998	21.2
30-34	1.0	18.7	46.1	67.9	84.3	7.9	984	20.3
35-39	0.5	15.1	47.1	68.6	85.0	3.7	1,049	20.3
40-44	0.3	10.8	41.7	69.6	87.2	2.1	936	20.5
45-49	0.4	8.1	34.0	63.1	83.0	2.5	1,085	21.0
25-49	0.6	13.3	41.5	65.4	83.1	6.7	5,053	20.7
MEN								
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	97.0	444	a
20-24	0.0	2.4	10.4	na	na	74.5	459	a
25-29	0.1	3.5	12.2	32.7	56.2	32.6	436	24.1
30-34	0.2	3.6	14.1	35.3	61.8	14.9	479	23.7
35-39	0.0	1.8	12.6	34.9	68.5	5.5	449	22.9
40-44	0.0	1.1	12.2	41.3	74.3	4.4	399	22.5
45-49	0.0	1.0	9.4	37.9	72.9	3.1	512	22.7
25-49	0.1	2.2	12.1	36.4	66.7	12.0	2,275	23.0

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse or partner
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 7.2 also shows that men tend to marry more than two years later than women. The median age at marriage among men age 25-49 is 23.0 years, compared with 20.7 years among women in the same age group.

Tables 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 present information from the UDHS on the median age at first marriage for women and men age 25-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics. Among women, the results indicate urban residents marry nearly one year later than their rural counterparts, and those living in the East wait the longest to get married. Women with higher education marry one year later than those with a secondary or lower level of education. Similarly, the median age by wealth quintiles shows that women from the highest wealth quintile marry one year later than those from the second and lowest quintiles.

Table 7.3.1 Median age at first marriage: women

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Age					Women age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	21.5	20.7	20.7	20.6	21.2	20.9
Rural	20.1	19.5	19.7	20.4	20.5	20.0
Region						
North	21.2	20.5	20.6	19.9	21.0	20.7
Central	21.6	20.3	19.8	20.5	20.7	20.5
East	21.6	20.4	20.4	20.7	21.2	20.9
South	21.3	20.2	20.0	20.6	20.9	20.6
West	20.4	19.9	20.3	20.8	20.9	20.5
Education						
Secondary or less	19.8	19.6	19.6	20.0	20.4	19.9
Higher	21.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.4	21.1
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.8	19.9	20.0	20.5	20.6	20.3
Second	19.9	20.0	19.7	20.5	20.6	20.2
Middle	20.9	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.7	20.4
Fourth	20.8	20.4	21.1	20.6	21.6	20.9
Highest	22.2	20.8	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.1
Total	21.2	20.3	20.3	20.5	21.0	20.7

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

Among men, there is virtually no difference in the median age at marriage among urban and rural residents. Men residing in the West marry at a later age than men from all other regions. Education also influences age at marriage among men but not as substantially as among women. Men who have secondary or lower level of education marry half a year earlier than men with higher education. The relationship between median age at marriage and wealth quintile is mixed, with men living in households belonging to the middle wealth quintile marrying earlier than men in the other quintiles.

Table 7.3.2 Median age at first marriage: men

Median age at first marriage among men age 25-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Age					Men age 25-49
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Residence						
Urban	23.8	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.6	23.0
Rural	a	23.6	22.7	22.7	22.9	23.1
Region						
North	23.5	23.1	23.1	22.5	23.0	23.0
Central	a	23.9	22.4	22.5	22.6	23.0
East	22.6	23.7	23.0	22.4	22.4	22.7
South	a	23.3	22.8	22.4	22.7	23.2
West	a	25.0	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.9
Education						
Secondary or less	23.1	23.3	22.5	22.4	22.8	22.8
Higher	24.6	24.2	23.5	22.6	22.6	23.3
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	24.9	22.9	23.3	23.1	23.6	23.4
Second	24.8	23.8	22.6	22.2	22.8	23.0
Middle	23.6	24.0	22.3	22.6	22.5	22.7
Fourth	23.7	23.6	23.0	22.7	22.8	23.0
Highest	23.9	24.0	23.6	22.1	22.5	23.2
Total	24.1	23.7	22.9	22.5	22.7	23.0

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

7.3 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Age at first marriage is often used as a proxy for first exposure to intercourse and risk of pregnancy. But the two events may not occur at the same time because some people may engage in sexual activity before marriage. In the UDHS, all women and men, irrespective of their marital status, were asked how old they were when they first had sexual intercourse.

Table 7.4 shows the proportion of women and men who had their first sexual intercourse by specific ages. One in five women age 25-49 first had sexual intercourse by age 18, 57 percent by age 20, and 91 percent by age 25. The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 19.6 years, almost a year earlier than the median age at first marriage, indicating that many Ukrainian women initiate sexual intercourse before their first marriage. The median age at first sexual intercourse has decreased by almost one year over the last two decades, from 20.3 years for women age 45-49 to 19.4 years for women age 20-24.

Table 7.4 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and 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 2007

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
	15	18	20	22	25			
WOMEN								
15-19	1.0	na	na	na	na	82.1	782	a
20-24	1.2	28.9	57.9	na	na	21.5	1,006	19.4
25-29	0.6	27.0	60.7	80.4	91.0	4.4	998	19.3
30-34	0.2	28.4	64.0	82.4	91.7	1.7	984	19.1
35-39	0.2	22.2	60.8	81.2	91.4	0.6	1,049	19.4
40-44	0.4	15.0	54.2	80.3	92.7	0.8	936	19.8
45-49	0.2	13.2	44.5	76.6	89.8	0.5	1,085	20.3
20-49	0.5	22.4	56.9	na	na	4.9	6,059	19.6
25-49	0.3	21.1	56.7	80.1	91.3	1.6	5,053	19.6
15-24	1.1	na	na	na	na	48.0	1,788	22.4
MEN								
15-19	2.9	na	na	na	na	66.9	444	a
20-24	1.1	45.4	79.0	na	na	8.3	459	18.3
25-29	2.9	43.7	74.5	90.2	96.5	1.3	436	18.4
30-34	2.8	40.0	70.1	88.9	95.5	1.1	479	18.6
35-39	1.7	39.5	70.5	87.1	96.0	0.6	449	18.6
40-44	0.7	34.6	62.5	86.5	95.5	0.2	399	18.9
45-49	1.6	32.8	68.3	88.0	96.2	0.5	512	18.8
20-49	1.8	39.3	70.9	na	na	2.0	2,734	18.6
25-49	2.0	38.0	69.3	88.2	96.0	0.7	2,275	18.7
15-24	2.0	na	na	na	na	37.1	903	19.3

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

Although men marry later than women, the results in Table 7.4 suggest that they initiate sexual intercourse on average at a younger age; the median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 25-49 (18.7 years) is almost a year lower than among women in the same age group. Similar to the pattern for women, the median age at first intercourse among men has declined across age cohorts, although the size of the decline has been somewhat less for men (around half a year) than for women.

Tables 7.5.1 and 7.5.2 present information on the median age at first intercourse for women and men age 25-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics. The results show that differences in the median age at first intercourse among women are comparatively minor, with the largest differentials observed by region and educational status; women residing in the South and women with higher education initiate sexual intercourse later than their counterparts. Looking at

the results for men, the largest differences are observed by residence; rural men initiate sex more than a half year later than their urban counterparts, and men residing in the West initiate sexual intercourse a year and a half later than men living in the Central and Eastern regions.

Table 7.5.1 Median age at first intercourse: women
Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.5	19.7	20.3	19.6	19.7
Rural	19.6	19.0	18.9	19.2	20.0	20.2	19.5	19.5
Region								
North	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.3	20.2	19.6	19.6
Central	19.6	18.7	19.1	18.9	19.7	19.9	19.4	19.3
East	19.0	19.2	18.8	19.3	19.7	20.2	19.4	19.5
South	a	19.8	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.7	a	20.0
West	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.4	20.2	20.4	19.7	19.7
Education								
Secondary or less	18.7	18.7	18.7	19.0	19.6	19.8	19.1	19.2
Higher	19.8	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.9	20.5	19.8	19.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.2	19.5	19.6
Second	19.8	18.8	19.0	19.0	20.1	20.4	19.6	19.6
Middle	19.7	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.5	20.3	19.5	19.5
Fourth	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.8	19.7	20.4	19.6	19.7
Highest	19.3	19.8	19.1	19.5	19.7	20.1	19.6	19.7
Total	19.4	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.8	20.3	19.6	19.6

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 7.5.2 Median age at first intercourse: men
Median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20-49 by five-year age groups, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Age						Men age 20-49	Men age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.3	18.9	18.6	18.5	18.5
Rural	18.4	18.9	18.7	19.2	18.9	19.4	19.0	19.1
Region								
North	18.4	18.2	18.6	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.8
Central	17.7	17.4	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.5	17.9	18.0
East	17.9	18.0	18.2	17.8	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.1
South	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.8	19.2	18.8	18.7	18.8
West	19.0	19.6	19.2	19.5	19.7	19.9	19.5	19.6
Education								
Secondary or less	18.0	18.4	18.3	18.6	19.2	18.9	18.5	18.6
Higher	18.4	18.4	18.9	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.4	19.1	18.8	18.6	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8
Second	18.0	17.8	18.4	18.5	19.4	19.2	18.6	18.7
Middle	18.1	18.3	18.2	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.7
Fourth	18.2	19.1	19.3	18.4	18.3	17.9	18.6	18.6
Highest	18.5	18.2	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.6	18.6
Total	18.3	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.7

7.4 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

In the absence of contraception, the probability of pregnancy is related to the frequency of intercourse. Therefore, information on sexual activity can be used to refine measures of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. All women and men were asked how long ago their last sexual activity occurred, and Tables 7.6.1 and 7.6.2 show the percent distribution of women and men by recent

sexual activity. About two-thirds of women age 15-49 were sexually active in the four weeks before the survey, 10 percent had been sexually active in the year before the survey but not in the month prior to the interview, and 13 percent had not been sexually active for one or more years. One in seven women had never had sexual intercourse.

Table 7.6.1 Recent sexual activity: women
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years ago	Missing			
Age							
15-19	12.4	4.4	0.9	0.2	82.1	100.0	782
20-24	64.4	8.4	5.0	0.6	21.5	100.0	1,006
25-29	71.8	12.2	9.7	2.0	4.4	100.0	998
30-34	70.7	11.1	14.2	2.2	1.7	100.0	984
35-39	72.2	10.1	15.8	1.3	0.6	100.0	1,049
40-44	71.3	10.7	15.3	1.8	0.8	100.0	936
45-49	60.5	11.0	25.2	2.8	0.5	100.0	1,085
Marital status							
Never married	24.0	7.1	7.0	1.1	60.8	100.0	1,544
Married or living together	87.5	8.8	2.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	4,116
Divorced/separated/widowed	22.6	17.3	57.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,181
Marital duration²							
Married only once							
0-4 years	86.8	10.2	1.7	1.1	0.2	100.0	608
5-9 years	88.0	7.6	2.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	629
10-14 years	90.4	6.9	1.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	583
15-19 years	89.2	6.4	2.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	607
20-24 years	87.6	8.0	2.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	672
25+ years	82.6	12.2	2.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	456
Married more than once	86.7	11.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	561
Residence							
Urban	62.8	9.6	13.1	1.7	12.9	100.0	4,887
Rural	59.8	10.7	12.1	1.5	15.9	100.0	1,954
Region							
North	64.4	9.5	10.5	3.4	12.3	100.0	1,345
Central	62.3	11.4	11.8	0.8	13.8	100.0	817
East	65.1	8.6	13.2	1.1	12.0	100.0	2,120
South	60.4	10.3	13.8	0.5	15.1	100.0	1,049
West	56.4	11.0	14.2	2.0	16.5	100.0	1,509
Education							
Secondary or less	57.2	9.3	12.4	1.6	19.4	100.0	2,729
Higher	65.1	10.3	13.1	1.6	10.0	100.0	4,112
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	57.9	11.8	13.4	1.2	15.7	100.0	847
Second	58.7	10.2	13.7	1.3	16.1	100.0	1,437
Middle	62.8	8.8	13.3	1.7	13.3	100.0	1,276
Fourth	59.2	10.2	15.4	1.7	13.5	100.0	1,451
Highest	68.0	9.2	9.4	2.0	11.4	100.0	1,831
Total	62.0	9.9	12.8	1.6	13.7	100.0	6,841

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks
² Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 7.6.2 Recent sexual activity: men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year ¹	One or more years ago	Missing			
Age							
15-19	19.5	11.4	0.9	1.4	66.9	100.0	444
20-24	75.2	14.4	1.8	0.3	8.3	100.0	459
25-29	86.0	10.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	436
30-34	82.1	11.0	1.9	3.8	1.1	100.0	479
35-39	84.4	10.2	2.6	2.3	0.6	100.0	449
40-44	82.2	11.9	4.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	399
45-49	80.9	10.7	6.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	512
Marital status							
Never married	47.6	14.8	2.6	1.3	33.6	100.0	1,044
Married or living together	91.1	6.6	0.4	1.9	0.1	100.0	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	55.2	27.1	16.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	334
Marital duration²							
Married only once							
0-4 years	88.7	8.6	0.0	2.3	0.4	100.0	288
5-9 years	89.9	7.1	0.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	277
10-14 years	92.6	5.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	261
15-19 years	91.2	5.9	0.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	261
20-24 years	90.2	7.7	0.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	299
25+ years	89.9	8.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	142
Married more than once	95.0	3.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	270
Residence							
Urban	75.0	11.2	1.7	1.3	10.7	100.0	2,277
Rural	68.1	12.0	5.3	2.6	11.9	100.0	901
Region							
North	75.0	11.2	2.1	1.0	10.6	100.0	616
Central	79.6	9.3	1.7	0.6	8.8	100.0	354
East	76.6	9.6	1.8	2.0	10.0	100.0	1,060
South	67.5	18.0	4.7	0.4	9.4	100.0	493
West	66.2	10.9	4.1	3.3	15.6	100.0	654
Education							
Secondary or less	67.4	11.0	3.8	1.9	15.9	100.0	1,615
Higher	78.9	11.9	1.7	1.4	6.1	100.0	1,563
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	65.8	14.5	7.4	2.4	9.9	100.0	432
Second	72.9	11.0	3.1	0.9	12.0	100.0	651
Middle	71.0	13.8	3.2	2.0	10.1	100.0	622
Fourth	75.1	9.8	1.7	1.6	11.8	100.0	623
Highest	76.9	9.7	0.6	1.8	11.0	100.0	849
Total	73.1	11.4	2.8	1.7	11.1	100.0	3,178

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the past 4 weeks

² Excludes men who are not currently married

The proportion of women who were sexually active during the four weeks preceding the survey increases with age, from 12 percent at age 15-19 to more than 70 percent among women age 25-44, and then decreases to 61 percent at age 45-49. As expected, women who were currently in union were much more likely to be sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey than women who were formerly married or have never been married. Differences among women in the level of recent sexual activity by marital duration, residence, region, education, and wealth quintile generally are fairly minor; the largest differential is observed between women in the highest wealth quintile (68 percent) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (58 percent).

Looking at the results for men, a higher proportion of men than women age 15-49 had sexual intercourse in the four weeks before the survey (73 percent compared with 62 percent). One in ten men had sexual intercourse in the year before the survey but not in the month before the survey, while 3 percent had not been sexually active for one year or more. One in ten men said they had never had sex. The likelihood of recent sexual activity increases with age, peaking at 86 percent among men age

25-29 and remaining more than 80 percent in older cohorts. Similar to the situation among women, men in union were much more likely to be sexually active in the four weeks prior to the survey than those who were not in union. Across other subgroups, the largest differentials are observed by region; 66 percent of men in the West region reported that they were sexually active in the four-week period before the survey, compared with 80 percent of men in the Central region.

7.5 POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEA, ABSTINENCE, AND INSUSCEPTIBILITY

Postpartum amenorrhea is the interval between the birth of a child and the resumption of menstruation, during which the risk of pregnancy is much reduced. Postpartum protection from conception depends upon the intensity and duration of breastfeeding. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period of voluntary sexual inactivity after childbirth. A woman is considered insusceptible if she is not exposed to the risk of pregnancy, either because she is amenorrheic or because she is abstaining from sexual intercourse following a birth. In the UDHS, information was obtained about the duration of amenorrhea and the duration of sexual abstinence following childbirth for all births in the three years preceding the survey.

Table 7.7 shows the percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which mothers were postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by the median and mean number of months since the birth. The results indicate that Ukrainian women are amenorrheic for a median of 3.4 months, abstain for a median of 2.0 months, and are insusceptible to pregnancy for a median of 3.9 months.

Because a few women in Ukraine are amenorrheic or abstain for a very long time, the mean durations are higher than the median duration for amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility.

Table 7.7 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Median and mean duration (in months) for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, for births in the three years preceding the survey, Ukraine 2007

	Duration (month since birth)		
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹
Median	3.4	2.0	3.9
Mean	6.2	4.8	7.6

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

7.6 MENOPAUSE

The risk of becoming pregnant decreases with age. The term infecundity denotes a process rather than a well-defined event, and although the onset of infecundity is difficult to determine for an individual woman, there are ways of estimating it for a group of women.

Table 7.8 presents data on menopause, an indicator of decreasing exposure to the risk of pregnancy (infecundity) for women age 30 and over. In this report, women were considered menopausal if they were neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic at the time of the survey and had not had a menstrual period for at least six months prior to the survey. Table 7.8 shows that the proportion of women who are menopausal increases with age from less than 1 percent among women age 30-34 to 48 percent among women age 48-49. Overall, 10 percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal.

Table 7.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Ukraine 2007

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30-34	0.7	984
35-39	1.9	1,049
40-41	3.4	358
42-43	6.8	377
44-45	13.1	448
46-47	21.8	448
48-49	48.3	391
Total	10.1	4,054

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

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Information on fertility preferences is useful in understanding future fertility patterns 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. Fertility preferences help to assess the overall attitudes of women toward childbearing and the general course of fertility.

In the Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), currently married women and men were asked about their fertility preferences, including their desire to have another child, the length of time they would like to wait before having another child, and what they consider to be the ideal number of children. These data enable the quantification of fertility preferences, and, in combination with the data on contraceptive use, permit estimation of the unmet need for family planning for both spacing and limiting births. However, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of data on fertility preferences because respondents' reported preferences are, in most cases, hypothetical. They may be influenced by social pressure, and they are subject to change and rationalization. Nevertheless, information on future reproductive intentions is of fundamental importance in the development of population policies and in refining and modifying existing family planning programs.

8.1 DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

In the UDHS, currently married women and men were asked whether they want to have another child, and if so how soon. Pregnant women, or men whose wives were pregnant at the time of the survey, were asked the same question but phrased differently to ensure that they understood that the question was not about the desire for the current pregnancy but for subsequent children.

Table 8.1 shows fertility preferences of currently married women and men by the number of living children. Ten percent of women want to have another child soon (within two years), 9 percent want another child two or more years later, and 6 percent say they want to have another child, but are undecided as to when. Fifty-seven percent want no more children, 11 percent are undecided about having another child, and less than 1 percent are sterilized. Seven percent of women declared themselves to be infecund.

The desire to stop childbearing—including those wanting no more children and the small number already sterilized—increases with the number of living children, from 5 percent among women with no children to 84 percent among women with

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
WOMEN					
Have another soon ²	27.9	12.8	2.6	2.6	9.6
Have another later ³	9.6	15.4	2.6	1.5	8.9
Have another, undecided when	16.5	7.9	1.5	1.8	5.8
Undecided	8.3	12.9	10.0	6.0	10.8
Want no more	5.3	45.1	79.5	81.8	57.2
Sterilized ⁴	0.0	0.3	0.9	2.0	0.6
Declared infecund	31.1	4.9	2.8	4.1	6.6
Missing	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	409	1,808	1,599	300	4,116
MEN ⁵					
Have another soon ²	42.2	14.7	2.8	2.3	13.3
Have another later ³	9.9	12.1	1.6	2.3	7.3
Have another, undecided when	10.0	11.8	3.3	2.5	7.8
Undecided	18.7	24.0	14.4	11.8	19.0
Want no more	5.4	35.2	75.2	78.1	48.6
Sterilized ⁴	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7
Declared infecund	9.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.7
Missing	3.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	247	775	662	116	1,799

three or more children. Women and men differ little in their overall desire to limit childbearing. However, women are more likely to want to limit childbearing at lower parities than men. For example, 45 percent of women with one child desire to stop childbearing or are sterilized, compared with 36 percent of men. Similarly, 80 percent of women with two children desire to stop childbearing or are sterilized, compared with 76 percent of men with two children.

8.2 DESIRE TO LIMIT CHILDBEARING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 8.2 shows the desire to limit childbearing among currently married women and men by background characteristics. Rural residents are more likely to want to limit childbearing than their urban counterparts. The desire to limit childbearing is highest among women residing in the Central region, followed closely by those in the West region. Among men, this pattern is reversed, with men in the West region being the most likely to want to limit childbearing, followed by those in the Central region. Overall, the desire to limit childbearing is greater among women and men with secondary or less education than among those with higher education. Women and men living in the poorest households are more likely than those in higher wealth quintiles to want to limit childbearing.

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Number of living children ¹					Total	Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+		0	1	2	3	Total	
Residence												
Urban	4.4	45.5	80.9	87.2	(53.8)	54.2	6.3	34.2	75.9	(85.1)	45.7	
Rural	9.9	45.3	79.6	89.2	(72.8)	66.1	7.2	41.0	76.4	(76.4)	58.8	
Region												
North	5.5	45.8	81.8	89.2	*	54.9	7.2	26.1	63.3	*	40.1	
Central	9.0	48.9	90.9	83.4	*	64.2	2.0	43.3	81.6	*	54.8	
East	5.9	48.0	79.0	90.0	*	55.5	8.6	38.3	83.2	*	48.2	
South	1.5	39.9	77.3	85.6	*	54.6	2.4	26.9	62.8	*	41.0	
West	3.7	42.8	77.6	90.2	*	62.5	4.0	45.3	84.5	*	64.3	
Education												
Secondary or less	6.1	44.9	78.1	90.0	(66.2)	60.3	7.5	41.3	78.1	(79.8)	54.6	
Higher	4.9	45.8	82.0	86.0	(74.7)	56.3	5.6	31.1	73.8	(81.5)	44.3	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	13.1	43.1	75.5	88.8	*	62.9	9.6	43.4	72.9	*	55.7	
Second	4.6	44.6	77.8	88.0	*	60.8	2.8	37.1	75.5	*	53.1	
Middle	2.2	39.1	79.3	85.0	*	55.6	8.3	37.6	79.3	*	53.5	
Fourth	4.9	47.4	88.9	90.1	*	58.5	5.0	34.3	70.2	*	41.7	
Highest	5.4	48.8	80.9	91.2	*	54.3	6.3	32.5	79.3	*	45.7	
Total	5.3	45.5	80.4	88.4	67.5	57.8	6.4	35.6	76.0	80.5	49.3	

8.3 NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Data in this section provide information on the extent of need and the potential demand for family planning services in Ukraine. Currently married fecund women who want to postpone their next birth for two or more years or who want to stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method are considered to have an unmet need for family planning. Pregnant women are considered to have an unmet need for spacing or limiting if their pregnancy was mistimed or unwanted. Similarly, amenorrheic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed are considered to have an unmet need for spacing, and those whose last child was unwanted have an unmet need for limiting. Women who are currently using a family planning method are said to have a met need for family planning. The total demand for family planning services comprises those who fall in the met need and unmet need categories.

Table 8.3 shows the need for family planning among currently married women by background characteristics. One in ten currently married women has an unmet need for family planning, with 4 percent having an unmet need for spacing and 6 percent having an unmet need for limiting. Sixty-seven percent of women have a met need for family planning. If all currently married women who say they want to space or limit their children were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase to 77 percent. Currently, 87 percent of the family planning needs of currently married women are being met.

Table 8.3 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage for the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	27.5	1.4	29.0	46.8	1.5	48.3	76.0	3.0	78.9	63.3	45
20-24	8.6	0.9	9.5	57.2	5.5	62.7	66.4	6.4	72.7	87.0	472
25-29	8.5	2.9	11.4	44.3	20.2	64.5	53.2	23.2	76.3	85.1	691
30-34	4.3	3.4	7.7	31.9	41.7	73.6	36.3	45.1	81.4	90.6	709
35-39	1.9	6.8	8.7	15.3	62.7	78.0	17.2	69.5	86.7	89.9	770
40-44	0.3	11.3	11.6	4.2	66.1	70.3	4.4	77.6	82.1	85.9	680
45-49	0.2	11.5	11.7	0.8	49.9	50.7	1.0	61.4	62.4	81.2	750
Residence											
Urban	3.5	5.6	9.1	26.8	41.7	68.5	30.5	47.4	77.8	88.3	2,858
Rural	4.8	8.2	13.0	16.6	45.8	62.3	21.5	54.1	75.7	82.8	1,258
Region											
North	2.7	5.3	7.9	27.3	45.3	72.6	29.9	50.5	80.5	90.1	861
Central	2.5	6.2	8.7	19.9	48.6	68.5	23.3	55.0	78.2	88.8	508
East	3.2	6.9	10.1	28.4	42.0	70.4	31.6	49.0	80.6	87.4	1,182
South	4.0	3.3	7.3	21.8	42.9	64.8	26.0	46.3	72.3	89.9	650
West	6.5	9.3	15.8	17.7	38.8	56.5	24.4	48.1	72.5	78.2	914
Education											
Secondary or less	3.7	7.6	11.4	21.3	42.0	63.3	25.2	49.8	75.0	84.9	1,609
Higher	4.0	5.7	9.6	25.2	43.5	68.8	29.4	49.2	78.6	87.7	2,507
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	5.4	8.2	13.5	18.2	44.2	62.4	23.6	52.6	76.3	82.3	508
Second	3.8	6.1	9.9	20.2	43.4	63.7	24.3	49.6	73.9	86.6	903
Middle	5.1	6.9	11.9	24.2	40.0	64.2	29.4	46.9	76.3	84.3	793
Fourth	3.9	7.1	11.0	26.3	43.3	69.5	30.4	50.4	80.8	86.4	776
Highest	2.4	5.1	7.6	26.8	43.9	70.7	29.3	49.0	78.3	90.3	1,136
Total	3.9	6.4	10.3	23.7	43.0	66.7	27.7	49.4	77.2	86.6	4,116

¹ *Unmet need for spacing* includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrheic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in *unmet need for spacing* are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrheic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children.

² *Using for spacing* is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another.

Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

Unmet need is highest among the youngest age group, with nearly three in ten women age 15-19 expressing an unmet need for family planning. Most of this need is for spacing (28 percent). In contrast to younger women, women age 35 and older are mainly in need of contraception for limiting. Unmet need is higher among rural (13 percent) than urban women (9 percent). Looking at regional variation, unmet need is highest in the West region, where 16 percent of women express a need for family planning.

Unmet need is only slightly higher among women with secondary or less education than among women with higher education. Looking at the relationship with household wealth status, women in the lowest quintile have the highest level of unmet need.

8.4 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

In the UDHS, ideal family size is measured in two ways. Respondents who did not have any children were asked the number of children they would like to have if they could choose the exact number to have, and respondents who had living children were asked how many children they would like to have if they could go back to the time when they did not have any children and choose exactly the number of children to have. Even though these questions are based on hypothetical situations, they provide two measures. First, for men and women who have not yet started a family, the data provide an idea of future fertility. Second, for older and high parity women, the excess of past fertility over the ideal family size provides a measure of unwanted fertility.

Responses to these questions for both women and men are presented in Table 8.4. The vast majority of women and men were able to provide a numeric response to these questions. Only 4 percent of women and 8 percent of men were unable to provide a numeric response.

Both women and men in Ukraine prefer a small family size with only marginal differences between them in the ideal number of children. Three out of five women and men preferred an ideal family size of two children, with 20 percent of women and 15 percent of men favoring less than two children. Thirteen percent of women and 15 percent of men express a preference for a three-child family. Two percent of women and 3 percent of men express an ideal family size of four or more children. The mean ideal number of children is about two children among all women and men, irrespective of their marital status.

Table 8.4 also shows that the mean ideal family size increases with the number of living children among both women and men, increasing from about two children among respondents with no children to almost three children among the small proportion of respondents with three or more children, indicating the positive association between actual and ideal number of children. This positive association between actual and ideal number of children could be due to two factors. First, to the extent that women and men are able to implement their fertility desires, those who want smaller families will tend to achieve smaller families. Second, some women and men may have difficulty admitting their desire for fewer children if they could begin childbearing again and may in fact report their actual number as their preferred number. Despite this tendency to rationalize, the UDHS data provide evidence of unwanted fertility, with nearly one-third of women (33 percent) and one-fourth of

Ideal number of children	Number of living children				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
WOMEN¹					
0	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0
1	24.8	29.2	3.3	4.1	19.2
2	54.2	60.6	74.5	28.4	60.9
3	11.5	7.2	16.7	43.7	13.1
4+	2.1	0.8	2.2	13.1	2.2
Non-numeric responses	5.2	1.8	2.7	10.2	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,011	2,519	1,941	370	6,841
Mean ideal number children for²:					
All women	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.0
Number	1,907	2,474	1,887	332	6,600
Currently married women	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.0
Number	394	1,781	1,560	271	4,006
MEN³					
0	6.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	3.9
1	14.4	16.1	1.3	2.2	11.5
2	50.8	66.8	70.5	20.9	58.9
3	11.9	10.6	20.2	41.5	14.5
4+	2.6	1.3	2.2	18.4	2.7
Non-numeric responses	13.5	3.5	4.0	15.1	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,393	943	724	119	3,178
Mean ideal number children for²:					
All men	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.0
Number	1,204	910	695	101	2,910
Currently married men	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.1
Number	235	743	639	98	1,714

men (25 percent) with three or more children wanting an ideal family size of fewer than three children.

There is very little variation in the mean ideal number of children by background characteristics (data not shown).

8.5 FERTILITY PLANNING

Information collected from the UDHS can also be used to estimate the level of unwanted fertility. This information provides some insight into the degree to which couples are able to control fertility. Women age 15-49 were asked a number of questions about each child born to them in the preceding five years, as well as any current pregnancy, to determine whether the birth or pregnancy was wanted then (planned), wanted later (mistimed), or not wanted at all (unplanned) at the time of conception. In assessing these results, it is important to bear in mind that these may be an underestimate of the true extent of unwanted births because women may declare a previously unwanted birth or current pregnancy as wanted.

Table 8.5 shows the percent distribution of births (including current pregnancy) in the five years preceding the survey by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and age of mother at birth. According to the data, more than four out of five births (85 percent) in the five years preceding the survey were planned, 8 percent were mistimed, and only 6 percent were unwanted. The proportion of unwanted births increases with birth order. Thirty-one percent of births of order four and higher and more than one in ten births of order three are unwanted. Mistimed births occur least often among women in the highest (4+) parity group.

Nearly one in ten births to young women age 15-19 was unwanted and 16 percent were mistimed. Among older women, the percentage of unwanted and mistimed births increases with mother's age, from a low of 13 percent among mothers age 20-24 to a high of 23 percent among mothers age 35-39. As expected, mistimed births are most common among younger mothers.

Table 8.5 Fertility planning status						
Percent distribution of births to women 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Ukraine 2007						
Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth				Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing		
Birth order						
1	87.0	9.0	3.3	0.6	100.0	750
2	84.6	5.8	6.5	3.1	100.0	485
3	77.8	9.2	13.0	0.0	100.0	81
4+	66.2	3.0	30.8	0.0	100.0	52
Mother's age at birth						
<20	73.3	15.8	9.5	1.3	100.0	137
20-24	86.6	9.4	3.5	0.5	100.0	561
25-29	86.9	5.6	4.8	2.7	100.0	374
30-34	86.6	3.1	8.1	2.3	100.0	220
35-39	77.2	4.5	18.3	0.0	100.0	61
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Total	84.8	7.7	6.1	1.5	100.0	1,369

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Information on ideal family size can be used to calculate what the total fertility rate would be if all unwanted births were avoided. This measure may underestimate unwanted fertility to the extent that women are uncomfortable reporting an ideal family size lower than their actual family size. Table 8.6 shows total wanted fertility rates and actual fertility rates, by background characteristics. The wanted fertility rate represents the level of fertility that would have prevailed in the three years preceding the survey if all unwanted births, i.e., births that exceeded the number considered ideal, had been avoided.

Comparing the total fertility rate of 1.2 with the total wanted fertility rate of 1.1 indicates that there are few unwanted births in Ukraine. Looking at background characteristics, the only difference worth noting is that women in the lowest wealth quintile have a slighter higher total fertility rate (1.7) than what they consider ideal (1.5).

8.6 CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A WOMAN SHOULD NOT BECOME PREGNANT

In the UDHS, women and men were asked if there are any circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant. If they answered “yes,” they were asked to describe the circumstances under which they thought a woman should not become pregnant. Seventy-four percent of women and 62 percent of men stated that there are circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant (Table 8.7). Women and men were more likely to state that there are circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant if they live in urban areas, reside in the East region, and have a higher level of education.

Table 8.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.0	1.0
Rural	1.4	1.5
Region		
North	1.0	1.1
Central	1.1	1.2
East	0.8	0.9
South	1.4	1.4
West	1.3	1.4
Education		
Secondary or less	1.3	1.4
Higher	1.0	1.0
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.5	1.7
Second	1.2	1.3
Middle	1.2	1.3
Fourth	0.9	0.9
Highest	0.9	1.0
Total	1.1	1.2

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 4.2.

Table 8.7 Perceived any circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by whether they think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Yes, there are circumstances	No, there are no circumstances	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Yes, there are circumstances	No, there are no circumstances	Don't know/missing	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	58.6	3.5	38.0	100.0	782	36.4	13.2	50.4	100.0	444
20-24	65.4	9.7	24.9	100.0	1,006	55.7	11.6	32.7	100.0	459
25-29	75.0	8.8	16.2	100.0	998	60.0	12.9	27.1	100.0	436
30-34	77.7	10.3	12.0	100.0	984	65.7	14.2	20.1	100.0	479
35-39	81.0	8.2	10.8	100.0	1,049	72.5	12.7	14.8	100.0	449
40-44	76.7	11.4	11.9	100.0	936	69.6	14.2	16.2	100.0	399
45-49	77.4	10.6	11.9	100.0	1,085	71.3	10.8	17.9	100.0	512
Marital status										
Never married	62.4	6.3	31.3	100.0	1,544	44.9	14.3	40.8	100.0	1,044
Married or living together	76.3	10.5	13.3	100.0	4,116	70.8	11.8	17.4	100.0	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	79.0	8.0	12.9	100.0	1,181	65.6	12.9	21.5	100.0	334
Residence										
Urban	74.9	8.1	17.0	100.0	4,887	65.7	11.1	23.2	100.0	2,277
Rural	70.3	11.6	18.0	100.0	1,954	51.7	17.0	31.3	100.0	901
Region										
North	68.5	4.9	26.6	100.0	1,345	71.4	4.8	23.8	100.0	616
Central	73.4	14.4	12.2	100.0	817	56.7	11.2	32.1	100.0	354
East	83.9	3.9	12.2	100.0	2,120	73.4	3.7	22.9	100.0	1,060
South	72.4	9.7	17.8	100.0	1,049	52.3	20.3	27.5	100.0	493
West	64.7	16.9	18.5	100.0	1,509	43.6	30.0	26.4	100.0	654
Education										
Secondary or less	68.9	9.0	22.1	100.0	2,729	56.4	12.8	30.8	100.0	1,615
Higher	76.7	9.2	14.1	100.0	4,112	67.2	12.7	20.1	100.0	1,563
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	74.1	8.7	17.2	100.0	847	54.3	13.7	31.9	100.0	432
Second	72.1	11.1	16.8	100.0	1,437	54.5	16.5	29.0	100.0	651
Middle	75.0	9.8	15.2	100.0	1,276	61.8	11.1	27.1	100.0	622
Fourth	72.3	10.5	17.1	100.0	1,451	64.6	14.8	20.6	100.0	623
Highest	74.6	6.1	19.3	100.0	1,831	68.9	9.0	22.1	100.0	849
Total	73.6	9.1	17.3	100.0	6,841	61.7	12.7	25.5	100.0	3,178

Note: All women and men in the UDHS were asked if there are any circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant.

Table 8.8 presents the answers given by women and men about the specific circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant. For a majority of both women and men, the main obstacle is the existence of alcoholism/narcomania/asocial/criminal behavior (75 percent for women and 76 percent for men). The second most commonly declared circumstance under which a woman should not become pregnant is if the woman is mentally impaired (50 percent of women and 62 percent of men). Half of men (50 percent) and 42 percent of women indicated that a woman who was physically impaired or sick should not become pregnant, and 45 percent of women and 43 percent of men said women who had a transmissible infection should avoid pregnancy. Other answers frequently mentioned by women were homelessness (36 percent), threat to woman's life (36 percent), and risk of having an abnormal fetus (35 percent); other answers mentioned by men were woman being too old (30 percent), too young (28 percent), and risk of having an abnormal fetus (29 percent). Only 14 percent of women and 6 percent of men stated that the woman should not become pregnant if she is not married.

Table 8.8 Circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, by specific circumstances, Ukraine 2007

Circumstances	Women	Men
Too young	19.6	28.2
Too old	20.5	30.3
Already too many children	17.5	9.4
Has a transmissible infection	44.6	43.0
Physically impaired/sick	42.3	50.4
Mentally impaired	50.4	61.9
Does not have work/poor	26.1	16.0
Not married	14.4	5.8
Sexually abused	22.1	14.0
Abnormal fetus	35.3	28.9
Does not want a child	21.2	16.8
Threat to woman's life	35.8	27.5
Homeless	36.4	25.7
Alcoholism/narcomania/asocial/criminal behavior	75.0	76.2
Other	1.6	1.7
Number	5,036	1,962

Table 8.9 Attitudes about what a woman should do if she becomes pregnant under circumstances when she should not be pregnant

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 who think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, according to how they think such a pregnancy should be resolved, Ukraine 2007

How pregnancy should be resolved	Women	Men
Keep the pregnancy	17.5	12.3
Terminate/abort the pregnancy	44.7	58.7
Woman's personal decision	32.0	22.2
Other	0.4	0.3
Don't know/missing	5.4	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	5,036	1,962

Women and men who stated that there are some circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant were further asked how a woman should resolve such a pregnancy. Table 8.9 shows that 45 percent of women and 59 percent of men said that the woman should terminate or abort the pregnancy while only 18 percent of women and 12 percent of men thought that she should continue the pregnancy. On the other hand, 32 percent of women and 22 percent of men stated that it is up to the woman to decide.

In the UDHS, women and men were also asked about what to do with a child born to a woman as a result of a pregnancy that should not have occurred.

One-third of both women and men (33 percent and 34 percent, respectively) stated that this is the woman's personal decision, while another one-third of women (33 percent) and 27 percent of men stated that the woman should keep the child (Table 8.10). Seventeen percent of women and 18 percent of men proposed that the woman should seek help from a family member to care for the child. Eight percent of women and 6 percent of men thought that the child should be given up for adoption or to a foster family. Only 2 percent of women and 5 percent of men were in favor of placing the child in an orphanage.

Table 8.10 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 age 15-49 who think there can be circumstances under which a woman should not become pregnant, percent distribution by action mother should take after birth of such a child, Ukraine 2007

Action mother should take after birth of child	Women	Men
Keep the child	33.2	26.8
Give the child up for adoption	2.2	2.1
Give the child up to foster family	6.2	3.9
Give the child to an orphanage	1.9	4.7
Seek help from a family member to care for the child	16.9	18.2
Woman's personal decision	33.1	33.9
Other	0.2	0.4
Don't know/missing	6.2	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	5,036	1,962

8.7 ATTITUDES TOWARD ADOPTING A CHILD

The main purpose of adoption is to find a new and permanent family for a child who, for whatever reason, can no longer be cared for by her/his family of birth or current legal parents. In the UDHS, all women and men were asked if they would ever consider adopting a child. Table 8.11 presents the percent distribution of women and men by their willingness to consider adopting a child, by background characteristics. Overall, women and men in Ukraine are not supportive of adopting children. Only 15 percent of both women and men said that they would consider adopting a child. Seventy-eight percent of women and 70 percent of men would not consider adopting a child. In general, the proportion of women and men who say they would consider adopting a child increases as the age of the women and men increases. In the East region, women are more likely to consider adopting a child (18 percent) compared with men (10 percent), but in the Central region more men than women are likely to consider adopting a child (26 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

Table 8.11 Attitudes towards adopting a child
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by whether they would ever consider adopting a child, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Yes, would consider	No, would not consider	Don't know/missing	Total	Number	Yes, would consider	No, would not consider	Don't know/missing	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	8.0	76.0	16.1	100.0	782	6.5	66.8	26.7	100.0	444
20-24	9.7	77.4	12.9	100.0	1,006	11.6	70.2	18.2	100.0	459
25-29	15.5	76.0	8.5	100.0	998	13.3	68.2	18.5	100.0	436
30-34	18.9	76.3	4.7	100.0	984	17.8	67.9	14.3	100.0	479
35-39	17.7	78.1	4.2	100.0	1,049	16.1	70.6	13.3	100.0	449
40-44	16.0	80.8	3.3	100.0	936	20.1	71.8	8.1	100.0	399
45-49	14.4	81.8	3.8	100.0	1,085	17.3	72.1	10.6	100.0	512
Marital status										
Never married	11.9	72.9	15.2	100.0	1,544	10.3	67.1	22.6	100.0	1,044
Married or living together	14.7	80.3	5.0	100.0	4,116	16.4	70.9	12.7	100.0	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	17.4	77.4	5.1	100.0	1,181	18.9	71.2	9.9	100.0	334
Residence										
Urban	15.0	77.2	7.8	100.0	4,887	14.6	70.4	15.1	100.0	2,277
Rural	13.2	80.5	6.3	100.0	1,954	15.0	67.9	17.1	100.0	901
Region										
North	11.8	82.8	5.4	100.0	1,345	15.3	43.4	41.4	100.0	616
Central	13.5	83.3	3.1	100.0	817	26.2	62.3	11.5	100.0	354
East	17.8	72.9	9.3	100.0	2,120	9.8	87.4	2.9	100.0	1,060
South	11.1	82.6	6.3	100.0	1,049	12.5	81.5	6.0	100.0	493
West	15.2	75.5	9.3	100.0	1,509	17.5	60.9	21.6	100.0	654
Education										
Secondary or less	12.3	79.4	8.3	100.0	2,729	14.3	70.1	15.6	100.0	1,615
Higher	16.0	77.3	6.7	100.0	4,112	15.1	69.3	15.7	100.0	1,563
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.7	80.9	6.4	100.0	847	19.9	65.2	14.8	100.0	432
Second	15.4	77.8	6.9	100.0	1,437	14.7	71.9	13.4	100.0	651
Middle	16.5	76.2	7.3	100.0	1,276	15.4	72.3	12.4	100.0	622
Fourth	13.0	78.6	8.4	100.0	1,451	13.3	68.7	18.0	100.0	623
Highest	14.5	78.2	7.3	100.0	1,831	12.5	69.0	18.5	100.0	849
Total	14.5	78.1	7.3	100.0	6,841	14.7	69.7	15.6	100.0	3,178

Those who stated that they would consider adopting a child were also asked about the specific circumstances under which they would adopt a child. Infertility of either of the spouses was the most frequently given answer (Table 8.12). Nearly one-third of both women and men stated that they would consider an adoption if they were infertile. Interestingly, although 34 percent of men stated that they would consider an adoption if their wife was infertile, only 14 percent of women stated that they would consider an adoption if their husband is infertile. Thirty-nine percent of women and 27 percent of men said they would adopt because of feeling compassion for a child from an orphanage, and 22 percent of women and 13 percent of men said they would adopt because of feeling compassion for an abused/street child. In addition, 29 percent of women and 15 percent of men stated that they would consider an adoption if they had enough money to afford it.

Table 8.12 Circumstances for considering an adoption
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who would consider adopting a child, by specific circumstances under which they would adopt a child, Ukraine 2007

Circumstances	Women	Men
Want (another) child	8.0	10.8
Avoid pregnancy	3.1	1.4
Unmarried/no partner to get pregnant	6.1	3.5
Too old to have a biological child	4.7	1.8
Spouse's infertility	13.8	33.6
Own infertility	32.8	34.3
If child is a family member	17.8	18.5
If child is a child of friends	14.8	14.8
Compassion for an abused/street child	22.4	12.5
Compassion for a child from an orphanage	38.6	26.9
If had enough money to afford it	29.1	15.3
Other	4.6	4.5
Number	993	467

Another question asked to all women and men in the UDHS was about what they consider best to do for a child whose parents can no longer properly care for the child. Table 8.13 shows that the majority of women (68 percent) and men (59 percent) think that help should be sought from the child's other family members. Another 17 percent of women and 13 percent of men mentioned options such as placing the child for adoption or with a foster family. Placing a child in an orphanage was cited by only 2 percent of women and 9 percent of men.

<u>Table 8.13 Finding care for child</u>		
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49, by what they consider best to do for a child whose parents can no longer properly care for the child, Ukraine 2007		
Best action to find care for child	Women	Men
Seek help from family member of the child	68.0	58.7
Place child for adoption	8.0	7.5
Place child with a foster family	8.9	5.8
Place child in an orphanage	2.3	8.8
Other	0.8	0.5
Don't know/missing	12.0	18.8
Total	100.0	100.0
Number	6,841	3,178

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

One important objective of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) was to measure the levels and trends of mortality among children, because infant and child mortality rates are basic indicators of a country's socioeconomic situation and quality of life. Mortality statistics are useful in identifying segments of the population where children are at high risk so that programs can be designed to increase their chances of survival. This chapter reports information on the levels, trends, and differentials in mortality among children under five years of age.

9.1 DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

The reproductive history collected in the 2007 UDHS included questions about the outcome of each of the respondent's pregnancies, i.e., whether the pregnancy ended in a live birth, a stillbirth, a miscarriage, or an induced abortion. 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 voluntary muscles) (WHO, 1992). For each live birth reported in the pregnancy history, information was collected on the date of birth (month and year), sex, survivorship, and current age (for surviving children) or age at death (for deceased children).

The information on survivorship of live births is used to derive direct estimates¹ of the following five mortality rates:

Neonatal mortality (NN):	the probability of dying within the first month of life (at age 0-30 days)
Postneonatal mortality (PNN):	the probability of dying after the first month of life but before the first birthday (at ages 1-11 months)
Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$):	the probability of dying before the first birthday (at ages 0-11 months)
Child mortality (${}_4q_1$):	the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday (at ages 1-4 years or 12-59 months)
Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$):	the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (at ages 0-4 years or 0-59 months).

All rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except for child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one.

9.2 ASSESSMENT OF DATA QUALITY

The accuracy of mortality estimates from the UDHS is mainly influenced by two factors: sampling error (i.e., variability) and nonsampling error.

Sampling variability is a factor because the sample of women interviewed during the 2007 UDHS is only one of many samples that could potentially have been selected for the survey from the

¹ The rates are calculated using a synthetic cohort approach in which probabilities of dying are first calculated for small age segments and the component probabilities are then combined to obtain the rate for the full age segment of interest. The advantage of this approach is that mortality rates can be calculated for time periods close to the survey date while still respecting the principle of correspondence; that is, if a child is included in the exposed-to-risk in the denominator, and he/she dies during the relevant time period, then his/her death must be included in the numerator corresponding to that period of risk. A more detailed explanation of this approach can be found in the Guide to DHS Statistics (Rutstein and Rojas, 2006).

Ukrainian population. Although representative of the population, each of the potential samples would have had a somewhat different experience of child mortality and would, thus, have produced measurably different mortality rates. Although the degree of variability between the mortality rates estimated from the 2007 UDHS and the actual rates for the population as a whole is not known, statistical procedures are available that allow calculation of the intervals within which it can be assumed with known degrees of confidence the actual mortality rates lie. Appendix B includes information on the intervals in which there is 95 percent confidence that the true values lie for the national, urban-rural, and regional mortality rate estimates shown in this chapter.

Nonsampling errors primarily arise because of problems in the completeness and accuracy with which births and deaths are reported by respondents and recorded by interviewers during data collection. The most common source of nonsampling error is the underreporting of deceased children. Underreporting of events may be due to forgetfulness or to conscious avoidance of recalling the death of a child. It is well established that underreporting of deceased children by survey respondents is most likely 1) for time periods more remote from the survey date and 2) for deaths that occurred in early infancy (i.e., in the neonatal period, before a child becomes fully integrated into the family).

Appendix C includes several tables that allow an assessment of the extent of underreporting of childhood deaths in the 2007 UDHS. Although the number of deaths is small, tables in Appendix C show no evidence of significant nonsampling errors.

9.3 LEVELS AND TRENDS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table 9.1 presents early childhood mortality rates in Ukraine for the three 5-year periods preceding the 2007 UDHS. These periods coincide approximately with 2003-2007, 1998-2002, and 1993-1997.² For the five years preceding the survey (approximately calendar years 2003-2007), the infant mortality estimate is 14 per 1,000 live births. The estimates of neonatal and postneonatal mortality for the period are 9 and 5 per 1,000, respectively. The estimate of child mortality (age one to four) is much lower: 3 per 1,000. The overall under-five mortality rate for the period is 17 per 1,000.

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
0-4	9	5	14	3	17
5-9	14	5	19	2	21
10-14	12	4	16	2	18

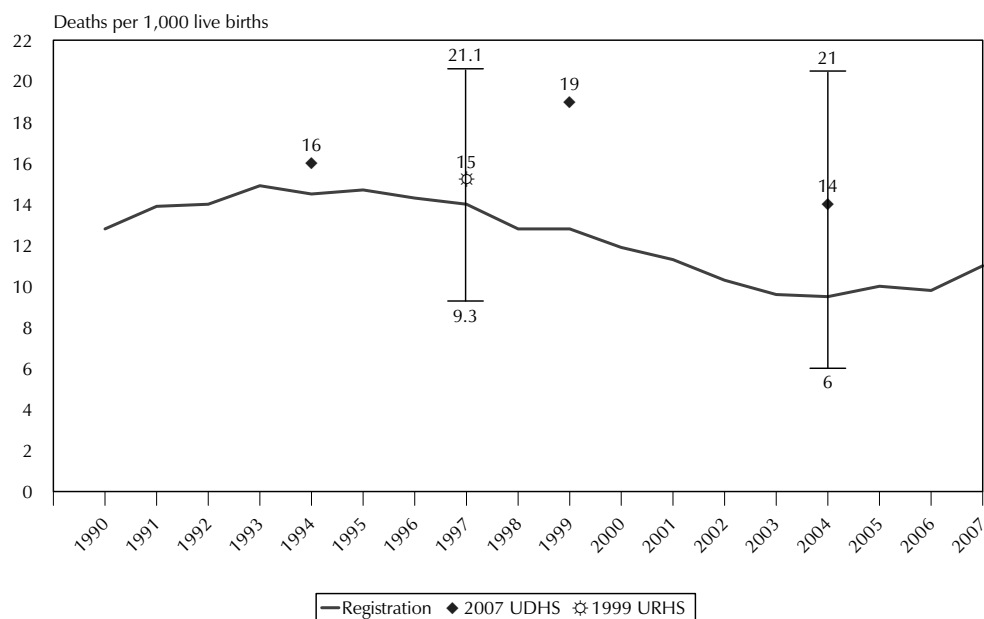
¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Figure 9.1 presents infant mortality estimates from civil registration data as well as the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey (URHS) and the 2007 UDHS for the period 1990-2007 (SSC, 2007c; Aleshina and Redmond, 2003). An examination of the estimates from the three sources suggests that, overall, child mortality levels declined gradually during the period although the trend cannot be considered statistically significant. The estimates from the two surveys shown in the figure are higher than the official estimates from the State Statistical Committee of Ukraine derived from registration data during the period; however, the confidence intervals for the survey-based estimates³ overlap with the registration-based statistics, and the differences should be interpreted with caution.

² Note that because fieldwork was conducted between July and November 2007, the exact periods to which rates correspond are July-November 2002 to July-November 2007, July-November 1997 to July-November 2002, and July-November 1992 to July-November 1997.

³ For example, the 95 percent confidence interval around the rate for the period 2003-2007 derived from the UDHS (14 per 1,000) ranges from 6 to 21 per 1,000, and the 95 percent confidence interval around the rate derived from the 1999 URHS (15 per 1,000) for the period 1995-1999 ranges from 9.5 to 21 per 1,000.

Figure 9.1 Infant mortality rate estimates from registration system, 2007 UDHS, and 1999 URHS (with confidence intervals)



9.4 SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

Mortality differentials by place of residence, educational level of the mother, and sex of the child are presented in Table 9.2. In order to reduce sampling variability and to have a sufficient number of births to study mortality differentials across population subgroups, period-specific rates are presented for the ten-year period preceding the survey. However, because of the low levels of childhood mortality, even when using a ten-year period it is not possible to present the results by region and wealth status. Because of the small number of deaths during the period, confidence intervals are also broad for the mortality estimates that are presented for various populations in the table, necessitating that caution be exercised when interpreting even these differentials.

The sex differential in mortality conforms to the expected pattern of higher mortality for boys than for girls. For example, the infant mortality rate for infant boys is 20 per 1,000, and for infant girls it is 13 per 1,000. Similarly, for under-five mortality, the mortality rate for boys is 23 per 1,000 and for girls it is 14 per 1,000.

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	14	3	17	2	18
Rural	7	9	17	3	20
Mother's education					
Secondary or less	9	7	16	3	19
Higher	14	3	17	2	19
Child's sex					
Male	16	4	20	4	23
Female	7	6	13	1	14

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Overall, with the exception of neonatal and postneonatal mortality, under-five mortality levels do not differ by residence or the mother's education. The neonatal mortality rate is unexpectedly higher in urban areas (14 per 1,000) than in rural areas (7 per 1,000). Similarly, the neonatal mortality rate is unexpectedly higher among children born to women with higher education (14 per 1,000) compared with women with secondary or less education (9 per 1,000). However, because of the small numbers of deaths on which the rates are based, the differences by residence and education cannot be considered to be significant.

9.5 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Ukraine adopted the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of the perinatal period which begins at 22 completed weeks (154 days) of gestation and ends seven completed days after birth (WHO, 1992). The perinatal mortality rate (per 1,000) is defined as *deaths occurring during late pregnancy (at 22 completed weeks gestation and over), during childbirth, and up to seven completed days of life* (WHO, 2006b). However, for international comparison, in this report the corresponding gestational age of 28 completed weeks is used for estimation of the perinatal mortality rates. The perinatal mortality rates presented in Table 9.3 measure the level of mortality from the time of prenatal viability (in this report beginning at 28 weeks of gestation) through labor, delivery, and the early neonatal period (i.e., the first seven days of life). Pregnancies that end without signs of life after the 28th week are referred to as stillbirths. Stillbirths and early neonatal deaths share many of the same underlying causes leading to mortality (e.g., congenital malformations), and for this reason these events are aggregated into the perinatal mortality rate. It should be noted that data quality is always an issue when considering perinatal mortality rates, because both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are susceptible to underreporting.

The overall perinatal mortality rate is 10 per 1,000. Early neonatal deaths (deaths under seven days) were reported more frequently than stillbirths and thus contribute more to the overall perinatal rate.

Looking at the differentials presented in the table, perinatal mortality rates are higher among urban women (13 per 1,000) than rural women (5 per 1,000), but there is no differentiation in the perinatal mortality rates according to mother's level of education. Again, because the numbers of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are small in all of the population groups, the differentials shown in Table 9.3 should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9.3 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Perinatal mortality rate ³	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Residence				
Urban	4	6	13	766
Rural	1	1	(5)	415
Mother's education				
Secondary or less	2	3	10	535
Higher	2	4	10	647
Total	4	7	10	1,181

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250 to 499 unweighted pregnancies of 7+ months duration.

¹ Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.

³ The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months duration, expressed per 1,000.

Reproductive and maternal health care in Ukraine is implemented through an extensive system of ambulatory polyclinic and maternity hospitals. The network of ambulatory health care is organized around geographical regions and is offered through women's consultation polyclinics and rural health facilities. Obstetric care is offered at obstetric-gynecological departments in hospitals, regional maternity hospitals located in urban areas, and national centers for specialized (tertiary) care.

This chapter presents findings on several areas of importance to reproductive and maternal health, including the utilization of antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care services. These data are of great value in identifying subgroups of women who do not use or receive specific health services and is useful in planning for improvements in service delivery.

10.1 ANTENATAL CARE

The health care that a woman receives from a trained health provider during pregnancy is important for the survival and well-being of both the woman and the child. The 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) obtained information on a number of aspects of antenatal care (ANC) including the type of provider, number of ANC visits, and stage of pregnancy at the time of the first visit, as well as the services and information provided during antenatal care.

10.1.1 Antenatal Care Provider

Table 10.1 presents data on the utilization of different antenatal care providers. Overall, 99 percent of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a trained health provider prior to the most recent birth. Almost all women (97 percent) saw a doctor for care at least once during their pregnancy. Coverage is almost uniformly high among mothers regardless of the background characteristics shown in Table 10.1.

Overall, antenatal care coverage has increased in recent years, from 90 percent in the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive Health Survey (URHS) to 99 percent in 2007. Compared with estimates from recent Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in other countries in Eastern Europe and Caucasus, Ukraine is among those with the highest coverage of antenatal care by a trained provider.

10.1.2 Number and Timing of ANC Visits

Early examination of pregnant women and the use of educational and preventive measures to avoid possible complications during pregnancy and delivery are important elements of antenatal care. A successful pregnancy and delivery is most likely when a pregnant woman has her first antenatal care visit within the first trimester, and thereafter has the recommended number of antenatal care visits. For a normal pregnancy, i.e., one that is not considered at high risk for antenatal complications, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine recommends monthly visits during the first 30 weeks of pregnancy and twice-monthly visits during the next 10 weeks. Ten to 12 antenatal care visits are considered to be optimal for a normal pregnancy. For a pregnancy with complications the number of visits is defined by a physician in a case-by-case basis. The World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines recommend at least four antenatal care visits for a normal pregnancy. In Ukraine, only a small proportion of women (2 percent) have less than four ANC visits.

Table 10.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	No one	Missing	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
Mother's age at birth							
<20	95.4	1.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	106
20-34	96.9	1.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	98.6	900
35-49	96.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	66
Residence							
Urban	97.5	1.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.7	722
Rural	95.2	2.9	1.2	0.7	100.0	98.1	350
Region							
North	97.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	230
Central	96.2	1.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	97.2	120
East	96.1	2.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	262
South	97.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.7	180
West	96.1	2.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	98.7	280
Mother's education							
Secondary or less	95.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	100.0	97.8	467
Higher	97.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	99.1	605
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	92.0	4.8	2.0	1.2	100.0	96.7	151
Second	96.3	1.7	0.7	1.3	100.0	98.0	238
Middle	98.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	98.9	210
Fourth	96.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	199
Highest	98.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	100.0	98.9	274
Total	96.7	1.8	0.7	0.8	100.0	98.5	1,072

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse and midwife.

Table 10.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits and the timing of the first visit during the most recent pregnancy for women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Seventy-five percent of women have six or more ANC visits, and more than one-quarter of women (27 percent) have 15 or more ANC visits. About one in five women (21 percent) had difficulty recalling the total number of ANC visits. Urban residents were somewhat more likely than rural residents to have reported having 15 or more antenatal visits (29 percent and 23 percent, respectively) and somewhat less likely than rural residents to have had fewer than six antenatal visits (3 percent and 8 percent, respectively). However, because a larger proportion of urban women than rural women did not report the number of antenatal visits, the proportion reporting six or more visits is higher among rural women (78 percent) than urban women (73 percent).

Table 10.2 also shows that the majority of women (84 percent) had their first antenatal visit in the first trimester, with a higher proportion of women in urban (86 percent) than in rural areas (79 percent) indicating that they saw their antenatal care provider for the first time in that trimester. The median gestational age at the first antenatal visit was 2.9 months.

Table 10.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Ukraine 2007

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	0.5	1.2	0.7
1-5	2.1	7.1	3.8
6-9	14.6	23.0	17.3
10-14	29.4	32.3	30.4
15+	29.2	22.7	27.1
Don't know/missing	24.2	13.7	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	0.5	1.2	0.7
<4	85.7	79.2	83.6
4-5	9.8	14.9	11.5
6-7	1.7	2.3	1.9
8+	0.3	0.4	0.3
Don't know/missing	2.0	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	722	350	1,072
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	2.8	3.1	2.9
Number of women with ANC	713	344	1,056

10.1.3 Antenatal Care Content

The content of the care provided to pregnant women serves as an indicator of the quality of antenatal services. In Ukraine, it is recommended, but not mandatory, that pregnant women receive multivitamin and mineral supplements including iron and folic acid supplements. Another important component of antenatal care services is the provision of educational information to the pregnant woman about normal changes during pregnancy and signs of complications. Other specific services that a woman should receive during antenatal care include the taking of anthropometric and blood pressure measurements and urine and blood samples. Pregnant women suffering certain pathologies or who are exposed to higher risks of adverse pregnancy complications undergo additional tests and examinations.

Table 10.3 shows the extent to which women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey received iron supplements and were given drugs to treat intestinal worms. The table also shows the extent to which women who had antenatal care for a birth in the five years before the survey were informed about signs of pregnancy complications and had basic tests performed.

Maternal anemia, especially iron deficiency anemia, is one cause of both maternal complications and neonatal complications. Routine iron supplementation of pregnant women is not a standard requirement of the ANC protocol in Ukraine, and only women with diagnosed anemia when the blood hemoglobin level falls below 100 g/l are eligible for treatment with iron tablets for as long as it is necessary to cure anemia.

According to the 1999 URHS, 34 percent of women reported that they were told by their ANC provider that they had anemia, and 38 percent of women reported taking iron supplements during the pregnancy that ended with the most recent live birth. The 2007 UDHS results indicate that iron supplementation during pregnancy has increased substantially, with slightly more than half of women (55 percent) reporting they received iron supplements for the most recent live birth during the five-year period prior to the survey.

Table 10.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth in the past five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy for their last birth:		Number of women with a live birth in the past five years	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage who received selected services:				Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth	
	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs		Informed of signs of pregnancy complications	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken		Blood sample taken
Mother's age at birth									
<20	49.6	9.3	106	28.9	100.0	98.9	100.0	98.9	103
20-34	55.5	9.3	900	37.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	888
35-49	55.7	9.9	66	53.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	65
Residence									
Urban	58.8	11.0	722	38.7	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.8	713
Rural	47.0	5.8	350	35.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	344
Region									
North	41.9	7.0	230	26.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	228
Central	55.7	5.9	120	49.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	117
East	69.9	23.2	262	50.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	258
South	52.6	6.1	180	35.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	98.9	178
West	52.9	1.9	280	31.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	277
Mother's education									
Secondary or less	52.4	11.1	467	37.4	99.8	99.3	99.8	99.6	457
Higher	56.9	8.0	605	37.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	600
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	46.2	4.1	151	38.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	146
Second	51.7	8.0	238	40.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	233
Middle	55.7	9.7	210	36.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	208
Fourth	58.0	11.5	199	39.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	199
Highest	59.8	11.5	274	33.9	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	271
Total	54.9	9.3	1,072	37.7	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8	1,056

As Table 10.3 shows, the youngest women were least likely to have received iron supplements during pregnancy. Women who live in urban areas were more likely to receive iron supplements than women in rural areas (59 percent and 47 percent, respectively). The rate varied markedly among regions; 70 percent of women in the East region took iron supplements during pregnancy, compared with only 42 percent in the North region. Similarly, 60 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile took iron supplements, compared with 46 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Table 10.3 also shows that approximately one in ten women (9 percent) in Ukraine were given deworming drugs during pregnancy. Deworming medication is not a standard part of the antenatal care protocol in Ukraine. Although all pregnant women are tested for intestinal worms, deworming medication is only given to those who test positive. Overall, women living in rural areas (6 percent), from the West region (2 percent), and from the poorest households (4 percent) are the least likely to receive deworming drugs during pregnancy. Women living in the East region are the most likely to receive this medication; nearly one in four women (23 percent) were given deworming drugs.

The proportion of women who undergo basic tests during pregnancy is nearly universal throughout Ukraine: virtually all women who gave birth in the five years preceding the UDHS reported that, for the most recent birth, they were weighed, had their blood pressure measured, had a blood sample taken, and had their urine tested.

On the other hand, only slightly more than one-third (38 percent) of these women were informed of the signs of pregnancy complications. The likelihood of receiving the information about the signs of pregnancy complications does not vary substantially according to the background

characteristics shown in Table 10.3, except for age and region. The proportion of women who reported they received information about complications increases with age, with women under age 20 being only around half as likely as women age 35-49 to receive this information. Regional differences in the receipt of information about pregnancy are especially marked. For example, about half of women in the East and Central regions were informed about the signs of complications, compared with about one-fourth of women (26 percent) in the North region.

10.2 ASSISTANCE AND MEDICAL CARE AT DELIVERY

10.2.1 Place of Delivery

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that can cause the death or serious illness of the mother and/or the infant. Table 10.4 shows that virtually all deliveries take place in health facilities. The nearly universal prevalence of facility deliveries reported in the 2007 UDHS among all subgroups is similar to the results from the 1999 URHS.

Background characteristic	Health facility				Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Missing			
Mother's age at birth							
<20	96.2	2.5	0.5	0.8	100.0	98.8	125
20-34	96.6	2.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.0	984
35-49	96.1	2.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	68
Residence							
Urban	95.5	3.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	763
Rural	98.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	98.5	414
Region							
North	98.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.1	246
Central	98.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	132
East	89.3	9.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	272
South	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	200
West	98.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	98.8	328
Mother's education							
Secondary or less	97.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	533
Higher	95.6	3.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	99.3	644
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	97.5	0.0	0.9	1.6	100.0	97.5	186
Second	97.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	100.0	98.2	267
Middle	93.9	5.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	228
Fourth	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	205
Highest	96.1	3.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	291
Total	96.5	2.5	0.3	0.7	100.0	99.0	1,177

¹ Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

10.2.2 Attended Deliveries

Table 10.5 shows that virtually all births (99 percent) in Ukraine are delivered by a trained health professional, with little or no variation by background characteristics. Most of these deliveries are attended by a doctor, with nurse-midwives attending only 8 percent of births. The East region has the highest proportion of births assisted by nurses and midwives (13 percent).

Table 10.5 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean section, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery					Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	Nurse/midwife	Relative/other	No one	Don't know/missing				
Mother's age at birth									
<20	93.4	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.8	12.2	125
20-34	90.9	7.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	98.7	9.4	984
35-49	92.1	6.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	22.2	68
Residence									
Urban	92.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	10.4	763
Rural	88.6	9.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	100.0	98.1	10.4	414
Region									
North	96.6	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.1	10.8	246
Central	94.4	4.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	13.2	132
East	85.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	7.9	272
South	90.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	9.5	200
West	91.1	7.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	98.4	11.7	328
Mother's education									
Secondary or less	89.7	8.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	100.0	98.0	11.5	533
Higher	92.5	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.3	9.5	644
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	85.4	11.6	0.9	0.6	1.6	100.0	96.9	8.8	186
Second	87.4	10.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	100.0	97.7	12.3	267
Middle	93.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	11.0	228
Fourth	94.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	13.5	205
Highest	94.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	7.2	291
Total	91.2	7.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.7	10.4	1,177

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse and midwife.

10.2.3 Caesarean Section Delivery

According to the World Health Organization and UNICEF, acceptable rates for caesarean section (C-section) delivery are between 5 and 15 percent. Above 15 percent is considered excessive, while rates below 5 percent indicate that not all women in need are receiving a C-section delivery (UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA, 1997; Althabe and Belizan, 2006). Ukraine's C-section rate of 10 percent suggests that all women in need of a C-section are receiving one. Caesarean deliveries increase with the woman's age, reaching a high of 22 percent among women age 35-49. Women living in the Central and West regions, those with secondary or less education, and those in households in the second to fourth wealth quintiles are somewhat more likely to deliver by caesarian section compared with other women (Table 10.5).

10.3 POSTNATAL CARE

The postnatal period is defined as the time between the delivery of the placenta and 42 days after delivery. Postnatal care obtained from a trained medical provider during this period represents a basic component of safe maternity. The postnatal examination plays an important role in assessing the health status of the mother and child, diagnosing and treating postnatal complications, and providing counseling and support regarding early baby care. Because research has shown that most maternal and infant deaths occur within the first two days after delivery, postnatal care should be provided as soon as possible after birth, within this critical period.

To evaluate the extent to which women receive postnatal care, the 2007 UDHS asked women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey whether a health professional examined them after their last live birth and about the timing of the first checkup if the woman received postnatal care.

Table 10.6 presents information on the receipt and timing of postnatal care after the most recent birth for women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey. The data show that 95 percent of women received an examination within six weeks after delivery. Postnatal care is universally provided by a skilled health care provider (98 percent) (data not shown). With regard to the timing of the first postnatal checkup, 54 percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years received a medical checkup within the first day after delivery of their last birth, and 87 percent were examined within the first two days after delivery. Another 8 percent saw a health professional for a postnatal checkup within six weeks of giving birth. Only 2 percent of women reported not having any type of postnatal checkup.

Background characteristic	Timing of first postnatal checkup						Total	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/missing	No postnatal checkup ¹		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	37.3	10.7	36.7	10.6	2.8	1.9	100.0	106
20-34	30.5	25.3	31.9	7.3	2.7	2.2	100.0	900
35-49	25.3	20.1	32.9	18.1	0.0	3.7	100.0	66
Residence								
Urban	33.9	24.7	30.1	7.0	2.4	2.0	100.0	722
Rural	24.6	21.3	37.3	11.1	2.8	2.9	100.0	350
Region								
North	41.3	18.9	31.8	3.9	1.6	2.5	100.0	230
Central	37.4	33.8	22.9	4.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	120
East	33.2	30.2	24.1	7.7	3.3	1.5	100.0	262
South	11.8	24.1	53.0	4.2	1.7	5.2	100.0	180
West	29.5	16.6	31.7	16.6	4.0	1.7	100.0	280
Education								
Secondary or less	27.3	22.9	34.9	8.9	3.2	2.8	100.0	467
Higher	33.6	24.1	30.5	7.9	2.1	1.9	100.0	605
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.2	13.5	43.1	11.2	3.0	4.0	100.0	151
Second	23.8	27.9	35.3	9.0	1.9	2.0	100.0	238
Middle	32.1	22.1	33.7	7.7	2.1	2.2	100.0	210
Fourth	37.6	21.7	28.5	7.7	3.4	1.1	100.0	199
Highest	34.1	27.9	26.0	7.0	2.7	2.4	100.0	274
Total	30.8	23.6	32.4	8.3	2.6	2.3	100.0	1,072

10.4 CHILD NUTRITION

Nutrition is a critical component in laying a solid foundation for good health and development. Good nutrition builds the immune system, strengthens the body, and plays an essential role in a healthy and productive lifestyle. This section looks at several aspects of the nutritional status of children: infant feeding practices, including breastfeeding and complementary feeding patterns, and the prevalence of bottle feeding among children under age five.

10.4.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Early feeding practices play an important role in the physical development of infants. Optimal infant feeding is defined by WHO and UNICEF as follows:

- Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth;
- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, that is, the infant receives breast milk only, without additional food or drink (not even plain water);
- Breastfeeding day and night on demand, and increased breastfeeding during illness and recovery; and

- Complementary feeding with adequate and safe foods starting at six months, with continued breastfeeding up to two years of age or beyond (UNICEF, 1990).

The early initiation of breastfeeding is important for a number of reasons. First, it takes advantage of the newborn's suckling reflex and alertness immediately after birth. Early suckling also benefits mothers because it stimulates breast milk production and releases a hormone that helps the uterus to contract and reduces postpartum blood loss. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early breastfeeding also fosters bonding of the mother and child and enhances the socialization experience of an infant.

Table 10.7 shows that a majority (96 percent) of children born in the five years preceding the survey were breastfed. This is a slight increase from 92 percent of children ever breastfed reported in the 1999 URHS. There is generally little variation by background characteristics, with the largest differences observed by region. The East region (98 percent) has the highest proportion of children ever breastfed, and the Central region has the lowest (87 percent).

Background characteristic	Breastfeeding among children born in past five years		Among last-born children ever breastfed:			Number of last-born children ever breastfed
	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children born in past five years	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breast-feeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	
Sex						
Male	95.6	618	42.3	83.6	17.8	528
Female	95.6	560	39.1	81.3	20.4	497
Residence						
Urban	96.1	763	41.8	82.3	21.0	694
Rural	94.8	414	38.6	83.0	15.1	331
Region						
North	96.8	246	48.3	76.3	18.5	223
Central	87.4	132	54.8	77.4	29.9	105
East	97.7	272	34.5	90.9	17.6	256
South	96.3	200	36.5	83.4	12.1	175
West	95.9	328	37.8	81.1	21.2	267
Mother's education						
Secondary or less	95.2	533	33.1	80.6	17.8	443
Higher	96.0	644	46.6	83.9	20.1	581
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.6	186	37.2	82.2	14.8	145
Second	93.6	267	41.8	84.1	17.1	221
Middle	95.5	228	38.3	84.0	22.1	200
Fourth	95.0	205	38.8	84.0	21.1	189
Highest	98.0	291	45.1	79.2	19.3	270
Total	95.6	1,177	40.8	82.5	19.1	1,025

Overall, among last-born children who were ever breastfed, the majority were breastfed within the first day of life (83 percent), and four in ten children started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. There are generally only minor variations by background characteristics in the proportion breastfed within one day of birth; however, these proportions are comparatively low among infants whose mothers are from the North (76 percent) and Central (77 percent) regions and who live in households in the highest wealth quintile (79 percent). On the other hand, infants from the Central (55 percent) and the North (48 percent) regions are more likely than infants in the other regions (38

percent or less) to have begun breastfeeding within an hour of delivery. The proportion breastfed within one hour of birth is also comparatively high among infants whose mothers are the most highly educated (47 percent) or who live in households in the highest wealth quintile (45 percent).

Prelacteal feeding is the practice of giving other liquids to an infant during the period after birth before the mother's milk is flowing freely. Overall, 19 percent of breastfed children were given a prelacteal feed. This practice varies only modestly by background characteristics. Around 15 percent of rural infants and infants born in the poorest households received a prelacteal feed, compared with 21 percent of urban infants and 19 to 22 percent of infants living in the households in the middle to highest wealth quintiles. The Central region has the highest percentage of infants given prelacteal feeds (30 percent), while the South region has the lowest percentage (12 percent).

10.4.2 Breastfeeding Patterns by Age

Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended during the first six months of a child's life because it limits exposure to disease agents and provides all of the nutrients that are required for a baby. Children who are exclusively breastfed receive only breast milk. As an infant grows, breast milk alone no longer provides sufficient nourishment, and other liquids and foods need to be added to the child's diet.

Table 10.8 describes feeding practices for children under three years of age. Eighty percent of children under six months are breastfed. However, breastfeeding does not continue for very long for many children. At age 6-9 months, 38 percent of children are no longer breastfed, and this proportion increases to three-fourths of children (74 percent) at age 12-15 months. At 20-23 months, 94 percent of children have been weaned.

Table 10.8 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Ukraine 2007

Age in months	Percent distribution of youngest children under three living with their mother by breastfeeding status						Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest child under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children under three years
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:								
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
0-3	9.8	28.3	27.8	1.5	28.3	4.4	100.0	90.2	52	55.7	53
0-5	19.7	18.2	19.5	2.7	21.9	18.0	100.0	80.3	85	67.6	86
6-9	38.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	3.4	55.1	100.0	62.0	74	82.3	74
12-15	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	24.8	100.0	25.6	81	82.5	82
12-23	85.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	13.3	100.0	14.8	212	67.1	217
20-23	93.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.9	100.0	6.5	53	54.5	55
24-35	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	1.6	228	45.0	254

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night). Children who are classified as *breastfeeding and consuming plain water* only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Based on all children under three years

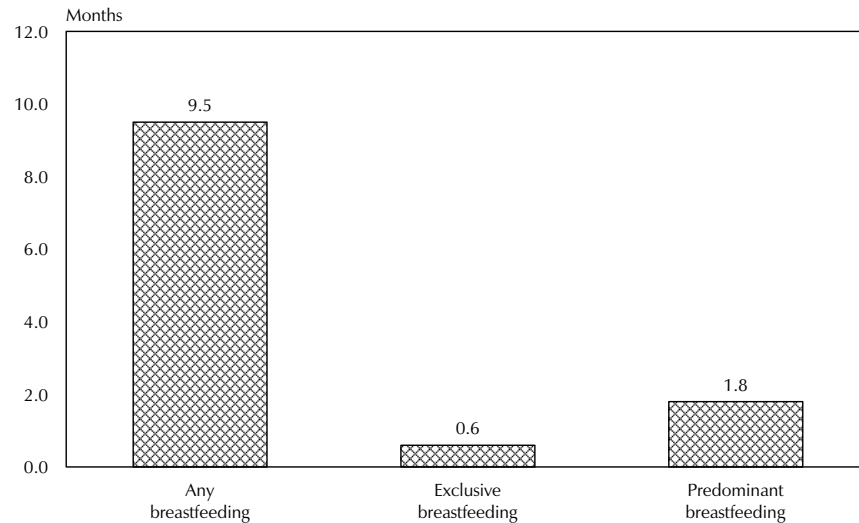
Exclusive breastfeeding is not common and supplementary feeding begins early. According to the 2007 UDHS results, only 18 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed. In addition to breast milk, 22 percent are given other (non-breast) milk, 22 percent are given water or other liquids, and 18 percent are given complementary food in the form of solid or mushy food. By age 6-9 months, almost four in ten Ukrainian children are no longer being breastfed, and most breastfeeding children are receiving complementary foods in addition to breast milk.

Bottle-feeding is fairly widespread in Ukraine; more than half (56 percent) of the youngest infants are fed with a bottle with a nipple.

Figure 10.1 shows that the median duration of any breastfeeding is 10 months. However, the median durations of exclusive breastfeeding (child receives only breast milk) and predominant breastfeeding (child is exclusively breastfed or receives breast milk plus plain water, water-based liquids, or juice only) are short (less than one month and two months, respectively).

More than nine in ten (96 percent) breastfeeding children under six months of age were breastfed at least six times in the 24 hours preceding the survey. The mean number of daytime feeds is six, and the mean number of nighttime feeds is three; the resulting average of nine feeds is considered sufficient for a 24-hour period (data not shown).

Figure 10.1 Median duration of breastfeeding



Note: Data are for children born in the past three years.

UDHS 2007

10.4.3 Supplemental Foods

The nutritional requirements of young children are more likely to be met if they are fed a variety of foods after six months of age. To obtain information on this topic, interviewers read a list of specific foods to women with a child under age three living with them and asked the mother to report whether or not the child received each food in the 24 hours before the interview. The foods given to a child are not mutually exclusive; therefore, a child could be reported as receiving several types of foods.

Although it is recommended that breastfeeding children under six months of age not receive supplemental foods, Table 10.9 shows that, during the 24 hours preceding the interview, 19 percent of breastfeeding children under six months receive infant formula, 36 percent receive other milk, and 28 percent receive other liquids. Approximately one in five breastfeeding children under six months of age receives some type of semi-solid or solid food, with 21 percent receiving some type of food made from grains. Among breastfeeding children age six months and older, the percentage receiving complementary foods steadily increases. Overall, among breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, 88 percent receive some type of semi-solid or solid food, with 76 percent consuming foods made from grains. Approximately one in four children age 6-23 months (26 percent) receives fortified baby foods.

Table 10.9 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day and night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under three years of age who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day and night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Ukraine 2007

Age in months	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods		Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children
	Infant formula	Other milk ¹	Other liquids ²	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains ³		
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN							
0-5	19.1	35.5	27.5	6.7	21.2	22.5	69
6-11	37.4	54.3	79.1	22.1	76.9	86.5	68
12-35	(27.6)	(66.4)	(69.4)	(34.1)	(75.2)	(90.8)	35
6-23	34.5	58.6	76.8	26.2	75.5	87.5	100
Total	28.1	49.3	56.6	18.4	54.4	61.9	172
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN							
0-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
6-11	54.5	85.0	83.7	43.1	88.1	92.4	49
12-35	33.2	84.8	86.9	19.5	92.8	98.2	405
6-23	45.6	84.9	85.3	32.6	90.1	96.1	230
Total	36.5	83.9	86.4	22.1	91.1	96.1	471

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24-hour period (yesterday and the past night). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
¹ Other milk includes fresh, tinned and powdered cow or other animal milk
² Doesn't include plain water
³ Includes fortified baby food

Table 10.9 also shows that the proportions consuming various foods are generally higher among nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months than among breastfeeding children. Almost all children age 6-23 months consume some type of solid and semi-solid foods, and nine in ten children received foods made from grains. Approximately one in three (33 percent) nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months is given fortified baby foods.

Ukraine, like other countries in epidemiological transition, is facing an increase in non-communicable diseases, obesity, and other conditions connected with a sedentary lifestyle and rapid urbanization, combined with new and re-emerging infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, and tuberculosis. This imposes upon Ukraine a double burden of diseases typical for both developed and developing societies. The average life expectancy of a person born in Ukraine in 2005-2006 was 74 years for women and 62 years for men¹ (SSC, 2007c). The major causes of death are similar to those of industrialized countries: cardiovascular disease, cancer, and accidents. This chapter presents information on various aspects of adult health in Ukraine.

11.1 TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is primarily caused by bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.² The disease usually affects the lungs, although other organs are involved in up to one-third of cases. If properly treated, tuberculosis caused by drug-susceptible strains is curable in virtually all cases. If untreated, more than half the cases may be fatal within five years. Transmission is usually airborne through the spread of droplets produced when patients with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis cough.

Tuberculosis is a major global health problem and is currently responsible for the deaths of about two million people each year. Of great public health concern in countries of the former Soviet Union is the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis caused by strains of bacteria that are resistant to all major antituberculosis drugs, in particular isoniazid and rifampicin. According to the World Health Organization “TB patients in parts of Eastern Europe and Central Asia are now ten times more likely to have multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) than those in the rest of the world” (WHO, 2004). Factors contributing to MDR-TB include patients failing to take their drugs regularly and for the required length of time, doctors and health workers prescribing the wrong treatment regimens, and unreliable drug supplies. Although MDR-TB is treatable, it requires extensive chemotherapy, which may be prohibitively expensive and is more toxic to patients. Re-emerging multidrug-resistant tuberculosis combined with a rapidly growing HIV epidemic presents a serious public health challenge for Ukraine.

The World Health Organization recommends a tuberculosis control strategy known as DOTS (directly observed treatment, short-course) that combines: 1) case detection by sputum smear microscopy among symptomatic patients who self-report to health services; 2) standardized short-course chemotherapy with directly observed treatment; and 3) a standardized recording and reporting system that tracks the treatment of each patient and in turn provides data to the tuberculosis control program (WHO, 1999b). In Ukraine, coverage³ for the DOTS program was initially limited to Donetsk, where it was implemented as a pilot project at the end of 2001. In 2006, the DOTS program was expanded to other regions according to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine decree number 318 “About Approving the Protocol on Implementation of the DOTS-strategies in Ukraine.”

¹ These statistics on life expectancy are based on data from the national registration system provided by the State Statistical Committee. The figures may be overestimated because the infant mortality rate—which is a primary determinant of life expectancy at birth—that was obtained from the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey is significantly higher than the official infant mortality rate obtained from the registration system (see Chapter 9).

² Bovine tuberculosis was eliminated by introduction of pasteurization. In Ukraine, any commercially available animal milk is pasteurized, and milk products available for human consumption are made from pasteurized milk.

³ DOTS coverage is defined by the World Health Organization as the percentage of a country’s population living in geographical areas served by DOTS (WHO/ROE, 2002).

Tuberculosis is a significant public health problem in Ukraine. According to official country statistics, the registered number of cases of active tuberculosis was 19,900 (38.9 per 100,000 population) in 1995, compared with 37,100 cases (79.7 per 100,000 population) in 2006. Moreover, the number of new cases of tuberculosis in 1995 was 21,500 (41.8 per 100,000 population), and in 2006 it had risen to 38,900 new cases (83.4 per 100,000 population) (SSC, 2007a).

In the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), women and men were asked a series of questions about their knowledge of tuberculosis, its mode of transmission, and treatment. This section summarizes the information at the national level and for regional and different age subgroups of the population.

11.1.1 Knowledge about Tuberculosis and How Tuberculosis Spreads

As shown in Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2, knowledge of tuberculosis is almost universal among Ukrainians: 98 percent of women and men have heard of tuberculosis. Slightly lower rates are observed among women and men in their teens (96 percent and 95 percent, respectively), in the North region (97 percent each among women and men), and in the South region for women (97 percent).

Table 11.1.1 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: women						
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007						
Background characteristic	Among all women		Among women who have heard of TB			
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of women	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women
Age						
15-19	95.7	782	91.7	66.4	58.7	748
20-24	98.1	1,006	95.2	72.1	59.1	987
25-29	98.8	998	95.9	77.8	60.2	986
30-34	98.8	984	95.6	80.4	58.2	973
35-39	98.5	1,049	96.8	80.8	59.7	1,033
40-44	99.5	936	95.3	77.7	59.3	931
45-49	98.7	1,085	94.9	79.4	59.1	1,071
Residence						
Urban	98.4	4,887	96.4	79.4	62.4	4,811
Rural	98.2	1,954	92.2	70.3	51.3	1,919
Region						
North	96.6	1,345	93.7	71.9	63.9	1,300
Central	99.6	817	93.2	70.7	52.2	814
East	99.4	2,120	98.3	84.1	69.8	2,107
South	96.6	1,049	96.8	82.4	53.7	1,014
West	99.0	1,509	92.1	70.2	47.6	1,495
Education						
Secondary or less	97.8	2,729	93.1	69.7	56.3	2,670
Higher	98.7	4,112	96.6	81.4	61.1	4,059
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.3	847	91.7	69.2	49.0	833
Second	98.2	1,437	93.9	72.6	54.0	1,411
Middle	98.9	1,276	94.7	75.0	56.2	1,261
Fourth	98.8	1,451	96.8	81.8	65.2	1,433
Highest	97.8	1,831	96.9	80.8	65.4	1,791
Total	98.4	6,841	95.2	76.8	59.2	6,729

Table 11.1.2 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Among all men		Among men who have heard of TB:			Number of men
	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number of men	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	
Age						
15-19	94.9	444	91.6	69.0	64.1	421
20-24	98.6	459	92.8	76.9	61.8	453
25-29	99.0	436	92.2	78.1	63.6	432
30-34	97.8	479	94.9	75.2	59.5	468
35-39	99.4	449	94.0	73.6	53.3	446
40-44	98.7	399	94.4	73.1	60.7	394
45-49	100.0	512	95.1	67.4	58.8	512
Residence						
Urban	98.4	2,277	95.4	75.0	62.5	2,241
Rural	98.4	901	89.2	68.6	54.2	886
Region						
North	97.4	616	97.0	76.7	68.6	600
Central	97.9	354	91.6	75.8	50.2	347
East	98.3	1,060	97.1	68.8	66.5	1,043
South	99.8	493	92.8	76.4	68.5	492
West	98.5	654	86.5	73.3	41.0	645
Education						
Secondary or less	97.8	1,615	92.2	66.0	58.0	1,579
Higher	99.0	1,563	95.0	80.7	62.3	1,547
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.1	432	90.9	60.0	49.2	429
Second	98.7	651	89.4	72.0	56.6	642
Middle	98.2	622	94.0	73.4	56.6	611
Fourth	98.7	623	95.3	76.0	64.2	615
Highest	97.6	849	96.7	78.9	68.2	829
Total	98.4	3,178	93.6	73.2	60.2	3,126

Respondents were also asked if they know how tuberculosis spreads from one person to another. Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 show that 95 percent of women and 94 percent of men who have heard of tuberculosis were able to correctly identify the mode of tuberculosis transmission (through the air when coughing).

Among women, knowledge of the correct mode of transmission generally increases with age, education, and wealth status (quintile). Urban residents (96 percent) are somewhat more likely than rural residents (92 percent) to identify the correct mode of transmission. The percentage of women who know the correct mode of transmission varies by region, from 92 percent in the West region to 98 percent in the East region.

Consistent with the pattern for women, higher proportions of older men, better educated men, and men living in the wealthiest households can identify the correct mode of transmission, compared with younger, poorer, and less educated men. More urban men (95 percent) than rural men (89 percent) said that tuberculosis is spread through the air by coughing. There is substantial regional variation regarding knowledge of the correct mode of transmission. Almost all men in the North and the East regions correctly reported that tuberculosis is spread by coughing (97 percent in each region), compared with only 87 percent of men in the West region.

11.1.2 Knowledge that Tuberculosis is Curable

Respondents were also asked if they knew that tuberculosis can be cured. Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 show that despite almost universal knowledge of TB, only 77 percent of women and 73 percent of men who have heard of tuberculosis know that it can be completely cured.

The percentage of women who know that tuberculosis can be cured increases with age up to the 35-39 age group. Women in their teens (66 percent) are the least likely to be aware that tuberculosis is curable. Urban residents (79 percent) are more likely than rural residents (70 percent) to know that TB is curable. Regional breakdowns show that knowledge that TB is curable is highest among women in the South and East regions (82 and 84 percent, respectively), and lowest in the West region (70 percent).

Knowledge that TB can be cured increases with education and wealth status. Over 80 percent of women with university education and in the higher wealth quintiles reported that tuberculosis is curable, compared with about 70 percent of women with secondary or less education and in the lower wealth quintiles.

Men are slightly less likely than women to know that tuberculosis is curable (73 percent). The proportion of men who know that tuberculosis can be cured is highest among those in their twenties, compared with other age groups. Male respondents in their teens (69 percent) and men in their late forties (67 percent) are the least likely to know that tuberculosis is curable. As with women, there are notable differences by residence, with more urban men (75 percent) than rural men (69 percent) reporting that tuberculosis is treatable. Men in the West region (73 percent) and in the East region (69 percent) are less likely to know that tuberculosis is curable than men in other regions (76-77 percent). As with women, more educated men and those in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to know that tuberculosis is curable.

11.1.3 Willingness to Keep Secret a Family Member's Tuberculosis Status

Respondents were asked, if a member of their family got tuberculosis, whether they would want it to remain a secret. About 60 percent of women and men said they would want a family member's tuberculosis status kept secret, indicating that tuberculosis is stigmatized by a substantial majority of the population.

Women living in urban settings and better educated women are more likely than their counterparts to want to keep secret the fact that a relative has tuberculosis. The likelihood of stigma also increases with wealth status. There are notable variations by region. Women in the East region (70 percent) are particularly likely to want to keep a relative's tuberculosis status secret. Women in the West region are less likely than other women to want to keep a family member's tuberculosis status secret (48 percent).

Similarly, stigma is less likely among rural men (54 percent) and even less pronounced among men in the West region, with 41 percent reporting that they would want to keep a family member's tuberculosis status secret. As with women, more educated men and those in households in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to say they would want to keep a family member's tuberculosis status secret.

11.1.4 Knowledge about Tuberculosis Symptoms

Respondents who had heard of tuberculosis were asked to name (unprompted) any signs or symptoms that would lead them to think that a person had tuberculosis. Tables 11.2.1 and 11.2.2 show the distribution of knowledge of the signs and symptoms of tuberculosis among women and men. Blood in the sputum (53 percent), persistent coughing (47 percent), and coughing with sputum production (44 percent) are the most frequently cited symptoms among women, together with pain in chest and fever, ranging from 39 to 42 percent, while nighttime sweating, loss of appetite, fatigue, and lethargy are the least mentioned symptoms. About one-third of women cited nonspecific coughing and weight loss.

Table 11.2.1 Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis: women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported knowledge of specific symptoms of tuberculosis, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Symptoms of tuberculosis														Number
	Non-specific coughing	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Any coughing	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy	Other	Don't know	
Age															
15-19	34.4	31.5	41.2	80.6	35.9	40.0	13.8	11.4	27.1	14.5	20.3	3.5	1.4	7.9	782
20-24	28.6	42.3	44.5	84.7	42.6	51.1	16.5	17.9	37.2	20.4	27.2	5.2	0.8	5.2	1,006
25-29	31.1	42.0	46.3	85.8	37.4	54.7	17.8	18.8	38.0	22.8	35.0	5.4	2.1	2.8	998
30-34	26.2	47.2	51.8	90.6	45.7	55.3	21.6	21.3	43.7	24.1	33.8	5.8	0.8	1.6	984
35-39	27.7	47.0	49.6	87.8	41.9	56.4	22.1	21.3	42.9	22.4	36.2	6.0	1.2	1.9	1,049
40-44	28.5	48.1	49.6	89.0	45.6	54.2	21.1	23.4	41.8	23.4	38.2	8.0	0.7	2.7	936
45-49	33.1	47.5	47.3	89.5	43.1	53.1	21.9	20.8	40.9	21.9	37.9	5.6	1.3	1.9	1,085
Residence															
Urban	27.2	45.3	47.6	86.5	42.4	56.8	19.1	19.8	40.3	22.2	34.1	5.6	1.2	2.8	4,887
Rural	36.5	40.9	46.8	88.4	40.5	41.8	20.2	18.9	36.3	19.9	30.6	6.0	1.2	4.4	1,954
Region															
North	22.9	30.9	36.4	75.4	28.6	44.1	11.9	14.8	30.8	16.7	22.8	2.7	0.9	3.0	1,345
Central	27.2	40.2	53.9	87.0	43.4	53.6	16.4	13.9	34.2	16.7	33.3	2.5	1.2	7.0	817
East	26.5	57.3	52.2	94.9	54.3	67.7	25.3	23.2	50.7	29.2	42.6	6.9	2.1	1.1	2,120
South	32.2	43.3	44.5	85.5	37.4	58.3	20.5	18.4	33.3	17.2	30.4	3.2	0.7	1.5	1,049
West	40.5	39.8	48.8	87.5	38.5	34.2	18.9	22.5	37.3	20.9	30.6	10.1	0.5	5.9	1,509
Education															
Secondary or less	31.8	38.6	46.5	86.5	40.8	45.7	17.0	15.4	36.5	17.9	30.2	4.0	1.2	4.7	2,729
Higher	28.6	47.7	48.0	87.4	42.6	57.0	21.0	22.3	41.0	24.0	35.0	6.8	1.2	2.4	4,112
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	35.8	40.7	42.8	87.5	38.1	41.4	18.9	15.7	35.4	20.7	30.0	2.8	1.5	4.4	847
Second	33.8	41.0	47.4	87.4	43.3	48.4	20.5	17.8	36.0	20.1	31.6	5.1	1.4	3.5	1,437
Middle	32.3	43.3	49.7	88.0	45.3	51.9	19.5	20.0	40.4	22.0	37.3	6.9	2.1	3.7	1,276
Fourth	27.6	47.7	49.7	88.6	42.0	54.7	19.0	22.1	41.5	19.3	30.5	8.0	1.0	2.7	1,451
Highest	24.1	45.7	46.0	84.7	40.0	59.5	19.2	20.3	40.8	24.6	34.8	4.9	0.4	2.7	1,831
Total	29.8	44.1	47.4	87.1	41.9	52.5	19.4	19.5	39.2	21.6	33.1	5.7	1.2	3.3	6,841

Table 11.2.2 Knowledge of symptoms of tuberculosis: men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who reported knowledge of specific symptoms of tuberculosis, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Symptoms of tuberculosis														Number
	Non-specific coughing	Coughing with sputum	Coughing for several weeks	Any coughing	Fever	Blood in sputum	Loss of appetite	Night sweating	Pain in chest	Tiredness/fatigue	Weight loss	Lethargy	Other	Don't know	
Age															
15-19	34.9	36.1	40.8	80.3	23.4	40.9	12.0	7.8	24.5	9.6	15.8	2.1	0.6	4.9	444
20-24	32.3	42.2	53.6	90.6	22.8	53.8	11.3	10.7	31.8	13.8	24.9	1.3	0.6	3.2	459
25-29	29.6	40.5	52.8	85.0	21.2	57.6	14.3	10.0	29.5	13.3	26.2	1.8	0.4	5.9	436
30-34	30.5	44.5	47.5	83.4	23.1	55.3	12.1	12.0	32.9	15.3	28.6	3.7	1.0	4.4	479
35-39	28.7	41.7	55.4	88.5	21.5	58.1	13.6	10.2	30.3	10.7	27.0	3.7	0.8	3.1	449
40-44	32.0	46.2	52.3	88.0	27.1	56.4	13.3	12.4	31.8	14.6	26.6	2.8	0.9	2.6	399
45-49	32.4	41.0	52.9	86.9	26.8	59.1	13.7	9.9	30.5	13.3	27.7	3.9	0.5	4.4	512
Residence															
Urban	29.2	41.9	56.1	87.5	24.7	59.2	13.9	11.0	31.3	13.7	27.7	3.3	0.7	2.9	2,277
Rural	37.4	41.2	37.3	82.5	21.1	42.8	10.3	9.0	27.4	11.0	19.4	1.7	0.8	7.0	901
Region															
North	21.6	39.8	57.7	85.1	21.7	62.1	14.3	16.0	35.7	20.1	48.8	4.9	0.4	5.3	616
Central	46.6	46.5	42.2	84.4	18.5	39.6	9.4	6.2	17.2	6.9	15.2	1.0	2.5	10.2	354
East	25.5	42.3	62.9	90.3	28.7	62.0	16.6	8.2	36.3	12.0	22.3	1.7	0.3	0.9	1,060
South	36.8	37.0	44.0	87.5	21.6	59.0	11.8	11.0	18.8	12.8	25.3	4.0	0.4	3.7	493
West	38.4	43.4	34.2	80.0	21.9	40.1	8.0	10.7	30.7	11.0	13.7	2.7	1.0	5.1	654
Education															
Secondary or less	32.1	39.9	46.3	84.3	20.5	51.3	10.2	8.0	26.4	11.2	20.9	2.5	0.7	5.2	1,615
Higher	30.9	43.6	55.3	88.0	27.0	57.9	15.6	13.0	34.1	14.8	29.9	3.1	0.7	3.0	1,563
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	40.0	40.5	35.2	83.5	19.7	44.9	9.4	9.0	25.9	12.9	20.2	2.1	0.6	6.4	432
Second	36.3	41.2	39.2	83.3	19.6	47.4	9.6	8.8	25.5	10.4	20.2	1.3	1.0	5.7	651
Middle	31.4	40.0	52.0	86.1	23.4	50.8	10.3	7.8	28.3	13.4	22.3	2.3	1.0	4.7	622
Fourth	27.4	41.1	55.3	86.1	26.3	61.9	15.6	10.4	27.8	11.7	27.8	3.6	0.6	1.9	623
Highest	26.6	44.4	63.3	89.5	27.1	62.3	17.0	14.5	39.2	15.5	32.3	4.1	0.3	2.8	849
Total	31.5	41.7	50.8	86.1	23.7	54.6	12.9	10.4	30.2	12.9	25.3	2.8	0.7	4.1	3,178

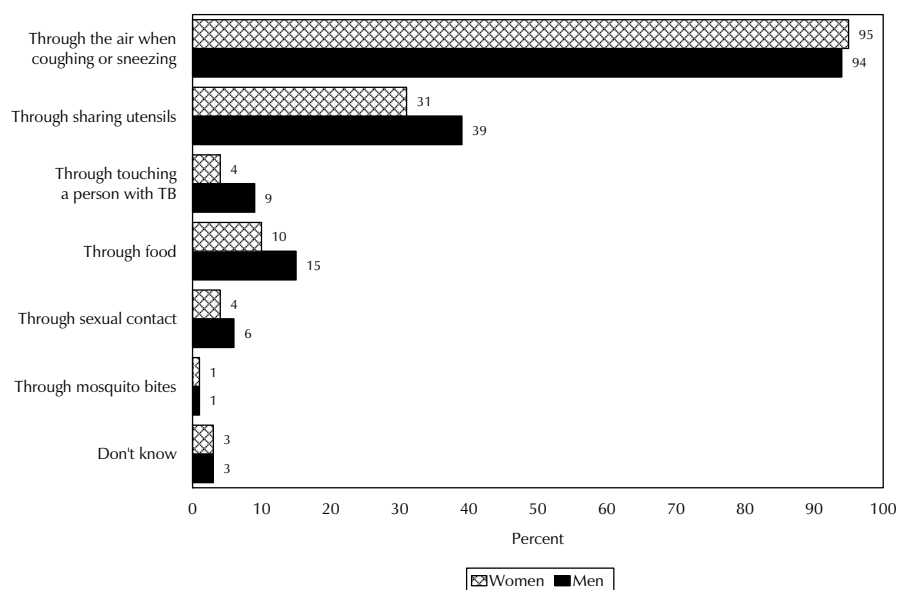
The percentage of women reporting coughing of any kind as a symptom of tuberculosis increases with age, from 81 percent in the lowest age group to 90 percent in the oldest age group. For coughing of any kind, there are almost no differences by education or urban-rural residence, but there are large differences by region. Any coughing is cited most frequently by women in the East region (95 percent) and cited least frequently by women in the North region (75 percent). It is notable that both coughing with sputum (which is a more specific symptom than nonspecific coughing) and blood in sputum are more likely to be cited by urban women, women in the East region, women with higher education and women in households in the higher wealth quintiles.

As with women, the symptoms of tuberculosis most frequently cited by men are blood in sputum (55 percent), persistent coughing (51 percent), and coughing with sputum production (42 percent). About one-third of men also named nonspecific coughing and pain in chest. Fever and weight loss are cited by one-quarter of men. Nighttime sweating and lethargy are the symptoms least likely to be reported by men. The percentage of men who reported blood in sputum and coughing for several weeks as symptoms increases with education and wealth status, and is higher in urban than rural areas. The reporting of persistent coughing by men varies substantially by region, from 34 percent in the West region to 58 percent in the North region.

11.1.5 Misconceptions about the Way Tuberculosis Spreads

Table 11.3 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of women and men who have heard of tuberculosis by their knowledge of the way tuberculosis is contracted, including misconceptions about the how it spreads. While the majority of women and men are able to correctly identify that tuberculosis is spread through the air by coughing, misconceptions about tuberculosis transmission are widespread in the adult population. The most common misconception, reported by more than one-third of adults, is that tuberculosis spreads through sharing utensils (39 percent of men and 31 percent of women). The second most common misconception is that tuberculosis can be contracted through food (15 percent of men and 10 percent of women). Less than 10 percent of men believe that tuberculosis can be contracted through touching a person with tuberculosis. A small proportion of adults said that tuberculosis can be transmitted through sexual contact (6 percent of men and 4 percent of women).

Figure 11.1 Knowledge and misconceptions about how tuberculosis is transmitted



UDHS 2007

11.1.6 Self-reporting of Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment

Less than 1 percent of both women and men reported that they had ever been diagnosed with tuberculosis by a health professional. Among respondents who reported that they had been diagnosed with tuberculosis, 48 percent were diagnosed more than five years preceding the survey; 72 percent of cases had been treated at some time and 59 percent of cases had been hospitalized (data not shown).

11.2 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in Ukraine, as in many countries throughout the world. The most recent data from the SSC indicate that in 2006 diseases of the circulatory system were the main causes of death in all age groups of the adult population. The mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases for males age 15-49 is higher than the rate for females in the same age group (118.8 deaths and 27.4 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively) (SSC, 2007b and unpublished statistics). One of the objectives of the 2007 UDHS is to provide population-based data on cardiovascular risk factors (e.g., hypertension and smoking) to complement data available from other sources.

High blood pressure (hypertension) has been known to be a contributing factor to heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. In the 2007 UDHS, blood pressure measurements were taken during the administration of the Women's and Men's Questionnaires. It should be noted that the blood pressure measurements taken in the survey are not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease, and are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population. Of the 6,841 women interviewed, blood pressure measurements were taken for 5,092 women (74 percent). Among the 3,178 men interviewed, measurements were taken for 2,362 men (74 percent).

The survey interviewers were provided with a fully automatic, digital oscillometric blood pressure measuring device with automatic upper-arm inflation and automatic pressure release. Interviewers were trained in the use of this device according to the manufacturer's recommended protocol. Three measurements of systolic and diastolic blood pressure (measured in millimeters of mercury, mmHg) were taken during the survey interview, with an interval of at least 10 minutes between measurements. The average of the second and third measurements was used to classify

individuals with respect to hypertension, following internationally recommended categories (WHO, 1999a). Individuals were classified as hypertensive if their systolic blood pressure exceeded 140 mmHg or if their diastolic blood pressure exceeded 90 mmHg. Elevated blood pressure was classified as mild, moderate, or severe according to the cut-off points recommended by the National Institutes of Health (1997).

<u>Blood pressure status</u>	<u>Systolic (mmHg)</u>	<u>Diastolic (mmHg)</u>
Optimal	<120	<80
Normal	120-129	80-84
High normal	130-139	85-89
 <u>Level of hypertension</u>		
Stage 1, mildly elevated	140-159	90-99
Stage 2, moderately elevated	160-179	100-109
Stage 3, severely elevated	180+	110+

Following internationally recommended guidelines, individuals were considered hypertensive if they had a normal average blood pressure reading but were taking antihypertensive medication.

Tables 11.4.1 and 11.4.2 show the prevalence rates of hypertension for survey respondents. Twenty-five percent of women age 15-49 are classified as hypertensive: 3 percent with hypertension controlled by medication (blood pressure <140/90), 15 percent with stage 1 hypertension (mildly elevated blood pressure), 5 percent with stage 2 hypertension (moderately elevated), and 3 percent with stage 3 hypertension (severely elevated).

Thirty-two percent of men age 15-49 are classified as hypertensive: less than 1 percent with their hypertension controlled by medication, 22 percent with stage 1 hypertension, 7 percent with stage 2 hypertension, and nearly 3 percent with stage 3 hypertension (severely elevated).

Compared with estimates from recent Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in other countries, the hypertensive rates among women and men age 15-49 in Ukraine (25 and 32 percent, respectively) are higher than those in Armenia in 2005 (22 percent for women and 27 percent for men) and in Azerbaijan in 2006 (16 and 17 percent, respectively), and markedly higher than in Uzbekistan in 2002 (8 and 7 percent, respectively).

Epidemiological studies have shown that hypertension is positively associated with age, a finding confirmed by the data from the 2007 UDHS. Among women, hypertension levels increase from 3 percent at age 15-19 to 30 percent at age 35-39 and 41 percent at age 40-44. By age 45-49, more than half of women are hypertensive. The same pattern is observed for men. The prevalence of hypertension is eight times higher among men age 45-49 (57 percent) than among men age 15-19 (7 percent). Over half of men and women age 45 and older are suffering from some form of hypertension, indicating that hypertension is a serious health problem in Ukraine. It is most serious for men age 45-49, nearly six in ten of whom have high blood pressure.

Hypertension is slightly higher among men who smoke than men who do not smoke (35 percent and 29 percent, respectively). Among women, the relationship between smoking and any hypertension is reversed because of the slightly higher proportion of mild forms of hypertension among women who are nonsmokers.

Differentials in hypertension rates by urban-rural residence are negligible for men. However, the proportion of women with high blood pressure was slightly higher among rural women (27 percent) than urban women (23 percent). By region, the highest prevalence of hypertension is found in the West region: 30 percent for women and 40 percent for men. The next highest prevalence of hypertension was found in the Southern region for women (27 percent) and in the East region for men (38 percent).

Table 11.4.1 Levels of hypertension: women

Prevalence of hypertension among women age 15-49 and percent distribution of women by blood pressure status, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Classification of blood pressure							Total	Number of women
		Optimal <120/<80 mmHg	Normal 120-129/80-84 mmHg	High normal 130-139/85-89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (stage 1) 140-159/90-99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (stage 2) 160-179/100-109 mmHg	Severely elevated (stage 3) 180+/110+ mmHg	Normal BP and taking medications		
Age										
15-19	2.9	71.1	20.4	5.6	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	585
20-24	8.5	57.6	25.3	8.6	6.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	100.0	725
25-29	11.7	44.7	31.5	12.2	7.0	2.3	0.6	1.8	100.0	707
30-34	17.6	36.4	30.8	15.1	11.0	3.3	1.1	2.2	100.0	739
35-39	30.1	25.4	26.4	18.1	18.9	6.4	2.5	2.2	100.0	799
40-44	40.8	20.7	19.9	18.6	21.3	7.2	5.7	6.6	100.0	725
45-49	51.5	12.9	16.3	19.3	30.9	9.9	5.8	5.0	100.0	811
Marital status										
Never married	7.5	60.8	23.0	8.7	6.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,130
Married or living together	27.4	31.4	25.1	16.1	15.6	5.0	2.9	3.9	100.0	3,090
Divorced/separated/widowed	36.0	25.2	23.6	15.3	22.2	7.7	3.4	2.7	100.0	872
Working status										
Currently working	27.7	31.6	24.7	16.0	16.3	5.2	3.0	3.3	100.0	3,561
Worked in the past year	21.3	34.5	30.2	14.0	12.4	3.4	1.7	3.8	100.0	113
Not working	16.6	50.2	23.2	10.0	10.7	2.9	1.3	1.6	100.0	1,418
Smoking										
Yes	20.7	41.4	22.7	15.2	11.2	4.0	3.0	2.5	100.0	745
No	25.1	36.1	24.7	14.1	15.2	4.6	2.4	2.9	100.0	4,347
Residence										
Urban	23.0	37.7	24.6	14.7	13.3	4.4	2.6	2.7	100.0	3,408
Rural	27.4	35.2	23.9	13.5	17.3	4.7	2.2	3.2	100.0	1,684
Region										
North	24.6	36.8	24.3	14.4	13.0	5.4	2.7	3.4	100.0	794
Central	18.9	41.2	26.3	13.7	11.7	2.8	1.0	3.4	100.0	685
East	20.3	39.4	24.4	15.9	11.8	2.9	2.1	3.5	100.0	1,390
South	27.1	37.8	20.8	14.3	17.0	4.7	2.5	2.8	100.0	843
West	29.8	31.6	25.6	13.0	18.4	6.3	3.5	1.6	100.0	1,380
Education										
Secondary or less	25.3	38.1	22.8	13.9	15.8	4.4	2.3	2.8	100.0	2,123
Higher	23.9	36.0	25.5	14.6	13.8	4.5	2.6	3.0	100.0	2,969
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	26.0	37.6	22.3	14.1	16.2	4.6	2.1	3.0	100.0	718
Second	25.6	34.6	24.9	14.9	14.2	4.8	2.5	4.1	100.0	1,216
Middle	26.5	36.3	23.9	13.4	16.1	4.1	3.3	2.9	100.0	994
Fourth	22.2	37.9	25.2	14.7	13.1	4.8	2.3	1.9	100.0	1,006
Highest	22.7	38.3	24.8	14.3	14.1	4.2	2.2	2.2	100.0	1,157
Total	24.5	36.8	24.4	14.3	14.6	4.5	2.5	2.9	100.0	5,092

Note: These measurements should not be considered a medical diagnosis of disease, but only as a statistical description of the survey population.

¹ Blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg or currently taking antihypertensive medication

Figure 11.2 shows the level of awareness and treatment status of hypertensive women and men. Half of hypertensive women reported that they are aware of their condition (51 percent). Only one in eight hypertensive women is being treated and has brought her blood pressure under control (12 percent); however, a large group of women are being treated but still have elevated blood pressure (34 percent). Six percent of hypertensive women are aware that they have elevated blood pressure but are not being treated, and 49 percent are unaware of their condition.

Hypertensive men are much less aware of their condition than women. Less than one-quarter of hypertensive men (23 percent) are aware of their hypertensive status, compared with half of women. A handful of hypertensive men are being treated and have brought their blood pressure under control (3 percent); another 8 percent are being treated for hypertension but still have elevated blood pressure. Hypertensive men (12 percent) are more likely than hypertensive women (6 percent) to be aware that they have elevated blood pressure but are not being treated. Most significant is the finding that the majority of hypertensive men (77 percent) are unaware of their condition.

These findings are similar to those of the 2002 Uzbekistan Health Examination Survey and the 2006 Azerbaijan Demographic and Health Survey, which showed that men are less aware of their hypertensive status than women: 38 percent of women and 63 percent of men in Uzbekistan and 56 percent of women and 86 percent of men in Azerbaijan were not aware of their hypertensive status (AIC/MOH [Uzbekistan] et al., 2004 and SSC [Azerbaijan] and Macro International, 2008). By contrast, in Armenia, women and men with hypertension are equally likely to be unaware of their status (81 percent of men and 82 percent of women in Armenia were unaware of their hypertensive status) (NSS [Armenia] et al., 2006).

Table 11.4.2 Levels of hypertension: men

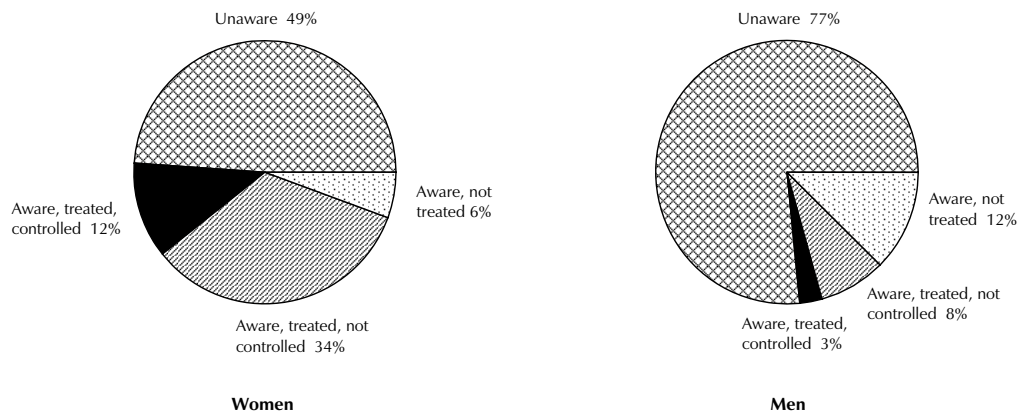
Prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 and percent distribution of men by blood pressure status, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Classification of blood pressure							Total	Number of men
		Optimal <120/ <80 mmHg	Normal 120-129/ 80-84 mmHg	High normal 130-139/ 85-89 mmHg	Mildly elevated (stage 1) 140-159/ 90-99 mmHg	Moderately elevated (stage 2) 160-179/ 100-109 mmHg	Severely elevated (stage 3) 180+/ 110+ mmHg	Normal BP and taking medications		
Age										
15-19	6.7	40.4	40.5	12.3	4.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	100.0	341
20-24	12.4	22.7	48.0	16.9	9.6	1.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	369
25-29	25.1	7.5	42.6	24.9	16.3	5.8	2.5	0.6	100.0	313
30-34	34.6	11.3	29.9	24.2	22.8	7.4	3.6	0.8	100.0	350
35-39	42.4	5.8	25.7	26.1	30.1	10.0	1.4	0.9	100.0	334
40-44	46.2	5.1	21.2	27.6	31.6	8.0	5.3	1.2	100.0	293
45-49	57.4	4.0	12.8	25.9	37.6	14.0	4.4	1.4	100.0	362
Marital status										
Never married	17.5	28.6	39.3	14.6	10.8	4.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	802
Married or living together	38.3	7.0	27.8	26.8	27.0	7.3	3.0	1.0	100.0	1,292
Divorced/separated/widowed	43.6	5.0	27.2	24.2	28.4	10.7	3.6	1.0	100.0	268
Working status										
Currently working	35.8	9.7	30.4	24.2	24.5	7.4	2.9	1.0	100.0	1,829
Worked in the past year	26.4	28.7	31.1	13.8	19.9	5.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	70
Not working	17.2	29.4	36.8	16.5	10.5	4.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	463
Smoking										
Yes	34.9	12.2	28.6	24.3	24.1	7.4	2.5	0.9	100.0	1,215
No	28.6	16.2	34.9	20.3	19.0	6.1	2.7	0.8	100.0	1,147
Residence										
Urban	32.0	14.5	31.5	22.0	21.9	6.6	2.5	1.0	100.0	1,641
Rural	31.6	13.3	32.0	23.1	21.0	7.3	2.8	0.6	100.0	721
Region										
North	21.3	15.2	44.8	18.7	14.0	4.7	1.9	0.7	100.0	363
Central	33.5	12.4	33.9	20.2	26.5	4.3	2.2	0.5	100.0	241
East	38.3	15.1	24.4	22.2	28.8	7.6	0.8	1.2	100.0	789
South	15.5	17.7	35.1	31.8	12.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	100.0	393
West	40.2	10.3	30.0	19.4	20.8	12.0	6.7	0.6	100.0	575
Education										
Secondary or less	33.0	16.0	29.9	21.1	23.5	6.9	1.8	0.8	100.0	1,232
Higher	30.6	12.0	33.6	23.7	19.6	6.7	3.5	0.9	100.0	1,131
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	35.3	12.2	32.2	20.4	24.2	8.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	335
Second	28.7	13.2	35.1	23.0	20.9	4.7	2.4	0.7	100.0	537
Middle	31.9	12.1	27.9	28.1	22.9	5.6	2.4	1.0	100.0	465
Fourth	37.3	14.3	28.9	19.5	22.4	9.0	4.2	1.7	100.0	465
Highest	28.3	17.7	33.4	20.6	19.2	7.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	561
Total	31.9	14.1	31.7	22.4	21.6	6.8	2.6	0.9	100.0	2,362

Note: These measurements should not be considered a medical diagnosis of disease, but only as a statistical description of the survey population.

¹ Blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg or currently taking antihypertensive medication

Figure 11.2 Awareness of hypertension and treatment status among hypertensive women and men age 15-49



UDHS 2007

11.3 USE OF TOBACCO

Smoking is a known risk factor for cardiovascular disease. It also causes lung and other forms of cancer, and contributes to the severity of pneumonia, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis. Smoking may also have an impact on individuals who are exposed to the smoke secondhand. For example, inhaling secondhand smoke may adversely affect children's growth and cause childhood illness, especially respiratory diseases. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 40 percent of all deaths among men age 35-69 in Ukraine in the early 1990s were attributable to tobacco use (Harkin et al., 1997; Peto et al., 1994). Because smoking is an acquired behavior that is chosen by individuals, all morbidity and mortality caused by smoking is preventable.

Traditionally, smoking in Ukraine was mostly prevalent among men. However, probably because of fashion prompted by aggressive marketing towards women and young people, the emancipation of women, and the relatively low price of cigarettes, access to tobacco products and their use has also been on the rise among women.

11.3.1 Smoking Cigarettes

People in Ukraine use tobacco almost exclusively in the form of cigarettes. Results of the 2007 UDHS presented in Tables 11.5.1 and 11.5.2 show a substantial difference between women and men in the prevalence of smoking: 15 percent of women and 52 percent of men report that they currently smoke cigarettes. Smoking among women is more common in urban areas (18 percent) than rural areas (8 percent). For men, the residential difference in the prevalence of smoking is reversed: 51 percent in urban areas and 54 percent in rural areas.

The likelihood of smoking increases with age. Only 11 percent of women smoke in their teens, however the proportion doubles among women in their early twenties. Women in the age group 20-34 are the most likely to smoke. The pattern is similar for men: nearly one-quarter of men smoke in their teens and half are smoking in their twenties. Among men age 45-49, 63 percent report that they are smokers.

Among women, there is a little difference in the prevalence of smoking by education, however among men, those with secondary or less education (58 percent) are more likely to smoke than those with higher education (45 percent).

The prevalence of women smokers is the highest in the East region (22 percent) and lowest in the West region (9 percent). For men, the prevalence of smoking is highest in the South and Central regions (63 and 58 percent, respectively) and lowest in the North and the West regions (44 and 46 percent, respectively).

Overall, the proportion of women who are current cigarette smokers decreased slightly in Ukraine from 19 percent in the 1999 Ukraine Reproductive and Health Survey to 15 percent in the 2007 UDHS. The largest decrease in smoking was among women under age 30, with a sharp decline in proportion of teenage girls (age 15-19) smoking: from 19 percent in 1999 to 11 percent in 2007).

Compared with estimates from recent Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in other countries, the level of cigarette smoking among men in Ukraine is about the same as that for men in Azerbaijan in 2006 (49 percent) and Moldova in 2005 (51 percent). At the same time, it is lower than that for men in Armenia in 2005 (61 percent) and higher than the rate for men in Uzbekistan in 2002 (21 percent for men age 15-59). Cigarette smoking among women in Ukraine (15 percent) is the highest in the region; the prevalence of smoking among women in Moldova is 7 percent, and it is 2 percent among women in Armenia (SSC [Azerbaijan] and Macro International Inc., 2008; NCPM [Moldova] and ORC Macro, 2006; NSS [Armenia] et al., 2006; AIC/MOH [Uzbekistan] et al., 2004).

Table 11.5.1 Use of tobacco: women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco			Does not use tobacco	Number of women	Number of cigarettes in past 24 hours					Don't know/missing	Total	Number of cigarette smokers	
	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco			0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+				
Age														
15-19	10.6	0.0	2.9	89.1	782	4.7	12.4	39.1	19.1	24.7	0.0	100.0	83	
20-24	21.7	0.3	7.1	77.4	1,006	2.4	9.4	29.1	25.2	33.4	0.6	100.0	218	
25-29	16.5	0.5	3.4	83.3	998	0.3	10.5	26.7	20.6	41.9	0.0	100.0	165	
30-34	17.9	0.0	2.0	82.1	984	2.9	7.0	25.2	19.1	45.7	0.0	100.0	176	
35-39	15.5	0.0	2.6	84.5	1,049	2.3	8.4	26.9	18.6	43.7	0.0	100.0	163	
40-44	13.6	0.0	1.9	86.2	936	5.7	2.9	25.9	18.8	46.8	0.0	100.0	128	
45-49	8.1	0.0	1.0	91.9	1,085	0.0	3.1	26.2	11.4	59.2	0.0	100.0	88	
Maternity status														
Pregnant	3.9	0.0	0.0	96.1	191	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	5.3	0.0	2.0	93.8	171	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	
Neither	15.5	0.1	3.1	84.3	6,479	2.4	7.7	27.3	20.1	42.3	0.1	100.0	1,004	
Residence														
Urban	17.7	0.2	3.8	82.0	4,887	2.4	7.9	26.7	20.2	42.7	0.1	100.0	866	
Rural	7.9	0.0	1.0	92.0	1,954	3.0	8.0	34.6	17.9	36.5	0.0	100.0	154	
Region														
North	12.9	0.0	2.7	86.8	1,345	0.9	9.4	24.8	22.4	41.6	0.7	100.0	174	
Central	11.2	0.0	1.4	88.8	817	1.2	5.7	33.0	15.5	44.6	0.0	100.0	91	
East	22.1	0.3	5.7	77.5	2,120	3.5	8.6	26.8	18.0	43.2	0.0	100.0	468	
South	14.8	0.1	2.2	85.2	1,049	2.0	5.2	28.0	17.7	47.2	0.0	100.0	155	
West	8.8	0.0	0.8	91.2	1,509	2.7	8.3	32.0	28.6	28.4	0.0	100.0	133	
Education														
Secondary or less	15.5	0.1	2.4	84.4	2,729	1.5	7.9	30.2	22.7	37.7	0.0	100.0	423	
Higher than secondary	14.5	0.1	3.3	85.1	4,112	3.3	7.9	26.2	17.9	44.6	0.2	100.0	598	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	10.1	0.0	1.3	89.9	847	2.0	3.8	30.2	16.0	47.9	0.0	100.0	86	
Second	8.7	0.0	1.2	91.0	1,437	3.4	6.4	32.4	14.5	43.4	0.0	100.0	124	
Middle	17.0	0.0	3.0	82.9	1,276	0.0	8.6	26.9	16.2	48.3	0.0	100.0	217	
Fourth	16.9	0.3	4.0	82.8	1,451	4.4	7.3	27.7	24.2	36.4	0.0	100.0	245	
Highest	19.0	0.1	4.3	80.7	1,831	2.5	9.4	26.4	22.0	39.3	0.4	100.0	348	
Total	14.9	0.1	3.0	84.9	6,841	2.5	7.9	27.9	19.9	41.7	0.1	100.0	1,021	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11.5.2 Use of tobacco: men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Uses tobacco				Number of men	Number of cigarettes in past 24 hours						Number of cigarette smokers	
	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/missing		Total
Age													
15-19	22.9	0.1	0.9	77.1	444	0.0	7.0	21.1	15.3	55.1	1.6	100.0	102
20-24	48.6	0.5	5.1	51.0	459	0.0	1.2	5.1	4.3	89.3	0.0	100.0	223
25-29	49.8	0.0	5.7	49.5	436	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.8	90.7	0.1	100.0	217
30-34	59.7	0.5	4.1	40.3	479	0.3	0.7	4.4	5.2	87.8	1.7	100.0	286
35-39	60.3	1.3	4.9	39.7	449	0.0	0.9	2.8	2.3	92.5	1.4	100.0	271
40-44	54.2	1.0	6.3	45.3	399	0.0	0.3	3.0	2.5	94.1	0.2	100.0	216
45-49	63.3	0.7	3.0	36.7	512	0.0	0.5	1.8	3.1	94.4	0.2	100.0	324
Residence													
Urban	50.8	0.7	4.3	49.0	2,277	0.1	0.8	4.7	4.1	89.9	0.5	100.0	1,156
Rural	53.7	0.4	4.1	46.3	901	0.0	1.5	3.8	5.5	87.9	1.2	100.0	483
Region													
North	43.9	0.5	3.0	55.9	616	0.3	0.7	4.2	5.1	87.9	1.7	100.0	271
Central	57.9	0.2	4.9	41.8	354	0.0	0.3	2.3	4.3	93.1	0.0	100.0	205
East	52.0	0.4	4.6	47.7	1,060	0.0	0.4	4.5	3.8	90.7	0.6	100.0	552
South	63.1	1.4	5.3	36.8	493	0.0	2.0	7.7	4.5	85.5	0.4	100.0	311
West	46.0	0.5	3.6	53.8	654	0.0	1.9	2.6	5.5	89.2	0.8	100.0	301
Education													
Secondary or less	57.9	0.6	4.3	42.0	1,615	0.1	1.1	4.5	5.0	88.2	1.2	100.0	935
Higher than secondary	45.1	0.6	4.1	54.6	1,563	0.0	0.9	4.4	3.9	90.7	0.1	100.0	704
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	61.4	0.3	4.7	38.1	432	0.0	1.3	2.7	6.7	88.1	1.2	100.0	266
Second	53.5	0.9	2.9	46.5	651	0.2	1.2	4.5	3.2	90.9	0.0	100.0	348
Middle	55.3	0.5	3.3	44.6	622	0.0	0.8	3.1	5.6	89.4	1.0	100.0	344
Fourth	51.3	0.5	4.7	48.6	623	0.0	0.5	5.0	3.8	89.6	1.1	100.0	319
Highest	42.6	0.6	5.3	57.0	849	0.0	1.3	6.2	3.8	88.2	0.4	100.0	362
Total	51.6	0.6	4.2	48.2	3,178	0.0	1.0	4.4	4.5	89.3	0.7	100.0	1,639

11.3.2 Age at First Smoking

The age when smoking begins has a major effect on health because individuals who start smoking early have, on average, a longer period of exposure to the hazardous products of nicotine breakdown through inhalation. Information on the age at initiation of cigarette smoking was obtained by asking respondents the exact age at which they started smoking cigarettes. Table 11.6 shows the percentage of women and men who started smoking by specific ages, according to current age.

Smoking starts relatively early in Ukraine, and younger women are more likely to smoke than older women. The percentage who have never smoked is highest among women in their forties (81 percent) and lowest among women age 20-24 (62 percent). It should be noted that women are starting to smoke at an earlier age: among women age 20-24, almost one-quarter started smoking by age 18, a proportion that increases to 34 percent by age 20. In contrast, among women age 45-49, only 10 percent started smoking by age 18 and 14 percent by age 20, indicating that the

Table 11.6 Age at first smoking

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who first smoked cigarettes by specific exact ages, according to current age, Ukraine 2007

Current age	Percentage smoked by exact age				Percentage never smoked	Number
	15	18	20	25		
WOMEN						
15-19	5.0	na	na	na	79.9	782
20-24	3.1	24.0	34.1	na	61.8	1,006
25-29	1.4	17.2	26.8	33.1	65.2	998
30-34	2.5	17.9	26.2	30.6	66.8	984
35-39	1.4	12.9	20.3	27.4	70.8	1,049
40-44	0.9	11.2	19.9	24.7	71.8	936
45-49	1.1	9.7	14.3	16.5	81.2	1,085
MEN						
15-19	16.3	na	na	na	60.2	444
20-24	8.7	46.1	56.2	na	38.9	459
25-29	12.4	46.4	59.9	65.4	32.5	436
30-34	13.6	50.7	67.1	72.7	25.0	479
35-39	9.6	51.0	66.0	72.0	24.0	449
40-44	7.2	46.0	63.8	69.9	25.9	399
45-49	12.8	51.5	66.2	74.4	20.0	512

na = Not applicable due to censoring

number of women who started smoking by age 18 and by age 20 has more than doubled over the past two decades.

Table 11.6 shows that smoking is more prevalent among men than among women, and men start smoking earlier than women. However, in recent years, smoking has increased more rapidly among young women than among young men. Unlike women, differences in smoking patterns among men are small; about half of men of any age starting smoking by age 18.

11.3.3 Attitudes About Smoking

In the 2007 UDHS, all current smokers were asked if they smoke inside the home. In addition, all respondents were asked if they live with someone smoking inside their home, and if they think that smoking should be banned from the work place and from public places.

Table 11.7 shows that at the national level, only 6 percent of women smoke inside their house, but more than one-quarter are living with someone who smokes inside the home.

Women in their late forties and teenagers are the least likely to smoke inside the home (3 percent or less), compared with 5-9 percent in other age groups. Smoking inside the home is more prevalent among urban women (7 percent) than rural women (2 percent). Regional variation is not pronounced, with about 3 to 4 percent of women smoking inside the home in all regions, except the East region. The proportion of women living in the East region who smoke inside home is unusually high (12 percent), more than twice the proportion at the national level. Although there is no difference by education, there is a slight increase in women smoking in the home with increasing wealth status.

The percentage of men who smoke inside the home (18 percent) is more than three times that of women. However, the proportion of men who live with someone who smokes (13 percent) is half that of women (26 percent). Older men are more likely to smoke in the home; for example, twice as many men age 45-49 smoke inside the home (29 percent), compared with men age 20-24 (16 percent). Although urban-rural differences in smoking inside the home are negligible among men, there are marked regional variations. Men in the South and East regions (25 and 23 percent, respectively) tend to smoke inside the home in greater proportions than men in the other regions (14 percent or less). Unlike women, less educated men and men from the poorest households are more likely to smoke inside the home.

Current smoking status is by far the most important factor associated with the likelihood of smoking inside the home, for both women and men. Among current smokers, about equal proportions of women (38 percent) and men (35 percent) smoke inside the home. However, women who smoke are more exposed to second-hand smoke in the home than men who smoke; e.g., four in ten women smokers live with someone who smokes inside the home, compared with two in ten male smokers and two in ten nonsmoking women.

A large majority of women think that smoking should be banned at work (84 percent) and in public places (78 percent). Markedly fewer men agree with banning smoking at work (58 percent) and in public places (56 percent). The proportions of women and men who agree with banning smoking in any place are markedly lower among current smokers compared with nonsmokers. For example, only 57 percent of women who currently smoke agree that there should be a ban on smoking in the workplace, compared with 89 percent of nonsmoking women. Similarly, only 40 percent of men who currently smoke agree with a ban on smoking in the workplace, compared with 77 percent of nonsmoking men.

Apart from smoking status there is little variation in women's attitudes about banning smoking at work and in public places by background characteristics. More women from the Central region agree that smoking should be banned in the workplace. Women with university education and those in households in the lowest wealth quintiles are slightly more likely than other women to agree with banning smoking at work and in public places.

Among men, younger respondents, urban residents, men with higher education, and those living in the wealthiest households are more likely to agree on banning smoking at work, while rural men are more likely to agree with banning smoking from public places. Men in the South region are the least likely to agree with banning smoking in the workplace and in public places.

Table 11.7 Smoking inside home and attitudes about smoking at work and in public places

Among all women and men age 15-49, percentage who smoke inside home, percentage who live with someone smoking inside the home, percentage who think that smoking should be banned from the work place and percentage who think that smoking should be banned from public places, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women: Percentage who:					Men: Percentage who:				
	Smoke inside home	Living with someone smoking inside home	Think that smoking should be banned from work place	Think that smoking should be banned from public places	Number	Smoke inside home	Living with someone smoking inside home	Think that smoking should be banned from work place	Think that smoking should be banned from public places	Number
Smoking										
Yes	37.6	40.5	56.9	41.9	1,036	34.8	17.7	39.9	42.6	1,646
No	0.0	23.7	89.1	84.3	5,805	0.0	8.6	76.7	69.9	1,532
Age										
15-19	1.9	30.1	87.9	78.9	782	2.6	18.8	68.5	65.7	444
20-24	7.3	26.7	80.5	72.0	1,006	15.5	19.6	61.0	52.7	459
25-29	5.4	21.6	83.1	76.7	998	16.1	13.3	57.4	52.1	436
30-34	8.9	24.8	82.7	77.6	984	22.9	13.0	55.0	58.3	479
35-39	7.1	26.0	84.1	79.6	1,049	20.4	8.9	54.8	53.5	449
40-44	5.7	27.8	84.8	77.9	936	18.3	10.0	55.8	55.6	399
45-49	2.9	27.5	87.2	82.2	1,085	28.6	9.7	51.7	52.5	512
Residence										
Urban	7.2	24.8	84.0	77.1	4,887	18.7	13.1	59.2	53.6	2,277
Rural	2.0	29.7	84.8	79.7	1,954	16.5	13.9	53.6	61.0	901
Region										
North	3.4	19.1	87.0	86.8	1,345	11.3	9.9	64.3	58.3	616
Central	1.8	20.3	91.1	78.2	817	12.3	8.9	57.0	68.0	354
East	11.8	30.5	82.0	72.0	2,120	23.1	16.1	60.0	50.6	1,060
South	3.7	22.6	83.0	82.9	1,049	24.9	14.1	36.4	42.8	493
West	2.7	32.4	82.1	74.5	1,509	14.1	13.8	63.9	64.6	654
Education										
Secondary or less	5.9	31.1	81.9	74.9	2,729	21.8	15.9	52.2	54.3	1,615
Higher	5.5	23.0	85.8	79.8	4,112	14.1	10.6	63.3	57.2	1,563
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	4.2	33.2	85.8	80.7	847	24.9	17.1	52.0	55.1	432
Second	2.3	29.5	86.5	81.8	1,437	16.1	15.0	53.3	59.7	651
Middle	6.9	29.4	83.0	75.2	1,276	19.3	15.0	57.7	64.4	622
Fourth	6.1	20.4	83.6	77.4	1,451	17.0	11.2	57.9	52.0	623
Highest	7.9	22.9	83.1	75.6	1,831	15.8	10.5	63.5	49.4	849
Total	5.7	26.2	84.2	77.9	6,841	18.0	13.3	57.6	55.7	3,178

11.4 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Alcohol abuse is a serious problem in many countries in Europe. This region registers the highest alcohol consumption in the world. Alcohol consumption is considered to be the third highest risk factor for death and disability. Potential consequences of alcohol abuse include increased risk of accidents, cirrhosis, hypertension, psychological illnesses, and congenital malformations. Moreover, alcohol consumption aggravates the risk of family problems as well as other social and employment issues such as alcohol addiction, accidents, criminal behavior, inadvertent injuries, violence, homicide and suicide, road traffic problems, etc. In particular, damages brought about by alcohol abuse rank the highest in the eastern European region, accounting for the increased rate of cardiovascular diseases and shortened life expectancy. In these societies, the total cost related to alcohol abuse is estimated to be 1-3 percent of the gross national product (WHO/ROE, 2001).

In the 2007 UDHS, respondents were asked a series of questions related to alcohol consumption: if they ever drank alcohol, age at first alcoholic drink, and how many alcoholic beverages they had consumed during the past month on the days when they had consumed alcohol. A

bottle or a can of beer (330-500 ml), a glass of wine (50-200 ml), and a shot of liqueur, vodka, or whiskey (50 ml) are considered standard beverages or standard drinks.

11.4.1 Use of Alcohol

Table 11.8.1 shows that 62 percent of women consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the month preceding the survey. Alcohol consumption varies by age and region. The consumption increases from 45 percent in the age group 15-19 to 70 percent in the age group 40-44. The highest consumption is found in the East region (69 percent) and in the Central region (67 percent); urban-rural difference is minimal.

In general, women who do drink do not consume alcohol frequently; 38 percent of women consume alcohol less than once a month, 9 percent consume alcohol 1-2 times per week, and less than 2 percent drink alcohol daily or almost daily. Women age 20-24 and those in the East region are the most likely to report consumption of alcohol once or twice a week (12 and 14 percent, respectively).

The proportion of men who consume alcohol is higher than the proportion of women, and men who drink also tend to drink more frequently than women (Table 11.8.2). Seventy-seven percent of men had an alcoholic drink in the month preceding the survey. Alcohol consumption among men increases rapidly from 51 percent in the age group 15-19 to 77 percent in the age group 20-24, and 83 percent in the age group 25-29, then stabilizes with little variation (82-84 percent) through age 49.

Among men who had at least one drink in the past month there is little difference in alcohol consumption by education or by urban-rural residence; however, the highest consumption of alcohol is in the East region (90 percent).

Men consume alcohol more often than women: 23 percent of men consume alcohol less than once a month, 29 percent consume alcohol 1-2 times per week, and 6 percent drink alcohol daily or almost daily.

Alcohol consumption once or twice a week increases rapidly between age group 15-19 (17 percent) and age group 20-24 (27 percent), then levels off at about 31-34 percent across older age groups. Alcohol consumption at least once a week is about the same in urban and rural areas (about 30 percent), but it is relatively high in the East region (37 percent). Men in the South and the North regions are the least likely to drink once or twice a week (20 and 21 percent, respectively).

Alcohol consumption—measured as the proportion consuming at least one alcoholic drink in the past month—among men in Ukraine (77 percent) is about the same as that for men in Moldova (80 percent); however, men in Ukraine have an alcohol consumption rate twice that of men in Azerbaijan (39 percent) (NCPM [Moldova] and ORC Macro, 2006; SSC [Azerbaijan] and Macro International, 2008).

Table 11.8.1 Use of alcohol: women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had at least one alcoholic drink in the month preceding the survey and frequencies of drinking, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Has had at least one drink in the past month	Frequency of drinking						Missing	Number of women
		Every day	Almost every day	1-2 times per week	2-3 times per month	Once a month	Less than once a month		
Age									
15-19	45.4	0.1	0.2	5.1	12.8	27.2	54.4	0.1	782
20-24	58.2	0.0	2.1	11.6	16.1	28.2	41.6	0.4	1,006
25-29	62.0	0.1	0.5	10.0	20.0	30.4	38.0	1.0	998
30-34	63.7	0.1	1.5	9.4	21.5	31.0	36.1	0.5	984
35-39	67.3	0.5	2.1	8.2	21.9	34.2	32.5	0.6	1,049
40-44	70.1	0.4	1.8	7.8	23.3	36.5	29.9	0.3	936
45-49	66.1	0.0	0.6	8.1	19.9	37.1	33.9	0.4	1,085
Residence									
Urban	63.0	0.2	1.4	9.5	18.8	32.6	37.0	0.5	4,887
Rural	60.9	0.2	1.0	6.6	21.4	31.5	38.9	0.3	1,954
Region									
North	55.1	0.1	0.2	5.1	21.1	27.9	44.9	0.6	1,345
Central	67.2	0.0	0.1	7.1	23.4	36.4	32.8	0.2	817
East	68.7	0.4	3.2	13.8	15.4	35.5	31.1	0.6	2,120
South	56.1	0.2	0.6	8.7	20.5	25.7	43.8	0.5	1,049
West	61.7	0.1	0.7	5.8	21.1	33.9	38.1	0.4	1,509
Education									
Secondary or less	60.0	0.1	1.2	8.9	18.6	30.7	39.9	0.5	2,729
Higher	64.0	0.2	1.3	8.6	20.2	33.3	36.0	0.5	4,112
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	60.9	0.3	1.0	6.0	20.1	33.1	38.8	0.5	847
Second	63.2	0.2	1.1	7.4	20.0	34.1	36.8	0.5	1,437
Middle	65.9	0.1	1.6	9.2	21.8	32.9	34.1	0.3	1,276
Fourth	61.1	0.1	1.1	10.8	18.4	30.6	38.6	0.4	1,451
Highest	60.9	0.3	1.4	9.1	18.2	31.3	39.1	0.7	1,831
Total	62.4	0.2	1.3	8.7	19.5	32.3	37.5	0.5	6,841

Note: A bottle or a can of beer (330-500 ml), a glass of wine (50-200 ml), a glass of liqueur, vodka or whiskey (50 ml) were considered standard beverages equal to one alcoholic drink.

Table 11.8.2 Use of alcohol: men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have had at least one alcoholic drink in the month preceding the survey and frequencies of drinking, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Has had at least one drink in the past month	Frequency of drinking						Missing	Number of men
		Every day	Almost every day	1-2 times per week	2-3 times per month	Once a month	Less than once a month		
Age									
15-19	50.5	0.7	1.6	17.1	17.1	13.8	49.5	0.2	444
20-24	77.0	2.5	4.0	26.6	33.4	10.6	23.0	0.0	459
25-29	82.5	2.8	4.7	32.2	32.4	9.5	17.5	0.8	436
30-34	82.4	2.0	5.2	31.4	31.2	12.4	17.6	0.2	479
35-39	82.1	1.3	4.7	32.8	34.3	9.0	17.9	0.0	449
40-44	81.7	1.2	6.7	33.9	27.7	12.2	18.3	0.0	399
45-49	84.3	0.8	6.5	31.8	34.1	10.5	15.7	0.5	512
Residence									
Urban	78.0	1.8	4.9	29.7	30.7	10.5	22.0	0.3	2,277
Rural	75.7	1.0	4.4	28.6	28.8	12.7	24.3	0.1	901
Region									
North	71.2	0.6	2.5	21.2	37.2	9.5	28.8	0.1	616
Central	69.5	0.7	2.5	33.3	23.0	9.6	30.5	0.3	354
East	89.7	2.9	7.9	36.6	34.1	7.8	10.3	0.3	1,060
South	72.7	2.3	5.1	20.3	24.7	19.8	27.3	0.4	493
West	70.9	0.3	2.8	30.1	25.3	12.4	29.1	0.0	654
Education									
Secondary or less	76.4	1.2	6.3	31.1	26.5	11.0	23.6	0.4	1,615
Higher	78.4	2.1	3.3	27.6	34.0	11.3	21.6	0.1	1,563
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	81.5	1.4	7.3	32.4	26.2	14.1	18.5	0.0	432
Second	76.6	1.7	4.5	28.9	29.0	12.2	23.4	0.2	651
Middle	76.3	1.1	3.6	27.9	32.5	11.1	23.7	0.1	622
Fourth	76.1	2.1	4.8	30.2	31.2	7.8	23.9	0.0	623
Highest	77.5	1.6	4.6	28.8	30.6	11.3	22.5	0.7	849
Total	77.3	1.6	4.8	29.4	30.2	11.1	22.7	0.3	3,178

Note: A bottle or a can of beer (330-500 ml), a glass of wine (50-200 ml), a glass of liqueur, vodka or whiskey (50 ml) were considered standard beverages equal to one alcoholic drink.

11.4.2 Age at First Alcoholic Drink

Information on age at first alcoholic drink was obtained by asking respondents the exact age at which they started to consume alcohol. Table 11.9 shows the percentage of women and men who have started drinking by specific ages, according to current age.

Alcohol consumption starts relatively early in Ukraine, although almost 40 percent of women and men under age 20 have never drunk alcohol. However, there is a notable trend among women to start drinking at younger ages: 50 percent of women age 20-24 started alcohol consumption by age 18 and 74 percent had begun by age 20. In contrast, only about one-third of women in their late thirties and forties started drinking by age 18 and two-thirds by age 20, indicating that the number of women who started using alcohol by age 18 increased in recent years.

Table 11.9 shows that alcohol consumption is more prevalent among men than among women, and that men start drinking earlier than women. Only 3 percent of men in their late forties have never drunk alcohol, compared with 12 percent of men age 20-24. Unlike women, there is little variation over time in the age at which men have their first alcoholic drink: more than half of the men in every age category starting alcohol consumption by age 18. Use of alcohol by age 20 increases to about 80 percent and remains steady among men in all age groups. The findings indicate that the introduction of alcohol to young women in recent years has been increasing compared with young men.

Current age	Percentage drunk by exact age				Percentage who never drank alcohol	Number
	15	18	20	25		
WOMEN						
15-19	10.3	na	na	na	38.9	782
20-24	2.6	49.7	73.7	na	18.3	1,006
25-29	2.1	45.7	71.3	81.2	13.1	998
30-34	2.2	42.6	71.1	81.8	12.9	984
35-39	1.6	37.3	68.1	81.8	11.1	1,049
40-44	1.3	36.3	67.1	83.0	9.4	936
45-49	2.0	34.5	64.8	81.1	9.3	1,085
MEN						
15-19	17.1	na	na	na	35.7	444
20-24	5.4	59.2	80.6	na	11.7	459
25-29	7.7	58.2	77.0	86.9	7.0	436
30-34	8.3	57.1	79.0	90.3	5.4	479
35-39	4.3	57.4	78.7	88.5	6.4	449
40-44	6.2	54.0	77.6	92.6	3.3	399
45-49	7.5	58.7	80.7	90.4	3.3	512

na = Not applicable due to censoring

11.5 ILLICIT DRUG USE

Drug use is reported to have increased in Ukraine, particularly among young people. Drug use among prisoners is a special concern of the Ministry of the Interior of Ukraine. The prevalence of registered drug users is relatively low, but sporadic use is high. For example, according to World Health Organization data on Ukraine, in the early to mid-1990s 20 percent of registered users used cannabis and 95 percent used it occasionally. Only 5 percent of registered drug users used ephedron daily and 45 percent used it occasionally. Stimulants such as amphetamines were used by 5 percent and cocaine was used by 1 percent of registered users. Opiate and opiate derivatives such as homemade dimethylmorphine (dimitrol) are the most widely used drug in Ukraine, especially among young people, although the WHO report suggests that most reported drug users are polydrug users (Harkin et al., 1997).

In the 2007 UDHS, all respondents were asked if they had ever tried narcotics or recreational drugs. They were also asked about the way the drugs were taken the last time they used narcotics or recreational drugs. Questions about the specific substances used were not asked. Use of narcotics is illegal in Ukraine and drug use by respondents may have been underreported despite reassurances of confidentiality.

Experimentation with narcotics is more prevalent among men; 10 percent of men reported ever use of drugs compared with 1 percent of women (Table 11.10). Smoking is a predominant method of drug use, reported by 9 percent of men and 1 percent of women. Less than 1 percent of men reported injecting drugs intravenously the last time they used narcotics (data not shown). The small number of reported cases of drug use collected by the UDHS prevents detailed analysis. Further research on drug use, using a different methodology—e.g., qualitative research—or a different sampling strategy—targeting specific populations by age or sex, or other demographic and social subgroups of population, and oversampling specific regions—might be a better vehicle to obtain data. The data are necessary for programmatic use by policymakers to develop effective preventive measures and a workable strategy to control the documented increase in drug abuse and drug trafficking in Ukraine.

Table 11.10 Ever use of narcotics				
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who ever used drugs, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007				
Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Ever used narcotics	Number of women	Ever used narcotics	Number of men
Age				
15-19	1.4	830	7.2	444
20-24	2.9	977	16.9	459
25-29	2.3	953	13.6	436
30-34	1.5	1,002	12.4	479
35-39	0.9	1,051	9.8	449
40-44	0.7	946	6.0	399
45-49	0.5	1,082	4.0	512
Residence				
Urban	1.9	4,291	11.7	2,277
Rural	0.7	2,550	5.5	901
Region				
North	2.0	1,277	5.0	616
Central	1.3	1,334	6.1	354
East	3.0	1,117	18.8	1,060
South	0.6	1,488	7.6	493
West	0.7	1,625	4.1	654
Education				
Secondary or less	1.2	2,943	9.6	1,615
Higher	1.6	3,898	10.3	1,563
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.3	1,004	6.5	432
Second	0.6	1,711	7.3	651
Middle	1.1	1,391	8.9	622
Fourth	1.4	1,266	10.6	623
Highest	2.9	1,469	14.0	849
Total	1.4	6,841	10.0	3,178

This chapter presents current levels of HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and related behavior for the general adult population of Ukraine. The chapter then focuses on HIV/AIDS knowledge and patterns of sexual activity among young people because youth are the main target of many HIV prevention efforts. The findings in this chapter will assist the AIDS control program in Ukraine to identify particular groups of people most in need of information and services and most vulnerable to the risk of HIV infection.

12.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS AND OF TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION METHODS

12.1.1 Awareness of AIDS

In Ukraine, knowledge of AIDS is almost universal, with 99 percent of women and men age 15-49 having heard of AIDS (Table 12.1). Knowledge of HIV/AIDS does not vary much by background characteristics.

Table 12.1 Knowledge of AIDS				
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007				
Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of women	Has heard of AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-24	97.8	1,788	98.7	903
15-19	96.3	782	98.1	444
20-24	99.0	1,006	99.3	459
25-29	99.1	998	98.6	436
30-39	99.1	2,034	98.9	928
40-49	98.4	2,021	97.9	911
Marital status				
Never married	97.7	1,544	98.5	1,044
Ever had sex	99.6	606	98.9	694
Never had sex	96.5	938	97.7	350
Married/living together	98.9	4,116	98.8	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.4	1,181	97.2	334
Residence				
Urban	98.9	4,887	98.9	2,277
Rural	97.6	1,954	97.6	901
Region				
North	98.4	1,345	98.2	616
Central	99.8	817	99.3	354
East	98.9	2,120	98.4	1,060
South	96.8	1,049	99.7	493
West	98.8	1,509	97.7	654
Education				
Secondary or less	97.7	2,729	97.8	1,615
Higher	99.1	4,112	99.3	1,563
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.2	847	97.1	432
Second	97.8	1,437	98.6	651
Middle	98.3	1,276	98.9	622
Fourth	99.1	1,451	99.3	623
Highest	99.0	1,831	98.4	849
Total	98.6	6,841	98.5	3,178

12.1.2 Knowledge of Ways to Reduce HIV/AIDS Transmission

HIV/AIDS prevention programs focus their messages and efforts on three important aspects of behavior: delaying sexual debut in young persons (abstinence), limiting the number of sexual partners/staying faithful to one partner, and promoting the use of condoms (the ABC message). To ascertain whether programs have effectively communicated these messages, the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) asked specific questions about whether it is possible to reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one faithful sexual partner, using a condom at every sexual encounter, and abstaining from sex.

Table 12.2 presents knowledge of ways to prevent HIV by background characteristics. Overall, 92 percent of women and men are aware that the chances of getting the AIDS virus can be reduced by using condoms every time sexual intercourse takes place, and 89 percent of women and 90 percent of men know that the chances of getting infected can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner who has no other partners. A large majority—85 percent of women and 87 percent of men—are aware that using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus. Knowledge of abstinence from sexual intercourse as a means of preventing transmission of the AIDS virus is less well known, particularly among men (86 percent of women and 83 percent of men).

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by				Number of women	Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by				Number of men
	Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse		Using condoms ¹	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ²	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner ^{1,2}	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	
Age										
15-24	91.4	88.4	84.8	84.9	1,788	92.1	88.7	85.8	83.4	903
15-19	87.8	84.7	80.0	82.5	782	88.8	83.9	80.1	79.6	444
20-24	94.2	91.2	88.6	86.7	1,006	95.2	93.3	91.3	87.0	459
25-29	93.5	89.8	87.2	86.4	998	92.2	89.5	86.5	82.4	436
30-39	92.2	89.8	86.1	86.7	2,034	92.6	90.7	87.8	81.5	928
40-49	90.1	87.5	83.8	85.0	2,021	90.2	89.3	86.1	83.7	911
Marital status										
Never married	90.5	87.6	83.6	82.9	1,544	91.4	88.6	85.2	80.5	1,044
Ever had sex	92.4	89.4	85.3	82.4	606	93.5	90.4	87.5	81.5	694
Never had sex	89.2	86.5	82.4	83.2	938	87.0	85.0	80.5	78.6	350
Married/living together	92.0	89.5	86.0	86.9	4,116	92.5	90.4	88.0	83.9	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	91.4	87.6	85.0	85.0	1,181	88.1	88.0	83.2	83.8	334
Residence										
Urban	92.5	89.9	86.8	87.0	4,887	94.0	92.0	89.7	86.4	2,277
Rural	89.1	85.7	81.3	82.4	1,954	85.8	83.4	78.6	73.7	901
Region										
North	89.2	86.2	82.7	87.8	1,345	86.5	84.3	81.0	81.8	616
Central	91.8	88.7	84.8	82.6	817	90.5	87.0	83.0	79.8	354
East	93.8	93.4	90.8	89.6	2,120	95.8	94.4	93.2	92.4	1,060
South	89.7	83.6	79.5	79.6	1,049	91.1	90.2	86.2	85.4	493
West	91.6	88.0	83.8	84.2	1,509	91.0	87.5	83.3	67.7	654
Education										
Secondary or less	89.1	85.5	81.6	84.0	2,729	88.7	86.1	82.3	79.6	1,615
Higher	93.2	90.9	87.7	86.8	4,112	94.8	93.1	91.0	86.1	1,563
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	90.5	85.3	81.7	82.9	847	81.8	80.0	74.2	72.5	432
Second	89.7	87.4	82.9	83.5	1,437	90.4	87.9	84.1	77.1	651
Middle	91.9	89.0	85.2	85.7	1,276	91.5	90.4	87.1	84.7	622
Fourth	91.7	90.2	86.4	86.1	1,451	96.0	93.1	91.7	86.9	623
Highest	93.1	90.1	87.8	88.3	1,831	94.7	92.5	90.7	87.9	849
Total	91.5	88.7	85.2	85.7	6,841	91.7	89.6	86.6	82.8	3,178

As Table 12.2 shows, women and men who have never had sex are among the least likely to report knowledge of ways to prevent the transmission of AIDS. Among both women and men, knowledge of ways to prevent AIDS is higher in urban areas than in rural area, and higher in the East region compared with other regions. Respondents with higher education are more likely than those with secondary or less education to be aware of various preventive methods. Similarly, women and men in the higher wealth quintiles are somewhat more likely than those in lower wealth quintiles to be aware of ways to prevent the transmission of the AIDS virus.

12.2 COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS

The 2007 UDHS included questions to assess the prevalence of common misconceptions about AIDS and HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus. They were also asked whether a person can get AIDS from mosquito bites, by kissing, or by sharing food and utensils with a person who has AIDS.

Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and who reject the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS ²	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by kissing	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Age							
15-24	75.4	70.9	68.3	75.3	49.7	44.8	1,788
15-19	71.5	66.2	65.0	71.4	44.8	38.9	782
20-24	78.4	74.5	70.8	78.3	53.5	49.4	1,006
25-29	77.8	73.9	70.3	78.0	52.9	49.2	998
30-39	76.4	69.6	69.3	76.8	50.7	46.6	2,034
40-49	75.1	68.1	64.5	76.7	47.9	43.5	2,021
Marital status							
Never married	76.0	71.4	67.7	76.2	49.1	43.8	1,544
Ever had sex	84.2	74.5	68.8	80.3	53.9	48.0	606
Never had sex	70.7	69.4	67.1	73.6	46.1	41.1	938
Married/living together	75.5	69.7	67.7	76.9	49.9	45.7	4,116
Divorced/separated/widowed	77.5	70.1	68.0	75.6	51.3	47.5	1,181
Residence							
Urban	78.5	74.0	70.5	80.2	53.7	49.3	4,887
Rural	69.7	60.4	60.8	67.4	40.5	36.5	1,954
Region							
North	67.0	69.5	66.8	72.3	45.9	42.2	1,345
Central	93.8	64.4	69.0	82.7	60.5	54.3	817
East	82.6	76.8	66.4	82.8	52.1	49.3	2,120
South	70.8	75.1	77.9	80.2	55.0	47.8	1,049
West	68.6	61.0	62.8	65.6	41.1	37.2	1,509
Education							
Secondary or less	68.6	61.0	59.6	67.0	38.0	34.3	2,729
Higher	80.9	76.2	73.2	82.9	57.9	53.1	4,112
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	66.4	57.6	58.3	64.3	36.6	33.0	847
Second	72.6	64.9	65.4	71.6	44.1	39.9	1,437
Middle	77.2	70.1	66.5	77.0	50.1	45.7	1,276
Fourth	80.9	73.6	74.5	83.1	57.4	51.8	1,451
Highest	78.3	77.4	69.5	80.6	54.6	50.9	1,831
Total	76.0	70.1	67.8	76.5	49.9	45.6	6,841

¹ Two most common local misconceptions involve transmission by kissing and by sharing food and utensils with someone with AIDS
² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and who reject the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission and prevention ¹	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS ²	Number of men
	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by kissing	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Age							
15-24	74.6	68.4	67.0	68.3	45.9	42.8	903
15-19	67.6	64.8	60.3	62.3	37.6	33.2	444
20-24	81.5	72.0	73.4	74.0	54.0	52.1	459
25-29	76.5	71.9	68.8	72.8	50.7	48.6	436
30-39	76.3	68.8	65.8	68.5	47.5	44.4	928
40-49	77.7	64.7	65.9	71.7	48.6	45.6	911
Marital status							
Never married	73.8	68.8	64.5	66.8	43.4	40.5	1,044
Ever had sex	78.7	69.3	70.0	70.3	48.6	46.0	694
Never had sex	64.2	67.9	53.5	60.0	32.9	29.6	350
Married/living together	77.9	68.6	68.2	72.4	50.4	47.5	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	75.0	61.5	64.3	66.3	47.5	44.1	334
Residence							
Urban	77.9	71.1	69.5	74.8	50.9	48.3	2,277
Rural	72.1	59.9	59.2	57.8	40.0	36.3	901
Region							
North	59.7	75.8	71.9	68.5	42.1	37.4	616
Central	77.3	64.3	58.4	68.2	42.7	38.9	354
East	88.1	64.7	67.1	79.9	56.4	54.9	1,060
South	77.1	74.4	74.6	73.4	59.1	55.6	493
West	71.4	63.0	59.0	53.5	33.5	30.8	654
Education							
Secondary or less	69.8	58.8	59.5	63.2	39.2	36.0	1,615
Higher	82.9	77.4	73.8	76.9	56.7	54.0	1,563
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	67.0	47.9	50.6	56.5	31.9	28.2	432
Second	75.4	66.1	66.4	65.0	48.0	44.8	651
Middle	80.0	67.2	72.5	72.7	55.0	51.7	622
Fourth	79.6	73.9	71.8	73.7	50.2	47.9	623
Highest	76.4	75.7	66.5	75.9	48.7	46.2	849
Total	76.2	67.9	66.5	70.0	47.8	44.9	3,178

¹ Two most common local misconceptions involve transmission by kissing and by sharing food and utensils with someone with AIDS

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

The results in Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 indicate that many Ukrainian adults have accurate knowledge about the ways in which the AIDS virus can and cannot be transmitted. Three-fourths of women and men (76 percent each) know that a healthy-looking person can have the virus that causes AIDS. Furthermore, 77 percent of women and 70 percent of men are aware that the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by sharing food with a person who has AIDS. Finally, 70 percent of women and 68 percent of men know that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 68 percent of women and 67 percent of men correctly believe that AIDS cannot be transmitted by kissing. Overall, about half of women (50 percent) and men (48 percent) reject two of the most common misconceptions about the transmission of AIDS in Ukraine—namely, that AIDS can be transmitted by kissing and by sharing food and utensils with someone with AIDS—and believe that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus.

Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 provide an assessment of the level of comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission. Comprehensive knowledge is defined as: 1) knowing that both condom use and limiting sex partners to one uninfected person are HIV/AIDS prevention methods, 2) being aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions, namely, that AIDS can be transmitted by kissing and by sharing food and utensils with someone who is infected with the AIDS virus. The 2007 UDHS results indicate that

less than half of women (46 percent) and men (45 percent) in Ukraine have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission.

Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 document substantial variation in knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics. The proportions of women and men who reject the most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, or who have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, are highest in the 20-29 age group. For all indicators, the proportions of women and men with correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Variations in knowledge of AIDS are also seen by region. Women in the West region (37 percent) have the lowest level of comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, while women in the Central region (54 percent) have the highest level. Among men, comprehensive knowledge ranges from 31 percent in the West region to 56 percent in the South region.

Education and wealth status are directly related to correct knowledge about common misconceptions about AIDS and comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission. Among women, for example, 53 percent of women with higher education have comprehensive knowledge about prevention and transmission of AIDS, compared with 34 percent of women with secondary or less education. Similarly, among men, the level of comprehensive knowledge is 54 percent among men with higher education, compared with 36 percent among men with secondary or less education. Looking at wealth status, 33 percent of women in the lowest quintile have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, compared with 51 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, the level of comprehensive knowledge about AIDS generally increases with wealth quintile.

12.3 KNOWLEDGE OF PREVENTION OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV

Increasing the level of knowledge about the transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission from mother to child through the use of antiretroviral drugs is critical to reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked if the virus that causes AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a child through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmitting the virus to the baby by taking special drugs during pregnancy. These two questions were tabulated together to produce an indicator measuring the proportion who responded correctly to both questions.

Table 12.4 shows the percentage of women and men who know that: 1) HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding, 2) the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, and 3) knowing both of the above. Women are more likely than men to know of the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV through breastfeeding (60 and 39 percent, respectively).

Generally, women and men with higher education are more likely to know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding than those with less education. Among women, those who are pregnant are much more likely to have this knowledge than those who are not pregnant (75 and 60 percent, respectively). Women in the higher wealth quintiles are more aware that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding than those in lower quintiles.

About one in three women (33 percent) and men (31 percent) know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy. As observed for knowledge of MTCT, pregnant women are much more likely to know about drugs to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission than women who are not pregnant (50 and 33 percent, respectively). Women and men in urban areas, those with higher education, and those from wealthier households are more likely to know about special drugs to prevent mother-to-child transmission than other respondents. Knowledge of drugs to prevent MTCT varies by region. For women, it is lowest in the Central and South regions (26 percent) and highest in the North region (37 percent).

Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who know that:			Number of women	Percentage who know that:			Number of men
	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy		HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	
Age								
15-24	58.1	30.4	24.5	1,788	31.8	26.3	12.1	903
15-19	50.2	22.6	16.9	782	29.0	24.1	11.1	444
20-24	64.2	36.5	30.4	1,006	34.5	28.6	13.1	459
25-29	60.1	39.0	31.4	998	39.3	35.1	15.1	436
30-39	62.7	35.8	28.2	2,034	43.8	37.2	19.3	928
40-49	58.6	30.7	22.9	2,021	41.4	28.2	14.9	911
Marital status								
Never married	55.1	27.7	21.4	1,544	30.8	27.7	13.4	1,044
Ever had sex	54.4	29.5	21.9	606	33.0	29.0	14.1	694
Never had sex	55.6	26.5	21.0	938	26.5	25.1	12.0	350
Married/living together	62.1	36.7	29.1	4,116	44.5	34.8	17.5	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	58.8	29.1	22.0	1,181	36.0	23.5	10.5	334
Currently pregnant								
Pregnant	74.5	49.9	45.9	191	na	na	na	0
Not pregnant or not sure	59.5	32.9	25.6	6,650	na	na	na	0
Residence								
Urban	59.9	35.8	28.1	4,887	37.4	32.3	13.9	2,277
Rural	59.9	27.2	21.1	1,954	43.3	28.6	19.1	901
Region								
North	64.2	37.2	32.7	1,345	21.1	48.1	10.2	616
Central	55.1	26.0	18.7	817	39.3	26.1	16.6	354
East	59.2	36.4	27.5	2,120	48.2	17.5	11.5	1,060
South	55.4	26.1	18.4	1,049	27.8	39.3	15.4	493
West	62.9	34.7	27.6	1,509	49.6	34.4	26.1	654
Education								
Secondary or less	58.8	23.0	17.9	2,729	36.7	24.1	12.0	1,615
Higher	60.7	40.3	31.6	4,112	41.5	38.6	18.9	1,563
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.6	25.8	19.9	847	42.5	22.4	15.0	432
Second	58.7	30.0	23.2	1,437	38.5	26.8	16.7	651
Middle	54.6	29.3	20.6	1,276	39.2	26.6	14.8	622
Fourth	61.6	33.8	27.8	1,451	38.9	35.5	16.3	623
Highest	63.4	41.9	33.8	1,831	37.8	39.5	14.4	849
Total	59.9	33.4	26.1	6,841	39.1	31.3	15.4	3,178

na = Not applicable

Overall, about one in four women (26 percent) and one in seven men (15 percent) know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy. Knowledge is lowest among respondents who have never had sex. Also, a larger proportion of women in urban areas than in rural areas know about MTCT and the use of special drugs to reduce the risk of MTCT (28 and 21 percent, respectively) while the reverse is true for men (14 percent of men in urban areas know about MTCT and the use of special drugs to reduce the risk of MTCT, compared with 19 percent of men in rural areas). By region, this knowledge among women ranges from 18 percent in the South region to 33 percent in the North region. Among men, this knowledge ranges from 10 percent in the North region to 26 percent in the West region.

12.4 STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH AIDS AND ATTITUDES RELATED TO HIV/AIDS

Knowledge and beliefs about AIDS can affect how people treat those they know to be living with HIV. In the 2007 UDHS, a number of questions were posed to respondents to measure their attitudes toward HIV-positive people including questions about their willingness 1) to buy vegetables

from a shopkeeper with HIV, 2) to let others know the HIV status of family members, and 3) to take care of relatives who are sick with AIDS in their own household. They were also asked whether an HIV-positive female teacher who is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Tables 12.5.1 and 12.5.2 show, for women and men who have heard about HIV/AIDS, the percentage who express positive attitudes toward people with HIV, by background characteristics.

Both women and men tended to express more positive attitudes to the question on care for a family member sick with AIDS than to the questions about the HIV-positive shopkeeper selling vegetables or the HIV-positive teacher, or preferences regarding keeping secret a relative's HIV-positive status. About three-fourths of women (75 percent) and men (73 percent) said they would be willing to care for a family member sick with AIDS in their home. In contrast, just 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men said that they would not want to keep secret that a family member was infected with the AIDS virus. Only 22 percent of women and 11 percent of men would buy fresh food from a shopkeeper with the AIDS virus, while 42 percent of women and 32 percent of men said that an HIV-positive teacher should be allowed to continue teaching. The percentage expressing accepting attitudes on all four measures is just 1 percent for both women and men.

Higher education and urban residence are generally associated with more accepting attitudes toward nonrelatives who are HIV-positive and to greater willingness to care for relatives sick with AIDS in their own home. For example, the percentage of women expressing accepting attitudes toward a female teacher who is HIV-positive but not sick is 43 percent among urban women, compared with 37 percent among rural women; it is 34 percent among women who have secondary or less education, compared with 47 percent among those with higher education. On the other hand, women in rural areas, those in households in the lower wealth quintiles, and respondents with secondary or less education are generally more likely to say that they would not want to keep secret that a family member was HIV positive.

Older women, ever-married women, and women with higher education are somewhat more likely to say that they would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their home, compared with other women. There are marked regional variations, especially among men. Men in the North region are the least likely to say they would take care of a relative sick with AIDS in their home (54 percent), compared with 69 percent of men in the West region, and 80-82 percent of men in the other regions. Contrary to the findings for men, women in the North region (81 percent) are the most likely to agree to take care of a family member with AIDS in their home, compared with women in the other regions (71-75 percent). For both women and men, there is little difference in willingness to care for a relative sick with AIDS in one's own home, by other background characteristics.

Table 12.5.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with AIDS, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who:					Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say 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	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	
Age						
15-24	68.5	20.9	42.0	4.9	0.8	1,749
15-19	67.6	16.3	39.7	4.1	0.6	753
20-24	69.2	24.4	43.8	5.6	0.9	996
25-29	73.1	25.8	42.3	4.3	0.6	989
30-39	76.0	22.7	40.7	4.1	0.9	2,015
40-49	79.3	20.5	41.5	4.9	0.9	1,989
Marital status						
Never married	69.7	20.9	42.5	4.5	0.7	1,509
Ever had sex	69.0	25.4	44.9	2.9	0.9	604
Never had sex	70.1	17.9	40.9	5.6	0.5	905
Married/living together	76.5	22.3	41.2	4.6	0.9	4,071
Divorced/separated/widowed	74.4	22.6	41.2	4.6	0.6	1,162
Residence						
Urban	75.0	24.4	43.3	3.9	0.8	4,835
Rural	73.5	16.2	37.1	6.4	0.8	1,907
Region						
North	81.4	30.0	44.2	3.3	0.3	1,323
Central	71.3	20.8	45.5	2.1	0.2	815
East	72.4	21.4	40.0	2.1	0.9	2,097
South	72.0	26.0	45.0	8.7	1.5	1,015
West	75.3	13.9	36.7	7.7	1.0	1,491
Education						
Secondary or less	71.2	17.8	33.9	5.2	0.6	2,667
Higher	76.8	24.8	46.5	4.2	1.0	4,075
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	73.2	14.1	34.6	6.6	1.0	832
Second	74.0	17.5	36.0	6.0	0.6	1,405
Middle	73.7	21.7	40.4	5.7	1.3	1,253
Fourth	77.0	27.6	45.1	2.6	0.3	1,438
Highest	74.4	25.1	46.9	3.3	1.0	1,813
Total	74.6	22.1	41.5	4.6	0.8	6,742

Table 12.5.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: men
 Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who:					Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say 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	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	
Age						
15-24	70.8	11.1	30.5	6.8	0.6	891
15-19	65.8	10.0	25.1	7.2	0.2	435
20-24	75.5	12.1	35.7	6.4	1.0	456
25-29	71.8	7.9	29.6	6.9	0.9	430
30-39	72.5	12.0	32.3	7.7	2.5	918
40-49	76.0	11.3	34.6	6.7	1.1	892
Marital status						
Never married	68.0	10.3	33.1	6.9	0.5	1,029
Ever had sex	71.8	12.6	37.4	7.7	0.7	687
Never had sex	60.4	5.6	24.5	5.2	0.0	342
Married/living together	75.7	10.8	30.5	6.9	1.6	1,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	73.2	13.9	37.4	8.1	2.7	325
Residence						
Urban	72.8	11.4	34.1	6.0	1.3	2,253
Rural	73.1	9.7	26.8	9.6	1.5	879
Region						
North	54.3	15.4	18.3	13.5	4.9	605
Central	81.8	15.7	42.8	5.5	1.5	352
East	79.6	8.0	34.4	3.1	0.4	1,044
South	80.8	14.1	24.1	4.1	0.1	491
West	68.6	6.6	41.5	10.5	0.3	639
Education						
Secondary or less	72.8	9.4	28.5	8.0	1.1	1,580
Higher	73.0	12.5	35.7	6.1	1.6	1,551
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	69.8	8.8	25.0	9.4	0.9	420
Second	79.3	10.4	31.2	8.4	1.6	642
Middle	80.8	15.7	35.2	9.2	3.0	616
Fourth	72.6	10.1	38.7	5.4	0.6	619
Highest	64.0	9.5	29.1	4.5	0.6	835
Total	72.9	11.0	32.1	7.0	1.3	3,131

12.5 ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGOTIATING SAFER SEX

Knowledge about HIV transmission and ways to prevent it are of little use if people feel powerless to negotiate safer sex practices with their partners. In an effort to assess the ability of women to negotiate safer sex with their spouse who has a sexually transmitted disease (STD), the 2007 UDHS respondents were asked whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has a disease that can be transmitted through sexual contact.

Table 12.6 shows that more than nine in ten women and men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has an STD (96 percent of women and 93 percent of men), and that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if he has an STD (97 percent of women and 95 percent of men). Almost all women (98 percent) and men (96 percent) believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse or asking that her husband use a condom if he has an STD. There are no notable differences in these attitudes by background characteristics.

Table 12.6 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Woman is justified in:			Number of women	Woman is justified in:			Number of men
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom		Refusing to have sexual intercourse	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	
Age								
15-24	93.1	95.4	96.4	1,788	91.1	93.1	93.8	903
15-19	89.5	91.7	93.3	782	88.1	90.7	91.6	444
20-24	95.9	98.4	98.8	1,006	93.9	95.4	96.0	459
25-29	95.8	98.0	98.6	998	92.6	94.8	95.2	436
30-39	96.2	97.5	98.4	2,034	93.9	96.2	96.9	928
40-49	96.6	97.3	98.6	2,021	94.0	96.0	96.6	911
Marital status								
Never married	92.3	94.7	95.7	1,544	90.3	93.2	93.9	1,044
Ever had sex	95.7	98.0	98.3	606	92.4	94.9	95.6	694
Never had sex	90.1	92.5	94.0	938	86.1	89.6	90.7	350
Married/living together	96.3	97.7	98.7	4,116	94.7	96.6	97.2	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.7	97.5	98.4	1,181	91.4	93.2	93.4	334
Residence								
Urban	96.4	97.7	98.5	4,887	93.8	95.6	96.2	2,277
Rural	93.2	95.3	96.5	1,954	90.8	93.7	94.6	901
Region								
North	94.8	96.4	97.0	1,345	90.9	92.8	92.8	616
Central	95.7	97.6	98.2	817	91.2	96.0	96.7	354
East	98.1	97.8	99.1	2,120	94.2	97.0	97.0	1,060
South	92.7	97.3	98.4	1,049	93.0	94.5	95.4	493
West	94.1	95.9	96.9	1,509	93.6	94.2	96.2	654
Education								
Secondary or less	94.1	95.6	97.1	2,729	91.2	93.7	94.6	1,615
Higher	96.4	97.9	98.5	4,112	94.7	96.5	96.9	1,563
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	92.7	95.4	96.6	847	90.6	92.9	94.5	432
Second	95.3	96.2	97.6	1,437	90.9	94.6	95.0	651
Middle	95.9	97.2	98.4	1,276	95.1	96.4	97.3	622
Fourth	95.4	97.6	98.2	1,451	93.6	96.0	96.5	623
Highest	96.5	97.7	98.4	1,831	93.6	94.9	95.1	849
Total	95.5	97.0	98.0	6,841	92.9	95.1	95.7	3,178

12.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD CONDOM EDUCATION FOR YOUTH AND BELIEFS ABOUT ABSTINENCE AND FAITHFULNESS

HIV prevention programs focus their messages and efforts on promoting three specific behaviors: use of condoms, limiting the number of sexual partners or staying faithful to one uninfected sexual partner, and abstinence. This section measures respondents' perceptions of women's and men's roles regarding these behaviors and perceptions about educating youth about the three behaviors. Condom use is one of the main strategies for combating the spread of HIV; however, educating youth about condoms is sometimes controversial, with some people saying it promotes early sexual experimentation. To gauge attitudes toward condom education, UDHS respondents were asked if they thought that children age 12-14 should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS. The results are shown in Table 12.7. Because the table focuses on adult opinions, results are tabulated for respondents age 18-49.

There is a high degree of agreement that children age 12-14 years should be taught about the use of condoms to avoid AIDS (93 percent of women and 83 percent of men). There are no substantial differences by age or marital status among women. Among men, however, those under age 25 (87 percent) and never-married men (86 percent) are somewhat more likely than other men to agree on

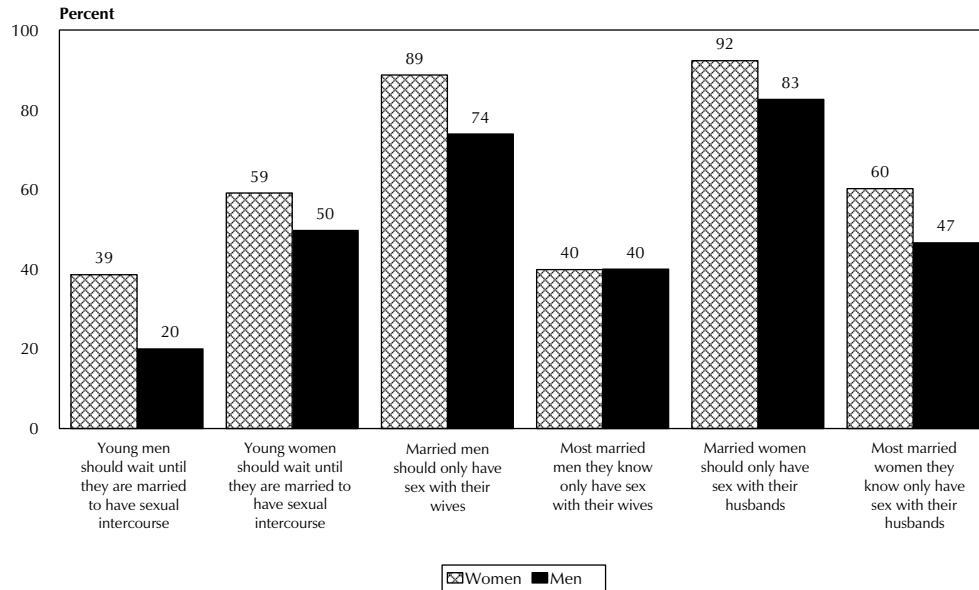
safe sex education for children age 12-14. Urban women and men are more likely than their rural counterparts to agree on teaching children age 12-14 about condom use to avoid AIDS. By region, agreement on teaching children age 12-14 about the use of condoms ranges from 86 percent of women and 70 percent of men in the South region to 95 percent of women and 94 percent of men in the Central region. The proportion of respondents who support teaching children age 12-14 about condoms increases with level of education and wealth quintile. For example, 94 percent of women with higher education, compared with 92 percent of women with secondary or less education, agree on instructing children 12-14 years about condoms. The figures for men are 84 percent and 80 percent, respectively.

Table 12.7 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS				
Percentage of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007				
Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage who agree	Number of women	Percentage who agree	Number of men
Age				
18-24	93.1	1,303	86.9	628
18-19	89.8	297	86.0	169
20-24	94.1	1,006	87.2	459
25-29	92.7	998	84.0	436
30-39	94.2	2,034	82.7	928
40-49	91.9	2,021	78.4	911
Marital status				
Never married	92.7	1,072	86.2	772
Married or living together	93.0	4,105	81.0	1,797
Divorced/separated/widowed	93.5	1,178	81.5	334
Residence				
Urban	93.6	4,576	84.1	2,093
Rural	91.6	1,780	78.3	811
Region				
North	93.4	1,261	90.9	567
Central	95.3	755	94.4	324
East	95.5	1,979	78.8	974
South	86.2	967	70.0	455
West	92.6	1,393	83.5	583
Education				
Secondary or less	91.5	2,307	80.4	1,371
Higher	93.9	4,048	84.3	1,532
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	91.5	763	73.7	398
Second	91.8	1,306	81.0	583
Middle	92.8	1,193	83.9	564
Fourth	94.1	1,352	84.6	571
Highest	94.0	1,742	85.3	787
Total 18-49	93.0	6,355	82.5	2,903

All respondents in the UDHS 2007 were asked a series of questions about their perceptions and beliefs about abstinence and faithfulness. Findings in Figure 12.1 indicate that 39 percent of women and 20 percent of men age 15-49 believe that young men should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse. Additionally, 59 percent of women and 50 percent of men age 15-49 believe that young women should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse. Eighty-nine percent of women and 74 percent of men believe that married men should only have sex with their wives, while 92 percent of women and 83 percent of men believe that married women should only have sex with their husbands.

At the same time, it is interesting to note that only four in ten women and men report that most married men they know actually have sex only with their wives. Six in ten women and about half of men (47 percent) think that most married women they know are faithful to their husbands.

Figure 12.1 Perceptions and beliefs about abstinence and faithfulness



UDHS 2007

12.7 HIGHER-RISK SEX

Given that most HIV infections are contracted through heterosexual contact, information on sexual behavior is important in designing and monitoring intervention programs to control the spread of the epidemic. In the context of HIV/AIDS prevention, limiting the number of sexual partners and having protected sex are crucial to combating the epidemic.

The 2007 UDHS included questions about respondents' sexual partners during the 12 months preceding the survey. For male respondents, an additional question was asked about whether they paid for sex during the past 12 months. Information on the use of condoms at last sexual intercourse with each type of partner was collected for both women and men. Finally, sexually active women and men were asked about the total number of partners they had had during their lifetime. Because these questions cover sensitive topics, when interpreting the results presented in this section it is important to remember that respondents' answers may be subject to some degree of reporting bias.

12.7.1 Multiple Sexual Partners, Higher-Risk Sex, and Condom Use

Tables 12.8.1 and 12.8.2 present data from the 2007 UDHS on sexual behavior, including the percentage of respondents who had multiple partners and higher-risk sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, condom use, and mean number of lifetime sexual partners. In the UDHS, higher-risk sex is defined as sex with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner. It is important to keep in mind when interpreting the tables that all premarital sex is defined as higher-risk sex.

According to Table 12.8.1, only 2 percent of all women and 3 percent of women who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey reported having two or more partners during that period. However, 22 percent of sexually active women in the past year had higher-risk sexual intercourse over the same period. The likelihood of having higher-risk sexual intercourse decreases with age from 70 percent for women age 15-19 to 13 percent for women age 40-49. Across marital categories, women who have never married show the highest proportion having higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past year. Additionally, urban women, those with higher education, women in the East region, and those in the highest wealth quintiles are the most likely to have had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The 2007 UDHS also assessed condom use among women and men with multiple partners or higher-risk sex in the 12 months preceding the survey. While truly effective protection requires condom use at every sexual encounter, the sexual encounters included in Tables 12.8.1 and 12.8.2 are those considered to pose the greatest risk of HIV transmission. Respondents who had more than one sexual partner or had sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner (higher-risk sexual intercourse) were also asked whether they used a condom at the last sexual intercourse.

Among women who had multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months, almost half (48 percent) reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse, and more than half (52 percent) of women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse reported using a condom at last higher-risk sex. Women age 15-24 who had two or more partners in the past 12 months had the highest level of condom use at last sexual intercourse (63 percent). Among women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, those age 15-19 had the highest level of condom use at last higher-risk sex (73 percent). Urban women are more likely than rural women to use condoms at last sexual intercourse (49 and 45 percent, respectively) and at last higher-risk sexual intercourse (52 and 48 percent, respectively).

Women have an average of two partners in their lifetime. There are no significant variations in the number of lifetime partners by background characteristics.

Table 12.8.2 shows the same indicators for men age 15-49. Overall, 13 percent of all men and 15 percent of men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months said that they had two or more partners in the past 12 months. Men age 20-24 years are the most likely to have had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months (24 percent of all men and 27 percent of sexually active men). Never-married men and divorced, separated, or widowed men are substantially more likely to have had two or more partners in the past 12 months than those who are currently married. Furthermore, urban men are somewhat more likely than rural men to have had two or more sexual partners in the past year.

Among men who had sexual intercourse during the 12 months preceding the survey, more than four in ten (43 percent) engaged in higher-risk sexual intercourse. Men age 15-19 (96 percent) had the highest proportion engaging in higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, followed by men age 20-24 (82 percent). Thirteen percent of currently married men had sex with someone other than their wife or partner. Urban men (44 percent) and those living in the East region (51 percent) are more likely than other men to have had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months.

Forty-six percent of men who had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months reported using a condom during the last sexual intercourse, and 62 percent of men who engaged in higher-risk sex during the past 12 months used a condom at last such encounter. As with young women, condoms are most often used by young men. Sixty-four percent of men age 15-24 who had multiple sexual partners in the 12 months before the survey used a condom during last sexual intercourse; and 74 percent of men age 15-19 and 70 percent for men age 20-24 who had higher-risk sex used a condom during their higher-risk intercourse. The use of condoms is higher among urban men—48 percent used a condom at last sexual intercourse and 64 percent used a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past year—than rural men (40 percent and 55 percent, respectively). Condom use during last higher-risk sexual intercourse varies by region, from 43 percent among men in the West region to 79 percent among those in the South region.

The mean number of lifetime sexual partners reported by men is six, but this figure varies substantially across subgroups. As expected, the number is larger for older men (three for men age 15-19 compared with seven for men age 40-49). Urban men have more partners than rural men (six and five sexual partners, respectively). There are also notable differences by region, from four sexual partners in the West region to seven in the East and Central regions.

Table 12.8.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: women

Among all women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among women age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse; and the mean number of sexual partners during lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Among all women		Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:			Among women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Among women who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months:		Among women who ever had sexual intercourse	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age											
15-24	3.1	1,788	6.5	45.9	865	62.7	56	68.4	397	2.1	904
15-19	1.5	782	9.1	69.5	132	*	12	72.7	91	1.6	136
20-24	4.4	1,006	6.0	41.7	733	(61.0)	44	67.1	306	2.2	768
25-29	3.0	998	3.6	23.7	838	*	30	52.6	198	2.1	907
30-39	2.3	2,034	2.8	17.0	1,669	(28.5)	46	40.1	284	2.2	1,917
40-49	1.2	2,021	1.6	12.9	1,544	*	24	33.9	200	2.1	1,916
25-49	2.0	5,053	2.5	16.8	4,051	39.8	101	41.9	682	2.1	4,740
Marital status											
Never married	3.3	1,544	10.7	99.0	481	(65.5)	52	66.2	476	2.8	550
Married or living together	1.2	4,116	1.2	4.3	3,964	(20.8)	48	36.6	169	1.9	3,994
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.8	1,181	12.1	92.4	471	(55.3)	57	41.5	435	2.7	1,100
Residence											
Urban	2.7	4,887	3.8	25.4	3,539	48.5	134	52.3	898	2.3	4,044
Rural	1.2	1,954	1.6	13.2	1,377	(45.3)	23	48.3	181	1.7	1,599
Region											
North	2.0	1,345	2.6	20.0	993	(46.3)	26	43.9	199	2.3	1,107
Central	2.8	817	3.8	19.2	602	(32.9)	23	47.1	115	2.5	683
East	3.9	2,120	5.3	30.6	1,562	(56.0)	82	54.5	478	2.4	1,761
South	1.5	1,049	2.2	16.9	742	*	16	50.0	125	1.8	867
West	0.6	1,509	0.9	15.9	1,017	*	9	57.0	162	1.6	1,227
Education											
Secondary or less	2.0	2,729	3.0	18.1	1,816	40.8	55	47.5	328	2.0	2,096
Higher	2.5	4,112	3.3	24.2	3,099	51.8	102	53.5	751	2.2	3,548
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.7	847	3.8	19.5	590	*	23	42.2	115	1.9	688
Second	1.7	1,437	2.5	14.5	990	(39.0)	25	46.3	144	1.8	1,173
Middle	1.7	1,276	2.4	18.3	914	*	22	55.1	167	2.1	1,077
Fourth	2.7	1,451	3.8	30.6	1,007	(48.5)	39	52.1	308	2.4	1,191
Highest	2.7	1,831	3.5	24.4	1,414	(52.8)	49	54.9	345	2.3	1,514
Total	2.3	6,841	3.2	22.0	4,916	48.0	157	51.6	1,079	2.1	5,643

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner

Table 12.8.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: men

Among all men age 15-49, the percentage who has sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among men age 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had intercourse with more than one partner and the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months; and among those having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse; and the mean number of sexual partners during lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Among all men		Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:			Among men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Among men who had higher risk intercourse in the past 12 months:		Among men who ever had sexual intercourse:	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age											
15-24	16.2	903	26.7	85.4	549	63.7	146	71.0	469	4.6	527
15-19	8.0	444	26.1	95.9	137	(66.2)	36	74.4	131	2.9	135
20-24	24.1	459	26.9	81.9	412	62.9	111	69.7	337	5.3	392
25-29	17.5	436	18.1	49.0	421	47.8	76	62.1	206	5.6	367
30-39	11.5	928	12.3	33.3	870	37.5	107	53.9	289	6.0	743
40-49	8.7	911	9.4	22.1	845	25.3	80	51.6	187	6.8	747
25-49	11.6	2,275	12.3	31.9	2,137	36.8	263	55.7	683	6.2	1,857
Marital status											
Never married	20.2	1,044	32.3	99.6	653	62.4	211	64.1	650	5.5	612
Married or living together	6.8	1,799	7.0	13.4	1,758	16.5	122	73.5	236	5.4	1,508
Divorced/separated/widowed	22.8	334	27.7	96.2	275	50.3	76	46.4	265	9.3	262
Residence											
Urban	13.8	2,277	16.0	44.2	1,964	48.3	314	64.2	869	6.4	1,692
Rural	10.6	901	13.2	39.1	722	40.1	95	54.9	282	4.6	691
Region											
North	9.7	616	11.2	40.3	531	63.7	60	62.3	214	4.4	397
Central	17.3	354	19.4	38.7	315	51.4	61	69.2	122	7.1	286
East	16.6	1,060	19.3	50.7	914	35.5	176	62.0	463	7.3	794
South	8.9	493	10.4	37.9	421	61.8	44	79.0	160	5.9	419
West	10.5	654	13.6	38.2	504	45.4	69	42.8	193	4.0	488
Education											
Secondary or less	12.5	1,615	15.9	42.3	1,266	40.6	201	57.9	536	5.7	1,151
Higher	13.3	1,563	14.7	43.3	1,419	52.1	208	65.5	615	6.0	1,233
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	11.8	432	14.7	45.8	347	31.6	51	49.6	159	5.2	330
Second	12.9	651	15.4	38.3	547	37.4	84	57.8	209	5.5	519
Middle	12.9	622	15.2	42.0	528	50.7	80	59.7	222	6.4	474
Fourth	14.4	623	16.9	48.5	529	48.8	89	68.6	256	6.6	454
Highest	12.3	849	14.2	41.5	735	55.6	105	67.3	305	5.6	606
Total	12.9	3,178	15.2	42.9	2,685	46.4	409	62.0	1,151	5.9	2,383

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner

12.7.2 Paid Sex

Paid sex is considered a special category of higher-risk sex. Male respondents in the 2007 UDHS who had had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months were asked whether they paid anyone for sexual intercourse. Men who paid for sex were asked about condom use during the last paid sexual encounter.

Overall, 2 percent of men age 15-49 years reported paying for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. Among them, the majority (84 percent) reported using a condom at last paid sexual intercourse (data not shown). Never-married men and those who are divorced, separated or widowed, men in urban areas, and those in the East and West regions, and men with secondary or less education are slightly more likely than other men to have paid for sex in the past year.

Table 12.9 Payment for sexual intercourse: men		
Percentage of men age 15-49 reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007		
Background characteristic	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men
Age		
15-24	1.2	903
15-19	0.1	444
20-24	2.2	459
25-29	3.9	436
30-39	2.2	928
40-49	1.1	911
Marital status		
Never married	2.9	1,044
Married or living together	0.8	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.8	334
Residence		
Urban	2.1	2,277
Rural	1.1	901
Region		
North	0.5	616
Central	0.8	354
East	2.6	1,060
South	1.7	493
West	2.5	654
Education		
Secondary or less	2.6	1,615
Higher	1.0	1,563
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.7	432
Second	1.9	651
Middle	1.4	622
Fourth	2.7	623
Highest	1.5	849
Total	1.8	3,178

12.8 COVERAGE OF HIV COUNSELING AND TESTING

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions that will help reduce the risk of contracting HIV. For those who are HIV-positive, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect themselves and their sexual partners, to access treatment, and to plan for the future.

To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, the UDHS respondents were asked whether they knew where to get an HIV test, whether they were ever tested for HIV and, if so, whether they received the results. Respondents who had ever been tested for HIV were also asked whether they received an HIV test in the 12 months preceding the survey.

According to the findings presented in Table 12.10.1, a large majority of women age 15-49 know where to get an HIV test (83 percent). Overall, teenage women, women with no sexual experience, rural women, women in the West region, those with secondary or less education, and those in the poorest households are less likely than other women to know a place where they can get an HIV test. Knowledge of a place for HIV testing is not directly associated with having taken a test; 48 percent of women have never been tested, 45 percent were tested at some time and received the results of the last test, and 7 percent were tested at some time but did not receive the results.

Table 12.10.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: women								
Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of women ever tested, and the percentage of women age 15-49 who received their test results the last time they were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007								
Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24	72.9	31.7	5.0	63.3	100.0	36.7	12.6	1,788
15-19	60.1	13.0	2.4	84.6	100.0	15.4	7.7	782
20-24	82.8	46.3	7.0	46.8	100.0	53.2	16.4	1,006
25-29	89.9	60.1	8.8	31.0	100.0	69.0	14.8	998
30-39	87.9	54.5	8.1	37.4	100.0	62.6	11.8	2,034
40-49	82.9	41.0	6.4	52.5	100.0	47.5	11.2	2,021
25-49	86.3	50.2	7.6	42.2	100.0	57.8	12.1	5,053
Marital status								
Never married	69.8	22.0	4.4	73.6	100.0	26.4	8.8	1,544
Ever had sex	77.9	35.8	6.9	57.3	100.0	42.7	13.8	606
Never had sex	64.5	13.1	2.8	84.1	100.0	15.9	5.5	938
Married/living together	87.1	52.7	8.0	39.3	100.0	60.7	13.3	4,116
Divorced/separated/widowed	85.1	50.4	6.2	43.4	100.0	56.6	13.2	1,181
Residence								
Urban	85.2	49.4	5.9	44.6	100.0	55.4	13.5	4,887
Rural	76.8	35.3	9.2	55.5	100.0	44.5	9.2	1,954
Region								
North	76.8	41.7	8.4	50.0	100.0	50.0	13.7	1,345
Central	90.1	32.5	9.3	58.3	100.0	41.7	9.7	817
East	88.2	60.9	7.9	31.2	100.0	68.8	16.5	2,120
South	86.3	52.8	5.8	41.4	100.0	58.6	13.3	1,049
West	74.2	28.8	3.6	67.6	100.0	32.4	5.7	1,509
Education								
Secondary or less	76.3	38.1	7.9	54.0	100.0	46.0	11.9	2,729
Higher	87.1	50.2	6.2	43.5	100.0	56.5	12.5	4,112
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	78.7	33.9	9.5	56.6	100.0	43.4	10.1	847
Second	78.4	39.6	9.1	51.4	100.0	48.6	11.1	1,437
Middle	83.6	45.9	6.9	47.2	100.0	52.8	11.4	1,276
Fourth	84.5	47.0	6.3	46.7	100.0	53.3	12.6	1,451
Highest	86.3	53.6	4.4	42.0	100.0	58.0	14.5	1,831
Total	82.8	45.4	6.9	47.7	100.0	52.3	12.3	6,841

¹ Includes "don't know/missing"

Younger women age 15-19 are the least likely to have ever been tested and to have received the results (13 percent) when compared with women in other age groups. Additionally, rural women, women who have never had sex, less educated women, and women in poorer households are less likely than other women to have been tested. For example, 38 percent of women with secondary or less education have been tested and know the results, compared with 50 percent of women with higher education. Regional variations also exist; the proportion of women who have ever been tested and received the results ranges from 29 percent among women in the West region to 61 percent among women in the East region.

More than one in ten women (12 percent) were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results. Differences by background characteristics are similar to those for other indicators, with younger women age 15-19, women in rural areas, and women in poorer households less likely to have been tested and to have received their results in the 12 months before the survey.

Table 12.10.2 shows data on HIV testing for men age 15-49. Men are slightly less likely than women to know where to get an HIV test (82 percent compared with 83 percent). As with women,

Table 12.10.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men age 15-49 who received their test results the last time they were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age								
15-24	77.4	18.4	5.8	75.8	100.0	24.2	6.6	903
15-19	70.5	10.2	4.6	85.3	100.0	14.7	5.0	444
20-24	84.1	26.3	7.0	66.7	100.0	33.3	8.1	459
25-29	83.2	22.6	7.4	70.0	100.0	30.0	7.2	436
30-39	84.6	27.4	5.1	67.5	100.0	32.5	9.0	928
40-49	82.3	17.8	7.1	75.2	100.0	24.8	5.8	911
25-49	83.4	22.6	6.3	71.1	100.0	28.9	7.4	2,275
Marital status								
Never married	75.7	17.2	6.3	76.5	100.0	23.5	5.3	1,044
Ever had sex	80.4	21.6	7.4	71.0	100.0	29.0	6.0	694
Never had sex	66.3	8.5	4.1	87.4	100.0	12.6	3.8	350
Married/living together	85.6	23.7	6.4	69.9	100.0	30.1	8.3	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	79.9	22.4	4.5	73.0	100.0	27.0	7.3	334
Residence								
Urban	84.5	23.0	6.6	70.4	100.0	29.6	7.6	2,277
Rural	74.8	17.4	5.2	77.4	100.0	22.6	6.2	901
Region								
North	77.8	18.5	11.2	70.3	100.0	29.7	6.1	616
Central	79.0	32.1	4.4	63.5	100.0	36.5	13.6	354
East	91.5	19.9	6.9	73.2	100.0	26.8	3.6	1,060
South	85.0	31.5	7.1	61.4	100.0	38.6	14.8	493
West	68.6	13.3	0.6	86.2	100.0	13.8	4.7	654
Education								
Secondary or less	76.3	17.1	6.0	77.0	100.0	23.0	6.7	1,615
Higher	87.3	25.9	6.4	67.7	100.0	32.3	7.7	1,563
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	75.8	15.7	5.0	79.2	100.0	20.8	6.6	432
Second	80.8	21.6	5.9	72.5	100.0	27.5	7.4	651
Middle	83.5	23.4	7.5	69.0	100.0	31.0	8.9	622
Fourth	80.0	19.6	5.1	75.2	100.0	24.8	6.4	623
Highest	85.4	24.0	6.7	69.3	100.0	30.7	6.5	849
Total	81.7	21.4	6.2	72.4	100.0	27.6	7.2	3,178

¹ Includes "don't know/missing"

knowledge of a place to get an HIV test is lowest among younger men, those who have never had sex, men with less education, and men in the lowest wealth quintile. There are large differences in knowledge of where to get an HIV test by region, ranging from 69 percent in the West region to 92 percent in the East region.

One-fifth of men (21 percent) have been tested for HIV at some time and received the results of the last test, and 6 percent have been tested but did not receive the results. Men age 15-19, men who in rural areas, those who have never had sex, men with secondary or less education, and men in households in the lowest wealth quintile are less likely than men in other groups to have ever been tested for HIV and receive the test results.

Men are less likely than women to have been tested in the past 12 months and to have received the test results (7 percent and 12 percent, respectively). There is little variation in testing coverage between respondents tested in the past 12 months and respondents ever tested, by background characteristics.

Men and women in the West region are consistently less likely to have ever been tested and less likely to know a place to go for HIV testing.

12.8.1 HIV Testing and Counseling for Pregnant Women

One of the tragic consequences of HIV infection in women is the transmission of the virus to their children. This can occur during pregnancy, at the time of delivery, or through breastfeeding. Worldwide, the effects of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV are staggering. Table 12.11 shows that among women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, 58 percent received HIV counseling during antenatal care for their most recent birth, and about eight in ten of these women (79 percent) were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results of the test. About one in two women (49 percent) who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey were counseled, were offered and voluntarily accepted an HIV test, and received the test results. The proportion of women who received the test and test results is highest in the 30-39 age group (84 percent) and is higher among urban women and those with higher education. Similar patterns are observed in the percentage of women who were counseled, tested, and received the results, by other background characteristics.

Table 12.11 Pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV counseling during antenatal care for their most recent birth, and percentage who accepted an offer of HIV testing by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who received HIV counseling during antenatal care ¹	Percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who were counseled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and received results ²	Number of women who gave birth in the past two years ³
		Received results	Did not receive results		
Age					
15-24	57.3	77.8	9.8	49.8	173
15-19	*	*	*	*	18
20-24	58.8	80.8	8.3	51.9	155
25-29	56.7	75.5	9.1	46.7	129
30-39	62.2	83.7	7.5	53.6	109
40-49	*	*	*	*	6
Residence					
Urban	60.5	84.4	7.1	52.8	280
Rural	52.0	66.4	13.2	42.2	137
Region					
North	61.9	77.1	10.0	53.4	82
Central	75.0	70.7	13.6	57.5	49
East	(56.2)	(93.1)	(5.5)	(50.7)	99
South	72.5	73.1	12.6	58.5	77
West	38.1	73.8	7.1	35.1	111
Education					
Secondary or less	53.3	70.5	13.0	44.1	190
Higher	61.4	85.2	5.8	53.7	228
Total	57.7	78.5	9.1	49.3	417

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ In this context, "counseled" means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus.

² Only women who were offered the test are included in the table; women who were either required or asked for the test are excluded from the numerator of this measure.

³ Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years.

12.8.2 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Information about the incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is not only useful as a marker of unprotected sexual intercourse but also as a cofactor for HIV transmission. In the 2007

UDHS, respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse were asked if they had had a disease in the past 12 months that was contracted through sexual contact, or if they had ever experienced either of two symptoms associated with STIs (bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer). These symptoms have been shown to be useful in identifying STIs in men. They are less easily interpreted in women because women are likely to experience more non-STI conditions of the reproductive tract that produce a discharge. Table 12.12 shows the self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms for men and women.

Just 1 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 15-49 reported having an STI in the past 12 months, but 5 percent of women and 2 percent of men reported having an STI or symptoms suggestive of STIs in the past 12 months. There are small variations in reported STIs and symptoms of STIs in the past 12 months among both women and men by background characteristics, except for region. Across regions, the percentage of those infected with an STI or having symptoms of an STI ranges among women from less than 1 percent in the Central region to 8 percent in the South region, while for men it ranges from less than 2 percent in the Central and East regions to 4 percent in the West region.

Table 12.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage who reported having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer		STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	
Age										
15-24	0.7	3.1	0.8	4.1	930	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.9	568
15-19	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	140	1.4	0.9	0.0	2.3	147
20-24	0.9	3.5	0.9	4.5	790	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.7	421
25-29	0.8	3.9	1.3	5.0	955	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.7	431
30-39	0.6	3.4	1.0	4.4	2,010	1.7	1.2	0.5	3.0	920
40-49	0.7	4.7	0.7	5.3	2,008	1.8	1.0	0.3	2.1	908
Marital status										
Never married	0.5	3.2	0.6	4.2	606	2.3	1.2	0.4	2.9	694
Married or living together	0.8	4.1	1.0	5.1	4,115	1.5	1.0	0.3	2.2	1,798
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.5	3.5	0.7	3.9	1,181	1.9	1.1	0.1	2.6	334
Residence										
Urban	0.7	3.9	1.0	4.8	4,259	1.5	1.0	0.3	2.2	2,033
Rural	0.7	3.8	0.8	4.6	1,643	2.3	1.3	0.3	3.0	794
Region										
North	0.7	3.6	0.6	4.0	1,180	1.9	0.8	0.0	2.3	551
Central	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	704	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.9	323
East	0.8	4.4	1.9	6.4	1,866	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.7	954
South	0.7	7.3	0.5	7.8	891	2.5	1.1	0.5	3.2	446
West	0.8	3.0	0.5	3.3	1,261	2.3	2.4	0.6	3.5	553
Education										
Secondary or less	1.0	3.8	0.8	4.8	2,199	2.7	1.7	0.4	3.7	1,359
Higher	0.5	3.9	1.0	4.7	3,703	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.3	1,468
Total	0.7	3.9	0.9	4.7	5,902	1.7	1.1	0.3	2.4	2,827

Respondents who had an STI or symptoms of an STI were asked if they sought advice or treatment from any source. The findings indicate that 16 percent of women and 44 percent of men with an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months did not seek any treatment or professional medical advice for the infection (data not shown).

12.8.3 Prevalence of Medical Injections

Nonsterile injections can pose a risk of infection with HIV and other diseases. Based on international epidemiological studies, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines state that the overall risk of transmission of HIV after a needle stick from an HIV seropositive source is estimated at 0.1 to 0.3 percent (CDC, 1998). To measure the potential risk of transmission of HIV associated with medical injections, women and men who were interviewed in the 2007 UDHS were asked if they had received an injection in the past 12 months and, if so, the number of injections. They were also asked whether, for the last injection, the needle and syringe were taken from a new, unopened package.

Table 12.13 shows that 21 percent of women and 19 percent of men received at least one medical injection in the past 12 months. On average, women received three injections and men received two. The proportion of women who received a medical injection increases with age. Women in their forties are more likely to have received a medical injection in the 12 months preceding the survey (24 percent) than women age 15-24 (19 percent). Rural women (22 percent) are somewhat more likely than urban women (20 percent) to receive medical injections. There are no major differences by background characteristics.

Table 12.13 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the past 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of women	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of women receiving medical injections in the past 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the past 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months	Number of men	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of men receiving medical injections in the past 12 months
Age										
15-24	18.6	1.5	1,788	97.0	333	19.1	0.9	903	89.8	173
15-19	21.0	1.0	782	97.9	165	20.4	0.9	444	86.8	90
20-24	16.8	1.8	1,006	96.2	169	17.9	0.9	459	93.0	82
25-29	17.6	1.9	998	92.8	176	13.4	1.0	436	92.9	59
30-39	20.4	2.6	2,034	97.4	415	16.5	1.6	928	86.8	153
40-49	23.9	3.5	2,021	97.9	483	22.6	2.9	911	95.6	206
Residence										
Urban	19.9	2.4	4,887	96.5	971	18.7	1.8	2,277	92.0	426
Rural	22.4	2.7	1,954	97.7	437	18.3	1.5	901	89.7	165
Region										
North	20.1	3.0	1,345	97.5	270	17.4	1.8	616	96.0	107
Central	23.7	3.2	817	97.6	194	19.8	1.4	354	95.7	70
East	20.1	2.0	2,120	97.2	427	22.2	2.3	1,060	89.4	235
South	20.2	2.5	1,049	92.7	212	16.3	1.5	493	87.9	80
West	20.3	2.3	1,509	98.4	306	14.9	0.9	654	90.7	98
Education										
Secondary or less	20.7	2.6	2,729	97.3	566	20.4	1.9	1,615	87.5	329
Higher	20.5	2.4	4,112	96.6	842	16.8	1.4	1,563	96.2	262
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	21.1	2.5	847	96.0	179	20.3	2.4	432	84.9	88
Second	23.6	2.8	1,437	98.0	339	17.7	1.7	651	94.8	115
Middle	19.9	2.8	1,276	97.8	253	21.5	2.3	622	91.0	134
Fourth	20.8	2.2	1,451	96.8	302	18.6	1.3	623	94.1	116
Highest	18.3	2.2	1,831	95.6	335	16.3	1.2	849	90.7	138
Total	20.6	2.5	6,841	96.9	1,408	18.6	1.7	3,178	91.4	591

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist or other health worker.

Almost all women and men who received a medical injection in the past 12 months said that for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package (97 percent of women and 91 percent of men). Similar to the previous indicator, there were no marked variations in this indicator by background characteristics.

12.8.4 Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Source of Condoms among Youth

As discussed in Section 12.2, comprehensive knowledge about AIDS means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention. In Ukraine, the most common local misconceptions are that AIDS can be transmitted by kissing and by sharing food and utensils with a person who has AIDS.

Table 12.14 addresses comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS and knowledge of a source for condoms among persons age 15-24 years. Condom use among young adults plays an important role in the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, as well as unwanted pregnancies. Knowledge of a source for condoms is a proxy for assessing the ability of young adults to obtain and use condoms. Young respondents were asked the same set of questions on facts and beliefs about HIV transmission as other respondents. Information on the knowledge of the major ways to avoid HIV and the rejection of major misconceptions about HIV is shown for women and men age 15-49 in Tables 12.2, 12.3.1, and 12.3.2.

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Percentage who know a condom source ²	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	Percentage who know a condom source ²	Number of men
Age						
15-19	38.9	94.7	782	33.2	96.8	444
15-17	40.1	94.3	486	29.2	96.3	275
18-19	37.1	95.4	297	39.5	97.6	169
20-24	49.4	96.7	1,006	52.1	98.9	459
20-22	49.3	96.4	567	51.2	99.7	265
23-24	49.5	97.0	440	53.3	97.9	194
Marital status						
Never married	42.5	95.3	1,206	40.3	97.8	772
Ever had sex	48.2	99.3	349	48.6	99.1	438
Never had sex	40.2	93.7	857	29.4	96.2	334
Ever married	49.6	96.8	582	57.5	98.2	131
Residence						
Urban	47.8	96.8	1,274	45.4	98.3	649
Rural	37.3	93.4	514	36.0	96.8	254
Region						
North	40.0	95.2	363	30.8	97.9	181
Central	53.5	99.7	222	41.4	99.1	102
East	50.5	99.6	504	55.7	98.3	282
South	51.1	90.6	272	56.2	99.0	144
West	33.7	93.0	426	25.9	95.8	192
Education						
Secondary or less	36.6	95.3	855	31.9	97.7	485
Higher	52.4	96.2	934	55.4	98.1	418
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	33.1	91.1	224	27.6	97.8	102
Second	40.6	95.6	390	39.9	97.6	197
Middle	45.6	96.1	335	51.4	98.4	174
Fourth	55.2	96.9	384	46.7	97.4	176
Highest	44.9	97.1	454	42.4	98.1	254
Total 15-24	44.8	95.8	1,788	42.8	97.9	903

Young women have a slightly higher level of comprehensive knowledge of AIDS than young men (45 percent compared with 43 percent). Knowledge increases with age; for example, comprehensive knowledge of AIDS among women and men age 15-19 (39 percent for women and 33 percent for men) is substantially lower than among those age 20-24 (49 percent for women and 52 percent for men).

Comprehensive knowledge of AIDS is highest among ever-married women and men (50 and 58 percent, respectively) and lowest among those who never had sex (40 and 29 percent, respectively). Urban women and men have higher levels of comprehensive knowledge (48 and 45 percent, respectively) than their rural counterparts (37 and 36 percent, respectively).

By region, comprehensive knowledge is lowest for young women and young men age 15-24 in the North and West regions: 40 percent for young women and 31 percent for young men in the North region, and 34 percent for young women and 26 percent for young men in the West region. The highest comprehensive knowledge of AIDS is in Central region for young women (54 percent), and East and South regions for young men (56 percent each). Comprehensive knowledge increases with education; while 37 percent of women with secondary or less education have comprehensive knowledge of AIDS, the proportion increases to 52 percent among women with higher education. For both women and men, the level of comprehensive knowledge about AIDS is lowest among those in the lowest wealth quintile.

Knowledge of a source for condoms is nearly universal among women and men age 15-24; 96 percent of women and 98 percent of men know at least one source of condoms. Differences in knowledge of a condom source are small; however, it can be noted that women who had never had sex and women in the South region were less likely than other women to know of a source for condoms. For both men and women, knowledge of a condom source is higher among urban residents and those with higher education than their counterparts.

12.8.5 Trends in Age at First Sex

Because HIV transmission in Ukraine occurs predominantly through heterosexual intercourse between an infected and a noninfected person, age at first intercourse marks the time at which most individuals first risk exposure to the AIDS virus.

Table 12.15 shows that 1 percent of young women and 2 percent of young men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15. Twenty-eight percent of young women and 44 percent of young men age 18-24 had their first sexual experience by age 18. Young women and men who have ever been married are more likely to have had sexual intercourse before age 18 than those who have never been married. In addition, women in urban areas are more likely to have had sex by age 18 than rural women.

Across regions, young women in the East and North regions (31 percent each) and young men in the Central region (58 percent) are the most likely to have had their sexual debut by age 18. On the other hand, women in the South region (19 percent) and men in the West region (34 percent) are the least likely to have sex by age 18. The proportion of young respondents who had sex before age 18 decreases with level of education, especially among women. Whereas 38 percent of women age 18-24 with secondary or less education had sex by age 18, only 23 percent of women with higher education have had sex by the same age.

Table 12.15 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth
 Percentage of young women and of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and of young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)
Age								
15-19	1.0	782	na	na	2.9	444	na	na
15-17	1.0	486	na	na	2.5	275	na	na
18-19	1.0	297	24.6	297	3.5	169	39.8	169
20-24	1.2	1,006	28.9	1,006	1.1	459	45.4	459
20-22	1.0	567	25.4	567	0.6	265	43.4	265
23-24	1.4	440	33.4	440	1.8	194	48.1	194
Marital status								
Never married	0.6	1,206	17.8	734	2.0	772	42.5	499
Ever married	2.2	582	40.9	568	1.7	131	49.0	129
Residence								
Urban	1.1	1,274	29.0	962	2.2	649	44.0	464
Rural	1.0	514	24.7	340	1.4	254	43.4	164
Region								
North	1.0	363	30.8	279	2.5	181	42.0	133
Central	1.3	222	27.0	161	2.8	102	58.3	72
East	1.5	504	31.4	363	1.6	282	46.2	196
South	0.8	272	19.2	190	4.2	144	43.1	106
West	0.7	426	27.0	310	0.0	192	34.1	121
Education								
Secondary or less	1.1	855	38.0	433	2.5	485	49.1	241
Higher	1.1	934	22.9	870	1.4	418	40.6	387
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.6	224	35.1	140	1.4	102	50.2	67
Second	0.7	390	23.8	259	1.2	197	48.8	129
Middle	1.7	335	24.0	252	3.7	174	47.8	116
Fourth	1.2	384	30.2	285	2.7	176	36.8	124
Highest	0.7	454	28.9	366	1.2	254	40.6	192
Total 15-24	1.1	1,788	27.9	1,303	2.0	903	43.9	628

na = Not available

12.8.6 Condom Use at First Sex

Consistent condom use is advocated by HIV control programs to reduce the risk of sexual transmission of HIV among sexually active young adults. Young adults who use condoms at first sex are more likely to sustain condom use later in life. Condom use at first sex serves as an indicator of reduced risk of exposure at the beginning of sexual activity.

Table 12.16 shows that 45 percent of young women and 50 percent of young men used a condom at their first sexual intercourse. Men are more likely than women to report condom use by almost all background characteristics. For example, among respondents age 15-19, 59 percent of men used a condom at first sexual intercourse compared with 56 percent of women. For those age 20-24, the percentages are 47 percent for men and 44 percent for women.

Among women, urban residents are much more likely than rural residents to report condom use at first sexual intercourse (49 percent compared with 33 percent). However, this is not the case for men. Urban and rural men are equally likely to have used a condom at first sexual intercourse (50 percent each). Use of condoms at first sex by young women is lowest in the West region (32 percent) and highest in the East region (65 percent). For men, the percentages range from 39 percent in the East region to 68 percent in the North region. Notably, women are more likely than men to use a condom at first intercourse in the Central and East regions. Among young women, there is a positive relationship between level of education and wealth and use of a condom at first sexual intercourse. Among young men, the difference by education is marginal; however, young men from households in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to use a condom at first sexual intercourse.

Table 12.16 Condom use at first sexual intercourse among youth

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom the first time they had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of respondents who have ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	Number of respondents who have ever had sexual intercourse
Age				
15-19	55.8	140	58.7	147
15-17	(58.6)	38	(53.3)	47
18-19	54.8	103	61.2	100
20-24	43.6	790	47.1	421
20-22	45.3	396	49.5	229
23-24	41.8	394	44.2	192
Marital status				
Never married	64.4	349	52.9	438
Ever married	34.0	581	40.6	130
Residence				
Urban	49.2	711	50.2	416
Rural	33.2	219	49.9	152
Region				
North	34.6	210	67.7	116
Central	47.3	116	43.9	73
East	65.1	278	39.3	185
South	38.9	129	58.8	98
West	32.3	197	45.5	96
Education				
Secondary or less	39.3	346	48.4	240
Higher	49.0	584	51.3	329
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	31.7	101	42.7	63
Second	38.0	170	40.0	125
Middle	45.4	184	55.4	116
Fourth	55.2	204	42.6	102
Highest	47.9	270	61.7	162
Total 15-24	45.4	930	50.1	568

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

12.8.7 Abstinence and Premarital Sex

Premarital sex and the interval between sexual initiation and marriage are among the factors contributing to the spread of HIV infection. Table 12.17 shows, for never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sex, the percentage who had sex in the past 12 months, and among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sexual intercourse.

Never-married young women age 15-19 show a relatively high level of abstinence: 88 percent have never had sexual intercourse, compared with 46 percent of women age 20-24. The figures differ substantially for men: 69 percent of young men age 15-19 have never had sex, compared with 11 percent among those age 20-24. Rural youth are more likely to abstain (83 percent of women and 46 percent of men) than urban youth (66 percent of women and 42 percent of men). The percentage of young women who have never had sexual intercourse is highest in the South region (83 percent) and lowest in the East region (61 percent). Among men, the percentage that have abstained from sex ranges from 33 percent in the Central region to 55 percent in the West region. Less educated youth and women in the lowest wealth quintiles are more likely than other youth to abstain. There is no clear relationship between wealth and premarital sexual experience among men.

Table 12.17 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and, among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Never-married women age 15-24					Never-married men age 15-24				
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never married women	Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months		Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never married men	Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	
				Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women				Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-19	87.7	11.3	731	74.8	83	68.7	28.9	430	71.7	124
15-17	94.7	4.9	472	(70.1)	23	83.4	14.6	273	(69.0)	40
18-19	74.9	23.1	259	76.6	60	43.4	53.8	157	73.0	85
20-24	45.5	48.6	476	71.9	231	11.1	86.4	342	67.5	295
20-22	51.8	42.9	329	77.2	141	15.6	81.4	228	68.1	186
23-24	31.4	61.6	146	63.5	90	2.2	96.3	114	66.5	109
Residence										
Urban	66.2	30.2	849	74.2	257	42.2	56.3	550	71.6	309
Rural	82.5	16.0	357	65.8	57	45.8	49.7	223	60.8	111
Region										
North	72.0	24.6	212	67.5	52	40.7	57.3	159	80.5	91
Central	70.6	23.6	151	78.0	36	33.2	64.0	88	75.0	56
East	61.2	36.7	370	71.8	136	42.7	54.7	229	63.0	125
South	82.6	16.2	173	(64.1)	28	37.5	60.8	122	80.0	74
West	76.2	20.7	302	79.5	63	55.4	41.8	174	47.6	73
Education										
Secondary or less	83.0	14.5	612	66.8	88	56.7	41.3	432	65.1	178
Higher	58.8	37.9	595	74.9	225	26.2	70.9	340	71.5	241
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	78.1	21.2	158	(61.8)	34	44.7	51.5	87	57.7	45
Second	81.8	15.8	269	(58.7)	42	42.6	53.9	169	59.3	91
Middle	71.0	24.0	211	78.4	51	38.9	58.8	147	64.0	86
Fourth	67.6	29.2	266	71.9	78	48.8	48.3	151	77.8	73
Highest	60.9	36.2	302	79.3	109	42.1	57.1	217	77.7	124
Total 15-24	71.1	26.0	1,206	72.6	314	43.2	54.4	772	68.7	420

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, 26 percent of women and 54 percent of men had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey. Almost half (49 percent) of never-married women age 20-24 had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, compared with about one-tenth (11 percent) of women age 15-19. Among young men, 29 percent of those age 15-19 were sexually active in the past year, compared with 86 percent of men age 20-24. Urban residents are much more likely to have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (30 percent of young women and 56 percent of young men) than rural residents (16 percent of young women and 50 percent of young men). Across regions, 16 percent of young women in the South region had sexual intercourse in the past year, compared with 37 percent in the East region. Among young men, the percentage that had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months was highest in the Central region (64 percent) and lowest in the West (42 percent). Less educated women and men age 15-24 are less likely than those with higher education to report recent sexual intercourse. Recent premarital sexual intercourse among youth generally increases with household wealth.

A large proportion of never-married women and men reported using a condom at last sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey (73 percent of women and 69 percent of men). While there are no significant differences by age, it is notable that never-married youth in urban areas are more likely to use condoms than youth in rural areas. Furthermore, youth report greater use of condoms if they have higher education and live in households in the higher wealth quintiles.

12.8.8 Higher-Risk Sex and Condom Use among Young Adults

Tables 12.18.1 and 12.18.2 show the proportion of young men and women age 15-24 who engaged in higher-risk sex¹ in the 12 months preceding the survey among those who were sexually active during this period. The tables also show the proportion who used a condom at last higher-risk sex among young men and women age 15-24 who engaged in higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey.

Overall, 46 percent of young women age 15-24 report having had higher-risk sexual intercourse during the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 12.18.1). Younger women are much more likely to engage in higher-risk sexual intercourse than older women (70 percent for women age 15-19, compared with 42 percent for women age 20-24). Sixteen percent of ever-married young women age 15-24 who were sexually active during the 12 months preceding the survey were engaged in higher-risk sexual intercourse. Urban women are more likely to have higher-risk sexual intercourse than rural women (49 percent and 35 percent, respectively). More than one-third of women (36 percent) with secondary or less education reported that they had had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, compared with one in two women (51 percent) with higher education. The percentage of young women who had recent higher-risk sexual intercourse generally increases with household wealth.

Sixty-eight percent of women age 15-24 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey reported using a condom at their last higher-risk intercourse. Women age 15-19 are more likely to report using a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse than those age 20-24 (73 percent, compared with 67 percent). Condom use at last higher-risk sexual intercourse was reported by 69 percent of young women in urban areas, compared with 65 percent of those in rural areas. By region, women in the West region are most likely to use a condom (79 percent) at last higher-risk sex. Higher education and household wealth are positively related to use of a condom at last higher-risk sexual intercourse among young women.

Eighty-five percent of men age 15-24 who were sexually active during the 12 months preceding the survey engaged in higher-risk sex during that period, and 71 percent of those reported using a condom at last higher-risk sex (Table 12.18.2). Higher-risk sex is more common among men age 15-19 than those age 20-24 (96 percent, compared with 82 percent). Four in ten ever-married young men had higher-risk sex in the past year. There are no major variations in recent exposure of

Table 12.18.1 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: women

Among young women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Among women age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Among women age 15-24 who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of women
Age				
15-19	69.5	132	72.7	91
15-17	(76.4)	35	(64.8)	27
18-19	66.9	96	76.0	64
20-24	41.7	733	67.1	306
20-22	47.0	370	73.9	174
23-24	36.3	363	58.0	132
Marital status				
Never married	99.2	314	72.7	311
Ever married	15.6	551	52.4	86
Residence				
Urban	49.1	666	69.2	327
Rural	35.2	199	64.5	70
Region				
North	41.1	194	59.3	80
Central	40.8	107	76.6	44
East	61.8	264	68.3	163
South	34.1	123	59.1	42
West	38.8	178	79.4	69
Education				
Secondary or less	36.0	309	64.6	111
Higher	51.4	555	69.8	286
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	40.3	95	(60.3)	38
Second	35.2	155	59.9	54
Middle	42.5	170	72.0	72
Fourth	54.8	189	69.5	103
Highest	50.2	257	71.3	129
Total 15-24	45.9	865	68.4	397

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
¹ Sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner

¹ Sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner.

young men to higher-risk sex by urban-rural residence, education, or household wealth. Seventy-four percent of young men in urban areas reported condom use at last higher-risk sex compared with 64 percent of those in rural areas. Unlike women, men in the West region are markedly less likely to have used a condom at last higher-risk sex (47 percent), compared with men in other regions (70-81 percent). The proportion of young men age 15-24 who reported condom use at last higher-risk sexual intercourse increases with education and household wealth.

Table 12.18.2 Higher-risk sexual intercourse among youth and condom use at last higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months: men

Among young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those having higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last higher-risk intercourse, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Among men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Among men age 15-24 who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	Number of men
Age				
15-19	95.9	137	74.4	131
15-17	(100.0)	42	(70.4)	42
18-19	94.1	95	76.2	90
20-24	81.9	412	69.7	337
20-22	91.6	222	70.3	203
23-24	70.7	190	68.8	134
Marital status				
Never married	99.6	420	69.0	418
Ever married	39.1	129	(87.5)	50
Residence				
Urban	85.1	408	73.5	347
Rural	86.5	141	64.0	122
Region				
North	85.5	113	80.5	96
Central	82.8	71	74.4	58
East	91.9	178	70.5	163
South	79.8	96	80.6	77
West	80.8	91	47.1	74
Education				
Secondary or less	85.4	231	67.5	197
Higher	85.4	318	73.5	271
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	90.7	58	60.5	53
Second	81.1	119	63.2	97
Middle	87.6	112	66.4	98
Fourth	85.5	98	82.0	84
Highest	85.2	160	77.2	137
Total 15-24	85.4	549	71.0	469

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
¹ Sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner

12.8.9 Cross-generational Sexual Partners

Research around the world points to a continuing increase in rates of HIV infection among women, particularly women in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean. A substantial proportion of HIV/AIDS cases occur among young women age 15-29, indicating that many of these women were infected with HIV as adolescents. Anatomical, biological, and other factors contribute to young women's heightened vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. The gender variable—while routinely and automatically acknowledged as important—goes beyond clinical and treatment issues, and even beyond anatomical, male-female differences. Twenty years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, gender and the role it plays remains unclear (Rivers and Aggleton, 1999).

This section examines the prevalence of sexual intercourse between partners with large age differences. Women age 15-19 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey were asked the age of all their partners. In the event they did not know a partner's exact age, they were asked if the partner was older or younger than they were, and if older, whether the partner was 10 or more years older. The results are shown in Table 12.19.

Overall, 4 percent of young women who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past year said that they had had sexual intercourse with a man 10 or more years older. The likelihood of a woman having higher-risk sexual intercourse with an older man is highest among women age 18-19 (6 percent).

12.8.10 Drunkenness During Sex Among Young Adults

Engaging in sexual intercourse while under the influence of alcohol can impair judgment, compromise power relations, and contribute to risky sexual behavior. Respondents who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked (for each partner) if they or their partner drank alcohol the last time they had sex with that partner, and whether they or their partner was drunk.

Table 12.20 shows the proportion of women and men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse while being drunk or had sexual intercourse with a partner who was drunk in the past 12 months. Two percent of young women and 8 percent of men reported being drunk while having sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. These figures increase to 3 percent for young women and 9 percent for young men when sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a partner who was drunk is added. For women and men, the likelihood of having sexual intercourse while drunk or with a partner who is drunk increases with age.

Never-married men are more likely than ever-married men to have had sexual intercourse when they or their partner was drunk. Further, while there is no variation by urban-rural residence for men, women in urban areas are two times more likely than women in rural areas to have been under the influence of alcohol during sexual intercourse or have a partner who was under the influence (4 percent and 2 percent, respectively). Regionally, women's reported prevalence of sexual intercourse while they or their partner was drunk is highest in the North and South regions (6 percent), while for men it is highest in the North and West regions (11 percent, each).

Table 12.19 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women age 15-19 and 15-24

Percentage of women age 15-19 and 15-24 who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months with a man who was 10 or more years older than themselves, Ukraine 2007

Age	Percentage of women who had higher-risk intercourse with a man 10+ years older ¹	Number of women who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹
15-19	4.2	91
15-17	(0.0)	27
18-19	5.9	64
15-24	4.3	397

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Sexual intercourse with a nonmarital, noncohabiting partner

Table 12.20 Drunkenness during sexual intercourse among youth
Among all young women and young men age 15-24, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months while being drunk and percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Women age 15-24			Men age 15-24		
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months when drunk or with a partner who was drunk	Number of men
Age						
15-19	1.0	1.7	782	5.2	5.4	444
15-17	0.2	0.8	486	4.0	4.0	275
18-19	2.5	3.2	297	7.2	7.7	169
20-24	3.1	4.5	1,006	10.8	11.9	459
20-22	3.2	4.7	567	11.0	12.1	265
23-24	3.0	4.3	440	10.6	11.7	194
Marital status						
Never married	2.4	3.2	1,206	8.9	9.3	772
Ever married	1.7	3.5	582	2.9	5.3	131
Residence						
Urban	2.6	3.8	1,274	7.7	8.6	649
Rural	1.2	2.1	514	9.0	9.2	254
Region						
North	3.1	5.6	363	9.6	10.6	181
Central	0.2	1.8	222	8.4	8.9	102
East	1.7	1.7	504	4.7	5.5	282
South	4.4	5.7	272	8.7	10.0	144
West	1.6	2.5	426	10.8	10.8	192
Education						
Secondary or less	1.5	2.8	855	8.0	8.5	485
Higher	2.9	3.8	934	8.1	9.0	418
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.1	2.2	224	10.7	10.7	102
Second	1.8	3.0	390	8.6	9.3	197
Middle	3.0	3.4	335	6.7	7.1	174
Fourth	2.9	4.2	384	6.8	8.0	176
Highest	1.9	3.2	454	8.3	9.0	254
Total 15-24	2.2	3.3	1,788	8.0	8.7	903

12.8.11 Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing among Young Adults

Table 12.21 shows that 19 percent of sexually active women age 15-24 and 8 percent of sexually active men age 15-24 were tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and received the test results. Women in all subgroups are much more likely than men to have taken the test and received the results. For example, 20 percent of women age 20-24 were tested for HIV and received the results in the past 12 months, compared with 8 percent of men in the same age group. It is possible that most of these women were tested during pregnancy. For example, among women age 20-24 who gave birth in the past two years, 81 percent reported having been tested and received results, and 52 percent reported they were counseled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and received the results (Table 12.11).

Ever-married respondents and those who live in urban areas are more likely than other respondents to know their HIV status. Twenty-two percent of ever-married women have been tested for HIV in the past year and received results, compared with 15 percent of never-married women. Young women with secondary or less education are more likely to know their HIV status than young women with higher education. Regionally, young women and men in the South region reported the highest coverage for HIV testing (25 percent and 18 percent, respectively), while young women in the West region (12 percent) and young men in the East region (3 percent) reported the lowest coverage.

Table 12.21 Recent HIV tests among youth

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who have had an HIV test in the past 12 months and received the results of the test, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Among women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Among men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	Number of men
Age				
15-19	18.0	132	7.0	137
15-17	(12.7)	35	(7.9)	42
18-19	19.9	96	6.6	95
20-24	19.7	733	8.4	412
20-22	19.9	370	7.1	222
23-24	19.5	363	10.0	190
Marital status				
Never married	14.6	314	6.3	420
Ever married	22.2	551	13.9	129
Residence				
Urban	19.8	666	8.9	408
Rural	18.4	199	5.7	141
Region				
North	18.4	194	4.9	113
Central	21.5	107	13.3	71
East	21.8	264	3.0	178
South	24.9	123	18.1	96
West	12.0	178	7.2	91
Education				
Secondary or less	23.7	309	8.5	231
Higher	17.0	555	7.8	318
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	17.4	95	5.3	58
Second	21.0	155	9.8	119
Middle	14.5	170	8.5	112
Fourth	17.3	189	7.2	98
Highest	24.1	257	8.1	160
Total 15-24	19.4	865	8.1	549

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

This chapter presents information on indicators of women's empowerment, develops three empowerment indices, and relates these indices to select demographic and health outcomes. The study of women's status and empowerment is important on its own, but takes on a special significance in conjunction with the study of demographic and health outcomes. As caretakers for children, women are the focus of a number of population, health, and nutrition programs. The constraints women face in obtaining information about, accessing, and utilizing these programs are inherently tied to their status in society, but also their status in the home.

The 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) Women's Questionnaire collected data on the general background characteristics of women (e.g., age, education, wealth quintile, employment status) but also data relating to women's empowerment, such as receipt of cash earnings, the magnitude of women's earnings relative to those of their husband/partner,¹ and women's control over the use of their own earnings and those of their husband/partner. This chapter presents these indicators of women's empowerment. The 2007 UDHS Women's Questionnaire also collected data on women's participation in household decisionmaking, the circumstances under which women feel that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband/partner, and attitudes toward wife beating. Three separate indices of empowerment are developed based on the number of household decisions in which the woman participates, her opinion on the number of circumstances for which a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband/partner, and her opinion on the number of reasons that justify wife beating. The ranking of women on these three indices is then examined according to selected demographic and health outcomes including contraceptive use, ideal family size, and unmet need for contraception.

13.1 EMPLOYMENT AND CASH EARNINGS

In the 2007 UDHS, respondents were asked a number of questions to determine their employment status at the time of the survey and the continuity of their employment in the 12 months preceding the survey. They were also asked about the form of payment received for their work. Table 13.1 shows the percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time during the past 12 months and the percent distribution of those employed during that time by the type of earnings received (cash, in-kind, or both).

¹ For the rest of this chapter the term "husband" refers both to the current or most recent husband (for currently married or formerly [legally] married women) and to the current or most recent partner (for women who currently live or formerly lived together with their partner in an informal union).

Table 13.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Ukraine 2007

Age	Currently married respondents		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings					Total	Number of respondents
	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		
WOMEN									
15-19	33.9	45	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
20-24	65.2	472	96.4	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	308
25-29	78.5	691	97.5	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	543
30-34	83.9	709	96.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	594
35-39	82.7	770	94.8	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	637
40-44	84.1	680	96.6	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	572
45-49	83.9	750	95.0	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	629
Total	80.1	4,116	95.9	2.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	100.0	3,298
MEN									
15-19	*	13	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
20-24	94.5	104	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
25-29	97.8	263	92.3	5.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	257
30-34	96.6	331	92.6	5.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	319
35-39	96.2	351	90.7	7.8	0.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	338
40-44	96.9	317	91.3	7.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	307
45-49	93.1	420	88.8	7.9	1.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	391
Total	95.6	1,799	91.3	6.7	0.8	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,720

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

According to the 2007 UDHS data, eight in ten currently married women and more than nine in ten currently married men (96 percent) were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Younger women, especially those age 15-19 and 20-24, were less likely to be employed than older women. These women may have been in school or in training rather than in the job market. As women get older, the likelihood of their being employed increases, from 34 percent among women age 15-19 to 84 percent among those age 40-49. There are no substantial variations in the employment of currently married men by age. For women and men who were employed in the past 12 months, the majority (96 percent of women and 91 percent of men) received only cash for their work, while 3 percent of women and 7 percent of men received cash and in-kind earnings. About 1 percent of both women and men did not receive any payment at all.

13.2 USE OF EARNINGS

The 2007 UDHS included a number of questions that were intended to assess the magnitude of women's earnings relative to those of their husband, women's control over the use of their earnings, and women's participation in decisions on how their husband's earnings are used. This information has implications for the empowerment of women. Employment and earnings are more likely to empower women if their earnings are perceived as significant relative to those of their husband and if women themselves control their own earnings. Women are also empowered if they have a voice in how their husbands' earnings are spent.

Table 13.2.1 shows how women's control over their own earnings and their perception of the magnitude of their earnings relative to those of their husband varies by background characteristics. Among married women receiving cash earnings, more than one-third (35 percent) mainly decide themselves how to use the money, while more than six in ten (63 percent) decide jointly with their husband. Only 1 percent of women say that mainly their husband decides on the allocation of the woman's earnings. Women with fewer children, urban women, and women in the North region are more likely to decide themselves on how their earnings are used, compared with other groups of women. Among regions, women's independence in decisionmaking on the use of their earnings ranges from 24 percent in the West region to 48 percent in the North region.

Table 13.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's earnings: women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used					Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings					Total	Number of women	
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing		More	Less	About the same	Husband/partner has no earnings	Don't know/ Missing			
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	
20-24	38.2	59.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	100.0	4.6	72.3	17.0	1.9	4.1	100.0	303	
25-29	35.7	61.4	1.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	6.7	69.5	19.0	0.9	3.9	100.0	538	
30-34	32.4	65.8	1.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	8.0	67.0	20.5	1.2	3.2	100.0	592	
35-39	32.9	64.5	1.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	9.8	65.3	21.1	1.1	2.6	100.0	629	
40-44	37.7	61.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	10.7	62.4	23.9	1.5	1.6	100.0	564	
45-49	37.2	62.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	12.2	59.1	25.7	0.6	2.4	100.0	616	
Number of living children														
0	41.7	54.3	1.5	0.0	2.6	100.0	8.0	59.8	22.0	2.7	7.5	100.0	398	
1-2	34.6	63.9	1.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	9.2	66.4	21.2	1.0	2.2	100.0	2,678	
3+	32.4	66.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	9.4	61.8	25.6	1.5	1.8	100.0	181	
Residence														
Urban	37.1	60.9	1.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	7.7	67.1	21.0	1.1	3.0	100.0	2,416	
Rural	30.2	68.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	12.9	60.2	23.1	1.5	2.3	100.0	840	
Region														
North	47.6	51.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	10.8	69.0	17.2	1.7	1.4	100.0	750	
Central	30.1	66.5	2.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	9.2	70.7	17.8	1.1	1.2	100.0	381	
East	37.2	61.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.6	64.4	24.3	0.9	3.7	100.0	1,003	
South	31.0	64.6	1.8	0.2	2.3	100.0	8.8	61.1	25.9	1.1	3.2	100.0	489	
West	24.3	74.5	0.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	11.0	62.4	21.4	1.4	3.8	100.0	633	
Education														
Secondary or less	36.1	62.1	1.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	7.7	67.0	20.8	1.5	3.0	100.0	1,117	
Higher	35.0	63.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	9.7	64.5	22.0	1.0	2.8	100.0	2,139	
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	33.6	65.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	17.7	58.6	20.1	2.4	1.3	100.0	309	
Second	28.9	69.3	1.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	10.6	62.1	22.4	1.7	3.2	100.0	648	
Middle	29.4	68.5	1.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	9.5	64.8	21.4	0.9	3.4	100.0	612	
Fourth	37.3	61.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	6.6	68.1	21.5	1.3	2.5	100.0	674	
Highest	42.3	55.4	1.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	6.8	67.9	21.6	0.7	3.0	100.0	1,013	
Total	35.3	62.8	1.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	9.0	65.3	21.6	1.2	2.8	100.0	3,256	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.2.1 shows that about two-thirds of married women (65 percent) reported that they earn less than their husband, while more than one in five (22 percent) earn the same as their husband. About one in ten married women (9 percent) reported earning more cash than her husband.

Table 13.2.2 looks at the issue of who controls men's cash earnings from the perspective of the wife and the husband. Among married men receiving cash earnings, about one in ten decide themselves how to use the money they earn, while about eight in ten (78 percent) decide jointly with their wife. Interestingly, around one in eight (12 percent) married men say that their wife controls how their cash earnings are used. Men age 25-29, men living in the Central region, and those with secondary or less education are more likely to decide by themselves how their earnings are used, compared with other groups of men.

Among married women whose husbands earned cash in the past year, 8 percent reported that the husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used, while 13 percent reported that the wife mainly makes that decision. The majority of currently married women (78 percent) reported that they and their husband decide jointly how the husband's earnings are used. Overall, older women, women in the East and South regions, and women with secondary or less education are somewhat more likely than other women to be the main decisionmakers on how their husband's cash earnings are used.

Table 13.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Men						Women with cash earnings								
	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used					Number of men with cash earnings	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used					Number of women whose husbands have cash earnings			
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing		Total	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other		Missing	Total	
Age															
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11	
20-24	4.1	86.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99	6.0	79.3	12.6	0.0	2.1	100.0	297	
25-29	9.5	78.0	11.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	250	12.0	76.6	9.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	532	
30-34	8.1	80.7	9.6	0.3	1.4	100.0	312	10.7	80.0	8.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	583	
35-39	11.7	78.8	8.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	333	10.8	80.6	7.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	616	
40-44	10.8	78.8	10.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	304	16.6	75.1	7.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	552	
45-49	20.9	71.0	7.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	378	16.1	76.5	6.0	0.1	1.3	100.0	611	
Residence															
Urban	12.9	76.6	9.4	0.2	0.9	100.0	1,252	12.2	77.4	9.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	2,381	
Rural	9.8	80.3	9.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	432	13.2	79.9	5.7	0.1	1.1	100.0	821	
Region															
North	8.2	83.6	5.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	342	12.0	81.1	6.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	736	
Central	8.5	78.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	198	14.1	79.2	6.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	375	
East	20.8	68.0	10.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	583	14.9	70.6	13.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	991	
South	9.6	81.8	8.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	259	14.9	77.8	4.0	0.1	3.2	100.0	483	
West	4.1	85.1	10.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	302	6.4	85.7	6.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	618	
Education															
Secondary or less	12.9	75.5	10.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	799	15.1	75.3	8.2	0.1	1.3	100.0	1,093	
Higher	11.4	79.3	8.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	885	11.2	79.4	8.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	2,109	
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	10.6	79.6	9.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	186	12.7	79.2	6.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	299	
Second	12.1	77.1	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	347	12.2	80.6	6.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	633	
Middle	10.7	78.9	9.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	337	13.1	79.8	5.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	604	
Fourth	9.0	77.2	11.6	0.0	2.2	100.0	328	12.5	77.2	9.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	661	
Highest	15.7	76.3	7.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	486	12.3	75.5	10.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	1,006	
Total	12.1	77.5	9.5	0.1	0.8	100.0	1,684	12.5	78.0	8.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	3,203	

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.3 shows, for currently married women who earned cash in the past 12 months, the person who decides how their cash earnings are used, and for all currently married women whose husbands earned cash in the past 12 months, the person who decides how their husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relative magnitude of the woman's earnings compared with her husband's earnings. The majority of women reported that decisions about how their earnings or their husband's earnings are used are made jointly. As expected, however, women are more likely to decide themselves how their cash earnings are used if their husband has no cash earnings or does not work. Women making more money than their husband are also more likely than other women to say they mainly decide how their own cash earnings are used.

Table 13.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husband

Percent distributions of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the past 12 months by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used, and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to woman's cash earnings relative to husband's cash earnings, Ukraine 2007

Woman's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used				Number of women with cash earnings	Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used			Total ²	Number of women whose husbands have cash earnings
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Total ²		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband		
More than husband/partner	47.1	52.4	0.5	100.0	294	21.9	67.9	8.6	100.0	286
Less than husband/partner	35.5	63.0	1.5	100.0	2,127	13.2	79.0	7.2	100.0	2,126
Same as husband/partner	25.7	74.2	0.1	100.0	702	7.3	85.4	7.0	100.0	699
Husband/partner has no cash earnings or does not work	(69.9)	(29.1)	(0.0)	100.0	39	na	na	na	0.0	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	0.0	0	(10.6)	(69.7)	(17.2)	100.0	41
Woman does not work	na	na	na	0.0	0	9.0	80.0	9.7	100.0	802
Total ¹	35.3	62.8	1.0	100.0	3,256	11.8	78.3	8.5	100.0	4,046

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
¹ Excludes cases where a woman or her husband/partner has no earnings and includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband/partner and includes 93 women with cash earnings and 92 women whose husbands have cash earnings with information missing on women's earnings relative to husband's earnings
² Includes Others and Missing

13.3 HOUSEHOLD DECISIONMAKING

To assess women's decisionmaking autonomy, information was collected in the 2007 UDHS on women's participation in decisions on four types of issues: the respondent's own health care, making major household purchases, making household purchases for daily needs, and visits to her family or relatives. The ability of women to make decisions that affect the circumstances of their own lives is an essential aspect of empowerment.

Table 13.4.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women according to the person in the household who usually makes decisions about four specific issues. Sixty-four percent of married women make decisions on their own about their own health care, 33 percent decide jointly with their husband, and 1 percent say that their husband or someone else is the primary decisionmaker about their health care. Sixteen percent of currently married women decide mainly themselves about the purchase of large household items, more than three-fourths (76 percent) decide jointly with their husband, and 6 percent say that the husband or someone else has the main say in these matters. Around three-fourths of married women (77 percent) make decisions about daily household purchases and about one-fourth (24 percent) decide on their own about visits to her family or relatives.

Table 13.4.1 Women's participation in decisionmaking

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues, Ukraine 2007

Issue	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
Own health care	64.2	33.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	100.0	4,116
Major household purchases	16.1	76.2	6.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	4,116
Purchases for daily household needs	76.5	18.3	2.8	1.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	4,116
Visits to her family or relatives	24.3	72.2	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.9	100.0	4,116

The 2007 UDHS also asked men about who they think should have a greater say in making decisions about five issues: making major household purchases, making household purchases for daily needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have. Table 13.4.2 shows that, for four of the five issues, the majority of men think that these decisions should be made by the wife and husband jointly: major household purchases (82 percent), visits to wife's family or relatives (64 percent), what to do with the money the wife makes

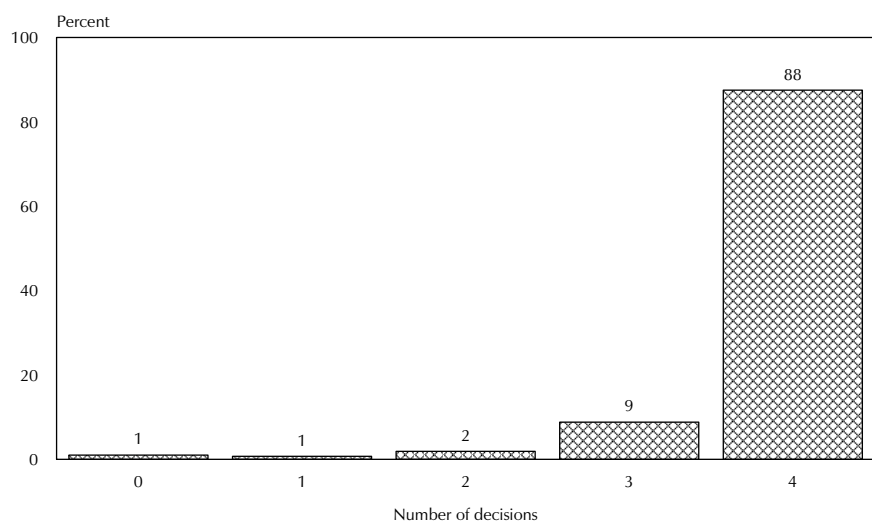
(63 percent), and how many children to have (94 percent). For one of the five issues, purchases for daily household needs, 65 percent of men think that a wife should have a greater say in making these decisions.

Table 13.4.2 Women's participation in decisionmaking according to men
Percent distribution of currently married men 15-49 by the person they think should have a greater say in making decisions about five kinds of issues, Ukraine 2007

Issue	Wife	Wife and husband equally	Husband	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total	Number of men
Major household purchases	5.2	82.4	11.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	1,799
Purchases for daily household needs	64.6	28.9	2.6	3.5	0.4	100.0	1,799
Visits to wife's family or relatives	28.8	63.7	1.5	5.3	0.6	100.0	1,799
What to do with money wife earns	32.1	63.0	1.7	2.8	0.4	100.0	1,799
How many children to have	3.4	94.1	0.8	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,799

Women may have a say in some decisions but not others. To assess a woman's overall decisionmaking autonomy, the decisions in which she participates—that is, the decisions in which she alone has the final say, and the decisions she makes jointly with her husband—are added together. The total number of decisions in which a woman participates is one measure of her empowerment. The number of decisions in which a woman has final say, alone or jointly with her husband, is positively related to women's empowerment and reflects the degree of decisionmaking control women are able to exercise in the areas that affect their life. Figure 13.1 shows the distribution of currently married women according to the number of decisions in which they participate. The majority of married women (88 percent) participate in all four of the specified household decisions; only 1 percent (each) participate in just 1 decision or no decisions.

Figure 13.1 Number of decisions in which currently married women participate



UDHS 2007

Table 13.5.1 shows how women's participation in decisionmaking varies by background characteristics. There is a strong correlation between age and decisionmaking. For example, the percentage of women participating in all four decisions increases from 75 percent among women age 15-19 to 88-89 percent among women age 30 or older. Women who are employed for cash are the most likely to participate in all four decisions, compared with women who are not employed, or who are employed but receive no cash payment. Looking at regional variations, the proportion of currently married women participating in all decisions ranges from 80 percent in the East region to 94 percent in the North. The proportion of women participating in decisionmaking varies little by other background characteristics.

Table 13.5.1 Women's participation in decisionmaking by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who alone or jointly with their husband make four specific decisions				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the decisions	Number of women
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age							
15-19	91.9	83.1	83.8	94.1	74.7	1.9	45
20-24	97.5	90.7	90.8	96.6	86.0	1.7	472
25-29	95.7	91.2	95.6	95.5	85.5	1.1	691
30-34	97.0	93.1	94.9	97.5	88.3	0.8	709
35-39	97.6	92.3	95.2	96.1	88.1	1.2	770
40-44	98.3	92.5	95.6	96.8	88.6	0.6	680
45-49	98.1	93.6	96.2	96.8	88.6	0.9	750
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	96.1	88.6	92.3	96.0	83.3	1.3	814
Employed for cash	97.8	93.5	95.6	96.8	88.8	0.8	3,256
Employed not for cash	(95.2)	(77.3)	(89.9)	(95.2)	(74.9)	(3.1)	33
Residence							
Urban	97.2	92.5	94.6	96.1	87.2	1.1	2,858
Rural	97.7	91.8	95.3	97.5	88.2	0.9	1,258
Region							
North	97.8	96.5	97.5	98.5	94.3	0.4	861
Central	97.9	97.0	96.9	98.3	93.7	0.9	508
East	96.7	87.7	92.1	94.8	79.7	1.0	1,182
South	96.7	92.6	95.2	95.9	89.0	2.2	650
West	97.8	91.2	94.4	96.3	86.5	1.0	914
Education							
Secondary or less	97.1	90.9	94.8	96.6	85.9	0.9	1,609
Higher	97.4	93.1	94.8	96.5	88.5	1.1	2,507
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	95.8	93.7	95.4	97.2	89.8	1.1	508
Second	97.9	92.2	95.2	96.9	87.2	0.8	903
Middle	96.5	89.1	93.1	96.1	84.2	1.3	793
Fourth	97.6	93.8	96.1	96.5	89.9	1.2	776
Highest	98.0	92.8	94.7	96.2	87.3	0.9	1,136
Total	97.3	92.3	94.8	96.5	87.5	1.0	4,116

Note: Total includes 13 women with information missing on employment. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.5.2 shows the differences in men's attitudes toward women's participation in various kinds of decisions by background characteristics. The table indicates that more than three-fourths of men think that women should participate in all five decisions. Just 1 percent of men think that women should not participate in any of the decisions.

Table 13.5.2 Men's attitudes toward wife's participation in decisionmaking

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who think that a wife should have the greater say alone, or equal say with her husband, on five specific decisions, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who think a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband on five specific decisions					Percentage who agree with all five decisions	Percentage who agree with none of the decisions	Number of men
	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the wife earns	How many children to have			
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
20-24	79.6	92.0	92.2	95.1	99.7	68.4	0.3	104
25-29	85.3	90.5	91.6	94.8	97.7	73.6	1.3	263
30-34	88.0	95.6	94.3	94.3	96.4	78.1	0.8	331
35-39	91.4	96.0	92.8	96.8	99.2	82.7	0.3	351
40-44	86.1	91.6	91.4	93.8	97.5	73.4	1.4	317
45-49	89.9	93.5	92.1	95.1	95.9	76.4	1.3	420
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	80.0	93.4	91.1	93.4	94.9	72.4	3.2	79
Employed for cash	88.0	93.5	92.6	95.1	97.6	76.4	0.8	1,684
Employed not for cash	(88.9)	(100.0)	(93.1)	(97.3)	(98.6)	(82.5)	(0.0)	35
Residence								
Urban	87.8	92.9	92.8	95.3	97.5	76.0	0.9	1,303
Rural	86.8	95.3	91.7	94.4	97.3	77.1	1.1	497
Region								
North	95.0	93.1	94.2	95.1	96.0	86.3	2.0	359
Central	86.1	91.2	90.8	94.8	96.2	71.1	0.9	213
East	81.1	92.3	90.8	96.9	98.5	68.2	0.3	610
South	91.5	96.9	93.2	94.1	97.0	79.8	0.7	278
West	89.0	95.0	94.5	92.5	98.0	80.6	1.4	340
Education								
Secondary or less	86.7	93.4	91.5	94.1	97.4	75.0	1.3	871
Higher	88.3	93.7	93.5	95.9	97.5	77.6	0.7	929
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	87.2	93.9	93.7	94.0	96.5	79.1	2.4	227
Second	88.0	97.1	91.3	93.1	98.0	77.7	0.8	375
Middle	87.8	93.8	90.9	94.2	98.1	73.6	0.0	357
Fourth	85.1	90.7	93.5	95.6	96.9	74.5	1.3	338
Highest	88.9	92.5	93.5	97.2	97.3	77.2	0.9	503
Total	87.6	93.5	92.5	95.0	97.4	76.3	1.0	1,799

Note: Total includes 1 man with information missing on employment. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

There are no major variations by background characteristics in the proportion of men who think that a wife should participate in the specific decisions, except by region. The percentage of men who think that a wife should participate in all five decisions ranges from 68 percent in the East region to 86 percent in the North region.

13.4 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

The 2007 UDHS gathered information on women's and men's attitudes toward wife beating, a proxy for perceptions of women's status. Women and men were asked whether a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under five specific circumstances: the wife burns the food, the wife argues with him, the wife goes out without telling him, the wife neglects the children, and the wife refuses to have sexual relations. Women who think that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for any of the specified reasons may believe themselves to be low in status both absolutely and relative to men. Such perceptions could 1) act as a barrier to women accessing health care for themselves and their children, 2) affect women's attitudes toward use of contraception, and 3) have a negative impact on women's general wellbeing.

Table 13.6.1 presents women's attitudes toward wife beating according five specific reasons justifying a husband hitting or beating his wife. Three percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting his wife if she neglects the children, but less than 1 percent agree that wife beating is justified for any of the other reasons. Just 4 percent of all women agree with at least one of the specified reasons justifying a husband hitting or beating his wife. There are slight variations by background characteristics, e.g., women in the lowest wealth quintiles are somewhat more likely than women in the highest wealth quintiles to agree that a husband is justified in hitting his wife for at least one of the specified reasons.

Table 13.6.1 Attitudes toward wife beating: women							
Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007							
Background characteristic	Percentage of women who agree with specific reasons justifying a husband hitting or beating his wife					Percentage who agree with at least one reason	Number of women
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	0.1	0.7	0.2	2.9	0.3	3.1	782
20-24	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.3	2.0	1,006
25-29	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.6	998
30-34	0.1	1.2	0.1	3.5	0.5	4.2	984
35-39	0.2	1.5	0.2	4.1	0.5	4.7	1,049
40-44	0.1	1.1	0.4	3.5	0.9	4.1	936
45-49	0.2	0.9	1.4	3.4	0.8	4.1	1,085
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	0.2	0.8	0.5	2.8	0.7	3.3	1,803
Employed for cash	0.1	0.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.6	4,968
Employed not for cash	2.0	3.2	2.0	5.3	2.0	6.4	47
Marital status							
Never married	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.3	1,544
Married or living together	0.2	1.0	0.6	3.4	0.7	4.1	4,116
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.1	1.0	0.3	3.1	0.3	3.3	1,181
Residence							
Urban	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.7	0.3	3.0	4,887
Rural	0.2	1.6	0.8	4.0	0.9	5.1	1,954
Region							
North	0.1	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.8	2.5	1,345
Central	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.3	3.0	817
East	0.0	0.8	0.3	4.6	0.2	4.6	2,120
South	0.4	1.8	1.0	2.5	1.5	4.3	1,049
West	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	2.9	1,509
Education							
Secondary or less	0.2	1.4	0.7	4.1	0.8	4.9	2,729
Higher	0.1	0.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	2.7	4,112
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.3	2.5	0.7	6.2	1.3	7.3	847
Second	0.3	1.5	0.9	3.9	0.8	4.7	1,437
Middle	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.7	0.6	4.4	1,276
Fourth	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.1	1,451
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.5	1,831
Total	0.1	0.9	0.4	3.1	0.5	3.6	6,841

Note: Total includes 23 women with information missing on employment.

As shown in Table 13.6.2, men are somewhat more likely than women to agree with at least one reason justifying a husband beating his wife (11 percent of men, compared with 4 percent of women). Nine percent of men agree that a husband has the right to beat his wife if she neglects the children, 5 percent agree if she argues with him, 4 percent agree if she goes out without telling him, and 2 percent agree if she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him. Less than 1 percent of men believe that a husband may beat his wife if she burns the food.

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree with specific reasons justifying a husband hitting or beating his wife					Percentage who agree with at least one reason	Number of men
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	1.5	4.4	2.9	6.0	1.8	8.0	444
20-24	0.3	4.5	3.1	6.7	0.9	8.6	459
25-29	1.1	4.8	3.5	10.0	1.3	12.1	436
30-34	0.4	7.4	6.8	13.6	3.0	15.7	479
35-39	0.7	4.3	3.8	7.3	1.6	9.1	449
40-44	0.5	6.1	5.0	9.0	2.5	10.6	399
45-49	0.5	4.9	4.3	10.0	1.9	13.2	512
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	0.9	4.8	3.7	8.0	2.2	10.5	595
Employed for cash	0.6	5.3	4.3	9.2	1.8	11.2	2,526
Employed not for cash	1.2	3.2	5.3	9.9	1.2	12.0	53
Marital status							
Never married	1.1	6.1	4.3	9.3	2.1	11.5	1,044
Married or living together	0.4	3.2	2.8	7.0	1.4	8.9	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.2	13.0	11.5	19.0	3.4	22.0	334
Residence							
Urban	0.6	4.6	3.9	8.4	1.5	10.0	2,277
Rural	0.9	6.8	5.0	10.5	2.7	13.9	901
Region							
North	0.2	3.3	2.5	4.8	1.0	6.1	616
Central	0.0	0.4	0.3	6.6	0.3	6.8	354
East	1.4	6.4	7.1	11.4	1.8	13.9	1,060
South	1.1	10.5	4.0	10.6	3.7	14.1	493
West	0.1	3.6	3.4	9.2	2.2	11.4	654
Education							
Secondary or less	1.0	7.0	6.0	11.2	2.3	14.2	1,615
Higher	0.4	3.3	2.4	6.7	1.4	7.9	1,563
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.9	9.1	7.0	17.5	4.0	21.0	432
Second	1.0	5.3	4.5	9.6	1.9	12.1	651
Middle	0.2	4.8	3.2	7.0	1.5	9.0	622
Fourth	0.9	5.7	5.4	9.5	2.0	10.9	623
Highest	0.6	2.9	2.5	5.4	0.8	7.0	849
Total	0.7	5.2	4.2	9.0	1.9	11.1	3,178

Note: Total includes 4 men with information missing on employment.

The likelihood that a man agrees that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons decreases with age and is highest among men age 30-34. Divorced or separated men, men in rural areas, men with secondary or less education, and those in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely than other men to agree with at least one reason justifying a man beating his wife. The percentage of men agreeing with at least one of these reasons is highest in the East and South regions (14 percent each) and lowest in the North region (6 percent).

13.5 ATTITUDES TOWARD REFUSING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

The extent of control women have over when they have sexual intercourse has important implications for demographic and health outcomes. It is also an indicator of women's empowerment because it measures women's degree of acceptance of norms in certain societies that socialize women to believe that a woman does not have the right to refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband for any reason.

The 2007 UDHS included questions on whether respondents think that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband under specific circumstances: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease (STD); she knows her husband has sexual intercourse with other women; and she is tired or not in the mood. These three circumstances for which opinions were sought were chosen because they are effective in combining issues of women's rights and consequences for women's health. Table 13.7.1 shows the percentages of women who say that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband for these reasons.

Table 13.7.1 Attitudes toward wife refusing sexual intercourse with husband: women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who think that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who think that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she:			Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the reasons	Number of women
	Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Is tired or not in the mood			
Age						
15-19	89.5	87.4	81.1	76.3	5.6	782
20-24	95.9	93.6	91.3	87.2	1.4	1,006
25-29	95.8	94.1	89.3	85.2	1.3	998
30-34	96.7	91.5	87.7	83.2	1.5	984
35-39	95.7	90.6	88.0	83.0	1.9	1,049
40-44	96.9	91.8	87.4	82.8	1.2	936
45-49	96.3	90.4	84.3	80.4	2.1	1,085
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	92.5	88.7	83.1	78.3	4.2	1,803
Employed for cash	96.6	92.5	88.7	84.5	1.2	4,968
Employed not for cash	95.9	87.8	89.6	79.9	2.7	47
Marital status						
Never married	92.3	90.3	85.2	80.9	3.7	1,544
Married or living together	96.3	91.2	86.8	82.2	1.6	4,116
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.7	93.6	91.0	87.2	1.5	1,181
Residence						
Urban	96.4	93.2	88.7	84.9	1.4	4,887
Rural	93.2	87.0	83.3	77.3	3.6	1,954
Region						
North	94.8	91.9	90.5	86.4	3.0	1,345
Central	95.7	86.9	83.5	78.0	1.7	817
East	98.1	96.1	90.2	88.3	1.1	2,120
South	92.7	89.1	81.9	75.5	1.8	1,049
West	94.1	88.5	85.7	79.2	2.9	1,509
Education						
Secondary or less	94.1	87.4	83.3	77.9	3.1	2,729
Higher	96.4	94.1	89.8	86.0	1.3	4,112
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.7	86.1	81.3	75.1	4.1	847
Second	95.3	89.4	85.3	81.4	2.7	1,437
Middle	95.9	90.6	87.0	80.9	1.2	1,276
Fourth	95.4	94.0	89.4	84.8	1.5	1,451
Highest	96.5	94.1	89.7	87.0	1.6	1,831
Total	95.5	91.4	87.2	82.8	2.0	6,841

Note: Total includes 23 women with information missing on employment.

Overall, 83 percent of women agree that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three reasons. Specifically, 96 percent of women said that a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if she knows the husband has an STD, 91 percent said she can refuse if she knows

that the husband is having sexual relations with other women, and 87 percent said she can refuse if she is not in the mood or is tired. Overall, only 2 percent of women did not agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband for any of the specified reasons.

Younger women are less likely than older women to agree that a woman is justified in refusing sexual intercourse with her husband for all of the specified reasons. Furthermore, unemployed women, never-married women, and rural women tend to agree somewhat more often than other women that a woman is justified in refusing sexual intercourse for all of the reasons. Looking at regional variation, agreement with all of the specified reasons for a wife to refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband ranges from 76 percent in the South region to 86 percent in the North region. Better educated women and those in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely than less educated women and those in the lower wealth quintiles to agree with all of the specified reasons for a wife to refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband.

Table 13.7.2 shows the percentage of men who say that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband for the same three reasons as in Table 13.7.2. Men are less likely than women to agree with all of the reasons for a wife to withhold sexual relations from her husband (68 and 83 percent, respectively). Specifically, 93 percent of men said that a wife can refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that that he has an STD, 80 percent said she can refuse if she knows that her husband is having sexual relations with another woman, and 76 percent agree that a woman can refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is not in the mood or is tired.

Table 13.7.2 Attitudes toward wife refusing sexual intercourse with husband: men						
Percentage of all men age 15-49 who think that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband in specific circumstances, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007						
Background characteristic	Percentage of men who think that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she:			Percentage who agree with all three reasons	Percentage who agree with none of the reasons	Number of men
	Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	Knows husband has intercourse with other women	Is tired or not in the mood			
Age						
15-19	88.1	77.3	77.2	69.9	9.3	444
20-24	93.9	80.5	78.9	70.2	4.3	459
25-29	92.6	81.9	73.5	68.3	5.8	436
30-34	93.9	77.8	74.6	66.1	3.8	479
35-39	93.9	81.7	77.8	70.2	4.7	449
40-44	93.6	79.0	73.4	66.7	4.9	399
45-49	94.3	78.5	74.0	66.3	4.1	512
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	88.8	78.5	73.5	67.4	8.7	595
Employed for cash	94.0	79.9	76.3	68.7	4.4	2,526
Employed not for cash	93.6	72.1	70.2	54.9	4.0	53
Marital status						
Never married	90.3	75.9	73.2	65.2	7.0	1,044
Married or living together	94.7	82.5	79.2	71.8	3.6	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	91.4	74.9	64.3	58.6	8.2	334
Residence						
Urban	93.8	81.6	76.2	69.7	4.7	2,277
Rural	90.8	74.2	74.2	64.4	6.7	901
Region						
North	90.9	82.2	83.6	77.6	7.6	616
Central	91.2	82.0	88.7	77.2	4.9	354
East	94.2	79.4	69.9	63.4	4.6	1,060
South	93.0	76.1	74.9	68.2	5.3	493
West	93.6	78.4	71.0	62.3	4.1	654
Education						
Secondary or less	91.2	75.8	71.9	64.0	6.7	1,615
Higher	94.7	83.4	79.6	72.6	3.7	1,563
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	90.6	67.6	66.3	56.6	7.3	432
Second	90.9	76.3	73.9	64.5	6.4	651
Middle	95.1	85.3	79.6	73.3	3.8	622
Fourth	93.6	82.2	77.5	69.7	4.0	623
Highest	93.6	81.7	77.5	72.1	5.2	849
Total	92.9	79.5	75.7	68.2	5.2	3,178

Note: Total includes 4 men with information missing on employment.

Men who are employed but not for cash, and men in the lowest wealth quintile, are the least likely to agree with the three reasons for a wife to refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband. Men who are divorced or separated and men in rural areas are somewhat less likely to agree with all of the reasons for a wife to withhold sexual relations from her husband. The proportion of men who agree with all of the specified reasons ranges from 62 percent in the West region to 78 percent in the North. As with women, the proportion of men who agree with all of the reasons for a wife to refuse to have sexual intercourse with her husband increases with education and wealth quintile.

Table 13.7.3 shows the percentage of men who think that a husband has a right to take specific actions when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse with him when he wants her to. These actions are, 1) get angry and reprimand her, 2) refuse her financial support, 3) use force to have sexual intercourse with her, and 4) have sex with another woman. Overall, less than 1 percent of men agree that a man has the right to take all of the specified actions if his wife refuses to have sexual relations with him, and 71 percent think a man has no right to take any of the specified actions. Results for specific actions are: 24 percent of men think that a man has the right to get angry and reprimand his wife if she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, 11 percent think he has the right to have sexual intercourse with another woman, 5 percent think that he has the right to refuse her financial support, and 1 percent think he has the right to use force to have sexual intercourse. Men age 15-19, unemployed men, men in the South region, and men with higher education are less likely to agree that a husband has the right to any of the specified actions when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who think that a husband has the right to take specific actions when his wife refuses to have sexual intercourse with him				Percentage who agree with all four actions	Percentage who agree with none of the actions	Number of men
	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse her financial support	Use force to have sex	Have sex with another woman			
Age							
15-19	14.5	4.8	2.5	6.8	1.6	81.5	444
20-24	22.0	5.5	1.6	11.8	1.2	73.5	459
25-29	27.5	6.0	0.9	12.5	0.6	66.4	436
30-34	30.3	5.4	1.0	14.9	0.7	63.3	479
35-39	24.3	3.7	0.7	8.8	0.5	72.0	449
40-44	25.6	6.0	0.1	12.9	0.1	69.2	399
45-49	22.7	3.1	0.1	10.7	0.1	72.6	512
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	17.7	7.0	2.0	9.3	1.3	76.8	595
Employed for cash	25.2	4.3	0.7	11.6	0.5	70.0	2,526
Employed not for cash	27.3	9.7	0.0	13.7	0.0	64.2	53
Marital status							
Never married	22.2	7.5	2.0	12.5	1.5	72.1	1,044
Married or living together	24.0	2.8	0.3	9.3	0.2	71.7	1,799
Divorced/separated/widowed	28.4	7.8	1.2	17.2	0.7	65.5	334
Residence							
Urban	24.2	4.8	1.0	11.2	0.8	70.6	2,277
Rural	23.0	5.2	0.8	11.2	0.4	72.6	901
Region							
North	21.3	1.0	0.2	6.3	0.1	73.9	616
Central	13.6	2.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	78.2	354
East	27.9	4.4	2.0	17.2	1.3	66.8	1,060
South	17.3	6.4	1.1	7.4	0.9	80.3	493
West	30.1	9.6	0.4	9.6	0.4	65.1	654
Education							
Secondary or less	25.1	5.9	1.6	13.0	1.1	69.8	1,615
Higher	22.5	3.8	0.4	9.4	0.3	72.6	1,563
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	27.9	7.3	1.6	15.0	1.0	67.4	432
Second	21.5	4.4	0.9	10.5	0.5	73.1	651
Middle	18.0	3.0	0.1	10.3	0.1	78.0	622
Fourth	26.1	7.4	0.9	10.0	0.5	68.1	623
Highest	26.1	3.5	1.4	11.3	1.2	69.0	849
Total	23.8	4.9	1.0	11.2	0.7	71.2	3,178

In recent years, there has been increasing concern about violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular, in both developed and developing countries. Gender-based violence is defined as any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, where occurring in public or private life (United Nations General Assembly, 1993). Domestic violence against women has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights, and an increasing amount of research highlights the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (Heise et al., 1994, 1998; Jejeebhoy, 1998; Kishor and Johnson, 2006; United Nations General Assembly, 1991).

The 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) included a special module designed to obtain information on the extent to which women in Ukraine experience domestic violence. The UDHS also collected information on violence from men. Men were asked both about violence they have perpetrated against their wife or partner and about violence they have received from any source. The domestic violence module was administered to one randomly selected woman or man in each household. Men were eligible to be interviewed with the domestic violence module only in households selected to have the Men's Questionnaire administered (every second household selected for the survey); in the remaining households, this module was administered to women. Data on domestic violence was weighted because only one person per household was interviewed with this module. This report mainly presents information about domestic violence against women; when data were sufficient, the tables also present information for men.

The DHS standard domestic violence module was used to collect information on women's experience of violence. The module obtained information from ever-married women as to whether or not they had ever experienced various types of emotional, physical, or sexual violence at the hands of their current (most recent) husband/partner.¹ Marital emotional violence was assessed by asking the woman whether or not her husband had ever said or done something to humiliate her in front of others, threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her, or insulted her or made her feel bad about herself. To assess the extent of marital physical violence, women were asked if the husband had ever done any of the following: (1) pushed her, shaken her, thrown something at her, twisted her arm, or pulled her hair; (2) slapped her; (3) punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her, kicked her, dragged her, or beaten her up; (4) tried to choke her or burn her; or (5) threatened or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other type of weapon. The extent of marital sexual violence was assessed by asking whether the husband had ever physically forced her to have sexual intercourse or forced her to perform any other sexual acts. Women who reported that they had ever experienced any type of violence were asked about the frequency with which each of the specific acts had occurred during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Although the module focused on the extent of marital violence, information also was obtained from all women on any physical violence that the woman experienced since her fifteenth birthday. The module also obtained information from all women who had ever had sexual intercourse whether their first sexual experience had been forced against their will and whether they had experienced sexual violence at any other time. If a woman reported she had been subjected to physical or sexual violence, she was asked about assistance, if any, she may have sought at the time the most recent episode of violence occurred.

¹ For the rest of this chapter the term "husband" refers both to the current or most recent husband (for currently married or formerly [legally] married women) and to the current or most recent partner (for women who currently live or formerly lived together with their partner in an informal union).

Because there is no standard module on domestic violence against men, the domestic violence module for women was modified and adapted to collect data from men: the first part of the module collected information on men who reported committing any type of violence against their current or most recent wife. The second part of the module collected information on any type of violence committed against men since the age of 15; the methodology used to collect this information was similar to that described below for women.

The collection of data on domestic violence is challenging. Obtaining such sensitive information requires the establishment of a rapport between the interviewer and the respondent. To prepare field staff to collect domestic violence data, they were given special training on gender-based violence, focusing on domestic violence. Interviewers also were instructed that interviews could only proceed when maximum privacy had been ensured. If privacy was not assured, the questions in the domestic violence module were not to be asked.

14.1 WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 14.1 shows the percentage of all women who reported experiencing physical violence since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey. The data show that one in six women age 15-49 (17 percent) experienced physical violence since the age of 15. About half of these women—9 percent of all women—had experienced at least one episode of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. One percent of the women said they had been subjected to violent physical acts often, and 8 percent had been subjected to violence sometime during the past 12 months.

Women age 15-19 are least likely to have experienced violence both since they were 15 and in the past 12 months (6 percent and 4 percent, respectively), while women age 40-49 are the most likely (22 percent and 11 percent, respectively). Employed women are more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 and in the preceding year than unemployed women. Table 14.1 also shows that a woman's marital status is associated with the experience of domestic violence; while 38 percent of women who are divorced or separated and 19 percent of widowed women reported experiencing physical violence since the age of 15, the proportions for never-married and currently married women are 8 percent and 15 percent, respectively. The experience of physical violence since age 15 and during the past 12 months increases steadily with the number of living children a woman has.

Generally, residential differences in women's experience of physical violence are not large, although rural women are somewhat more likely than urban women to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (19 and 16 percent, respectively) and in the past 12 months (11 and 8 percent, respectively). Among the regions, women's experience of physical violence since age 15 is highest in the Central region (19 percent) and lowest in the West region (15 percent), while recent experience with physical violence is highest in the South region (10 percent) and lowest in the Central region (7 percent).

The likelihood that a woman has experienced violence decreases with education. Twenty-one percent of women with secondary or less education have experienced physical violence since age 15 compared with 14 percent of those with higher education. Experience with violence is somewhat more common among women in the lower wealth quintiles than among those in higher wealth quintiles.

Table 14.1 Women's experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15				Number of women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months			
		Often	Sometimes	Any	
Age					
15-19	6.2	0.0	4.1	4.1	248
20-24	12.6	0.5	3.6	4.1	402
25-29	12.4	0.9	5.1	6.0	387
30-39	18.0	1.9	8.9	10.8	920
40-49	22.3	1.5	9.7	11.1	946
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	12.8	1.3	5.7	7.0	713
Employed	18.2	1.3	8.0	9.3	2,184
Marital status					
Never married	7.7	0.1	2.1	2.2	548
Married or living together	14.7	0.8	6.5	7.3	1,831
Divorced or separated	38.1	5.5	20.2	25.6	420
Widowed	18.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	105
Number of living children					
0	11.3	0.4	4.6	5.0	763
1-2	18.1	1.5	8.1	9.6	1,961
3+	27.6	2.8	13.6	16.4	180
Residence					
Urban	16.1	0.8	7.1	7.9	2,059
Rural	18.8	2.5	8.4	11.0	844
Region					
North	16.4	1.3	7.5	8.8	577
Central	18.6	0.7	5.8	6.5	347
East	17.7	1.1	8.0	9.1	853
South	17.1	2.6	7.6	10.2	462
West	15.3	1.0	7.7	8.6	664
Education					
Secondary or less	21.3	1.8	9.5	11.2	1,093
Higher	14.2	1.0	6.3	7.3	1,810
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	19.9	2.3	10.0	12.3	363
Second	18.8	2.6	7.8	10.4	584
Middle	19.1	1.2	7.7	8.9	536
Fourth	13.4	0.9	5.5	6.5	641
Highest	15.5	0.2	7.6	7.7	779
Total	16.9	1.3	7.5	8.8	2,903

Note: Total includes 6 women with information missing on employment.

¹ Includes the past 12 months

14.2 PERPETRATORS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table 14.2 shows the percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence by the person or persons who committed the physical violence, according to marital status. The number of never-married women reporting physical violence is small, so the results for this group should be interpreted with caution.

Overall, the data show that husbands are the main perpetrators of violence. Among ever-married women who have experienced physical violence, 32 percent name a current husband or partner as the perpetrator, while 51 percent cite a former husband or partner.

Table 14.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who ever experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who reported specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's marital status, Ukraine 2007

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	32.0	na	29.2
Former husband/partner	50.9	na	46.5
Current boyfriend	1.0	(1.9)	1.1
Former boyfriend	5.5	(18.4)	6.6
Father/step-father	14.6	(26.1)	15.6
Mother/step-mother	3.7	(21.4)	5.2
Sister/brother	4.0	(14.6)	5.0
Daughter/son	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Other relative	0.4	(0.0)	0.4
Mother-in-law	0.6	na	0.5
Father-in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Other in-law	0.4	na	0.3
Teacher	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Employer/someone at work	0.3	(0.0)	0.2
Police/soldier	0.3	(0.0)	0.3
Other	0.5	(0.0)	0.5
Number of women	448	42	491

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Fathers and stepfathers are common perpetrators of physical violence. Fifteen percent of ever-married women and 26 percent of never-married women who had been subjected to at least one incident of physical violence since age 15 name their father or stepfather. A former boyfriend was reported as the perpetrator of the physical violence by 6 percent of ever-married women and 18 percent of never-married women who have experienced violence since age 15. Furthermore, among never-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, about one in four (21 percent) reported their mother or stepmother as the perpetrator, and about one in seven (15 percent) reported a sibling as the person committing the physical violence.

14.3 FORCE AT SEXUAL INITIATION

Table 14.3 looks at the issue of the extent to which force is used at the time of sexual initiation. Among women who have ever had sexual intercourse, 2 percent reported that their first sexual intercourse was forced against their will. There are minor variations in this percentage by age at first sexual intercourse; women younger than 20 at the time that they first had intercourse are more likely to have been forced at sexual initiation (3 percent) than older women (less than 1 percent). Furthermore, the percentage of women whose first sexual intercourse was forced against their will is higher among women whose first sexual intercourse was before their first marriage or cohabitation than among women whose first sexual intercourse was at the time of their first marriage or cohabitation (3 percent, compared with 1 percent).

Table 14.3 Force at sexual initiation

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had sexual intercourse who say that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced against their will, by age at first sexual intercourse and whether the first sexual intercourse was at the time of first marriage or before, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage whose first sexual intercourse was forced against their will	Number of women who have ever had sexual intercourse
Age at first sexual intercourse		
<20	3.2	1,120
20-24	0.4	897
25-49	0.0	117
Missing	1.7	462
First sexual intercourse was:		
At the time of first marriage/ first cohabitation	1.1	1,526
Before first marriage/ first cohabitation ¹	2.9	1,034
Total	1.8	2,596

Note: Total includes 36 women with information missing about timing of the first sexual intercourse.
¹ Includes never-married women

14.4 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The UDHS not only obtained information on women's experience of violence at the time of sexual initiation, but also women's lifetime experience of sexual violence. Overall, 5 percent of women in Ukraine have experienced sexual violence at some time in their life (Table 14.4). Data show that younger women age 15-19 are less likely to report having ever experienced sexual violence (less than 1 percent) compared with older women (5-7 percent). Women who were employed in the past 12 months (6 percent) are somewhat more likely than unemployed women (4 percent) to report experiencing sexual violence. Divorced or separated women are substantially more likely to have experienced sexual violence (13 percent) than currently married women (5 percent) and never-married women (2 percent). Women in urban areas (6 percent) and those in the North region (7 percent) are more likely than rural women or those in other regions to report sexual violence. There is a small difference in the experience of sexual violence by education: 7 percent among women with secondary or less education, compared with 5 percent among women with higher education. By wealth status, women in the highest quintile are the most likely to report experiencing sexual violence (7 percent); the other quintiles range between 4 and 6 percent.

Table 14.5 shows the percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence by the person(s) who committed the sexual violence. Overall, the data indicate that a former husband or partner is the main perpetrator of violence. More than one-third of women (35 percent) reported a former husband or partner as the perpetrator. Additionally, about one in six women (16 percent) named a current husband or partner as the perpetrator of sexual violence, while one in ten (10 percent) identified a friend or acquaintance as the person committing the sexual violence.

Table 14.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence ¹	Number of women
Age		
15-19	0.3	248
20-24	7.2	402
25-29	5.3	387
30-39	6.2	920
40-49	5.4	946
Employment (past 12 months)		
Not employed	3.5	713
Employed	6.1	2,184
Marital status		
Never married	1.7	548
Married or living together	4.8	1,831
Divorced or separated	12.7	420
Widowed	6.8	105
Number of living children		
0	4.5	763
1-2	5.7	1,961
3+	7.0	180
Residence		
Urban	5.9	2,059
Rural	4.3	844
Region		
North	7.3	577
Central	4.8	347
East	5.1	853
South	6.0	462
West	4.2	664
Education		
Secondary or less	6.5	1,093
Higher	4.8	1,810
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.3	363
Second	4.9	584
Middle	5.9	536
Fourth	4.4	641
Highest	6.9	779
Total	5.4	2,903

Note: Total includes 6 women with information missing on employment.

¹ Includes those whose sexual initiation was forced against their will

Table 14.5 Persons committing sexual violence
Among women age 15-49 who ever experienced sexual violence since age 15, percentage who reported that specific persons committed sexual violence, Ukraine 2007

Person	Women who experienced sexual violence
Current husband/partner	16.1
Former husband/partner	35.0
Current/former boyfriend	6.8
Step-father	0.9
Other relative	0.8
Own friend/acquaintance	9.7
Police/soldier	0.3
Priest/religious leader	0.4
Other	0.4
Missing	11.3
Number of women	158

14.5 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE

Table 14.6 shows the percentage of all women age 15-49 who reported experiencing various types of physical violence, sexual violence, or both, by current age. Overall, 18 percent of women reported that they had experienced some type of physical or sexual violence, whether it was physical abuse only, sexual abuse only, or both physical and sexual abuse. The experience of physical or sexual violence increases with age, from 6 percent among women age 15-19 to 24 percent among those age 40-49. Four percent of women reported having experienced both physical and sexual violence.

Table 14.6 Experience of different types of violence
Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different types of violence, by current age, Ukraine 2007

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only ¹	Physical and sexual violence ¹	Physical or sexual violence ¹	Number of women
15-19	5.9	0.0	0.3	6.2	248
15-17	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	144
18-19	4.9	0.0	0.7	5.6	104
20-24	6.9	1.5	5.7	14.0	402
25-29	9.3	2.1	3.1	14.5	387
30-39	13.7	1.8	4.4	19.9	920
40-49	18.1	1.2	4.2	23.5	946
Total	12.9	1.4	4.0	18.3	2,903

¹ Includes forced sexual initiation

14.6 VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY

Women can experience violence at any stage of their life. In the 2007 UDHS, women who had ever had a pregnancy (whether it resulted in a live birth or not) and those who were pregnant for the first time at the time of the survey were asked whether they had experienced any type of physical violence during any of their pregnancies, and who committed the violence. Table 14.7 presents these findings according to selected background characteristics.

Overall, 4 percent of ever-pregnant women reported that they experienced violence when they were pregnant. Looking at the age pattern, women in the 30-49 age group are more likely to report having experienced violence while pregnant (4 percent) than younger women 15-29 (2 percent). Divorced or separated women (8 percent) are more likely than currently married women (3 percent) to have experienced violence during pregnancy. Rural women are somewhat more likely than urban women to have been exposed to physical violence during pregnancy (5 percent compared with 3 percent). Women in the South region (6 percent) reported the highest prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy, while women in the East and West regions (3 percent, each) reported the lowest prevalence. The experience of violence during pregnancy generally decreases with increasing level of education and wealth.

Table 14.7 Violence during pregnancy
Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-24	2.1	171
25-29	2.0	276
30-39	3.9	815
40-49	4.4	910
Marital status		
Never married	(4.3)	42
Married or living together	3.1	1,672
Divorced or separated	7.5	356
Widowed	0.7	102
Number of living children		
0	(0.0)	31
1-2	3.5	1,961
3+	6.9	180
Residence		
Urban	3.3	1,482
Rural	4.6	690
Region		
North	4.0	407
Central	4.1	244
East	2.8	619
South	5.5	372
West	3.2	529
Education		
Secondary or less	5.3	849
Higher	2.8	1,323
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.8	286
Second	4.7	462
Middle	5.1	409
Fourth	1.6	469
Highest	2.7	546
Total	3.7	2,172

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

14.7 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND OR PARTNER

Marital violence refers to violence perpetuated by partners in a marital union. Attempts by male spouses/partners to closely control and monitor their female counterparts have been found to be among the most important early warning signs, as well as correlates of violence in a relationship. Controlling behaviors most often manifest themselves in terms of extreme possessiveness, jealousy, and attempts to isolate the woman from her family and friends.

To determine the degree of marital control by husbands of their wives, ever-married women were asked in the UDHS whether their current (last) husband exhibits(ed) each of the following controlling behaviors: (1) becomes jealous or gets angry if she talks to other men; (2) accuses her of being unfaithful; (3) does not permit meetings with female friends; (4) tries to limit contact with her family; (5) insists on knowing where she is at all times; and (6) does not trust her with any money. Table 14.8.1 shows the percentage of ever-married women whose husbands or partners displayed each of the listed behaviors, by background characteristics. Because the accumulation of such behaviors is more significant than the display of any single behavior, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviors is highlighted.

Table 14.8.1 shows that the main controlling behaviors women experienced are that their husbands become jealous or angry if she talks to other men (54 percent) and that they insist on

knowing where she is at all times (51 percent). Furthermore, one in six women said that their husbands frequently accuse them of being unfaithful. Almost the same proportion said that their husbands do not trust them with any money (16 percent). One in ten women (11 percent) reported that their husbands do not permit them to meet their female friends, and 4 percent reported that their husbands try to limit their contact with their families. More than one-fifth (22 percent) of ever-married women reported that their spouses display three or more of the specific behaviors, while about one-third (31 percent) of women reported that their spouses do not display any of the behaviors.

Table 14.8.1 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands according to women's reports
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose current or most recent husband/partner ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband:								Number of women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specified behaviors	Displays none of the specified behaviors	
Age									
15-24	60.2	6.9	9.1	3.8	54.2	11.5	16.2	29.5	241
25-29	53.0	10.5	7.4	2.7	48.7	13.0	14.0	31.9	319
30-39	54.6	19.6	12.3	4.9	52.3	17.0	25.0	30.7	867
40-49	52.1	18.3	11.7	4.2	49.4	16.7	22.5	31.5	929
Employment (past 12 months)									
Not employed	51.1	10.9	6.6	2.6	47.8	13.5	14.2	31.4	437
Employed	54.7	17.8	12.1	4.6	51.6	16.3	23.4	31.0	1,914
Number of living children									
0	57.4	15.8	13.9	5.7	50.4	15.5	22.3	30.9	256
1-2	53.5	16.9	10.8	4.0	51.3	15.9	22.0	31.2	1,920
3+	53.4	13.9	9.9	4.6	46.7	14.4	16.9	30.3	180
Marital status and duration									
Currently married women	49.1	9.6	6.6	2.2	48.4	12.6	13.8	33.9	1,831
Married only once	47.9	9.5	6.3	1.7	48.3	12.9	13.7	34.9	1,541
Marital duration:									
0-4 years	46.6	2.8	6.2	1.0	44.1	11.3	10.5	39.7	257
5-9 years	55.5	8.2	4.8	0.8	53.6	12.7	11.3	28.3	243
10+ years	46.5	11.4	6.6	2.1	48.0	13.3	15.1	35.3	1,041
Married more than once	55.3	10.1	8.2	5.2	48.8	11.3	14.2	28.3	290
Divorced or separated	76.6	47.2	29.8	13.4	64.0	29.8	55.3	17.2	420
Widowed	47.8	16.1	14.9	2.4	41.7	14.9	23.7	37.7	105
Residence									
Urban	54.4	16.0	11.9	4.3	51.4	16.4	22.2	31.2	1,643
Rural	53.0	17.8	9.2	4.1	49.6	14.3	20.3	30.7	712
Region									
North	52.2	15.0	12.2	5.7	48.4	12.1	17.5	34.4	462
Central	49.2	14.4	6.4	3.3	32.5	5.2	12.5	44.6	257
East	58.4	20.0	14.0	3.8	63.8	26.2	28.1	20.4	683
South	52.9	11.0	10.9	4.6	34.6	17.4	21.8	37.7	401
West	52.9	18.6	8.9	3.8	57.3	9.7	21.2	30.4	552
Education									
Secondary or less	54.1	16.7	11.7	4.7	50.7	16.1	21.1	29.6	891
Higher	53.9	16.4	10.7	3.9	51.0	15.6	22.0	32.0	1,464
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	56.2	18.6	11.1	5.7	53.1	13.8	22.4	25.9	300
Second	54.0	17.3	9.9	3.2	48.8	16.9	21.3	29.9	484
Middle	56.4	14.8	9.8	3.6	47.0	15.8	19.8	33.3	449
Fourth	48.6	17.0	10.0	4.4	50.0	17.3	23.1	33.5	505
Highest	55.4	15.9	13.8	4.7	54.9	14.6	21.7	30.9	617
Total	53.9	16.6	11.1	4.2	50.9	15.8	21.6	31.1	2,355

Note: Total includes 4 women with information missing on employment. Women not currently married were asked questions about the behavior of their most recent husband/partner using the past tense.

The proportion of women who reported that their spouses display three or more of the specific behaviors is lowest among younger women. Women age 15-24 and those age 25-29 (16 percent and 14 percent, respectively) are much less likely to report that their spouses display three or more of the specific controlling behaviors when compared with older women age 30-39 and age 40-49 (25 percent and 23 percent, respectively). Employed women, those with no children or with 1-2 children, and divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely than other subgroups to report three or more controlling behaviors displayed by their husbands. One in two divorced or separated women (55 percent) and one in four widowed women (24 percent) reported that their spouses demonstrated all

three specific types of controlling behaviors, compared with only one in seven currently married women (14 percent). Women residing in urban areas (22 percent) are slightly more likely than rural women (20 percent) to report that their husbands display three or more of the controlling behaviors. The extent to which husbands display controlling behaviors varies by region; the proportion who reported that their husbands display three or more of these behaviors ranges from 13 percent in the Central region to 28 percent in the East region. There are no major variations by education or wealth.

In the UDHS, ever-married men were also asked whether they had ever demonstrated these same controlling behaviors over their current or most recent wife or partner. Table 14.8.2 presents the results. Similar to women, data for men show that the main controlling behaviors men demonstrate are that they become jealous or angry if their wife talks to other men (43 percent) and that they insist on knowing where she is at all times (32 percent). Furthermore, 8 percent of men said that they frequently accuse their wives or partners of being unfaithful, 6 percent reported that they do not permit them to meet their female friends, and 4 percent reported that they do not trust their wives with any money. Just 1 percent reported that they try to limit their wife/partner's contact with her family. Overall, more than one-tenth (11 percent) of ever-married men reported that they have demonstrated three or more of the specific behaviors, while close to half (46 percent) reported having never displayed any of the behaviors.

Table 14.8.2 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands according to men's reports
Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors over their wife/partner, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:								Number of men
	Are jealous or angry if their wife/partner talks to other men	Frequently accuse their wife/partner of being unfaithful	Do not permit their wife/partner to meet her female friends	Try to limit their wife/partner contact with her family	Insist on knowing where their wife/partner is at all times	Do not trust their wife/partner with any money	Display 3 or more of the specified behaviors	Display none of the specified behaviors	
Age									
15-24	42.1	2.2	4.4	0.0	26.3	3.7	7.1	47.9	116
25-29	40.1	6.8	6.9	0.9	28.3	4.0	9.1	49.2	251
30-39	47.5	10.4	6.6	2.2	34.4	4.8	12.5	41.4	671
40-49	38.3	7.7	5.7	0.8	31.8	3.8	9.4	50.1	616
Marital status									
Married or living together	40.3	5.1	4.6	0.9	30.2	3.8	7.3	47.4	1,390
Divorced/separated/widowed	54.5	24.8	14.6	3.7	41.1	6.2	27.0	40.5	264
Residence									
Urban	44.1	7.2	5.8	1.1	30.0	3.3	9.5	46.8	1,204
Rural	38.4	11.2	7.1	2.0	36.9	6.6	13.1	44.8	450
Region									
North	48.7	3.9	1.5	0.0	18.1	1.1	3.8	43.3	365
Central	31.0	2.8	5.1	1.0	31.9	4.2	4.6	54.0	190
East	41.7	11.0	8.5	1.9	33.7	4.4	13.2	48.1	559
South	35.4	11.2	9.6	3.0	41.1	6.1	15.2	51.1	241
West	49.8	9.5	5.5	0.6	38.1	6.0	13.4	37.8	300
Education									
Secondary or less	45.3	10.9	8.2	1.3	37.9	5.2	13.3	41.6	816
Higher	40.0	5.7	4.2	1.4	26.1	3.2	7.7	50.8	838
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	40.3	13.7	7.8	2.2	43.4	8.9	17.4	42.5	233
Second	34.1	6.4	7.3	1.4	31.2	5.0	8.7	51.4	330
Middle	37.5	7.7	6.5	2.0	31.0	3.6	10.4	51.8	324
Fourth	50.1	10.9	6.2	1.3	35.3	4.4	14.0	41.8	324
Highest	48.4	5.2	4.2	0.3	24.7	1.4	5.6	43.7	443
Total	42.6	8.3	6.2	1.3	31.9	4.2	10.5	46.3	1,654

Ever-married men age 30-39 are the most likely (13 percent) to display three or more of the specified behaviors when compared with men in other age groups. Divorced, separated, or widowed men are more likely than those who are currently married or living together to demonstrate three or more controlling behaviors (27 percent compared with 7 percent) toward their current/last wife/partner. Contrary to women's reports, men in rural areas (13 percent) are somewhat more likely than men in urban areas (10 percent) to display three or more of the specific behaviors. Husbands display of controlling behaviors is highest in the South region (15 percent) and lowest in the North region (4 percent). Men with secondary or less education (13 percent) are more likely to demonstrate

three or more controlling behaviors than men with higher education (8 percent). The relationship between controlling behaviors reported by ever-married men and wealth status does not follow a clear pattern; nevertheless, men in the highest wealth quintile are the least likely to report all three controlling behaviors.

14.8 TYPES OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Research suggests that physical violence in intimate relationships is often accompanied by psychological abuse and, in one-third to more than half of cases, by sexual abuse (Krug et al., 2002).

14.8.1 Women's reports of spousal violence

Figure 14.1 shows the proportion of ever-married women who have ever experienced various types of violence by their current or most recent husbands. Table 14.9.1 presents additional information on the specific types of spousal violence ever-married women have experienced ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey. The table also provides information on the frequency with which women experienced violence in the past 12 months and the proportion of women who experienced multiple types of spousal violence.

Type of violence	Ever	Frequency of violence in past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any	12.7	1.6	8.8	10.4
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	11.7	1.1	8.4	9.6
Slapped her	8.0	0.8	5.5	6.4
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.9	0.5	2.6	3.0
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.5	0.6	3.0	3.6
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.2	0.6	2.1	2.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2
Sexual violence				
Any	3.3	0.4	1.8	2.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.5	0.3	1.4	1.7
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.0
Sexual initiation was with current or most recent husband and was forced ²	0.5	na	na	na
Emotional violence				
Any	22.4	4.6	15.6	20.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	17.0	3.0	12.0	15.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.6	1.2	5.2	6.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	18.4	3.6	12.9	16.5
Any type of physical and/or sexual violence	13.2	1.7	9.0	10.6
Any type of physical and sexual violence	2.7	0.3	1.6	1.9
Any type of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	24.4	4.9	17.0	21.9
Any type of emotional, physical and sexual violence	2.4	0.3	1.1	1.5
Number of ever-married women	2,355	2,251	2,251	2,251

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
¹ Excludes widows
² Excludes women who have been married more than once since their sexual initiation could not have been with the current/ most recent partner.
na = Not applicable

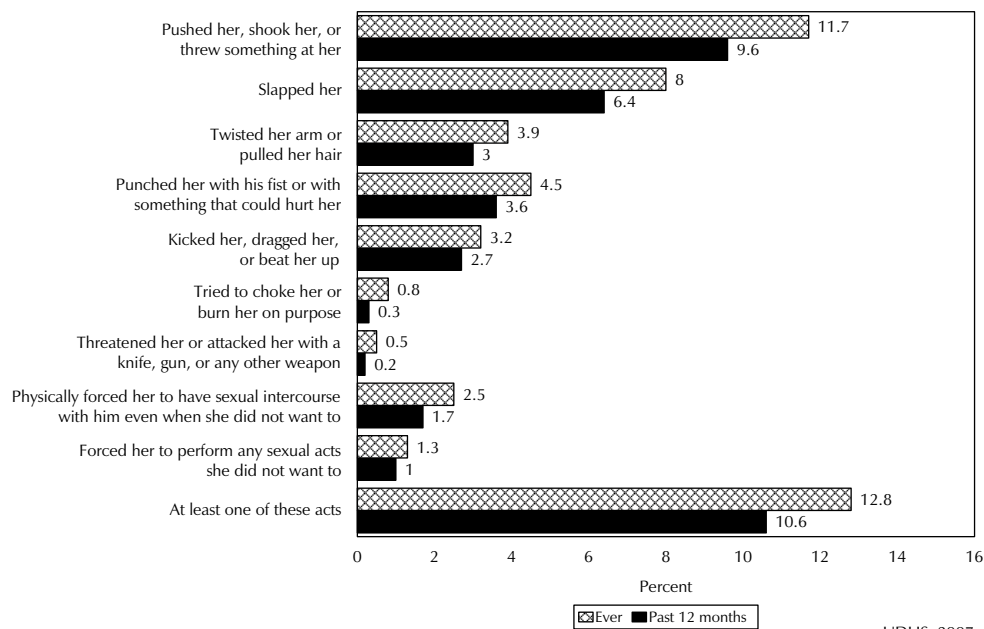
Overall, 13 percent of women reported that they had ever been subjected to an act of physical violence by their current (last) husband. The majority of women who ever experienced physical violence reported that they had been subjected to at least one incident of violent behavior in the past year, with 2 percent saying that such incidents had occurred frequently during the period. The most common type of spousal physical violence reported by women was being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at her (12 percent ever), followed by being slapped (8 percent ever). Five percent of women reported having ever been punched by their current or most recent spouse, 4 percent reported that that her spouse twisted her arm or pulled her hair, and 3 percent reported that her spouse kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up. Less than 1 percent said that her spouse had tried to choke or burn her on purpose, and a similar proportion said that her spouse had threatened or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon.

With respect to spousal sexual violence, 3 percent of ever-married women reported some type of sexual violence. Two percent reported at least one episode of sexual violence during the past 12 months, with less than 1 percent indicating that the violence had taken place often during that time. Most of the women who experienced spousal sexual violence said their husband or partner had forced them to have sexual intercourse. One percent reported being made to perform other sexual acts against their will.

More than one-fifth (22 percent) of ever-married women said that their husband had subjected them to emotional violence at some time, with 20 percent saying they had been subjected to such violence within the past 12 months. Five percent indicated that this behavior had taken place often. The most common type of emotional spousal violence involved a spouse insulting his wife or making her feel bad about herself (18 percent), followed by a spouse humiliating his wife in front of others (17 percent).

Twenty-four percent of ever-married women reported experiencing at least one type of violence (physical/sexual/emotional) at some time in their lives. Two percent of women were subjected to all three types of violence at some time in their lives.

Figure 14.1 Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced specific types of physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, ever and during the past 12 months



UDHS 2007

14.8.2 Men's reports of spousal violence

Table 14.9.2 presents information on the specific types of spousal violence committed by ever-married men against their wives ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey. The data show that overall, 8 percent of men reported that they had committed an act of physical violence against their wife at some time in their lives. The majority of men (7 percent) who ever committed the physical violence reported that they had done so at least once in the past year. The two most common acts of physical spousal violence reported by men were pushing, shaking, or throwing something at their wife, and slapping her (6 percent, each).

Type of violence	Ever	Frequency of violence in past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any	8.4	0.7	6.6	7.3
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.4	0.3	5.2	5.5
Slapped her	5.8	0.4	4.6	5.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.8
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.1
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual violence				
Any	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Emotional violence				
Any	18.0	1.4	16.0	17.4
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	9.3	0.8	7.8	8.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.7	0.2	4.7	4.9
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	13.5	1.0	12.0	13.0
Any type of physical and/or sexual violence	8.4	0.7	6.6	7.3
Any type of physical and sexual violence	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
Any type of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	20.7	1.7	17.9	19.7
Any type of emotional, physical and sexual violence	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Number of ever-married men	1,654	1,625	1,625	1,625

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.
¹ Excludes widows

One percent of men said that they had at some time forced their wife to have sexual intercourse with them, and the same proportion reported having ever forced her to perform other sexual acts against her will. Less than 1 percent reported having carried out these acts within the past year.

Eighteen percent of ever-married men said that they had subjected their wife to emotional violence at some time, with 17 percent saying they had done so within the past 12 months. A large majority of men who reported ever subjecting their wife to emotional violence reported insulting her or making her feel bad about herself (14 percent). Additionally, 9 percent of ever-married men said that they had at some time humiliated their wife in front of others, and 6 percent said that they threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her.

14.8.3 Differentials in reported levels of violence

Table 14.10 shows the proportion of ever-married women who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence, according to women's reports, by selected background characteristics. Overall, the percentage of women who reported any type of spousal violence increases with age. A similar pattern is observed in the case of the differentials for physical and emotional violence but not in the case of sexual violence. For example, 13 percent of women age 15-24 reported having been exposed to spousal emotional violence and 7 percent reported having been exposed to physical spousal violence, compared with 28 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of women age 40-49. The reverse is true for sexual violence; 6 percent of women age 15-24 were subjected to spousal sexual violence, compared with 3 percent of women age 30-49. Divorced or separated women and women who were employed in the past 12 months are more likely to have experienced some type of spousal violence than other women. For example, more than half of

Table 14.10 Spousal violence according to women's reports by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	Emotional, physical and sexual violence	Number of women
Age								
15-24	12.5	7.0	6.1	8.0	5.1	16.2	3.1	241
25-29	13.5	7.7	1.8	8.2	1.3	14.6	1.3	319
30-39	22.8	12.5	3.2	12.8	2.9	24.4	2.6	867
40-49	27.7	16.0	3.1	16.6	2.5	30.0	2.3	929
Employed past 12 months								
Not employed	18.6	9.8	3.0	10.2	2.6	21.0	1.3	437
Employed	23.2	13.3	3.3	13.8	2.8	25.2	2.6	1,914
Number of living children								
0	18.2	11.9	6.4	12.2	6.1	18.5	6.1	256
1-2	22.4	12.2	2.8	12.8	2.1	24.4	1.7	1,920
3+	28.1	18.7	4.5	18.7	4.5	32.9	4.5	180
Marital status and duration								
Currently married women	16.2	7.8	1.5	8.3	1.1	17.8	0.9	1,831
Married only once	15.9	7.1	1.4	7.6	0.9	17.4	0.7	1,541
Marital duration:								
0-4 years	6.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	6.5	0.5	257
5-9 years	13.4	5.8	1.7	6.3	1.1	15.4	0.9	243
10+ years	18.9	9.0	1.5	9.5	1.0	20.6	0.8	1,041
Married more than once	18.0	11.5	2.2	11.7	2.0	20.0	2.0	290
Divorced or separated	51.6	33.2	10.2	34.2	9.2	55.2	8.0	420
Widowed	13.9	15.2	5.9	15.2	5.9	17.1	5.2	105
Residence								
Urban	22.7	11.9	3.6	12.5	2.9	24.2	2.5	1,643
Rural	21.8	14.5	2.5	14.7	2.3	25.1	2.2	712
Region								
North	22.5	13.4	3.9	13.7	3.6	24.5	2.4	462
Central	19.1	11.8	1.2	12.3	0.7	22.3	0.5	257
East	26.4	13.7	4.7	14.8	3.6	28.2	3.3	683
South	18.0	11.9	3.1	12.1	2.9	20.2	2.8	401
West	22.2	11.6	2.1	12.0	1.8	23.8	1.8	552
Education								
Secondary or less	24.6	15.8	4.6	16.9	3.4	27.6	2.8	891
Higher	21.1	10.7	2.5	10.9	2.3	22.5	2.1	1,464
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	25.8	15.9	3.2	16.3	2.9	28.9	2.7	300
Second	21.6	15.4	3.1	15.8	2.7	25.3	2.5	484
Middle	22.2	12.0	3.2	12.4	2.8	23.3	2.8	449
Fourth	21.3	8.8	1.9	9.0	1.7	22.2	1.7	505
Highest	22.5	12.5	4.6	13.6	3.5	24.3	2.4	617
Total	22.4	12.7	3.3	13.2	2.7	24.4	2.4	2,355

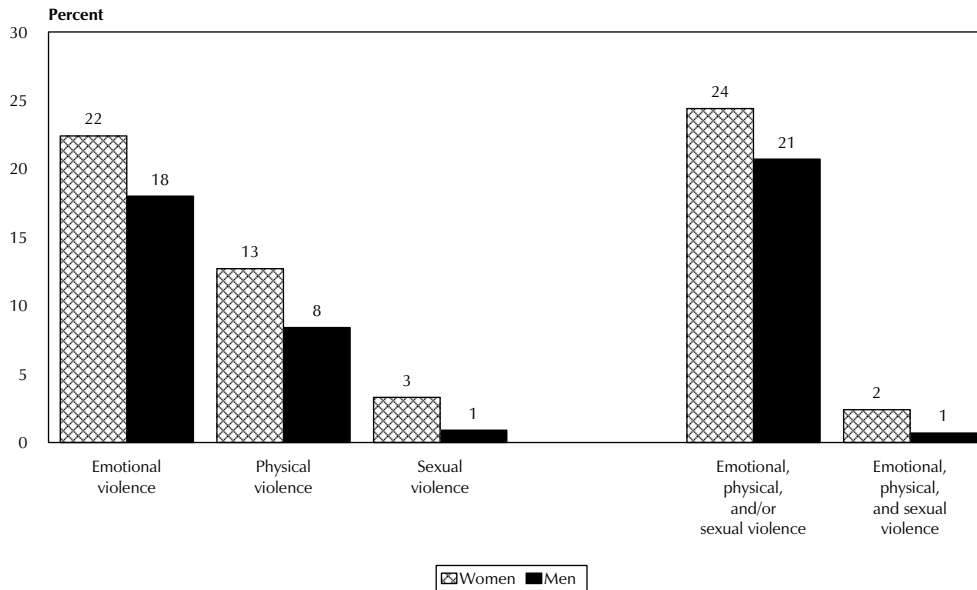
Note: Total includes 4 women with information missing on employment and 17 women with information missing on respondent's father beating her mother. Women not currently married were asked questions about the behavior of their most recent husband/partner using the past tense.

divorced or separated women report having been subjected to emotional violence (52 percent) and one-third to physical violence (33 percent), compared with 16 percent and 8 percent, respectively, reported by currently married women. The percentage of ever-married women who reported having been subjected to emotional or physical violence increases with the number of living children the woman has. This relationship is not observed for sexual violence, the pattern for which is similar to that observed by age. There is some variation by region in the extent to which women have experienced some type of violence, with women in the East region reporting the highest level of spousal abuse (28 percent) and women in the South region reporting the lowest level of spousal abuse (20 percent). Overall, women with secondary or less education and women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have been subjected to spousal violence than women with higher education and women in the highest wealth quintile.

In the UDHS, the domestic violence module was administered to one randomly selected person per household: to women in one-half of households selected and to men in the other half of households selected. When comparing the results on spousal violence based on the reports of women and men, it is important to remember that the results are from independent samples of men and women and, therefore, the rates do not apply to the matched couples and are not strictly comparable.

Figure 14.2 shows the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband, and the percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 by whether they have ever committed emotional, physical, or sexual violence against their current or most recent wife.

Figure 14.2 Spousal violence reported by ever-married women and men age 15-49



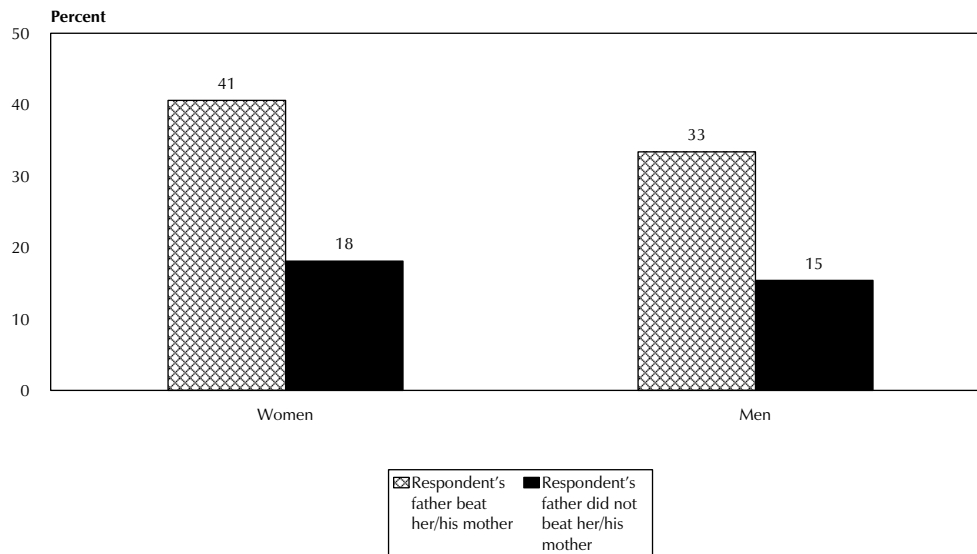
UDHS 2007

In general, women’s and men’s reports on types of violence committed by men against their spouses show similar trends, although the rates reported by men are somewhat lower than those reported by women.

Figure 14.3 shows the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband and percentages of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever committed emotional, physical, or sexual violence against their current or most recent wife, according to whether or not the respondent’s father beat his mother. Women with a family history of violence are markedly more likely than other women to have experienced some type of spousal violence. About four in ten (41

percent) ever-married women who reported that their father beat their mother had experienced some type of spousal violence themselves, compared with 18 percent of women who said their father had never beaten their mother. Similarly, men with a family history of violence are twice as likely as men with no such history to have ever committed any type of spousal violence (33 percent compared with 15 percent).

Figure 14.3 Spousal violence by husbands against wives according to whether respondent's father had a history of beating respondent's mother, as reported by women and men



UDHS 2007

14.9 VIOLENCE BY SPOUSAL CHARACTERISTICS AND WOMEN'S INDICATORS

Table 14.11 looks at the relationship between ever-married women's experience of spousal violence and several social and demographic characteristics of the husband. The results show that the husband's level of education is inversely related to the wife's experience of any type of spousal violence. For example, 29 percent of women whose husbands have secondary or less education report emotional, physical, and/or sexual violence, compared with 20 percent among those whose husbands have higher education. As expected, alcohol consumption is strongly associated with spousal violence. Women whose husbands do not drink (14 percent) or who drink but are never drunk (8 percent) are substantially less likely to report having been subjected to any type of spousal violence, compared with women whose husbands get drunk frequently (73 percent).

Wives who are 10 or more years younger than their husbands are somewhat more likely than other women to report higher levels of violence by their husbands (24 percent) when compared with women who are the same age, older, or less than 10 years younger than their husbands (17-20 percent). Women who have the same level of education (18 percent) as their husbands are less likely to report violence than those who have more education (27 percent) or less education (26 percent) than their husbands. There is a strong direct relationship between the number of marital control behaviors displayed by the husband and the experience of any type of spousal violence by women; only 7 percent of women whose husbands display none of the specific behaviors reported having experienced violence, compared with 84 percent of women whose husbands display five or six behaviors.

Table 14.11 also examines how spousal violence varies with indicators of women's status. Women's status is measured by the number of reasons considered acceptable for refusing to have sexual intercourse with the husband and the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified. Results show that there is a clear relationship between women's empowerment status and their

experience of spousal violence. Women who gave three acceptable reasons for refusing to have sexual intercourse, and women who believe there are no reasons for which wife beating is justified, are much less likely to experience spousal violence than other women.

Table 14.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and empowerment indicators, Ukraine 2007

Characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	Emotional, physical and sexual violence	Number of women
Husband/partner's education								
Secondary or less	26.4	16.4	4.8	17.3	3.9	29.4	3.3	1,107
Higher	18.4	9.2	2.0	9.5	1.7	19.6	1.6	1,240
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Husband/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	13.7	2.3	0.2	2.3	0.2	14.2	0.2	480
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	6.7	2.4	1.4	3.8	0.0	7.6	0.0	436
Is sometimes drunk	22.8	11.6	2.0	11.9	1.7	24.9	1.5	1,164
Is often drunk	66.0	56.0	18.7	57.0	17.7	72.6	15.2	249
Don't know/missing	(12.8)	(9.5)	(1.4)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	27
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	17.7	10.8	1.3	10.8	1.3	19.0	1.3	209
Wife is same age	19.6	6.5	0.3	6.5	0.3	20.3	0.3	227
Wife is 0-4 years younger	15.3	6.9	1.8	7.5	1.2	17.0	1.0	947
Wife is 5-9 years younger	15.1	7.8	1.6	8.1	1.3	16.5	1.2	348
Wife is 10 or more years younger	20.3	14.4	2.7	16.7	0.4	24.1	0.4	84
Missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Spousal education difference								
Husband has more education	23.4	14.9	4.1	15.7	3.2	26.1	2.6	1,111
Wife has more education	24.4	13.8	3.3	14.3	2.8	26.5	2.7	648
Both have equal education	16.7	6.7	1.6	6.7	1.6	17.5	1.5	562
Don't know/missing	(45.2)	(17.0)	(4.2)	(17.0)	(4.2)	(45.2)	(4.2)	34
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner								
0	5.8	2.6	1.2	2.8	1.0	7.4	0.3	739
1-2	17.4	7.0	1.3	7.6	0.7	19.1	0.7	1,085
3-4	49.7	30.1	6.8	31.2	5.7	52.9	5.3	425
5-6	79.4	70.1	23.9	70.1	23.9	83.5	22.8	107
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband								
0	(30.9)	(24.0)	(6.3)	(24.0)	(6.3)	(33.0)	(6.3)	25
1-2	27.7	14.0	3.3	15.0	2.2	30.4	2.1	357
3	21.3	12.3	3.2	12.7	2.8	23.2	2.4	1,973
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified								
0	21.6	11.6	3.2	12.1	2.7	23.5	2.3	2,258
1+	40.6	37.7	4.3	37.7	4.3	46.3	4.3	97
Total	22.4	12.7	3.3	13.2	2.7	24.4	2.4	2,355

Note: Women not currently married were asked questions about the behavior of their most recent husband/partner using the past tense. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only currently married women

14.10 FREQUENCY OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBANDS

To determine how many women continue to experience spousal violence at the present time, women were asked, for each act of violence ever committed by their husband, the frequency with which he committed the act in the 12 months preceding the survey. Table 14.12 looks at differentials in the frequency of spousal violence among women who reported experiencing various types of violence in the past year. The table shows that among women who reported ever experiencing spousal violence, around nine in ten had experienced emotional spousal violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, with one in five having experienced emotional spousal violence often in the past year. Furthermore, 85 percent of women who ever experienced spousal violence reported having been

subjected to physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months, and 13 percent experienced physical and sexual violence often in the past year.

Looking at the frequency of spousal emotional violence, women who are divorced or separated and rural women were more likely than other women to report frequent emotional spousal violence in the past year. Women with higher education and those in the highest wealth quintile were less likely to have experienced frequent emotional violence committed by their spouse than women with less education. Looking at regional variation, the percentage of women who reported frequent emotional spousal violence in the past year ranges from 16 percent in the North region to 35 percent in the South region.

Considering the experience of physical or sexual violence, women in rural areas and in the South region, women with secondary or less education, and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles are more likely than other women to have experienced these types of violence often in the past 12 months.

Table 14.12 Frequency of spousal violence among women who reported violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 (excluding widows) who have ever experienced emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, and percent distribution of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristic	Frequency of emotional violence in the past 12 months					Frequency of physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months				
	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Age										
15-24	(22.1)	(70.7)	(7.2)	100.0	29	*	*	*	100.0	16
25-29	19.5	74.3	6.2	100.0	42	(10.5)	(82.3)	(7.1)	100.0	26
30-39	25.4	66.2	8.4	100.0	192	17.4	71.4	11.2	100.0	107
40-49	16.4	71.6	12.0	100.0	241	10.8	68.9	20.2	100.0	131
Marital status and duration										
Currently married women	11.4	84.4	4.2	100.0	294	9.8	81.5	8.7	100.0	142
Divorced/separated	33.0	49.3	17.8	100.0	211	17.2	62.1	20.7	100.0	138
Residence										
Urban	18.3	70.0	11.7	100.0	356	9.1	72.8	18.1	100.0	184
Rural	25.6	69.0	5.4	100.0	148	21.6	70.3	8.1	100.0	96
Region										
North	15.8	71.0	13.3	100.0	99	11.4	70.7	17.8	100.0	60
Central	18.6	57.1	24.2	100.0	46	7.9	56.4	35.7	100.0	30
East	17.1	73.7	9.3	100.0	174	12.2	69.8	18.0	100.0	86
South	34.6	64.6	0.9	100.0	70	26.3	73.7	0.0	100.0	44
West	21.6	70.9	7.4	100.0	116	10.6	82.3	7.1	100.0	61
Education										
Secondary or less	23.2	68.7	8.1	100.0	203	14.6	73.7	11.8	100.0	130
Higher	18.6	70.4	11.0	100.0	301	12.5	70.4	17.1	100.0	151
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	23.9	70.2	5.9	100.0	75	18.3	72.5	9.2	100.0	45
Second	25.2	68.3	6.5	100.0	95	22.2	66.1	11.7	100.0	66
Middle	19.3	65.3	15.4	100.0	97	12.4	68.0	19.6	100.0	53
Fourth	19.9	65.0	15.1	100.0	106	(13.9)	(67.5)	(18.6)	100.0	44
Highest	16.3	77.5	6.3	100.0	133	2.8	82.5	14.7	100.0	72
Total	20.4	69.7	9.9	100.0	504	13.4	71.9	14.6	100.0	280

Note: Table excludes widows who were not asked about spousal violence in the past 12 months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

14.11 ONSET OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

To examine the timing of the onset of marital violence, the 2007 UDHS asked ever-married women, who experienced physical or sexual spousal violence, when the first episode of violence took place after marriage. The results indicate that, for more than one-third of women who experienced spousal violence (5 percent of all women), violence began occurring three to five years after marriage. For about one-quarter of women who had experienced violence (3 percent of all women), the violence was initiated less than a year into the marriage, while a similar proportion said that violence was initiated one to two years after marriage.

Table 14.13 Onset of marital violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of years between marriage and first experience of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent husband/partner, if ever, according to marital status and duration, Ukraine 2007

Marital status/ duration	Years between marriage ¹ and first experience of violence								Total	Number of women
	Experienced no violence	Before marriage ¹	<1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10+ years	Don't know/ missing		
Currently married	91.7	0.2	1.6	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,831
Married only once	92.4	0.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	1,541
Married more than once	88.3	0.6	2.7	3.5	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	290
Divorced/separated/ widowed	69.6	0.5	5.8	7.8	12.7	1.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	525
Total	86.8	0.3	2.5	3.1	4.9	1.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	2,355

¹ For couples who are not married but are living together as if married, the time of marriage refers the time when the respondent first started living together with her partner.

14.12 TYPES OF INJURIES TO WOMEN RESULTING FROM SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Table 14.14 presents information on the types of injuries experienced by ever-married women as a result of spousal violence. Among women who ever experienced physical violence, about seven in ten had cuts, bruises, or aches; one-fifth had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; and 3 percent had deep wounds, broken bones or teeth, or other serious injuries. Overall, 72 percent of women experienced some type of injury as a result of physical spousal violence. Most of those women reported that they had been injured in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Women who ever experienced sexual violence were more likely than women who ever experienced physical violence to report that they had been injured as a result of spousal violence. Eighty-two percent of women who ever experienced sexual violence had cuts, bruises, or aches resulting from at least one incident of spousal violence; 34 percent received eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns as a result of sexual violence; and 7 percent reported receiving deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury from sexual violence. More than eight in ten women who experienced sexual violence have ever received an injury; most of these women were injured during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 14.14 Injuries to women as a result of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific injuries as a result of spousal violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner, by type of spousal violence and whether they experienced the violence ever, and in the past 12 months, Ukraine 2007

Type of spousal violence	Percentage of women who experienced specific injuries as a result of spousal violence				Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of the specified injuries	
Physical violence					
Ever ¹	71.0	20.0	3.1	71.5	298
In the past 12 months ²	70.3	21.2	3.5	70.7	235
Sexual violence					
Ever ¹	82.1	33.9	7.0	82.1	68
In the past 12 months ²	(88.8)	(39.1)	(7.1)	(88.8)	50
Physical or sexual violence					
Ever ¹	70.3	19.7	3.1	70.7	303
In the past 12 months ²	69.5	20.8	3.4	69.9	239

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
¹ Includes in the past 12 months
² Excludes widows

14.13 PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY WOMEN AGAINST THEIR SPOUSE

In cases of domestic violence, either spouse can be the instigator of violent behavior. Ever-married women were also asked about instances when they said or did something to physically harm their spouse, at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. The results show that 11 percent of ever-married women reported that they had committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband, and 10 percent reported doing so in the past 12 months (Tables 14.15.1a and 14.5.1b).

The rates of violence by women against their husbands vary by background characteristics. The highest rate was for women whose husbands got drunk often (32 percent); they were also high for women whose husbands have secondary or less education (12 percent), women who are 10 or more years younger than their husbands (14 percent), women age 40-49 (14 percent), and women who are divorced or separated (23 percent). Urban women (12 percent) and those in the East region (17 percent) are more likely than rural women (9 percent) and women in the other regions (7-11 percent) to abuse their husbands when they were not already being beaten or physically hurt by them.

Table 14.15.1a Violence by women against their spouse according to women's reports						
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them ever, and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and husband/partner's characteristics, Ukraine 2007						
Characteristics	Percentage of women who have committed physical violence against current or most recent husband/partner:					Number of women ¹
	Ever	Number of women	Frequency of violence in the past 12 months ¹			
			Often	Sometimes	Any	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence						
Ever	42.7	298	3.9	36.8	40.7	282
In the past 12 months	40.0	235	4.0	35.7	39.8	235
Not in the past 12 months/ widow/missing	52.7	63	3.0	42.0	45.1	47
Never	6.3	2,057	0.4	5.5	5.8	1,969
Age						
15-24	6.6	241	0.0	5.4	5.4	240
25-29	4.7	319	0.5	3.8	4.3	316
30-39	11.3	867	1.2	9.6	10.7	844
40-49	13.8	929	0.8	12.4	13.2	850
Number of living children						
0	9.4	256	1.2	7.8	9.0	250
1-2	11.0	1,920	0.6	9.5	10.2	1,833
3+	12.1	180	2.1	10.4	12.5	168
Marital status and duration						
Currently married woman	8.2	1,831	0.5	7.4	7.9	1,831
Married only once	7.8	1,541	0.5	7.1	7.5	1,541
Marital duration:						
0-4 years	3.4	257	0.0	3.4	3.4	257
5-9 years	4.8	243	0.4	3.9	4.3	243
10+ years	9.5	1,041	0.6	8.7	9.3	1,041
Married more than once	10.8	290	0.7	9.1	9.8	290
Divorced or separated	22.7	420	2.2	18.1	20.3	420
Widowed	10.7	105	na	na	na	105
Residence						
Urban	11.6	1,643	0.9	9.9	10.8	1,573
Rural	9.3	712	0.5	8.2	8.8	677
Region						
North	7.8	462	0.4	7.1	7.5	435
Central	7.7	257	0.4	7.4	7.8	248
East	17.0	683	0.4	14.5	14.9	656
South	11.3	401	2.1	9.4	11.5	375
West	7.1	552	0.9	6.0	6.9	536

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes widows

² Currently married women

Table 14.15.1b Violence by women against their spouse according to women's reports (continuation)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them ever, and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and husband/partner's characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Characteristics	Percentage of women who have committed physical violence against current or most recent husband/partner:					Number of women ¹
	Ever	Number of women	In the past 12 months ¹			
			Often	Sometimes	Any	
Woman's education						
Secondary or less	10.3	891	1.3	9.0	10.3	840
Higher	11.3	1,464	0.5	9.6	10.2	1,410
Husband/partner's education						
Secondary or less	12.4	1,107	1.0	11.7	12.7	1,039
Higher	9.4	1,240	0.6	7.3	7.9	1,203
Missing	*	9	*	*	*	9
Husband/partner's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink alcohol	5.1	480	0.8	4.2	5.0	449
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	4.2	436	0.0	2.8	2.8	426
Is sometimes drunk	11.5	1,164	0.2	10.8	10.9	1,123
Is often drunk	32.4	249	5.3	26.0	31.3	230
Missing	(0.0)	27	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Spousal age difference²						
Wife older	7.8	209	0.5	6.9	7.4	209
Wife is same age	11.2	227	0.7	10.5	11.2	227
Wife is 0-4 years younger	8.0	947	0.4	7.1	7.6	947
Wife is 5-9 years younger	6.0	348	0.5	5.5	6.0	348
Wife is 10 or more years younger	13.8	84	0.6	11.7	12.3	84
Missing	*	15	*	*	*	15
Spousal education difference						
Husband has more education	11.2	1,111	1.1	9.1	10.1	1,069
Wife has more education	14.5	648	0.4	13.9	14.2	608
Both have equal education	5.7	562	0.4	4.6	5.0	543
Missing	(21.3)	34	(6.9)	(17.0)	(23.8)	31
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	9.8	300	0.7	9.1	9.8	283
Second	11.8	484	0.3	10.6	10.9	454
Middle	12.5	449	1.0	9.4	10.4	440
Fourth	10.0	505	1.6	9.1	10.6	477
Highest	10.4	617	0.4	8.9	9.3	598
Total	10.9	2,355	0.8	9.4	10.2	2,251

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes widows

² Currently married women

Table 14.15.2 presents the results on violence by wives against their husbands according to men's reports. In general, men's and women's reports on domestic violence committed by women against their spouses show similar patterns, although the rates reported by men are somewhat lower than those reported by women. Overall, 7 percent of men reported experiencing spousal violence by their wives when they were not already physically hurting their wives. Similar to what was reported by women, older men (7-9 percent of men age 30-49), divorced, separated or, widowed men (17 percent), men in the East region (9 percent), men with secondary or less education (10 percent), and men in the poorest wealth quintile are the most likely to have their wives initiate violence against them. Not surprisingly, men whose spouses do not drink (3 percent), or who drink but are never drunk (4 percent), are substantially less likely to report that their wives initiated spousal violence than men whose wives sometimes get drunk (17 percent).

Table 14.15.2 Violence by women against their spouse according to men's reports

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them, according to their own and wife/partner's characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Characteristics	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence committed by their current or most recent wife/partner	Number of men
Age		
15-24	1.7	116
25-29	4.3	251
30-39	8.5	671
40-49	6.5	616
Marital status		
Currently married	4.6	1,390
Divorced/separated/ widowed	17.3	264
Residence		
Urban	6.3	1,204
Rural	7.7	450
Region		
North	3.0	365
Central	6.1	190
East	9.0	559
South	7.3	241
West	6.5	300
Education		
Secondary or less	10.1	816
Higher	3.3	838
Wife/partner's alcohol consumption		
Does not drink alcohol	3.0	771
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	4.2	523
Is sometimes drunk	16.9	331
Is often drunk	*	15
Missing	*	15
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	13.4	233
Second	5.4	330
Middle	7.4	324
Fourth	8.1	324
Highest	2.4	443
Total	6.6	1,654

14.14 WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE AND SOUGHT HELP

Table 14.16 presents information on women who reported that they had ever experienced violence and whether they sought help to stop the violence, by selected characteristics. Overall, 16 percent of women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence never told anyone that they were victims of violence, and 44 percent never sought help. Thirty-eight percent of women who ever experienced physical or sexual violence did seek help from at least one source.

Women who experienced only physical violence were more likely than those who experienced only sexual violence to have sought help (38 and 13 percent, respectively), although the number of women reporting only sexual violence is quite small. Additionally, women who are divorced, separated, or widowed, and currently married women who were married more than once, are more likely to have sought help than currently married women who were married only once. With regard to residence, women in urban areas are more likely to have sought help (40 percent) than their counterparts in rural areas (35 percent). Twenty-nine percent of women in the North region sought help for the violence they experienced, compared with 44 percent (each) of women in the South and East regions.

Table 14.16 Help seeking to stop violence

Among women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, percentage who never told anyone about the violence, percentage who never sought help to stop the violence, and percentage who ever sought help from any source to stop the violence, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Type of violence/ characteristic	Percentage who never told anyone about violence	Percentage who never sought help to stop the violence ¹	Percentage who ever sought help from any source	Number of women
Type of violence				
Physical only	13.4	40.8	38.4	375
Sexual only ²	(34.5)	(59.6)	(12.6)	42
Both physical and sexual ²	15.7	48.7	46.5	116
Age				
15-19	*	*	*	15
20-24	22.9	56.1	32.5	56
25-29	21.6	41.1	37.5	56
30-39	12.0	36.1	42.6	183
40-49	13.1	47.0	36.8	222
Number of living children				
0	22.4	46.9	38.5	95
1-2	14.4	43.6	37.8	385
3+	11.9	41.5	39.9	53
Marital status and duration				
Never married	(29.6)	(54.7)	(24.5)	46
Currently married women	13.3	47.0	31.4	303
Married only once	13.8	50.8	23.8	209
Married more than once	12.2	38.6	48.4	94
Divorced/separated/ widowed	15.7	36.4	52.6	184
Residence				
Urban	15.6	43.8	39.6	365
Rural	15.4	44.3	35.0	168
Region				
North	21.5	45.0	29.3	110
Central	20.2	53.7	33.5	70
East	11.5	40.7	43.8	157
South	17.0	39.4	44.2	83
West	11.3	44.8	37.3	112
Education				
Secondary or less	16.8	45.4	38.5	251
Higher	14.4	42.7	37.8	281
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	11.3	39.6	48.5	74
Second	19.7	49.8	29.9	115
Middle	14.1	45.4	41.3	112
Fourth	14.1	40.1	36.7	92
Highest	16.4	42.9	37.8	140
Total	15.5	44.0	38.1	533

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
¹ Includes women who have not told anyone about the violence
² Does not include forced sexual initiation

Table 14.17 shows the percentage of women who ever experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help for the abuse, by the source of help sought. A large majority (69 percent) of women who were abused and sought help did so from their own family. More than four in ten (44 percent) asked for help from their in-laws, and 28 percent sought help from friends or neighbors. Only about one-third of women (32 percent) sought help for their abuse from the police. Just 3 percent of women asked for help from a doctor or other medical personnel, from a lawyer, and from a social service organization.

Table 14.17 Sources where help was sought

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help, by source from which help was sought, Ukraine 2007

Source of help	Percentage of women who sought help
Own family	68.9
In-laws	43.7
Husband/partner/boyfriend	1.5
Friend/neighbor	28.4
Religious leader	0.2
Doctor/medical personnel	2.6
Police	32.1
Lawyer	2.9
Social service organization	3.0
Other	1.8
Number of women	203

14.15 MEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

In the 2007 UDHS, men 15-49 were asked about their own experience of emotional, physical, or sexual violence. The proportions of men who reported sexual or physical violence committed against them by their current or most recent wife are negligible and not presented in this report. However, a substantial proportion of men reported having experienced physical violence since age 15 committed against them by someone other than their current spouse. Table 14.18 shows the percentage of all men who reported experiencing this type of physical violence since age 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey. About one-third of men age 15-49 (35 percent) experienced this type of physical violence, and 5 percent reported experiencing at least one episode of violence in the past 12 months. Less than 1 percent of men reported that they had been subjected to physical violence often during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Men age 15-19 are most likely to have experienced physical violence both since they were age 15 and in the past 12 months (41 and 8 percent, respectively) committed against them by someone other than their current spouse. Employed men are more likely to have experienced physical violence than unemployed men (37 and 31 percent, respectively), but the opposite is the case regarding physical violence in the past year (4 percent of employed men, compared with 11 percent of unemployed men). Formerly married men—i.e., divorced, separated, and widowed men (44 percent)—are the most likely to report having ever experienced physical violence, compared with other men, and never-married men reported the highest rate of a recent violence (9 percent). Men with higher education and those in the higher wealth quintiles are less likely than other subgroups to report experiencing nonspousal, physical violence since age 15, or in the past 12 months. There is little variation by urban-rural residence. Differentials by region indicate that, for men, the experience physical violence since age 15 is highest in the East region (50 percent) and lowest in the North region (22 percent). Similarly, recent exposure to physical violence (past 12 months) ranges from 2 percent in the North region to 7 percent in the East region.

14.16 PERPETRATORS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

Table 14.19 shows the percentage of men who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 by the persons who committed the violence. The results show that the persons reported most often are the police or soldiers (20 percent). Seven percent of men reported their father or stepfather as the person committing the physical violence against them, and 4 percent reported their mother or stepmother. Other persons were reported by 2 percent or less of men.

Table 14.18 Men's experience of physical violence

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 committed against them by someone other than their current spouse and percentage who have experienced this type of physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Percentage who have experienced nonspousal physical violence since age 15				Number of men
	Ever ¹	Frequency of violence in the past 12 months			
		Often	Sometimes	Any	
Age					
15-19	41.3	0.0	7.5	7.5	150
20-24	35.9	0.2	4.5	4.8	338
25-29	36.6	0.4	3.6	4.1	420
30-39	36.6	0.4	5.0	5.4	894
40-49					
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	30.5	1.1	10.3	11.3	543
Employed	36.6	0.1	3.4	3.6	2,058
Marital status					
Never married	32.5	0.7	8.2	8.9	950
Married or living together	35.6	0.1	3.0	3.1	1,390
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.1	0.3	2.6	2.9	264
Residence					
Urban	35.6	0.3	4.3	4.6	1,866
Rural	34.5	0.5	6.2	6.6	738
Region					
North	22.2	0.0	2.3	2.3	504
Central	34.7	0.6	4.6	5.2	291
East	49.7	0.0	6.5	6.5	866
South	27.1	0.3	3.9	4.2	405
West	31.0	1.1	5.4	6.4	539
Education					
Secondary or less	38.9	0.5	7.2	7.7	1,347
Higher	31.5	0.1	2.3	2.4	1,257
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	44.1	0.5	9.1	9.5	356
Second	36.9	0.5	4.7	5.2	536
Middle	36.7	0.0	4.2	4.2	503
Fourth	35.2	0.7	3.9	4.5	517
Highest	28.7	0.1	3.9	4.1	692
Total	35.3	0.3	4.8	5.2	2,604

Note: Total includes 3 men with information missing on respondent's employment.

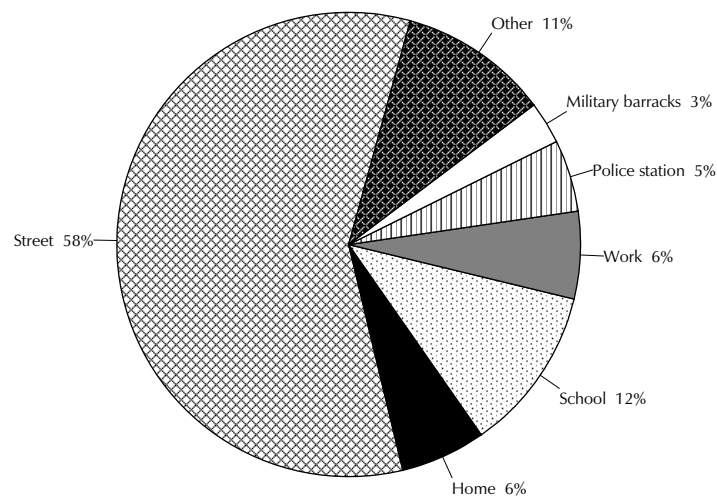
¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Table 14.19 Persons committing nonspousal physical violence	
Among men age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 committed against them by someone other than their current spouse, percentage who reported specific persons who committed the violence, Ukraine 2007	
Person	Percentage of men who reported specific persons committed the violence
Former wife/partner	0.8
Current girlfriend	0.3
Former girlfriend	0.3
Father/stepfather	6.9
Mother/stepmother	3.8
Sister/brother	1.5
Other relative	0.7
Mother-in-law	0.3
Father-in-law	0.9
Other in-law	1.1
Teacher	0.7
Employer/someone at work	1.1
Police/soldier	19.7
Other	1.0
Number of men	920

14.17 LOCATION OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST MEN

The 2007 UDHS asked men who reported having experienced physical violence where the violence took place. Figure 14.4 shows that six in ten men (58 percent) reported that the violence occurred in the street, and more than one in ten (12 percent) reported that the violence took place at school. Three to 6 percent of men reported military barracks, the police station, work, or home as the place where the physical violence occurred.

Figure 14.4 Location where nonspousal physical violence was committed against men in the past 12 months



UDHS 2007

According to the United Nations protocol, human trafficking involves recruiting, transporting, harboring, or receiving persons under the threat or use of force or other types of coercion for purposes of exploiting the individuals for prostitution, other types of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs (United Nations, 2000). Although the problem is centuries old, the United Nations and international aid agencies have responded to recent increases in the practice, particularly in the trafficking of women and children across national borders for the commercial sex industry, by dedicating substantial resources to developing effective solutions. Governments around the world are also attempting to implement new laws and legal strategies to meet the challenges of this problem.

Ukraine is a country of origin and country of transit for persons, primarily women and children, trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation (Banwell et al., 2002; and Kane, 2005). Research indicates, for example, that women are being recruited and trafficked from almost all regions of Ukraine to different destination countries (Hughes and Denisova, 2003). The Government of Ukraine is committed to combating this trafficking and has adopted a multi-year policy to fight human trafficking (Council of Europe, 2007).

A special module was included in the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) to collect basic information at the household level on labor migration abroad and awareness and experience of human trafficking among members of Ukrainian households. All respondents to the Household Questionnaire were asked if any of the household members, including the respondent, had worked abroad at any time in the past three years. The aim was to collect general information about any persons with a recent history of working abroad. Questions were also included to collect information about the respondent's awareness of human trafficking as well as information about any members of the household who had been the victim of human trafficking during the three years preceding the survey.

15.1 WORKING ABROAD

Table 15.1 shows the percentage of households in which one or more members have worked abroad at some time in the past three years. Overall, 6 percent of households had at least one member who has worked abroad. Working abroad is more frequent among households in the West region (14 percent) compared to other regions. There are small variations by residence and wealth quintile.

Table 15.2 presents several estimates of the proportion of UDHS household members who worked abroad during the three years preceding the survey. In calculating these estimates, it was assumed that the size of the *de jure* (usual) household population was stable during the period. Because there was no information collected in the trafficking module on the age of the household members who worked abroad, it was assumed that the individuals who worked abroad were all within the usual working age population, i.e., the population age 15-64. In addition, because it is not likely that household members travelling abroad for work belong to the youngest and the oldest age groups in the working age population, an alternative "prevalence" estimate based on the population age 18-44 years is also shown in the table. The overall prevalence figures in Table 15.2 should be interpreted with caution because the age profile of the population working abroad is not precisely known. However, the estimates provide some insight into the overall extent to which the working age population in Ukraine may have sought employment opportunities abroad during the period immediately before the survey.

Table 15.1 Household members working abroad		
Percentage of households in which one or more members have either worked abroad at some time in the past three years, or are currently working abroad, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007		
Background characteristics	Percentage of households with at least one member who has worked abroad ¹	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	5.4	9,364
Rural	6.0	4,015
Region		
North	2.9	2,400
Central	3.4	1,652
East	3.1	4,632
South	4.9	1,975
West	13.8	2,720
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	3.1	3,240
Second	6.8	2,281
Middle	6.8	2,620
Fourth	4.9	2,881
Highest	7.2	2,357
Total	5.6	13,379

¹ Worked abroad anytime in the three years preceding the survey. Includes household members who have worked abroad but have since died.

Table 15.2 Prevalence of household members working abroad				
Percentage of household members who have worked abroad in the past three years or are currently working abroad among household members age 15-64, and percentage of household members who have worked abroad in the past three years or are currently working abroad among household members age 18-44, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007				
Background characteristics	Percentage of household members age 15-64 who have worked abroad/are working abroad ^{1,2}	Number of household members age 15-64 ³	Percentage of household members age 18-44 who have worked abroad/are working abroad ^{1,4}	Number of household members age 18-44 ³
Residence				
Urban	4.3	15,723	8.1	8,286
Rural	5.2	6,419	10.0	3,321
Region				
North	2.7	4,048	4.8	2,246
Central	2.8	2,576	5.6	1,306
East	2.4	7,173	4.7	3,652
South	4.0	3,377	7.7	1,747
West	10.4	4,969	19.5	2,656
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.9	3,490	8.8	1,525
Second	4.7	4,408	8.9	2,334
Middle	5.8	4,441	11.6	2,207
Fourth	4.0	4,681	7.7	2,443
Highest	4.3	5,122	7.1	3,097
Total	4.5	22,143	8.7	11,606

¹ Worked abroad anytime in the three years preceding the survey. Includes household members who have worked abroad but have since died.
² Assumes that those reported to have worked abroad/are working abroad are age 15-64.
³ Current (de jure) household members.
⁴ Assumes that those reported to have worked abroad/are working abroad are age 18-44.

Overall, Table 15.2 shows that, if the base population is usual household members age 15-64, the proportion of household members working abroad during the three years before the survey is estimated at 5 percent. If the population is limited to household members age 18-44, the estimate is 9 percent. Regardless of which age group is used as a reference, the prevalence of household members working abroad is highest in the West region (10 percent for the 15-64 age group and 20 percent for the 18-44 age group).

For each household member reported as working abroad, the household informant was asked whether the individual had a legal permit to work in the country to which s/he had travelled for work. Table 15.3 shows that according to the reports of household informants, 60 percent of household members working abroad have a legal work permit while 9 percent work abroad without a permit. In the case of the remaining household members reported as working abroad (31 percent), the household informants were not sure whether the individuals had a permit. The proportion of household members working abroad reported as having a legal work permit is higher in urban households than rural households (64 and 53 percent, respectively). The East region has the highest proportion working abroad with a legal permit (63 percent), while the North region had the highest proportion working abroad without a work permit (16 percent). The proportion of household members working abroad with a legal work permit increases directly with household wealth quintile.

Table 15.3 Legal working permits					
Percent distribution of household members who have worked/are working abroad in the past three years by legal work permit status while working abroad, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007					
Background characteristics	Percent distribution of household members who have worked abroad/are working abroad by legal work permit status			Total	Number of household members who have worked abroad in the past 3 years/are working abroad ¹
	Had/has a legal work permit	Did not/does not have a legal work permit	Don't know		
Residence					
Urban	64.1	8.0	27.9	100.0	673
Rural	52.8	9.5	37.7	100.0	332
Region					
North	61.4	16.1	22.5	100.0	108
Central	56.8	3.6	39.6	100.0	73
East	63.1	8.2	28.7	100.0	172
South	59.4	5.8	34.8	100.0	135
West	60.0	8.4	31.6	100.0	518
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	44.8	6.1	49.1	100.0	134
Second	57.0	8.4	34.6	100.0	208
Middle	61.5	11.9	26.7	100.0	256
Fourth	63.0	6.2	30.8	100.0	187
Highest	69.5	8.1	22.4	100.0	220
Total	60.4	8.5	31.1	100.0	1,005

¹ Worked abroad anytime in the three years preceding the survey. Includes household members who have worked abroad but have since died, whose work permit status is unknown.

15.2 AWARENESS AND EXPERIENCE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

To assess the impact of human trafficking in Ukraine, all respondents to the Household Questionnaire were asked the following question:

Have you ever heard of people who traveled abroad because they were offered a job, and when they arrived they were not allowed to leave or were forced to work for little or no pay, or were forced to work at a different job than the one they were promised?

This question was carefully worded in order to address as many of the different aspects of human trafficking as possible in one simple and direct question. If a respondent answered “yes” to this

question, a further question was asked: *Do you personally know people to whom this happened?* If the response to the latter question was “yes,” respondents were asked if this problem had ever happened to a member of their household, including themselves.

As presented in Table 15.4, more than half of the respondents to the Household Questionnaire (52 percent) reported that they had heard of a person experiencing this problem, and 10 percent reported that they personally knew someone who had experienced this problem.

The percentage of household respondents who have heard about someone who experienced human trafficking is highest in urban areas (56 percent), in the East region (62 percent), and among respondents with higher education (62 percent), and increases substantially with increasing wealth quintile. Table 15.4 also shows that the percentage of household respondents who know someone who has experienced the problem is slightly higher in urban areas (11 percent) than rural areas (8 percent), and higher among respondents with higher education (13 percent) than those with secondary or less education (7 percent). Household respondents in the Central region are least likely to personally know someone who has experienced the problem (6 percent), compared with the other regions (9 to 11 percent). Respondents in the highest wealth quintile are three times as likely to say that they know of someone who may have been trafficked as household respondents in the lowest wealth quintile. Finally, Table 15.4 shows that less than 1 percent of the household respondents said that a member of their household (including themselves) had worked abroad and experienced the type of problems associated with trafficking.

Table 15.4 Awareness of human trafficking				
Percentage of respondents to the household questionnaire who have either heard of someone or who personally know someone who traveled abroad because they were offered a job, and when they arrived they were not allowed to leave or were forced to work for little or no pay, or were forced to work at a different job than the one they were promised, and the percentage of households with a member who has ever experienced this problem, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007				
Background characteristics	Household respondents who heard or know of someone who traveled abroad because they were offered a job, and experienced problems associated with human trafficking			
	Percentage who heard of someone who experienced this problem	Percentage who personally know someone who experienced this problem	Percentage of households with a member who ever experienced this problem	Number of respondents to the household questionnaire
Sex				
Male	49.7	9.6	na	4,236
Female	52.6	9.6	na	9,143
Residence				
Urban	56.1	10.6	0.5	9,364
Rural	41.5	7.5	0.7	4,015
Region				
North	54.9	10.9	0.1	2,400
Central	51.7	6.4	0.5	1,652
East	62.3	9.2	0.2	4,632
South	40.6	10.1	1.1	1,975
West	38.8	10.8	1.3	2,720
Education				
Secondary or less	42.8	7.0	na	7,290
Higher	62.3	12.8	na	6,086
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	35.6	5.2	0.5	3,240
Second	48.0	8.4	0.6	2,281
Middle	52.9	9.3	0.6	2,620
Fourth	56.6	10.5	0.6	2,881
Highest	70.0	16.2	0.6	2,357
Total	51.7	9.6	0.6	13,379

Note: Total includes 1 respondent with missing information on sex and 3 respondents with missing information on education.
na=Not applicable

Household respondents who reported that a household member had been subjected to practices associated with human trafficking when they had taken a job overseas were further asked about the number of household members who had experienced these problems during the past three years. This information is used to estimate the proportion of household members of working age (age 15-64 and 18-44), who potentially had been subject to trafficking during the three years preceding the survey. The assumptions used in calculating these estimates are similar to those used in estimating the prevalence of the population working abroad during this period (see Section 15.1).

Table 15.5 shows that the proportion of household members who experienced the adverse working conditions associated with human trafficking during the three years preceding the UDHS is quite low—0.3 percent among household members age 15-64 and 0.7 percent among household members age 18-44. One-third of the household members who experienced these problems were women (data not shown).

Table 15.5 Prevalence of human trafficking

Percentage of household members who traveled abroad in the past three years because they were offered a job, and when they arrived they were not allowed to leave or were forced to work for little or no pay, or were forced to work at a different job than the one they were promised among household members age 15-64, and percentage of household members who experienced this problem among household members age 18-44, and percentage of those who have experienced this problem among household members who worked/are working abroad in the past three years, according to background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Prevalence of the problem of human trafficking					
	Household members age 15-64		Household members age 18-44		Household members who worked/are working abroad in the past 3 years	
	Percentage who have experienced this problem ^{1,2}	Number of household members ³	Percentage who have experienced this problem ^{1,4}	Number of household members ³	Percentage who have experienced this problem ¹	Number of household members
Residence						
Urban	0.3	15,723	0.6	8,286	7.1	673
Rural	0.4	6,419	0.8	3,321	8.4	332
Region						
North	0.0	4,048	0.1	2,246	1.6	108
Central	0.2	2,576	0.4	1,306	6.7	73
East	0.1	7,173	0.2	3,652	5.2	172
South	0.7	3,377	1.4	1,747	18.2	135
West	0.7	4,969	1.3	2,656	6.9	518
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.5	3,490	1.1	1,525	12.8	134
Second	0.3	4,408	0.5	2,334	6.1	208
Middle	0.3	4,441	0.6	2,207	5.4	256
Fourth	0.4	4,681	0.7	2,443	9.7	187
Highest	0.3	5,122	0.5	3,097	6.4	220
Total	0.3	22,143	0.7	11,606	7.5	1,005

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

¹ Experienced this problem anytime in the three years preceding the survey. Includes household members who had experienced this problem but have since died.

² Assumes that those reported to have worked abroad/are working abroad are age 15-64.

³ Current (de jure) household members.

⁴ Assumes that those reported to have worked abroad/are working abroad are age 18-44.

However, among household members who, according to the household respondent, had worked abroad or were working abroad during the past three years (i.e., the population at risk of human trafficking), about 8 percent had actually experienced human trafficking. There are marked variations by residence and wealth status. Household members in the South region (18 percent) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (13 percent), are the most likely to have experienced trafficking in the past three years. Residents in the North region reported the lowest incidence of trafficking (less than 2 percent).

15.3 INTENTION TO WORK ABROAD AND THE RISK OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Household respondents were also asked about their intention to go to work abroad and about their perception of the risk of being subject to human trafficking if they were to work abroad. Table 15.6 shows that the majority of household respondents do not plan to work abroad; 3 percent plan to work abroad in the future, and 16 percent said that they may work abroad. The intention to work abroad, whether it is an actual plan or only a possibility, is higher among males, respondents in urban areas, those in the Western region, those with higher education, and especially those in the highest wealth quintile.

Background characteristics	Percentage of household respondents who plan to work abroad in the future			Number of respondents to household questionnaire
	Plan to work abroad	Do not plan to work abroad	Maybe	
Sex				
Male	3.5	77.3	18.9	4,236
Female	2.1	82.6	15.0	9,143
Residence				
Urban	2.7	79.0	18.1	9,364
Rural	2.2	85.5	11.9	4,015
Region				
North	1.6	81.9	16.4	2,400
Central	2.1	87.1	10.4	1,652
East	1.8	80.5	17.7	4,632
South	3.7	86.1	9.6	1,975
West	4.1	73.4	21.8	2,720
Education				
Secondary or less	1.8	86.0	11.8	7,290
Higher	3.3	74.9	21.6	6,086
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.3	91.8	6.4	3,240
Second	2.5	82.9	14.3	2,281
Middle	2.4	84.2	13.0	2,620
Fourth	3.1	78.5	18.2	2,881
Highest	3.6	63.6	32.6	2,357
Total	2.5	80.9	16.2	13,379

¹ Note: Total includes 1 respondent with missing information on sex and 3 respondents with missing information on education.

Regarding the possibility of being subject to human trafficking, Table 15.7 shows that slightly more than half of household respondents (51 percent) reported that they were not sure if going abroad for work placed them at risk for human trafficking and 19 percent reported that they did not regard human trafficking as a possible risk if they were to travel abroad for work. Twenty-one percent of household respondents perceive human trafficking as a slight possibility, while 9 percent regard it as a big possibility. Urban respondents are somewhat more likely than rural respondents to consider human trafficking at least a slight possibility if they were to work abroad (31 percent and 26 percent, respectively). Household respondents in the North region (21 percent) were the least likely to perceive themselves to be at risk of human trafficking, while those in the East region (34 percent) and the South region (31 percent) were most likely to perceive themselves at risk. The percentage of household respondents who think there is a slight or big risk of human trafficking is higher among those with higher education (36 percent) compared to those with secondary or less education (24 percent), and higher among those in the highest wealth quintile (39 percent), compared to those in lowest wealth quintile (20 percent).

Table 15.7 Perception of risk of human trafficking

Percent distribution of respondents to the household questionnaire by their perception, if they were to go abroad to work, of whether they would be subject to the possibility of not being allowed to leave or be forced to work for little or no pay, or forced to work at a job other than the one they were promised, by background characteristics, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Percentage of household respondents who perceive themselves to be at risk of the possibility of human trafficking, if they were to travel abroad for work				Number of respondents to household questionnaire
	Slight possibility	Big possibility	No possibility	Don't know	
Sex					
Male	21.3	7.4	20.3	49.6	4,236
Female	20.3	9.7	18.4	50.9	9,143
Residence					
Urban	22.6	8.5	20.0	48.2	9,364
Rural	16.0	10.0	16.7	55.9	4,015
Region					
North	12.1	9.1	14.9	63.1	2,400
Central	15.3	15.2	12.2	57.1	1,652
East	26.3	7.3	23.2	43.2	4,632
South	22.9	8.5	25.3	42.7	1,975
West	19.8	8.2	14.9	53.6	2,720
Education					
Secondary or less	15.5	8.5	17.0	57.8	7,290
Higher	26.6	9.4	21.3	41.8	6,086
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	11.5	8.9	17.5	61.1	3,240
Second	21.4	9.2	17.5	51.0	2,281
Middle	18.6	9.9	20.1	50.0	2,620
Fourth	23.5	8.8	17.4	49.4	2,881
Highest	30.9	7.9	23.0	37.3	2,357
Total	20.6	8.9	19.0	50.5	13,379

Note: Total includes 1 respondent with missing information on sex and 3 respondents with missing information on education

Household respondents were asked to compare their current risk of being subject to human trafficking with the situation three years ago. More than half said that they did not know whether the level of risk had changed (Table 15.8); one in four (26 percent) thought that the level of risk is about the same, and 13 percent said that it was lower. Only 5 percent of the household respondents thought that the risk of human trafficking for them was higher than three years ago.

Table 15.8 Perception of risk of human trafficking over time

Percent distribution of respondents to the household questionnaire by their perception, if they were to work abroad, of the level of risk associated with the possibility of not being allowed to leave or being forced to work for little or no pay, or forced to work at a job other than the one they were promised, compared with the level of risk three years ago, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Percentage of household respondents who perceive themselves to be at specific levels of risk for human trafficking, if they were to travel abroad for work, now and 3 years ago				Number of respondents to household questionnaire
	Higher risk	Lower risk	About the same level of risk	Don't know/depends	
Sex					
Male	3.9	13.0	26.7	55.0	4,236
Female	4.7	12.4	25.8	56.5	9,143
Residence					
Urban	4.0	13.8	27.1	54.4	9,364
Rural	5.4	9.8	23.8	59.7	4,015
Region					
North	5.5	9.3	18.7	65.8	2,400
Central	6.6	14.0	25.5	53.8	1,652
East	4.2	15.1	29.5	51.1	4,632
South	4.7	9.4	31.9	53.6	1,975
West	2.5	12.5	22.9	58.8	2,720
Education					
Secondary or less	4.4	8.8	23.4	62.5	7,290
Higher	4.6	17.1	29.3	48.2	6,086
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.5	7.2	20.6	65.9	3,240
Second	5.0	12.3	27.4	54.4	2,281
Middle	3.8	11.0	27.2	56.7	2,620
Fourth	4.1	13.9	27.6	53.7	2,881
Highest	3.7	20.3	29.3	46.0	2,357
Total	4.5	12.6	26.1	56.0	13,379

Note: Total includes 1 respondent with missing information on sex and 3 respondents with missing information on education

The 13 percent of household respondents who said that they thought the risk of human trafficking is lower compared with three years ago, were asked why they perceived this to be the case. Table 15.9 shows that more than half of the respondents (53 percent) said that they know more about human trafficking now and are careful to avoid the risks; 46 percent believe that, in general, human trafficking is happening to fewer people than before; 3 percent said they have taken specific steps in the past three years to avoid the risks associated with human trafficking; and 4 percent cited other reasons for thinking that the level of human trafficking has declined (Table 15.9).

Table 15.9 Reasons for perceiving lower risk of human trafficking

Percentage of household respondents who perceive themselves to be at lower risk of human trafficking now than three years ago, if they went abroad to work, by reasons given for perceiving themselves to be at lower risk of being susceptible to the possibility of not being allowed to leave or being forced to work for little or no pay, or forced to work at a job other than the one they were promised, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Percentage of household respondents who gave specific reasons for their perception that the risk of being subject to human trafficking is lower now than 3 years ago				Number of respondents to the household questionnaire who perceive themselves at lower risk
	Human trafficking is generally happening to fewer people than before	Know more about human trafficking now, and are more careful to avoid risks	Have taken specific steps in past 3 years to avoid the risks associated with human trafficking	Other reasons	
Sex					
Male	41.2	56.4	3.8	4.6	552
Female	48.0	51.2	2.2	4.3	1,129
Residence					
Urban	43.3	54.2	2.6	4.2	1,288
Rural	53.9	48.8	3.2	5.2	393
Region					
North	48.4	52.0	2.6	2.3	223
Central	64.6	41.3	3.9	4.5	231
East	32.0	58.4	2.7	6.2	700
South	41.9	57.6	3.0	2.2	186
West	61.8	47.8	1.9	3.2	340
Education					
Secondary or less	50.6	49.6	2.6	6.2	639
Higher	42.9	55.0	2.8	3.3	1,042
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	49.6	46.5	3.5	8.6	233
Second	46.3	52.8	1.7	6.6	280
Middle	45.4	50.5	2.6	6.0	288
Fourth	47.8	52.6	2.4	2.5	401
Highest	42.2	58.0	3.3	1.8	478
Total	45.8	53.0	2.7	4.4	1,681

Household respondents who think that there is a higher risk of human trafficking now compared with three years ago (5 percent) were asked why they perceived this to be the case. Table 15.10 shows that 51 percent said that this is generally happening to more people than before; 20 percent said that they know more about human trafficking now and realize that it could happen to them; 30 percent reported that they know that human trafficking can happen to anyone and they think it is not possible to avoid the risks; and 10 percent cited other reasons for thinking that the risk of human trafficking is increasing.

Table 15.10 Reasons for perceiving higher risk of human trafficking

Percentage of household respondents who perceive themselves to be at greater risk of human trafficking now than three years ago, if they went abroad to work, by reasons given for perceiving themselves to be at higher risk of being susceptible to the possibility of not being allowed to leave or being forced to work for little or no pay, or forced to work at a job other than the one they were promised, Ukraine 2007

Background characteristics	Percentage of household respondents who gave specific reasons for their perception that the risk of being subject to human trafficking is higher now than 3 years ago				Number of respondents to the household questionnaire who perceive themselves at higher risk
	Human trafficking is generally happening to more people than before	Know more about human trafficking now, and realize it can happen to me	Know that human trafficking can happen to anyone, and cannot avoid the risks	Other reasons	
Sex					
Male	48.5	23.4	23.4	12.2	167
Female	51.7	18.7	33.0	8.4	429
Residence					
Urban	50.1	21.4	29.1	11.0	377
Rural	52.0	17.8	32.4	6.8	219
Region					
North	65.2	16.5	31.3	3.0	133
Central	52.0	27.0	36.9	2.4	108
East	45.5	15.4	27.9	21.7	195
South	39.5	29.7	23.6	7.6	92
West	51.2	16.4	33.7	1.2	68
Education					
Secondary or less	53.1	14.7	34.1	7.0	317
Higher	48.1	26.1	26.0	12.3	279
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	53.6	13.2	36.6	9.9	177
Second	51.4	19.6	30.6	7.8	114
Middle	42.2	27.3	29.2	9.1	99
Fourth	60.7	21.9	19.9	11.8	118
Highest	40.5	23.8	32.4	8.3	87
Total	50.8	20.1	30.3	9.5	596

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A.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) was the first survey of its kind carried out in Ukraine. The survey was a nationally representative sample survey of 15,000 households, with an expected yield of about 7,900 completed interviews of women age 15-49. It was designed to provide estimates on fertility, infant and child mortality, use of contraception and family planning, knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI), and other family welfare and health indicators. Ukraine is made up of 24 oblasts, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and two special cities (Kyiv and Sevastopol), which together make up 27 administrative regions, each subdivided into lower-level administrative units. The 27 administrative regions were grouped for this survey into five geographic regions: North, Central, East, South and West. The five geographic regions are the five study domains of the survey. The estimates obtained from the 2007 UDHS are presented for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the five geographic regions.

A men's survey was conducted at the same time as the women's survey, in a subsample consisting of one household in every two selected for the female survey. All men age 15-49 living in the selected households were eligible for the men's survey. The survey collected information on men's use of contraception and family planning and their knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI).

A.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2007 UDHS was the Ukraine Population Census conducted in 2001 (SSC, 2003a), provided by the State Statistical Committee (SSC) of Ukraine. The sampling frame consisted of about 38 thousand enumeration areas (EAs) with an average of 400-500 households per EA. Each EA is subdivided into 4-5 enumeration units (EUs) with an average of 100 households per EU. An EA is a city block in urban areas; in rural areas, an EA is either a village or part of a large village, or a group of small villages (possibly plus a part of a large village). An EU is a list of addresses (in a neighborhood) that was used as a convenient counting unit for the census. Both EAs and EUs include information about the location, type of residence, address of each structure in it, and the number of households in each structure.

Census maps were available for most of the EAs with marked boundaries. In urban areas, the census maps have marked boundaries/locations of the EUs. In rural areas, the EUs are defined by detailed descriptions available at the SSC local office. Therefore, either the EA or the EU could be used as the primary sampling unit (PSU) for the 2007 UDHS. Because the EAs in urban areas are large (an average of 500 households), using EAs as PSUs in urban areas would require a great deal of work to implement the household listing, so it was decided to use the EUs as PSUs in urban areas. In rural areas, the EUs are too small (less than 100 households) to be used as PSUs. At the same time, the EAs are (geographically) too large to be used as PSUs. It was decided therefore that for rural areas the large EAs (300 or more households) would be divided to form two PSUs and the small EAs (less than 300 households) would be single PSUs. This segmentation of the sample was done in the office prior to the selection of the PSUs. Thus, in rural areas, a PSU is either an EA or a part of an EA.

Table A.1 below shows the population distribution of Ukraine by administrative regions and residence, based on 2001 population census. In Ukraine, 67.2 percent of the population resides in cities and towns.

Table A.1 Population distribution in Ukraine by administrative regions and by type of residence, based on 2001 population census						
Ukraine DHS regions	Geographical regions	Urban	Rural	Total	Proportion region	Proportion urban in region
North	The city of Kyiv	2611.3	0	2611.3	0.054	1.000
North	Kyiv region	1053.5	774.4	1827.9	0.038	0.576
North	Zhytomyr region	775.4	614.1	1389.5	0.029	0.558
North	Sumy region	842.9	456.8	1299.7	0.027	0.649
North	Chernihiv region	727.2	518.1	1245.3	0.026	0.584
Central	Cherkasy region	753.6	649.3	1402.9	0.029	0.537
Central	Poltava region	956.8	673.3	1630.1	0.034	0.587
Central	Kirovohrad region	682	451.1	1133.1	0.023	0.602
Central	Vinnitsia region	818.9	953.5	1772.4	0.037	0.462
East	Dnipropetrovsk region	2960.3	607.3	3567.6	0.074	0.830
East	Donets'k region	4363.6	477.5	4841.1	0.100	0.901
East	Zaporizhzhia region	1458.2	471	1929.2	0.040	0.756
East	Luhans'k region	2190.8	355.4	2546.2	0.053	0.860
East	Kharkiv region	2288.7	625.5	2914.2	0.060	0.785
South	The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1274.3	759.4	2033.7	0.042	0.627
South	The city of Sevastopol	358.1	21.4	379.5	0.008	0.944
South	Odesa region	1624.6	844.4	2469	0.051	0.658
South	Mykolaiv region	838.8	425.9	1264.7	0.026	0.663
South	Kherson region	706.2	468.9	1175.1	0.024	0.601
West	Ivano-Frankivsk region	593	816.8	1409.8	0.029	0.421
West	Khmel'nyts'kyi region	729.6	701.2	1430.8	0.030	0.510
West	Chernivtsi region	373.5	549.3	922.8	0.019	0.405
West	L'viv region	1558.7	1067.8	2626.5	0.054	0.593
West	Rivne region	549.7	623.6	1173.3	0.024	0.469
West	Ternopil' region	485.6	656.8	1142.4	0.024	0.425
West	Volyn' region	533.2	527.5	1060.7	0.022	0.503
West	Zakarpattia region	466	792.3	1258.3	0.026	0.370
Ukraine		32575	15883	48457	1.000	0.672

Note: Population in thousand, UPC 2001. State Statistical Committee of Ukraine

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND THE SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample for 2007 UDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2001 census frame. Stratification was achieved by separating every administrative region into urban and rural areas. Therefore, the 27 regions had been stratified into 53 sampling strata because the city of Kyiv had only urban areas. Samples were selected independently in every stratum by a two stages probability selection. In first stage, a certain number of PSU were selected with probability proportional to the PSU size; the size of the PSU was the number of people enumerated in the 2001 census. Implicit stratifications and proportional allocation would have been achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame according to different administrative units and geographical orders, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage's sampling.

In the first stage, 500 PSU were selected with probability proportional to the PSU size. A household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected PSUs before the main survey, and the resulting lists of households was served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. In the second stage, a fixed number of 30 households were selected in each selected PSU with an equal probability systematic selection. Some of the selected PSUs were of large size. In order to minimize the task of household listing, for the selected PSUs which counted more than 300 households in the household listing operation were segmented during the operation. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. So a 2007 UDHS cluster is either a PSU or a segment of a PSU. By selecting 30 households per cluster, a total of 15 000 households were selected. A spreadsheet for household selection was prepared in advance and was used for household selection in the central office. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the preselected households. No replacements and no changes of the preselected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias. All women age 15-49 who slept in a selected household the night before the survey (de facto) were interviewed with the Women's Questionnaire. A subsample of one household in every two selected for the female survey was selected for a male survey. All men aged

15-49 who slept in a selected household the night before the survey were interviewed with the Men's Questionnaire.

Table A.2 below shows the sample allocation of clusters and households according to administrative regions and by type of residence. Because of the tight budget restrictions, the sample allocation was not a proportional allocation since otherwise some of the small regions would have received a too small sample size. In order that the survey precisions for most of the survey indicators are acceptable at domain level, and that the survey precisions are comparable across study domains, the sampled households were equally allocated to the 5 study domains, that is, 100 PSU and 3000 households per each study domain. The 3000 households in each domain were then allocated to the administrative regions within the domain according to the size of region and by type of residence. The size of a region was the population enumerated in the population census 2001. Table A.3 below shows the sample allocation of expected completed women and men interviews according to administrative regions and by type of residence. Among the 500 clusters, 310 clusters are in urban areas, 190 clusters are in rural areas.

The sample allocations were calculated based on the facts obtained from the 2001 population census, 1999 Ukraine reproductive Health Survey and empirical knowledge. The average number of women 15-49 per household was 0.686; the average number of men 15-49 per household was 0.668; the household gross response rate was 90 percent; women response rate was 84 percent in urban areas and 89 percent in rural areas; men response rate was 80 percent in both urban and rural areas. The number of households selected in each cluster was 30.

Geographical / Administrative Region	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
The city of Kyiv	31	0	31	930	0	930
Kyiv region	13	9	22	390	270	660
Zhytomyr region	10	7	17	300	210	510
Sumy region	9	6	15	270	180	450
Chernihiv region	9	6	15	270	180	450
North	72	28	100	2 160	840	3 000
Cherkasy region	13	11	24	390	330	720
Poltava region	15	12	27	450	360	810
Kirovohrad region	11	8	19	330	240	570
Vinnytsia region	15	15	30	450	450	900
Central	54	46	100	1 620	1 380	3 000
Dnipropetrovs'k region	16	7	23	480	210	690
Donets'k region	24	7	31	720	210	930
Zaporizhzhia region	8	4	12	240	120	360
Luhans'k region	12	4	16	360	120	480
Kharkiv region	12	6	18	360	180	540
East	72	28	100	2 160	840	3 000
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	15	11	26	450	330	780
The city of Sevastopol	7	2	9	210	60	270
Odesa region	18	12	30	540	360	900
Mykolaiv region	11	7	18	330	210	540
Kherson region	10	7	17	300	210	510
South	61	39	100	1 830	1 170	3 000
Ivano-Frankivs'k region	6	7	13	180	210	390
Khmel'nyts'kyi region	7	6	13	210	180	390
Chernivtsi region	4	5	9	120	150	270
L'viv region	14	10	24	420	300	720
Rivne region	5	5	10	150	150	300
Ternopil' region	5	5	10	150	150	300
Volyn' region	5	5	10	150	150	300
Zakarpattia region	5	6	11	150	180	330
West	51	49	100	1 530	1 470	3 000
Ukraine	310	190	500	9 300	5 700	15 000

Table A.3 Sample allocation of expected number of completed women and men interviews according to geographical/administrative regions and by type of residence, Ukraine 2007

Geographical / Administrative Region	Women 15-49			Men 15-49		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
The city of Kyiv	483	0	483	224	0	224
Kyiv region	202	149	351	94	65	159
Zhytomyr region	155	116	271	72	51	123
Sumy region	140	99	239	65	43	108
Chernihiv region	140	99	239	65	43	108
North	1 120	463	1 583	520	202	722
Cherkasy region	202	182	384	94	80	174
Poltava region	234	198	432	108	87	195
Kirovohrad region	171	132	303	80	58	138
Vinnysia region	234	247	481	108	108	216
Central	841	759	1 600	390	333	723
Dnipropetrovs'k region	249	116	365	115	51	166
Donets'k region	374	116	490	173	51	224
Zaporizhzhia region	124	66	190	58	29	87
Luhans'k region	186	66	252	87	29	116
Kharkiv region	186	99	285	87	43	130
East	1 119	463	1 582	520	203	723
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	234	182	416	108	80	188
The city of Sevastopol	109	33	142	51	14	65
Odesa region	281	198	479	130	87	217
Mykolaiv region	171	116	287	80	51	131
Kherson region	155	116	271	72	51	123
South	950	645	1 595	441	283	724
Ivano-Frankivs'k region	93	116	209	43	51	94
Khmel'nyts'kyi region	109	99	208	51	43	94
Chernivtsi region	62	83	145	29	36	65
L'viv region	218	165	383	101	72	173
Rivne region	78	83	161	36	36	72
Ternopil' region	78	83	161	36	36	72
Volyn' region	78	83	161	36	36	72
Zakarpattia region	78	99	177	36	43	79
West	794	811	1 605	368	353	721
Ukraine	4 824	3 141	7 965	2 239	1 374	3 613

Note: The men sub-sample consists of one household in every two selected for female survey.

A.4 SAMPLING PROBABILITIES

Sampling probabilities were calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We use the following notations:

P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h

P_{2hi} : second -stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

Let a_h be the number of PSUs selected in stratum h , M_{hi} the number residents according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} PSU, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of residents in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} PSU in the 2007 UDHS sample was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let b_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected cluster compared to the total number of households in the PSU i in stratum h if the PSU is segmented, otherwise $b_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in the sample was:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times b_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} be the number of households listed in the household listing operation in cluster i in stratum h , let g_{hi} be the number of households selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the cluster was calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is therefore the production of the two stages selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

Because of the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different regions, sampling weights will be required to ensure the actual representativity of the sample at national level and at the domain level. The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1/P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was constructed to facilitate the calculation of weights. Sampling weights were adjusted for household nonresponse and as well as for individual nonresponse. Two sets of weights were calculated for both female survey and male survey respectively; one for the households and one for the individuals. The final weights were normalized in order to give the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level, for both household weights and individual weights for female survey and male survey respectively.

A.5 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

In Table A.4.1 and Table A.4.2 below we present the survey implementation results. The total numbers of completed women and men are below the expected numbers because the survey found the average numbers of women 15-49 and men 15-49 smaller than the expected numbers, especially in the East region.

Table A.4.1 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Ukraine 2007

Result	Residence		Region					Total
	Urban	Rural	North	Central	East	South	West	
Selected households								
Completed (C)	87.2	92.4	84.9	88.6	86.3	92.6	93.4	89.2
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.5	0.6	1.8	2.4	2.8	1.6	0.4	1.8
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	4.0	0.6	7.6	0.9	2.6	1.1	1.4	2.7
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.5
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	4.1	4.7	3.9	6.0	5.7	2.7	3.2	4.3
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	9,317	5,687	3,003	3,000	3,001	3,000	3,000	15,004
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	93.0	98.6	89.9	96.2	94.0	97.2	98.1	95.1
Eligible women								
Completed (EWC)	91.7	92.5	84.8	94.7	90.3	93.0	96.4	92.0
Not at home (EWNH)	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.8
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	4.9	3.1	8.7	2.3	6.1	3.3	1.5	4.2
Partly completed (EWPC)	1.5	1.1	3.5	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.3
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,679	2,758	1,506	1,409	1,237	1,600	1,685	7,437
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	91.7	92.5	84.8	94.7	90.3	93.0	96.4	92.0
Overall response rate (ORR) ³	85.3	91.2	76.2	91.1	84.9	90.4	94.6	87.5

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO}$$

³ The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.4.2 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted) , Ukraine 2007

Result	Residence		Region				Total	
	Urban	Rural	North	Central	East	South		West
Selected households								
Completed (C)	87.0	91.9	84.5	87.7	86.4	92.7	92.9	88.8
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.4	0.6	1.7	2.7	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Refused (R)	4.3	0.9	8.3	1.0	2.8	1.3	1.6	3.0
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Household absent (HA)	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.6
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	4.1	4.8	3.7	6.2	5.9	2.8	3.2	4.3
Dwelling destroy (DD)	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	4,657	2,849	1,501	1,500	1,504	1,501	1,500	7,506
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	92.7	98.3	89.3	95.8	94.0	97.1	98.0	94.8
Eligible men								
Completed (EMC)	90.6	89.6	84.0	88.8	91.8	92.8	93.0	90.2
Not at home (EMNH)	1.9	4.3	3.7	5.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.8
Refused (EMR)	5.0	3.2	9.1	4.1	5.1	2.3	1.6	4.3
Partly completed (EMPC)	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other (EMO)	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	2,200	1,323	702	636	643	781	761	3,523
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	90.6	89.6	84.0	88.8	91.8	92.8	93.0	90.2
Overall response rate (ORR) ³	84.0	88.1	75.1	85.1	86.2	90.1	91.2	85.6

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² Using the number of eligible men falling into specific response categories, the eligible man response rate (EMRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EMC}{EMC + EMNH + EMR + EMPC + EMI + EMO}$$

³ The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (2007 UDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2007 UDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected 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 all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2007 UDHS sample was the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2007 UDHS is a Macro SAS procedure. This procedure used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,

x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2007 UDHS, there were 500 non-empty clusters. Hence, 500 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 500 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 499 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is calculated, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2007 UDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the women's survey and for the men's surveys, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the 5 geographical regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 to B.9 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate and total abortion rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

The confidence interval, e.g., as calculated for *children ever born*, can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 1.118 and its standard error is 0.015. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., $1.118 \pm 2 \times 0.015$. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the *true* average number of children ever born is between 1.088 and 1.148.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all women variables, is 1.39. This means that, due to multistage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.39 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Estimate	Base population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 20	Proportion	All women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	Currently married women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	Currently married women 15-49
Children ever born to women 40-49	Mean	All women 40-49
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ever used any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using periodic abstinence	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Using public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	Rate	All women 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-five mortality rate ¹	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	Proportion	All women 15-49 who had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse(youth)	Proportion	All women 15-24 who had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	Proportion	All never-married women 15-24
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	Proportion	All never-married women 15-24
Had an injection in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All women 15-49
Accepting attitudes toward people with HIV	Proportion	All women 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	All women 15-49
Knows about condoms to prevent AIDS	Proportion	All women 15-49
Knows about limiting partners to prevent AIDS	Proportion	All women 15-49
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	Proportion	All women 15-49
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married/in union	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All men 20-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All men 15-49
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49 who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	Proportion	All men 15-49 who had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse(youth)	Proportion	All men 15-24 who had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	Proportion	All never-married men 15-24
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	Proportion	All never-married men 15-24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had an injection in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All men 15-49
Accepting attitudes toward people with HIV	Proportion	All men 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	All men 15-49
Knows about condoms to prevent AIDS	Proportion	All men 15-49
Knows about limiting partners to prevent AIDS	Proportion	All men 15-49
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	Proportion	All men 15-49

¹ The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years and 10 years before the survey for the national sample and the domain samples, respectively.

Table B.2 Sampling errors for National sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.714	0.007	6841	6841	1.347	0.010	0.700	0.729
Currently married/in union	0.602	0.008	6841	6841	1.307	0.013	0.586	0.617
Married before age 20	0.396	0.008	6011	6059	1.283	0.020	0.380	0.413
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.224	0.008	6011	6059	1.462	0.035	0.208	0.240
Currently pregnant	0.028	0.003	6841	6841	1.377	0.098	0.022	0.033
Children ever born	1.118	0.015	6841	6841	1.246	0.013	1.088	1.148
Children surviving	1.090	0.014	6841	6841	1.228	0.013	1.061	1.118
Children ever born to women age 40-49	1.701	0.023	2028	2021	1.162	0.014	1.654	1.748
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.993	0.002	4195	4116	1.916	0.003	0.988	0.998
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.886	0.008	4195	4116	1.616	0.009	0.870	0.902
Currently using any method	0.667	0.010	4195	4116	1.394	0.015	0.646	0.687
Currently using a modern method	0.475	0.011	4195	4116	1.435	0.023	0.453	0.497
Currently using pill	0.048	0.004	4195	4116	1.235	0.085	0.040	0.057
Currently using IUD	0.177	0.008	4195	4116	1.274	0.042	0.162	0.192
Currently using condoms	0.238	0.011	4195	4116	1.667	0.046	0.216	0.259
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.001	4195	4116	1.076	0.206	0.004	0.009
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.072	0.006	4195	4116	1.466	0.082	0.060	0.083
Obtained method from public sector source	0.735	0.015	2548	2620	1.735	0.021	0.704	0.765
Want no more children	0.578	0.011	4195	4116	1.377	0.018	0.557	0.599
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.089	0.007	4195	4116	1.482	0.073	0.076	0.102
Ideal number of children	1.982	0.017	6597	6600	1.683	0.009	1.947	2.017
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.987	0.004	1221	1177	1.124	0.004	0.980	0.994
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.436	0.036	na	19797	1.162	0.081	0.365	0.508
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.168	0.055	na	19797	1.276	0.047	1.058	1.278
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	8.886	3.117	1234	1193	1.170	0.351	2.653	15.119
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	4.979	2.175	1242	1202	1.058	0.437	0.629	9.329
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	13.865	3.721	1234	1193	1.115	0.268	6.422	21.308
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	3.027	1.414	1230	1201	0.917	0.467	0.199	5.855
Under-five mortality (last 0-4 years)	16.850	3.922	1234	1193	1.075	0.233	9.005	24.695
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.023	0.003	6841	6841	1.396	0.110	0.018	0.028
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.220	0.009	4901	4916	1.492	0.040	0.202	0.237
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.516	0.021	956	1079	1.285	0.040	0.475	0.558
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.684	0.031	357	397	1.255	0.045	0.622	0.746
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.711	0.018	1217	1206	1.358	0.025	0.675	0.746
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.260	0.018	1217	1206	1.392	0.067	0.225	0.295
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.206	0.008	6841	6841	1.683	0.040	0.189	0.222
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.123	0.008	6841	6841	2.097	0.068	0.106	0.139
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.008	0.001	6729	6742	1.273	0.172	0.005	0.011
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.986	0.002	6841	6841	1.432	0.002	0.981	0.990
Knows about condoms	0.915	0.005	6841	6841	1.483	0.005	0.905	0.925
Knows about limiting partners	0.887	0.006	6841	6841	1.618	0.007	0.875	0.900
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.456	0.012	6841	6841	1.935	0.026	0.433	0.479
MEN								
Urban residence	0.717	0.009	3178	3178	1.178	0.013	0.698	0.735
Currently married (in union)	0.566	0.012	3178	3178	1.369	0.021	0.542	0.590
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.393	0.016	2727	2734	1.711	0.041	0.361	0.425
Ideal number of children	2.032	0.023	2898	2910	1.434	0.011	1.986	2.079
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.129	0.009	3178	3178	1.493	0.069	0.111	0.147
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.429	0.013	2683	2685	1.364	0.030	0.403	0.455
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.620	0.022	1101	1151	1.479	0.035	0.576	0.663
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.710	0.027	471	469	1.305	0.038	0.655	0.765
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.432	0.022	784	772	1.257	0.051	0.388	0.477
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.544	0.023	784	772	1.270	0.042	0.498	0.589
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.018	0.003	3178	3178	1.227	0.160	0.012	0.024
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.186	0.011	3178	3178	1.595	0.059	0.164	0.208
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.072	0.006	3178	3178	1.240	0.079	0.060	0.083
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.013	0.003	3137	3131	1.464	0.226	0.007	0.019
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.985	0.003	3178	3178	1.447	0.003	0.979	0.992
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.917	0.007	3178	3178	1.361	0.007	0.904	0.930
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.896	0.008	3178	3178	1.423	0.009	0.880	0.911
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.449	0.017	3178	3178	1.906	0.037	0.415	0.482

na = Not applicable

Table B.3 Sampling errors for Urban sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	4291	4887	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently married/in union	0.585	0.010	4291	4887	1.321	0.017	0.565	0.605
Married before age 20	0.365	0.010	3819	4379	1.277	0.027	0.345	0.385
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.221	0.010	3819	4379	1.498	0.046	0.201	0.241
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.004	4291	4887	1.389	0.121	0.023	0.037
Children ever born	1.004	0.016	4291	4887	1.214	0.016	0.971	1.037
Children surviving	0.980	0.016	4291	4887	1.201	0.016	0.949	1.012
Children ever born to women age 40-49	1.578	0.026	1264	1444	1.132	0.017	1.526	1.631
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.997	0.002	2556	2858	1.436	0.002	0.994	1.000
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.905	0.008	2556	2858	1.449	0.009	0.888	0.921
Currently using any method	0.685	0.013	2556	2858	1.362	0.018	0.660	0.710
Currently using a modern method	0.500	0.014	2556	2858	1.446	0.029	0.471	0.529
Currently using pill	0.055	0.005	2556	2858	1.197	0.099	0.044	0.065
Currently using IUD	0.170	0.009	2556	2858	1.271	0.055	0.151	0.189
Currently using condoms	0.261	0.014	2556	2858	1.667	0.055	0.232	0.290
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.002	2556	2858	1.077	0.266	0.003	0.010
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.074	0.008	2556	2858	1.448	0.101	0.059	0.090
Obtained method from public sector source	0.722	0.019	1699	1992	1.748	0.026	0.684	0.760
Want no more children	0.542	0.014	2556	2858	1.386	0.025	0.515	0.569
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.098	0.009	2556	2858	1.495	0.090	0.009	0.115
Ideal number of children	1.919	0.023	4132	4716	1.699	0.012	1.874	1.964
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.991	0.004	694	763	1.140	0.004	0.982	0.999
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.379	0.039	na	14194	1.137	0.104	0.300	0.458
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.038	0.061	na	14194	1.260	0.059	0.916	1.160
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.096	3.402	1432	1571	1.083	0.241	7.293	20.900
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	2.547	1.141	1435	1580	0.842	0.448	0.264	4.829
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.643	3.537	1432	1571	1.039	0.213	9.568	23.717
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.887	0.961	1451	1594	0.855	0.509	0.000	3.809
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.498	3.714	1433	1571	1.044	0.201	11.070	25.926
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.027	0.003	4291	4887	1.375	0.125	0.021	0.034
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.254	0.012	3090	3540	1.472	0.045	0.231	0.277
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.523	0.024	704	898	1.274	0.046	0.475	0.571
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.692	0.036	257	327	1.234	0.052	0.621	0.763
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.662	0.023	749	849	1.318	0.034	0.617	0.708
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.302	0.023	749	849	1.365	0.076	0.256	0.348
Had an injection la past 12 months	0.199	0.010	4291	4887	1.700	0.052	0.178	0.219
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.135	0.011	4291	4887	2.151	0.083	0.113	0.157
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.008	0.002	4243	4835	1.300	0.222	0.004	0.012
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.989	0.002	4291	4887	1.460	0.002	0.985	0.994
Knows about condoms	0.925	0.006	4291	4887	1.456	0.006	0.914	0.937
Knows about limiting partners	0.899	0.008	4291	4887	1.641	0.008	0.884	0.914
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.493	0.015	4291	4887	1.948	0.030	0.463	0.522
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1993	2277	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently married (in union)	0.572	0.016	1993	2277	1.417	0.027	0.541	0.603
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.417	0.021	1718	1971	1.762	0.050	0.375	0.459
Ideal number of children	2.005	0.028	1806	2073	1.429	0.014	1.948	2.061
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.138	0.012	1993	2277	1.492	0.084	0.115	0.161
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.442	0.017	1722	1964	1.394	0.038	0.409	0.476
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.642	0.027	720	869	1.520	0.042	0.588	0.697
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.735	0.032	308	347	1.260	0.043	0.671	0.798
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.422	0.028	493	550	1.260	0.067	0.366	0.478
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.563	0.028	493	550	1.270	0.050	0.506	0.620
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.021	0.004	1993	2277	1.188	0.181	0.014	0.029
Had an injection la past 12 months	0.187	0.014	1993	2277	1.573	0.073	0.159	0.214
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.076	0.007	1993	2277	1.232	0.097	0.061	0.090
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.013	0.004	1975	2253	1.414	0.282	0.006	0.020
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.989	0.003	1993	2277	1.469	0.003	0.982	0.996
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.940	0.007	1993	2277	1.312	0.007	0.926	0.954
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.920	0.008	1993	2277	1.397	0.009	0.903	0.937
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.483	0.021	1993	2277	1.899	0.044	0.440	0.525

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors for Rural sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	2550	1954	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently married/in union	0.644	0.011	2550	1954	1.111	0.016	0.623	0.665
Married before age 20	0.479	0.013	2192	1680	1.172	0.026	0.454	0.504
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.231	0.011	2192	1680	1.197	0.047	0.210	0.253
Currently pregnant	0.023	0.003	2550	1954	1.071	0.139	0.017	0.029
Children ever born	1.403	0.029	2550	1954	1.282	0.021	1.345	1.461
Children surviving	1.364	0.027	2550	1954	1.244	0.020	1.310	1.417
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.009	0.047	764	577	1.252	0.023	1.915	2.103
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.983	0.007	1639	1258	2.313	0.007	0.968	0.998
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.844	0.017	1639	1258	1.889	0.020	0.811	0.878
Currently using any method	0.623	0.017	1639	1258	1.390	0.027	0.590	0.657
Currently using a modern method	0.419	0.016	1639	1258	1.300	0.038	0.388	0.451
Currently using pill	0.034	0.005	1639	1258	1.216	0.159	0.023	0.045
Currently using IUD	0.193	0.012	1639	1258	1.220	0.062	0.169	0.217
Currently using condoms	0.183	0.014	1639	1258	1.438	0.075	0.156	0.211
Currently using female sterilization	0.007	0.002	1639	1258	1.017	0.305	0.003	0.011
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.065	0.008	1639	1258	1.381	0.130	0.048	0.082
Obtained method from public sector source	0.776	0.019	849	628	1.346	0.025	0.737	0.814
Want no more children	0.661	0.015	1639	1258	1.251	0.022	0.632	0.690
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.068	0.007	1639	1258	1.172	0.107	0.053	0.082
Ideal number of children	2.139	0.022	2465	1885	1.362	0.010	2.095	2.182
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.981	0.007	527	414	1.141	0.007	0.967	0.994
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.577	0.072	na	5603	1.214	0.125	0.433	0.721
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.521	0.108	na	5603	1.298	0.071	1.304	1.738
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.354	2.300	1114	872	0.944	0.313	2.753	11.954
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.204	3.934	1119	877	1.237	0.427	1.336	17.071
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.557	4.307	1114	872	1.097	0.260	7.942	25.172
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.425	1.735	1126	885	1.025	0.506	0.000	6.895
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.926	4.445	1114	872	1.054	0.223	11.036	28.815
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.012	0.002	2550	1954	0.997	0.182	0.007	0.016
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.132	0.009	1811	1377	1.113	0.067	0.114	0.149
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.483	0.033	252	181	1.048	0.068	0.417	0.549
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.645	0.054	100	70	1.127	0.084	0.537	0.754
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.825	0.020	468	357	1.154	0.025	0.785	0.866
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.160	0.019	468	357	1.105	0.117	0.123	0.198
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.224	0.013	2550	1954	1.534	0.057	0.199	0.249
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.092	0.007	2550	1954	1.285	0.080	0.077	0.106
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.008	0.002	2486	1907	1.070	0.235	0.004	0.012
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.976	0.004	2550	1954	1.418	0.004	0.968	0.985
Knows about condoms	0.891	0.009	2550	1954	1.534	0.011	0.872	0.910
Knows about limiting partners	0.857	0.010	2550	1954	1.510	0.012	0.837	0.878
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.365	0.016	2550	1954	1.677	0.044	0.333	0.397
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1185	901	na	na	0.000	0.000
Currently married (in union)	0.552	0.015	1185	901	1.044	0.027	0.521	0.582
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.330	0.019	1009	763	1.288	0.058	0.291	0.368
Ideal number of children	2.101	0.040	1092	837	1.386	0.019	2.021	2.180
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.106	0.011	1185	901	1.253	0.106	0.083	0.128
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.391	0.017	961	722	1.085	0.044	0.357	0.425
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.549	0.030	381	282	1.161	0.054	0.490	0.609
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.640	0.051	163	122	1.353	0.080	0.538	0.742
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.458	0.034	291	223	1.177	0.075	0.389	0.527
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.497	0.036	291	223	1.213	0.072	0.425	0.568
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.011	0.003	1185	901	1.160	0.323	0.004	0.018
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.183	0.017	1185	901	1.543	0.095	0.148	0.218
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.062	0.008	1185	901	1.135	0.129	0.046	0.077
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.015	0.005	1162	879	1.553	0.373	0.004	0.026
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.976	0.007	1185	901	1.473	0.007	0.962	0.989
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.858	0.015	1185	901	1.487	0.018	0.827	0.888
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.834	0.016	1185	901	1.505	0.020	0.801	0.867
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.363	0.025	1185	901	1.797	0.069	0.313	0.413

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors for North sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.797	0.015	1277	1345	1.315	0.019	0.768	0.827
Currently married/in union	0.640	0.017	1277	1345	1.265	0.027	0.606	0.674
Married before age 20	0.409	0.016	1137	1209	1.092	0.039	0.377	0.441
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.242	0.015	1137	1209	1.220	0.064	0.211	0.273
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.006	1277	1345	1.089	0.162	0.023	0.045
Children ever born	1.037	0.029	1277	1345	1.138	0.028	0.979	1.095
Children surviving	1.010	0.028	1277	1345	1.123	0.027	0.955	1.066
Children ever born to women age 40-49	1.636	0.045	350	356	1.059	0.028	1.545	1.726
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.998	0.002	807	861	1.265	0.002	0.994	1.002
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.894	0.014	807	861	1.272	0.015	0.866	0.922
Currently using any method	0.726	0.020	807	861	1.265	0.027	0.686	0.765
Currently using a modern method	0.449	0.021	807	861	1.212	0.047	0.407	0.492
Currently using pill	0.061	0.011	807	861	1.307	0.181	0.039	0.083
Currently using IUD	0.114	0.012	807	861	1.094	0.108	0.089	0.138
Currently using condoms	0.268	0.022	807	861	1.393	0.081	0.224	0.311
Currently using female sterilization	0.004	0.002	807	861	0.910	0.501	0.000	0.008
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.158	0.020	807	861	1.543	0.125	0.119	0.198
Obtained method from public sector source	0.802	0.025	463	493	1.337	0.031	0.753	0.852
Want no more children	0.549	0.020	807	861	1.113	0.036	0.510	0.588
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.084	0.011	807	861	1.146	0.133	0.062	0.107
Ideal number of children	1.852	0.028	1254	1319	1.498	0.015	1.796	1.907
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.991	0.006	227	246	1.012	0.006	0.979	1.004
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.496	0.087	na	3896	1.098	0.175	0.322	0.670
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.084	0.110	na	3896	1.203	0.102	0.863	1.305
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.906	7.336	471	497	1.249	0.434	2.234	31.579
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	0.000	0.000	475	502	na	na	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.906	7.336	471	497	1.249	0.434	2.234	31.579
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.155	2.442	474	500	0.895	0.588	0.000	9.039
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.991	7.637	472	498	1.196	0.364	5.716	36.266
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.020	0.005	1277	1345	1.161	0.230	0.011	0.029
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.200	0.017	940	993	1.271	0.083	0.167	0.234
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.439	0.039	189	199	1.083	0.089	0.361	0.518
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.593	0.067	74	80	1.156	0.112	0.460	0.726
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.720	0.037	208	212	1.190	0.052	0.645	0.794
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.246	0.037	208	212	1.226	0.149	0.173	0.320
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.201	0.019	1277	1345	1.659	0.093	0.164	0.238
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.137	0.015	1277	1345	1.563	0.110	0.107	0.168
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.003	0.002	1257	1323	1.139	0.612	0.000	0.006
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.984	0.005	1277	1345	1.283	0.005	0.975	0.993
Knows about condoms	0.892	0.015	1277	1345	1.769	0.017	0.861	0.923
Knows about limiting partners	0.862	0.018	1277	1345	1.850	0.021	0.826	0.898
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.422	0.036	1277	1345	2.599	0.085	0.350	0.494
MEN								
Urban residence	0.773	0.021	590	616	1.228	0.027	0.730	0.815
Currently married (in union)	0.583	0.024	590	616	1.176	0.041	0.535	0.631
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.365	0.024	507	526	1.114	0.065	0.317	0.413
Ideal number of children	2.013	0.051	526	538	1.347	0.025	1.910	2.115
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.097	0.015	590	616	1.198	0.151	0.068	0.126
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.403	0.026	507	531	1.175	0.064	0.352	0.454
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.623	0.038	201	214	1.116	0.061	0.546	0.699
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.805	0.049	91	96	1.175	0.061	0.706	0.903
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.407	0.039	148	159	0.974	0.097	0.328	0.486
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.573	0.037	148	159	0.918	0.065	0.498	0.648
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.005	0.003	590	616	1.181	0.715	0.000	0.011
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.174	0.026	590	616	1.653	0.148	0.122	0.226
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.061	0.012	590	616	1.173	0.189	0.038	0.084
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.049	0.014	581	605	1.531	0.279	0.022	0.077
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.982	0.006	590	616	1.085	0.006	0.970	0.994
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.865	0.018	590	616	1.291	0.021	0.829	0.902
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.843	0.022	590	616	1.501	0.027	0.799	0.888
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.374	0.034	590	616	1.711	0.091	0.306	0.442

na = Not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors for Central sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.613	0.017	1334	817	1.274	0.028	0.579	0.647
Currently married/in union	0.622	0.017	1334	817	1.243	0.027	0.589	0.655
Married before age 20	0.411	0.015	1164	712	1.023	0.036	0.381	0.440
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.239	0.014	1164	712	1.125	0.059	0.211	0.267
Currently pregnant	0.022	0.004	1334	817	1.047	0.189	0.014	0.031
Children ever born	1.163	0.030	1334	817	1.074	0.026	1.103	1.222
Children surviving	1.130	0.029	1334	817	1.098	0.026	1.072	1.189
Children ever born to women age 40-49	1.764	0.048	421	257	1.090	0.027	1.667	1.860
Knowing any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	833	508	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.930	0.009	833	508	0.998	0.010	0.912	0.947
Currently using any method	0.685	0.020	833	508	1.215	0.029	0.646	0.725
Currently using a modern method	0.512	0.021	833	508	1.199	0.041	0.470	0.553
Currently using pill	0.078	0.010	833	508	1.111	0.133	0.057	0.098
Currently using IUD	0.246	0.018	833	508	1.212	0.074	0.209	0.282
Currently using condoms	0.180	0.016	833	508	1.221	0.090	0.147	0.212
Currently using female sterilization	0.006	0.003	833	508	1.087	0.492	0.000	0.012
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.081	0.013	833	508	1.322	0.154	0.056	0.106
Obtained method from public sector source	0.704	0.027	535	327	1.350	0.038	0.651	0.758
Want no more children	0.642	0.021	833	508	1.261	0.033	0.600	0.684
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.066	0.010	833	508	1.204	0.157	0.045	0.087
Ideal number of children	1.936	0.024	1277	782	1.193	0.012	1.888	1.983
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.990	0.007	220	132	1.021	0.007	0.977	1.004
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.555	0.101	na	2351	1.266	0.183	0.352	0.758
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.220	0.097	na	2351	1.020	0.079	1.026	1.413
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.109	4.991	453	274	1.043	0.449	1.127	21.092
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.188	4.115	452	273	1.028	0.572	0.000	15.417
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.297	6.194	453	274	1.014	0.339	5.910	30.684
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.794	1.798	458	279	0.903	1.002	0.000	5.389
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.058	6.326	453	274	0.989	0.315	7.407	32.710
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.028	0.006	1334	817	1.280	0.206	0.017	0.040
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.192	0.017	983	602	1.333	0.087	0.158	0.225
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.471	0.033	186	115	0.903	0.070	0.405	0.538
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.766	0.046	69	44	0.890	0.060	0.675	0.857
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.706	0.032	241	151	1.099	0.046	0.641	0.771
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.236	0.030	241	151	1.111	0.129	0.175	0.297
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.237	0.019	1334	817	1.624	0.080	0.199	0.275
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.097	0.013	1334	817	1.611	0.134	0.071	0.123
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.002	0.001	1331	815	1.013	0.569	0.000	0.005
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.998	0.001	1334	817	1.003	0.001	0.995	1.000
Knows about condoms	0.918	0.012	1334	817	1.641	0.013	0.894	0.943
Knows about limiting partners	0.887	0.019	1334	817	2.166	0.021	0.849	0.925
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.543	0.023	1334	817	1.649	0.041	0.498	0.588
MEN								
Urban residence	0.594	0.024	565	354	1.142	0.040	0.547	0.641
Currently married (in union)	0.601	0.019	565	354	0.938	0.032	0.562	0.639
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.515	0.033	489	306	1.468	0.065	0.448	0.581
Ideal number of children	2.150	0.041	483	305	1.095	0.019	2.068	2.232
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.173	0.018	565	354	1.152	0.106	0.136	0.209
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.387	0.024	502	315	1.095	0.062	0.339	0.435
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.692	0.038	196	122	1.139	0.054	0.617	0.768
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.744	0.054	93	58	1.184	0.073	0.636	0.852
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.332	0.045	140	88	1.114	0.134	0.243	0.421
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.640	0.044	140	88	1.084	0.069	0.552	0.729
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.008	0.005	565	354	1.246	0.597	0.000	0.017
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.198	0.021	565	354	1.272	0.108	0.156	0.241
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.136	0.016	565	354	1.137	0.121	0.103	0.168
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.015	0.007	562	352	1.364	0.471	0.001	0.029
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.004	565	354	1.125	0.004	0.986	1.001
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.905	0.020	565	354	1.600	0.022	0.865	0.944
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.870	0.019	565	354	1.344	0.022	0.832	0.908
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.389	0.027	565	354	1.333	0.070	0.334	0.444

na = Not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors for East sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.875	0.011	1117	2120	1.071	0.012	0.854	0.896
Currently married/in union	0.557	0.017	1117	2120	1.122	0.030	0.524	0.591
Married before age 20	0.375	0.018	1004	1908	1.185	0.048	0.339	0.411
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.233	0.019	1004	1908	1.420	0.081	0.195	0.271
Currently pregnant	0.021	0.007	1117	2120	1.640	0.337	0.007	0.035
Children ever born	1.004	0.029	1117	2120	1.113	0.029	0.947	1.061
Children surviving	0.982	0.027	1117	2120	1.092	0.028	0.928	1.036
Children ever born to women age 40-49	1.510	0.041	360	687	0.986	0.027	1.429	1.592
Knowing any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	641	1182	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.954	0.012	641	1182	1.442	0.013	0.930	0.978
Currently using any method	0.704	0.023	641	1182	1.260	0.032	0.659	0.750
Currently using a modern method	0.582	0.026	641	1182	1.351	0.045	0.529	0.635
Currently using pill	0.044	0.009	641	1182	1.072	0.199	0.026	0.061
Currently using IUD	0.239	0.019	641	1182	1.100	0.078	0.202	0.276
Currently using condoms	0.282	0.029	641	1182	1.636	0.103	0.224	0.341
Currently using female sterilization	0.004	0.003	641	1182	1.109	0.711	0.000	0.009
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.023	0.007	641	1182	1.149	0.297	0.009	0.036
Obtained method from public sector source	0.729	0.032	543	997	1.677	0.044	0.665	0.793
Want no more children	0.555	0.026	641	1182	1.338	0.047	0.502	0.607
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.069	0.017	641	1182	1.662	0.241	0.036	0.103
Ideal number of children	1.933	0.045	1087	2060	1.495	0.023	1.844	2.022
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.986	0.010	139	272	1.035	0.010	0.965	1.006
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.369	0.073	na	6159	1.072	0.199	0.222	0.516
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	0.860	0.102	na	6159	1.188	0.119	0.656	1.064
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.625	4.615	323	593	0.999	0.697	0.000	15.854
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	0.000	0.000	329	604	na	na	0.000	0.000
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.625	4.615	323	593	0.999	0.697	0.000	15.854
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	0.000	0.000	342	618	na	na	0.000	0.000
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.625	4.615	323	593	0.999	0.697	0.000	15.854
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.039	0.007	1117	2120	1.189	0.177	0.025	0.053
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.306	0.020	827	1562	1.269	0.066	0.266	0.347
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.545	0.038	235	478	1.170	0.070	0.469	0.622
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.683	0.059	80	163	1.118	0.086	0.566	0.800
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.612	0.041	190	370	1.155	0.067	0.530	0.694
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.367	0.042	190	370	1.185	0.113	0.284	0.450
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.201	0.019	1117	2120	1.611	0.096	0.163	0.240
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.165	0.023	1117	2120	2.058	0.139	0.119	0.210
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.009	0.003	1103	2097	1.202	0.375	0.002	0.016
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.989	0.004	1117	2120	1.335	0.004	0.981	0.997
Knows about condoms	0.938	0.008	1117	2120	1.090	0.008	0.922	0.954
Knows about limiting partners	0.934	0.008	1117	2120	1.124	0.009	0.917	0.951
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.493	0.022	1117	2120	1.479	0.045	0.449	0.537
MEN								
Urban residence	0.868	0.012	590	1060	0.875	0.014	0.843	0.892
Currently married (in union)	0.575	0.028	590	1060	1.380	0.049	0.519	0.631
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.489	0.040	517	930	1.807	0.082	0.409	0.568
Ideal number of children	1.981	0.047	553	995	1.333	0.024	1.888	2.074
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.166	0.022	590	1060	1.425	0.132	0.122	0.210
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.507	0.030	508	914	1.353	0.059	0.446	0.567
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.620	0.045	259	463	1.491	0.073	0.529	0.710
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.705	0.056	91	163	1.160	0.079	0.593	0.817
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.427	0.053	124	229	1.187	0.124	0.321	0.533
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.547	0.055	124	229	1.220	0.100	0.437	0.656
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.026	0.007	590	1060	1.081	0.274	0.012	0.040
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.222	0.023	590	1060	1.363	0.105	0.175	0.269
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.036	0.008	590	1060	1.064	0.226	0.020	0.053
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.004	0.003	578	1044	1.124	0.789	0.000	0.009
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.984	0.007	590	1060	1.341	0.007	0.970	0.998
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.958	0.010	590	1060	1.240	0.011	0.938	0.979
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.944	0.012	590	1060	1.273	0.013	0.920	0.968
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.549	0.036	590	1060	1.737	0.065	0.478	0.621

na = Not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors for South sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.690	0.017	1488	1049	1.389	0.024	0.656	0.723
Currently married/in union	0.620	0.016	1488	1049	1.243	0.025	0.589	0.651
Married before age 20	0.398	0.016	1304	924	1.162	0.040	0.367	0.430
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.191	0.015	1304	924	1.394	0.080	0.160	0.221
Currently pregnant	0.035	0.005	1488	1049	1.060	0.145	0.025	0.045
Children ever born	1.158	0.029	1488	1049	1.149	0.025	1.099	1.217
Children surviving	1.131	0.028	1488	1049	1.129	0.025	1.075	1.187
Children ever born to women age 40-49	1.768	0.050	461	320	1.199	0.028	1.668	1.868
Knowing any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	926	650	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.846	0.020	926	650	1.668	0.023	0.806	0.885
Currently using any method	0.648	0.019	926	650	1.205	0.029	0.610	0.686
Currently using a modern method	0.536	0.021	926	650	1.288	0.039	0.493	0.578
Currently using pill	0.045	0.008	926	650	1.129	0.171	0.030	0.060
Currently using IUD	0.155	0.014	926	650	1.173	0.090	0.127	0.183
Currently using condoms	0.318	0.021	926	650	1.368	0.066	0.276	0.360
Currently using female sterilization	0.012	0.004	926	650	1.202	0.358	0.003	0.021
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.039	0.007	926	650	1.061	0.173	0.026	0.053
Obtained method from public sector source	0.722	0.032	600	425	1.752	0.045	0.658	0.786
Want no more children	0.546	0.018	926	650	1.115	0.033	0.509	0.582
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.108	0.009	926	650	0.867	0.082	0.090	0.125
Ideal number of children	2.064	0.028	1450	1022	1.265	0.014	2.007	2.121
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.987	0.007	284	200	0.982	0.007	0.974	1.000
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.626	0.084	na	3029	1.102	0.134	0.458	0.795
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.439	0.120	na	3029	1.146	0.084	1.198	1.680
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.812	5.164	570	397	1.054	0.374	3.484	24.139
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.614	3.053	564	392	1.048	0.662	0.000	10.720
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.425	5.733	570	397	1.016	0.311	6.960	29.891
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	1.828	1.830	563	391	0.998	1.001	0.000	5.488
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	20.220	5.942	570	397	1.008	0.294	8.336	32.103
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.015	0.004	1488	1049	1.205	0.250	0.008	0.023
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.169	0.013	1055	742	1.160	0.079	0.142	0.195
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.500	0.044	177	125	1.179	0.089	0.411	0.589
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.591	0.075	61	42	1.172	0.126	0.441	0.740
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.826	0.031	251	173	1.272	0.037	0.765	0.887
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.162	0.028	251	173	1.202	0.173	0.106	0.218
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.202	0.014	1488	1049	1.366	0.071	0.173	0.230
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.133	0.013	1488	1049	1.484	0.099	0.106	0.159
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.015	0.004	1434	1015	1.168	0.252	0.007	0.022
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.968	0.007	1488	1049	1.484	0.007	0.954	0.981
Knows about condoms	0.897	0.010	1488	1049	1.247	0.011	0.878	0.917
Knows about limiting partners	0.836	0.019	1488	1049	1.959	0.023	0.798	0.874
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.478	0.020	1488	1049	1.563	0.042	0.438	0.519
MEN								
Urban residence	0.692	0.019	725	493	1.136	0.028	0.653	0.731
Currently married (in union)	0.564	0.021	725	493	1.141	0.037	0.522	0.606
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.317	0.025	620	422	1.344	0.079	0.266	0.367
Ideal number of children	2.145	0.050	678	461	1.290	0.023	2.045	2.246
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.089	0.012	725	493	1.109	0.132	0.065	0.112
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.379	0.022	616	421	1.104	0.057	0.336	0.422
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.790	0.034	232	160	1.279	0.043	0.721	0.859
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.806	0.044	112	77	1.172	0.055	0.718	0.894
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.375	0.040	180	122	1.098	0.106	0.296	0.455
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.608	0.039	180	122	1.070	0.064	0.530	0.686
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.017	0.005	725	493	1.015	0.283	0.008	0.027
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.163	0.017	725	493	1.267	0.107	0.128	0.197
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.148	0.021	725	493	1.609	0.144	0.105	0.190
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.001	0.001	722	491	0.993	0.994	0.000	0.004
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.997	0.002	725	493	0.877	0.002	0.993	1.001
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.911	0.014	725	493	1.339	0.016	0.883	0.940
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.902	0.017	725	493	1.507	0.018	0.869	0.935
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.556	0.038	725	493	2.054	0.068	0.480	0.632

na = Not applicable

Table B.9 Sampling errors for West sample, Ukraine 2007

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un-weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.487	0.017	1625	1509	1.389	0.035	0.452	0.521
Currently married/in union	0.606	0.015	1625	1509	1.261	0.025	0.575	0.636
Married before age 20	0.407	0.017	1402	1306	1.286	0.041	0.373	0.441
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.210	0.014	1402	1306	1.274	0.066	0.182	0.237
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.004	1625	1509	0.975	0.136	0.022	0.039
Children ever born	1.299	0.037	1625	1509	1.304	0.029	1.224	1.373
Children surviving	1.261	0.035	1625	1509	1.277	0.028	1.191	1.331
Children ever born to women age 40-49	1.993	0.065	436	401	1.222	0.033	1.863	2.123
Knowing any contraceptive method	0.970	0.011	988	914	2.022	0.011	0.948	0.992
Ever used any contraceptive method	0.796	0.024	988	914	1.894	0.031	0.747	0.845
Currently using any method	0.565	0.022	988	914	1.423	0.040	0.520	0.610
Currently using a modern method	0.299	0.022	988	914	1.523	0.074	0.255	0.344
Currently using pill	0.029	0.007	988	914	1.231	0.226	0.016	0.042
Currently using IUD	0.135	0.015	988	914	1.340	0.108	0.106	0.165
Currently using condoms	0.126	0.014	988	914	1.341	0.112	0.098	0.155
Currently using female sterilization	0.009	0.003	988	914	0.968	0.331	0.003	0.014
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.070	0.011	988	914	1.386	0.161	0.048	0.093
Obtained method from public sector source	0.703	0.032	407	378	1.406	0.045	0.639	0.767
Want no more children	0.625	0.021	988	914	1.352	0.033	0.583	0.666
Want to delay at least 2 years	0.116	0.014	988	914	1.387	0.122	0.088	0.145
Ideal number of children	2.140	0.031	1529	1418	1.498	0.014	2.079	2.201
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.984	0.007	351	328	1.127	0.007	0.970	0.999
Total abortion rate (last 3 years)	0.305	0.061	na	4361	1.141	0.200	0.183	0.427
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.445	0.136	na	4361	1.378	0.094	1.173	1.717
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.322	3.680	729	682	0.969	0.325	3.962	18.682
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.105	5.066	734	686	1.130	0.418	1.974	22.236
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	23.427	5.815	729	682	1.019	0.248	11.797	35.057
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	4.027	2.284	740	692	0.979	0.567	0.000	8.595
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.360	6.184	729	682	1.028	0.226	14.992	39.727
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	1625	1509	1.049	0.332	0.002	0.010
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.159	0.015	1096	1018	1.379	0.096	0.128	0.189
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.570	0.044	169	162	1.143	0.077	0.482	0.657
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.794	0.055	73	69	1.161	0.070	0.683	0.905
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.762	0.031	327	302	1.314	0.041	0.700	0.824
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.207	0.030	327	302	1.323	0.143	0.148	0.267
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.203	0.013	1625	1509	1.329	0.065	0.176	0.229
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.057	0.006	1625	1509	1.083	0.109	0.045	0.070
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.010	0.003	1604	1491	1.039	0.261	0.005	0.015
Has heard about HIV/AIDS	0.988	0.004	1625	1509	1.317	0.004	0.981	0.995
Knows about condoms	0.916	0.011	1625	1509	1.548	0.012	0.895	0.937
Knows about limiting partners	0.880	0.011	1625	1509	1.384	0.013	0.858	0.903
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.372	0.021	1625	1509	1.711	0.055	0.331	0.413
MEN								
Urban residence	0.504	0.023	708	654	1.240	0.046	0.457	0.550
Currently married (in union)	0.519	0.021	708	654	1.115	0.040	0.477	0.561
Had sexual intercourse before age of 18	0.248	0.020	594	550	1.150	0.082	0.207	0.289
Ideal number of children	1.989	0.048	658	612	1.466	0.024	1.893	2.086
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	0.105	0.014	708	654	1.243	0.137	0.076	0.134
Had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months	0.382	0.024	550	504	1.166	0.063	0.334	0.430
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	0.428	0.038	213	193	1.128	0.090	0.352	0.505
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	0.471	0.067	84	74	1.216	0.142	0.337	0.605
Abstinence among never-married youth (never had intercourse)	0.554	0.047	192	174	1.293	0.084	0.460	0.647
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	0.418	0.047	192	174	1.327	0.113	0.323	0.513
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	0.025	0.006	708	654	1.086	0.253	0.013	0.038
Had an injection in past 12 months	0.149	0.021	708	654	1.558	0.140	0.108	0.191
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.047	0.009	708	654	1.073	0.182	0.030	0.064
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	0.003	0.002	694	639	1.055	0.721	0.000	0.008
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.977	0.008	708	654	1.388	0.008	0.962	0.993
Knows condom use to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.910	0.015	708	654	1.373	0.016	0.880	0.939
Knows limiting partners to prevent HIV/AIDS	0.875	0.018	708	654	1.419	0.020	0.840	0.910
Comprehensive knowledge on HIV transmission	0.308	0.030	708	654	1.717	0.097	0.248	0.367

na = Not applicable

Table C.1 Household age distribution
 Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Ukraine 2007

Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	104	0.6	119	0.8
1	106	0.6	124	0.8
2	133	0.8	136	0.9
3	128	0.7	152	1.0
4	137	0.8	117	0.8
5	118	0.7	150	1.0
6	112	0.6	160	1.1
7	119	0.7	143	1.0
8	122	0.7	138	0.9
9	166	0.9	164	1.1
10	134	0.8	158	1.1
11	150	0.9	154	1.0
12	175	1.0	183	1.2
13	196	1.1	192	1.3
14	215	1.2	225	1.5
15	150	0.9	162	1.1
16	180	1.0	229	1.5
17	189	1.1	200	1.3
18	141	0.8	203	1.4
19	175	1.0	188	1.3
20	213	1.2	219	1.5
21	177	1.0	193	1.3
22	197	1.1	209	1.4
23	229	1.3	231	1.6
24	231	1.3	232	1.6
25	211	1.2	232	1.6
26	207	1.2	198	1.3
27	225	1.3	242	1.6
28	214	1.2	197	1.3
29	195	1.1	216	1.5
30	264	1.5	253	1.7
31	194	1.1	214	1.4
32	192	1.1	231	1.6
33	203	1.2	168	1.1
34	207	1.2	202	1.4
35	241	1.4	242	1.6
36	201	1.1	227	1.5
37	233	1.3	186	1.3
38	224	1.3	189	1.3
39	212	1.2	192	1.3
40	199	1.1	191	1.3
41	191	1.1	181	1.2
42	208	1.2	199	1.3
43	198	1.1	177	1.2
44	219	1.2	207	1.4
45	269	1.5	242	1.6
46	228	1.3	213	1.4
47	250	1.4	235	1.6
48	210	1.2	217	1.5
49	199	1.1	216	1.5
50	473	2.7	282	1.9
51	350	2.0	247	1.7
52	300	1.7	265	1.8
53	240	1.4	207	1.4
54	312	1.8	221	1.5
55	298	1.7	241	1.6
56	289	1.6	221	1.5
57	338	1.9	226	1.5
58	301	1.7	237	1.6
59	232	1.3	196	1.3
60	245	1.4	198	1.3
61	166	0.9	154	1.0
62	149	0.8	101	0.7
63	212	1.2	103	0.7
64	158	0.9	98	0.7
65	245	1.4	149	1.0
66	221	1.3	141	0.9
67	272	1.5	195	1.3
68	306	1.7	164	1.1
69	293	1.7	170	1.1
70+	2,763	15.7	1,347	9.1
Don't know/missing	1	0.0	0	0.0
Total	17,556	100.0	14,816	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before interview

Table C.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54 and interviewed women age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Ukraine 2007

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percent	
10-14	870	na	na	na
15-19	835	773	11.6	92.5
20-24	1,048	972	14.6	92.8
25-29	1,053	958	14.4	91.0
30-34	1,060	961	14.4	90.6
35-39	1,111	1,029	15.5	92.6
40-44	1,015	913	13.7	89.9
45-49	1,158	1,050	15.8	90.7
50-54	1,675	na	na	na
15-49	7,279	6,656	100.0	91.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-54 and interviewed men age 15-49; and percent distribution and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Ukraine 2007

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54	Interviewed men age 15-49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percent	
10-14	466	na	na	na
15-19	485	440	13.9	90.7
20-24	501	460	14.5	91.9
25-29	488	435	13.7	89.0
30-34	516	470	14.8	91.1
35-39	504	449	14.2	89.1
40-44	445	404	12.7	90.6
45-49	552	510	16.1	92.5
50-54	637	na	na	na
15-49	3,491	3,167	100.0	90.7

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.04	3,939
Month only		0.03	3,939
Month and year			
Age at death	Dead children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	75
Age/date at first union¹	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.22	5,297
	Ever-married men age 15-49	0.00	2,134
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.03	6,841
	All men age 15-49	0.00	3,178

¹ Both year and age missing

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date ¹			Sex ratio at birth ²			Calendar year ratio ³		
	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T
2007	139	0	139	100.0	na	100.0	119.5	na	119.5	na	na	na
2006	232	1	233	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.2	0.0	106.2	na	na	na
2005	258	5	264	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.1	na	109.3	110.3	129.4	110.6
2004	237	7	244	100.0	100.0	100.0	134.0	363.1	137.4	94.8	141.6	95.8
2003	241	5	246	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.6	180.3	84.9	101.8	106.2	101.9
2002	237	2	239	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.2	92.9	112.0	101.8	39.7	100.5
2001	224	5	229	99.8	100.0	99.8	153.7	437.5	156.8	89.2	110.3	89.6
2000	266	7	273	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.5	232.2	123.5	121.9	148.3	122.5
1999	212	5	216	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	42.9	92.5	78.5	68.0	78.3
1998	273	7	280	99.9	100.0	99.9	118.9	224.4	120.6	116.8	171.2	117.7
2003-2007	1,107	18	1,126	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4	330.2	109.2	na	na	na
1998-2002	1,212	26	1,238	99.9	100.0	99.9	118.8	170.2	119.7	na	na	na
1993-1997	1,461	30	1,491	99.9	100.0	99.9	104.6	121.0	104.9	na	na	na
1988-1992	1,537	42	1,579	99.8	98.3	99.8	121.7	180.8	122.9	na	na	na
< 1988	2,137	79	2,216	100.0	99.6	100.0	109.3	160.2	110.7	na	na	na
All	7,454	195	7,649	99.9	99.5	99.9	112.0	168.4	113.1	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
¹ Both year and month of birth given
² (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
³ [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5 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, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Ukraine 2007

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1	2	3	4	1	10
1	0	1	4	6	12
2	0	2	2	4	8
3	3	3	4	8	18
4	3	1	0	1	5
5	0	3	0	0	3
7	1	0	0	1	2
8	0	0	1	2	3
9	1	1	0	0	2
10	0	0	2	0	2
11	0	1	0	0	1
13	0	0	2	0	2
14	0	1	0	2	3
15	0	1	0	0	1
17	0	1	0	0	1
20	1	0	0	0	1
21	0	0	1	0	1
26	0	0	0	1	1
Total 0-30	10	18	19	27	73
Percentage early neonatal ¹	73.4	74.1	70.9	79.3	75.1

¹ ≤6 days / ≤30 days

Table C.6 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, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Ukraine 2007

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0-19
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
<1 ^a	10	18	19	27	73
1	2	3	2	1	7
2	2	2	3	1	7
3	2	1	0	0	3
4	0	0	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	0	0	0	1	1
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	1	1
13	0	0	1	0	1
14	0	0	0	0	0
16	1	0	0	0	1
1 year	3	1	0	0	3
Total 0-11	16	24	25	32	97
Percentage neonatal ¹	62.5	74.4	76.2	83.2	75.8

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days

¹ Under one month / under one year

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HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

UKRAINE
THE UKRAINIAN CENTER FOR SOCIAL REFORMS

IDENTIFICATION																						
PLACE NAME _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>																					
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																						
CLUSTER NUMBER																						
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																						
OBALST																						
RAYON																						
KIEV/LARGE CITY >1 MLN=1, SMALL CITY(50,000-1 MLN)=2,TOWN(< 50,000)=3, RURAL=4																						
IS THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MALE INTERVIEWS(YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="checkbox"/>																						
INTERVIEWER VISITS																						
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																		
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>																		
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>																		
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>																		
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/>																		
TIME	_____	_____																				
<p>*RESULT CODES:</p> <p>1 COMPLETED</p> <p>2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT</p> <p>3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME</p> <p>4 POSTPONED</p> <p>5 REFUSED</p> <p>6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING</p> <p>7 DWELLING DESTROYED</p> <p>8 DWELLING NOT FOUND</p> <p>9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)</p>				<p>TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table></p> <p>TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table></p> <p>TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table></p>																		
QUESTIONNAIRE LANGUAGE: <input type="checkbox"/>	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW: <input type="checkbox"/>	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT <input type="checkbox"/>		LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>																		
CODES: UKRAINIAN-1; RUSSIAN-2 ; OTHER-6 (SPECIFY _____)																						
TRANSLATOR USED: (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="checkbox"/>																						
SUPERVISOR/FIELD EDITOR			OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY																		
NAME _____			<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>																		
DATE _____			<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>																		

Introduction and Consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with
The State Statistical Committee and The Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms.
We are conducting a national survey about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your
participation in this survey. The survey usually takes between 10 and 15 minutes to complete

As part of the survey we would first like to ask some questions about your household. All of the answers you give will be confidential.
Participation in the survey is completely voluntary. If we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I
will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope you will participate in the survey since
your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	ELIGIBILITY		IF AGE 0-17 YEARS					
				Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?		CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CHECK COVER PAGE IF HH SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(13)	(14)	(16)	(17)		
01	<p>Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.</p> <p>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-28 FOR EACH PERSON.</p>	<p>What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW.</p>	M F	Y N	Y N	IN YEARS	01	01	Y N DK	<p>Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night?</p> <p>IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER.</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD '00'.</p>	Y N DK	<p>Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night?</p> <p>IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD '00'.</p>		
02			1 2	1 2	1 2				02		02		1 2 8	1 2 8
03			1 2	1 2	1 2				03		03		1 2 8	1 2 8
04			1 2	1 2	1 2				04		04		1 2 8	1 2 8
05			1 2	1 2	1 2				05		05		1 2 8	1 2 8
06			1 2	1 2	1 2				06		06		1 2 8	1 2 8
07			1 2	1 2	1 2				07		07		1 2 8	1 2 8
08			1 2	1 2	1 2				08		08		1 2 8	1 2 8
09			1 2	1 2	1 2				09		09		1 2 8	1 2 8
10			1 2	1 2	1 2				10		10		1 2 8	1 2 8

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES ADD TO TABLE NO

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here YES ADD TO TABLE NO

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES ADD TO TABLE NO

- 01 = HEAD
- 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
- 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
- 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
- 05 = GRANDCHILD
- 06 = PARENT
- 07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
- 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
- 09 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD
- 10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE
- 11 = OTHER RELATIVE
- 12 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD
- 13 = NOT RELATED
- 98 = DONT KNOW

LINE NO.	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			
	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			
	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW. What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the (2006 - 2007) school year?	During this/that school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the previous school year, that is, (2005 - 2006)?	During that school year, what level and grade did (NAME) attend? SEE CODES BELOW.
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Y N	LEVEL GRADE	Y N	LEVEL GRADE	Y N	LEVEL GRADE
01	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
02	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
03	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
04	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
05	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
06	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
07	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
08	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
09	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ GO TO 27	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1 2 ↓ NEXT ROW	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

CODES FOR Qs. 24, 26, AND 28: EDUCATION

LEVEL	GRADE	
1 = PRIMARY	1-4	
2 = SECONDARY	5-12	
3 = PTU	1-3	
4 = TECHNIKUM/UCHILICHE	1-4	
5 = HIGHER (UNIVERSITET/CONCERVATORIA/INSTITUT/ACADEMIA/COLLEGE)	1+	(RECORD 1-7+ FOR UNIVERSITET,ETC)
	00	= LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
		(USE '00' FOR Q. 24 ONLY.
		THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED
		FOR QS. 26 AND 28)
	98	= DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 13 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 BOTTLED WATER 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 108 → 103 → 108 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE 13 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 TANKER TRUCK 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 108 → 108
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
108	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE ... 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE ... 15 PIT LATRINE IMPROVED PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB .. 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 111

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																							
109	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 111																																							
110	How many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td><td style="width: 20px;"></td></tr></table> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98	0																																							
0																																										
111	Does your household have: Electricity? A radio? A television? A mobile telephone? A non-mobile telephone? A refrigerator? A DVD An air conditioner A satellite dish antenne A computer A washing machine A sofa or a bed	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>ELECTRICITY</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>RADIO</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>TELEVISION</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>MOBILE TELEPHONE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>REFRIGERATOR</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>DVD</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>AIR CONDITIONER</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>SATELLITE DISH ANTENNE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>COMPUTER</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>WASHING MACHINE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>SOFA OR BED</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	ELECTRICITY	1	2	RADIO	1	2	TELEVISION	1	2	MOBILE TELEPHONE	1	2	NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE	1	2	REFRIGERATOR	1	2	DVD	1	2	AIR CONDITIONER	1	2	SATELLITE DISH ANTENNE	1	2	COMPUTER	1	2	WASHING MACHINE	1	2	SOFA OR BED	1	2	
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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY 01 LPG 02 NATURAL GAS 03 BIOGAS 04 KEROSENE 05 COAL, LIGNITE 06 CHARCOAL 07 WOOD 08 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	 → 115 → 117
113	In this household, is food cooked on an open fire, an open stove or a closed stove?	OPEN FIRE 1 OPEN STOVE 2 CLOSED STOVE WITH CHIMNEY 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	 → 115
114	Does this (fire/stove) have a chimney, a hood, or neither of these?	CHIMNEY 1 HOOD 2 NEITHER 3	
115	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING 2 OUTDOORS 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	 → 117
116	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES 1 NO 2	
117	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND 11 DUNG 12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS 21 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES 33 CONCRETE 34 CARPET 35 LAMINATE 36 LINOLEUM 37 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																		
118	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF. RECORD OBSERVATION.	NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF 11 THATCH/CANE 12 SOD 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT 21 PLYWOOD 23 FINISHED ROOFING METAL 31 WOOD 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER 33 CERAMIC TILES 34 CONCRETE 35 ROOFING SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																			
119	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS.	NATURAL WALLS NO WALLS 11 EARTH 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS STONE WITH MUD 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE 23 PLYWOOD 24 CARDBOARD 25 REUSED WOOD 26 FINISHED WALLS CONCRETE 31 STONE/SHELLS/CONCRETE 32 BRICKS 33 CONCRETE BLOCK 34 COVERED ADOBE 35 WOOD 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)																			
120	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																			
121	Does any member of this household own: A bicycle? A motorcycle or motor scooter? An animal-drawn cart? A car or truck? A boat with a motor?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BICYCLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ANIMAL-DRAWN CART</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAR/TRUCK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BOAT WITH MOTOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	BICYCLE	1	2	MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER ...	1	2	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART	1	2	CAR/TRUCK	1	2	BOAT WITH MOTOR	1	2	
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ANIMAL-DRAWN CART	1	2																			
CAR/TRUCK	1	2																			
BOAT WITH MOTOR	1	2																			
122	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 124																		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP												
123	<p>How many ARI (sotok) of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p>100 ARI = 1 HECTARE</p>	<p>ARI <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>IF >99,000 ARI RECORD 99,000</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 99998</p>													
124	<p>Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 126												
125	<p>How many of the following animals does this household own?</p> <p>IF NONE, ENTER '00'.</p> <p>IF MORE THAN 95, ENTER '95'.</p> <p>IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'.</p> <p>Cattle, bulls or milk cows?</p> <p>Horses, donkeys, or mules?</p> <p>Goats or sheeps?</p> <p>Pigs?</p> <p>Rabbits/Nutria/other fur animals?</p> <p>Chickens, geese, ducks, turkey?</p>	<p>COWS/BULLS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES ...</p> <p>GOATS/SHEEP</p> <p>PIGS</p> <p>RABBITS/NUTRIA/FUR ANIMALS</p> <p>CHICKEN/GEESE/TURKEY ...</p>													
126	<p>Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>													

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
127	<p>You told me that (NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS: ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WITH COLUMN 5 = YES) usually live in this household, including yourself. Have you or any of these household members worked abroad at any time in the last three years? I do not want to know who, just how many.</p> <p>IF NONE, CIRCLE '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p>	
128	<p>CHECK 127: Q127 = 00 <input type="checkbox"/> Q 127 =01 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Is anyone who lived in this household anytime in the last three years presently working abroad? Apart from these persons who you have just told me about, is anyone who lived in this household anytime in the last three years, presently working abroad?</p> <p>IF YES: How many of these people are now working abroad? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
129	<p>SUM ANSWERS TO 127 AND 128 AND ENTER TOTAL.</p>	<p>NONE 00</p> <p>IF ONE OR MORE, ENTER TOTAL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	→ 131
130	<p>You told me that (NUMBER FROM 129) persons have worked abroad in the last 3 years. How many of them have or had a legal work permit while working abroad?</p> <p>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 98</p>	
131	<p>Have you ever heard of people who traveled abroad because they were offered a job, and when they arrived they were not allowed to leave or were forced to work for little or no pay, or even forced to work at a different job than the one they were promised?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 136
132	<p>Do you personally know people whom this happened to?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 136
133	<p>Has this ever happened to any usual member of your household, including you?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 8</p>	└→ 136
134	<p>How many of the usual members of this household, including you has this happened to in the past 3 years? I do not want to know who, just how many people this happened to.</p> <p>IF NONE, CIRCLE '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>NONE 00</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 98</p>	└→ 136
135	<p>CHECK 134: Q134 = 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Q 134 =02 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Is this person male or female? How many of these persons are male and how many are female?</p> <p>RECORD THE NUMBER IN THE BOXES PROVIDED IF NONE RECORD 00</p>	<p>MALE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>FEMALE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
136	<p>Do you plan to go to work abroad in the future?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>MAYBE 2</p> <p>NO 3</p>	
137	<p>If you were to go to work abroad, do you think that when you arrive there is a possibility that you might not be allowed to leave or be forced to work for little or no pay, or even forced to work at a different job than the one you were promised?</p> <p>IF YES, PROBE: Do you think that there is a big possibility or only a slight possibility of any of these things happening if you were to go abroad to work?</p>	<p>YES, A SLIGHT POSSIBILITY THAT THIS WOULD HAPPEN TO ME 1</p> <p>YES, A BIG POSSIBILITY THAT THIS WOULD HAPPEN TO ME 2</p> <p>NO, THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY THAT THIS WOULD HAPPEN TO ME 3</p> <p>I DON'T KNOW 8</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
138	Do you personally believe yourself currently to be at higher, lower, or about the same level of risk of this situation happening to you than 3 years ago?	HIGHER 1 LOWER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 DONT KNOW/DEPENDS 8	→ 140 → 141
139	What is the reason you think that your risk is lower now than 3 years ago? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	GENERALLY IS HAPPENING TO FEWER PEOPLE THAN BEFORE A I KNOW MORE NOW AND AVOID THE RISKS TO BE MORE CAREFUL B I HAVE TAKEN SPECIFIC STEPS TO AVOID THE RISKS OVER THE PAST 3 YEARS (SPECIFY) C OTHER REASONS (SPECIFY) X	→ 141
140	What is the reason you think that your risk is higher now than 3 years ago? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	GENERALLY IS HAPPENING TO MORE PEOPLE THAN BEFORE A I KNOW MORE NOW AND REALIZED IT CAN HAPPEN TO ME B I NOW KNOW THAT IT CAN HAPPEN TO ANYONE AND I CAN'T AVOID THE RISKS. C OTHER REASONS (SPECIFY) X	
141	Did any usual member of your household die during the last 3 years? IF YES, ASK: How many members of your household died during the last 3 years? IF NO, CIRCLE '00'.	NO, NONE 00 NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 145
142	Did (the person/any of the persons) who died work abroad at any time during the last 3 years? IF YES AND MORE THAN 1 PERSON DIED, ASK: How many of them worked abroad in the last 3 years?	NO, NONE 00 NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 145
143	Did (this person/any of these persons who died) travel abroad because of a job offer, but upon arrival was not allowed to leave or was forced to work for little or no pay or even forced to work at a different job than the one that was promised? IF YES AND MORE THAN 1 PERSON WAS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE, ASK: How many persons did this happen to? IF NO, CIRCLE '00'.	NO, NONE 00 NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DO NOT KNOW 98	→ 145 → 144
143A	CHECK 143: Q143 = 01 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Did this person died abroad or in Ukraine? RECORD THE NUMBER IN THE BOXES PROVIDED IF NONE RECORD 00 Q 143 =02 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ How many of these persons died abroad and how many died in Ukraine?	NUMBER DIED ABROAD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NUMBER DIED IN UKRAINE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
144	CHECK 143: Q143 = 01 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Is this person male or female? RECORD THE NUMBER IN THE BOXES PROVIDED IF NONE RECORD 00 Q 143 =02 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ How many of these persons are male and how many are female?	MALE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FEMALE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

TABLE FOR SELECTION OF ONE WOMAN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVIEW

145 LOOK AT THE COVER PAGE IF THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MALE INTERVIEW

NO ↓

YES → 147

INSTRUCTIONS

- LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE.
- THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE IN THE TABLE BELOW.
- RECORD HERE _____ THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN ON THE COVER SHEET OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
- THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE IN THE TABLE BELOW.
- FIND THE BOX WHERE THE CIRCLED ROW AND THE CIRCLED COLUMN MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER THAT APPEARS IN THE BOX.
- THIS IS THE ORDER NUMBER OF THE ELIGIBLE WOMAN WHO WILL BE ASKED THE HOUSEHOLD RELATIONS QUESTIONS.
- RECORD THE LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE BOX BELOW IN Q146

FOR EXAMPLE:

- IF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER IS '3716',
- GO TO ROW 6 AND CIRCLE THE ROW NUMBER ('6').
- IF THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD IN THE BOX "03" AND GO TO COLUMN 3 AND CIRCLE THE COLUMN NUMBER ('3').
- DRAW LINES FROM ROW 6 AND COLUMN 3 AND FIND THE BOX WHERE THE TWO MEET, AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN IT ('2').
- THIS IS THE ORDER NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND IT MEANS YOU HAVE TO SELECT THE SECOND ELIGIBLE WOMAN.
- SUPPOSE THE HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBERS OF THE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN ARE '02', '03', AND '07'; THEN THE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR THE HOUSEHOLD RELATIONS QUESTIONS IS THE SECOND ELIGIBLE WOMAN, I.E., THE WOMAN WITH HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER '03'.
- RECORD THE LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE BOX BELOW IN Q146

LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
	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

146 RECORD HERE LINE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DV MODULE

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END

TABLE FOR SELECTION OF MEN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

147 LOOK AT THE COVER PAGE IF THIS HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR THE MALE INTERVIEW

INSTRUCTIONS

- LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE.
- THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE IN THE TABLE BELOW.
 - RECORD HERE _____ THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MEN ON THE COVER SHEET OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
 - THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD CIRCLE IN THE TABLE BELOW.
 - FIND THE BOX WHERE THE CIRCLED ROW AND THE CIRCLED COLUMN MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER THAT APPEARS IN THE BOX.
 - THIS IS THE ORDER NUMBER OF THE ELIGIBLE MAN WHO WILL BE ASKED THE HOUSEHOLD RELATIONS QUESTIONS.
 - RECORD THE LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED MAN IN THE BOX BELOW IN Q148

FOR EXAMPLE:

- IF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER IS '3716',
- GO TO ROW 6 AND CIRCLE THE ROW NUMBER ('6').
- IF THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE MEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD IN THE BOX "03" AND GO TO COLUMN 3 AND CIRCLE THE COLUMN NUMBER ('3').
- DRAW LINES FROM ROW 6 AND COLUMN 3 AND FIND THE BOX WHERE THE TWO MEET, AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN IT ('2').
- THIS IS THE ORDER NUMBER OF THE SELECTED MEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND IT MEANS YOU HAVE TO SELECT THE SECOND ELIGIBLE MAN.
- SUPPOSE THE HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBERS OF THE THREE ELIGIBLE MEN ARE '02', '03', AND '07'; THEN THE ELIGIBLE MAN FOR THE HOUSEHOLD RELATIONS QUESTIONS IS THE SECOND ELIGIBLE MAN, I.E., THE MAN WITH HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER '03'.
- RECORD THE LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED MAN IN THE BOX BELOW IN Q148

LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE MEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
	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

148 RECORD HERE LINE NUMBER OF THE MAN SELECTED FOR THE DV MODULE

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→ END

UKRAINE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE

UKRAINE
THE UKRAINIAN CENTER FOR SOCIAL REFORMS

IDENTIFICATION																			
PLACE NAME _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>																		
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																			
CLUSTER NUMBER																			
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																			
OBLAST																			
RAYON																			
KIEV/LARGE CITY >1 MLN=1, SMALL CITY(50,000-1 MLN)=2, TOWN(< 50,000)=3, RURAL=4																			
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____																			

CHECK QUESTION 146 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IS THIS WOMAN SELECTED FOR QUESTIONS ON "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" (SECTION 11 WOMAN'S Q.)? (YES = 1, NO=2)

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table> MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table> YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table>
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-table;"></table>
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="checkbox"/>
TIME	_____	_____		
*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED 2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____ 3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)				

QUESTIONNAIRE LANGUAGE: LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW: NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT: TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)

CODES: UKRAINIAN-1; RUSSIAN-2 ; OTHER-6 (SPECIFY _____)

SUPERVISOR/FIELD EDITOR NAME _____ DATE _____	OFFICE EDITOR <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>	KEYED BY <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>
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SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

<p>INFORMED CONSENT</p> <p>Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with The State Statistical Commette and The Ukrainian Center for Socail Reforms.</p> <p>We are conducting a national survey that asks women (and men) about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 60 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.</p> <p>Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.</p> <p>During the interview I would like to measure your blood pressure and pulse. This will be done three times during the interview. This is a harmless procedure. The results of this blood pressute and pulse measurement will be given to you after the interview together with an explanation of the meaning of your blood pressure and pulse numbers. Although we will give you the results, we will not be able to provide you with any further counselling, testing or treatment if you have elevated blood pressure.</p> <p>At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? May I begin the interview now?</p> <p>Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END</p> <p align="center">↓</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
101A	BLOOD PRESSURE MESUREMENT 1 GOTO Q1135 IN SECTION 11 AT THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE		
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	↳ 106
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 COUNTRYSIDE 3	
106	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND/OR 107 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 115
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 PTU 3 TECHNICUM/UCHILICHE 4 HIGHER 5	
110	What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level?	GRADE/FORM/YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
115	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	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
116	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			
117	Do you watch television 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			
118	What is your religion?	CHRISTIAN ORTHODOCS 01 CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC 02 CHRISTIAN PROTESTANT..... 03 ISLAM 04 JUDAISM 05 NO RELIGION 06 OTHER '96 _____ (SPECIFY)			
118A	In the last 12 month have you attended any religious services or any activity organized by any religious group?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201		
118B	When was the last time you have attended this type of activity or service? RECORD THE MONTHS LESS THAN ONE MONTH RECORD 00	MONTHS AGO <table border="1" data-bbox="1084 690 1166 743" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
118C	What type of service or activity was it?	OCCASIONAL RELIGIOUS CEREMON... 1 REGULAR MASS/SERVICE 2 ORGANIZED ACTIVITY 3	→ 201		
118D	What religious group did organize or hosted this activity?	CHRISTIAN ORTHODOCS 01 CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC 02 CHRISTIAN PROTESTANT..... 03 ISLAM 04 JUDAISM 05 OTHER '96 _____ (SPECIFY)			

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 208								
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.										
209A	Women sometimes have pregnancies which do not end 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. How many abortions have you had? IF NONE, RECORD '00'	TOTAL ABORTIONS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
209B	How many miscarriages? IF NONE, RECORD '00'	TOTAL MISCARRIAGES <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
209C	How many stillbirths? IF NONE, RECORD '00'	TOTAL STILLBIRTHS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
209D	SUM ANSWERS TO 208, 209A, 209B, 209C, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NO PREGNANCIES OUTCOMES, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
210	CHECK 209D: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ pregnancies outcomes during your life. Is that correct? ONE OR MORE PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PREGNANCIES <input type="checkbox"/> → 226										

211 PREGNANCY HISTORY. Now I want to talk about each of your pregnancies, including those which ended in a live birth, an induced abortion, a miscarriage, and a stillbirth. 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

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	222A
Did your (last/next to last/etc) pregnancy end in a live birth, a stillbirth, a miscarriage, or an abortion?	Was this a single or multiple birth?	In what month and year (was this child born / did this pregnancy end?)	CHECK 212: RECORD SAME RESPONSE	What name was given to this child? WRITE 'BABY 1', 'BABY 2', ETC. IF NO NAME WAS GIVEN TO A CHILD	Is (NAME) a boy or girl?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) on his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS	Is (NAME) living with you?	IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NO. OF CHILD. IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD	How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	Were there any other pregnancies between this and the pregnancy we were just talking about? IF YES, ADD IT TO TABLE
01 LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 NEXT PREGNANCY	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO: NEXT PREGNANCY	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	
02 LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD ↓ PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT ↓ PREGNANCY
03 LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD ↓ PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT ↓ PREGNANCY
04 LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD ↓ PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT ↓ PREGNANCY
05 LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD ↓ PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT ↓ PREGNANCY

212	Did your (last/next to last/etc) pregnancy end in a live birth, a stillbirth, a miscarriage, or an abortion?	06 LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	213	Was this a single or multiple birth?	SING 1 MULT 2	214	In what month and year (was this child born / did this pregnancy end?)	MONTH YEAR	215	CHECK 212: RECORD SAME RESPONSE	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	216	What name was given to this child? WRITE 'BABY 1' BABY 2', ETC. IF NO NAME WAS GIVEN TO A CHILD	NAME: _____	217	Is (NAME) a boy or girl?	BOY 1 GIRL 2	218	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	219	IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) on his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS	AGE IN YEARS	220	IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	221	IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NO. OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD	HH LINE NO.: GOTO 222A	222	IF DIED: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF 1 YR, PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, OR YEARS.	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	222A	Were there any other pregnancies between this and the pregnancy we were just talking about? IF YES, ADD IT TO TABLE	YES ... 1 ADD PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT PREGNANCY
07	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO.: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT PREGNANCY																							
08	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO.: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT PREGNANCY																							
09	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO.: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT PREGNANCY																							
10	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 214	SING 1 MULT 2	MONTH YEAR	LIVE BIRTH 1 STILL BIRTH 2 MISCARRIAGE ... 3 ABORTION 4 GOTO 222A	NAME: _____	BOY 1 GIRL 2	YES ... 1 NO ... 2 222	AGE IN YEARS	YES ... 1 NO ... 2	HH LINE NO.: GOTO 222A	DAYS ... 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS ... 3	YES ... 1 ADD PREGNANCY NO ... 2 NEXT PREGNANCY																							

222B	Have you had any pregnancies since the the last birth/abortion/miscarriage/still birth? IF YES, RECORD PREGNANCIES IN TABLE ABOVE.	YES 1 NO 2					
222C	<p>RECORD AND COMPARE NUMBER OF EVENTS RECORDED IN PREGNANCY HISTORY WITH EARLIER RESPONSES</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES OUTCOMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>SAME AS NUMBER IN 209D <input type="checkbox"/> DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>SAME AS NUMBER IN 208 <input type="checkbox"/> DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>TOTAL NUMBER OF ABORTIONS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>SAME AS NUMBER IN 209A <input type="checkbox"/> DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)</p> <p>↓</p>						
222D	<p>COMPARE 209D WITH TOTAL NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES OUTCOMES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY AND MARK:</p> <p>NUMBERS ARE SAME <input type="checkbox"/> NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT <input type="checkbox"/> → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)</p> <p>CHECK: FOR EACH PREGNANCY: YEAR WHEN PREGNANCY ENDED IS RECORDED (Q.214)</p> <p>FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2002, MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH IS RECORDED (Q.214)</p> <p>FOR EACH LIVING CHILD: CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED (Qs. 218, 219)</p> <p>FOR EACH CHILD THAT DIED: AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED (Qs. 218, 222).</p> <p>FOR AGE AT DEATH 12 MONTHS OR 1 YEAR: PROBE TO DETERMINE EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS (Q. 222).</p> <div style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 100px; margin-top: 20px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> </div>						

223A	CHECK 212 AND 214:		ONE OR MORE ABORTIONS SINCE JANUARY 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	NO ABORTIONS IN 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 223E
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	LAST ABORTION			
223B	PREGNANCY № FROM 212	PREGNANCY № <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
223C	Where was this last abortion performed?	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 11 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 12 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR 13 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB . 14 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER . . 15 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 16 OTHER PUBLIC 26 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 32 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR 33 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB . 34 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER . . 35 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 36 NGO 38 OTHER PRIVATE 46 _____ (SPECIFY) RESPONDENT'S HOME 61 NOT A MEDICAL FACILITY 62 OTHER _____ . . . 96 (SPECIFY)			
223D	In addition to the abortion we just have talked about, in the last five years have you been taking any facilitating abortion tablets or medications with an abortive effect?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 223F) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 224) ←			
223E	In the last five years have you been taking any facilitating abortion tablets or medications with an abortive effect?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 224) ←			
223F	For how many cases of experienced menstruation delays in total have you been taking this medication during the last five years?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
223G	The last time you have used this medication, what was the brand name of the medication?	CYTOTEC/MISOPROSTOL 1 RU486/MIFEPRISTONE/MIFEPREX . . 2 OTHER _____ . . 6 (SPECIFY)			
223H	CHECK 223F	223F=1 OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/>	223F= 00 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 224	
FOR EACH EPISODE SINCE JANUARY 2002 OR LATER OF USING ABORTIVE TABLETS OR ANY MEDICATION WITH AN ABORTIVE EFFECT TO FACILITATE RESUMPTION OF MENSTRUATION, RECORD "M" IN THE CALENDAR IN COLUMN "3" IN THE MONTH OF TAKING THE MEDICATION/TABLETS					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
224	CHECK 212 AND 214: ENTER THE NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS BORN IN 2002 OR LATER. IF NONE, RECORD '0'	<input type="text"/>	
225	FOR EACH PREGNANCY SINCE JANUARY 2002 OR LATER, IN THE CALENDAR COLUMN 1 ENTER THE CODE OF PREGNANCY OUTCOME IN THE MONTH OF WHEN PREGNANCY ENDED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'B' FOR LIVE BIRTH, • 'T' FOR INDUCED ABORTION, MISCARRIAGE, STILLBIRTH <p>FOR EACH LIVE BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2002, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)</p> <p>FOR EACH <u>PREGNANCY TERMINATION</u> (ABORTION, MISCARRIAGE OR STILLBIRTH), ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED, ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED, AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.</p>		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 UNSURE 8	↳ 237
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
228	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you not want to have any (more) children at all?	THEN 1 LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
237	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ... 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
238	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?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	↳ 301
239	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	<p>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>Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?</p> <p>CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 CIRCLED IN 301, ASK 302.</p>		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES 1 NO 2</p>
02	<p>MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>Have you ever had a partner who had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES 1 NO 2</p>
03	<p>PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
04	<p>IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
05	<p>INJECTABLES 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>YES 1 NO 2</p>
06	<p>IMPLANTS Women can have several 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>YES 1 NO 2</p>
07	<p>CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
10	<p>RHYTHM METHOD 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>YES 1 NO 2</p>
11	<p>WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
12	<p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within five days to prevent pregnancy.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
13	<p>Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2</p>
303	<p>CHECK 302:</p> <p>NOT A SINGLE "YES" (NEVER USED) <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONE "YES" (EVER USED) <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 307

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 306
305	ENTER '0' IN THE CALENDAR IN EACH BLANK MONTH.		→ 333
306	What have you used or done? CORRECT 302 AND 303 (AND 301 IF NECESSARY).		
307	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
308	CHECK 302 (01): WOMAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> WOMAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 311A
309	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 322
310	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 322
311	Which method are you using? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B PILL C IUD D INJECTABLES E IMPLANTS F CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H DIAPHRAGM I FOAM/JELLY J RHYTHM METHOD K WITHDRAWAL L OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ 316 → 315 → 315 → 319A
311A	CIRCLE 'A' FOR FEMALE STERILIZATION.		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
314	How many (pill cycles/condoms) did you get the last time?	NUMBER OF PILL CYCLES/CONDOMS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
315	The last time you obtained (HIGHEST METHOD ON LIST IN 311), how much did you pay in total, including the cost of the method and any consultation you may have had?	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FREE 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	} → 319A
316	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 11 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 12 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 13 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 14 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ... 15 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 16 OTHER PUBLIC 26 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 32 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 33 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 34 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ... 35 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 36 NGO 38 OTHER PRIVATE 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
317	CHECK 311/311A: CODE 'A' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Before your sterilization operation, were you told that you would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation? CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/partner told that he would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
318	How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FREE 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	
319	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
319A	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
320	CHECK 319/319A, 214: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 319/319A GO BACK TO 319/319A, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
321	CHECK 319/319A: YEAR IS 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR COL.1 AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.	YEAR IS 2001 OR EARLIER <input type="checkbox"/> ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR COL.1 AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2002. THEN SKIP TO _____ → 331	
322	<p>I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.</p> <p>USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2002.</p> <p>USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.</p> <p>IN COLUMN 1 ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? * When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? * How long did you use the method then? <p>IN COLUMN 2, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO LAST MONTH OF USE.</p> <p>NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.</p> <p>ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <p>COLUMN 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? * Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? <p>IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1. 		
323	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 MALE STERILIZATION 02 PILL 03 IUD 04 INJECTABLES 05 IMPLANTS 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 DIAPHRAGM 09 FOAM/JELLY 10 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 OTHER METHOD 96	→ 333 → 326 → 335 → 324A → 335 → 335

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
324	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) when you started using it?	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 11 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 12 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 13 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 14 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER 15 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 16 PHARMACY 17 OTHER PUBLIC 26 _____ (SPECIFY)	
324A	Where did you learn how to use the rhythm method? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 32 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 33 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 34 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER 35 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 36 PHARMACY 37 NGO 38 OTHER PRIVATE 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP/MARKET 51 FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOR/HUSB/52 OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	
325	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	PILL 03 IUD 04 INJECTABLES 05 IMPLANTS 06 CONDOM 07 → 332 FEMALE CONDOM 08 → 329 DIAPHRAGM 09 → 329 FOAM/JELLY 10 → 329 RHYTHM METHOD 12 → 335	
326	You obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 323) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 316 OR 324) in (DATE FROM 319/319A). At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 → 328 NO 2	
327	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES 1 NO 2 → 329	
328	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 326: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CODE '1' CIRCLED</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 323) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 316 OR 324) were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?</p> </div> </div>	YES 1 → 331 NO 2	
330	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES 1 NO 2	
331	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION 01 → 335 MALE STERILIZATION 02 PILL 03 IUD 04 INJECTABLES 05 IMPLANTS 06 CONDOM 07 FEMALE CONDOM 08 DIAPHRAGM 09 FOAM/JELLY 10 RHYTHM METHOD 12 WITHDRAWAL 13 → 335 OTHER METHOD 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
332	<p>Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 11</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 12</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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 26</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 32</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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 46</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP/MARKET 51</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOR/HUSB/ 52</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	<p>→ 335</p>
333	<p>Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 335</p>
334	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S).</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME A</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY B</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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 H</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME I</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY J</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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</p> <p>MEDICAL R</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP/MARKET S</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE/</p> <p>NEIGHBOR/HUSBAND T</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
335	<p>In the last 12 months, were you visited by a fieldworker who talked to you about family planning?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
336	<p>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>	<p>→ 401</p>
337	<p>Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE.

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/> NO BIRTHS IN 2002 OR LATER <input type="checkbox"/>	→577		
402	CHECK 214: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2002 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of all your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)			
403	LINE NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
404	FROM 216 AND 218	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME _____ LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/>
405	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant <u>then</u> , did you want to wait until <u>later</u> , or did you <u>not want</u> to have any (more) children at all?	THEN 1 (SKIP TO 407) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 407) ←	THEN 1 (SKIP TO 432) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 432) ←	THEN 1 (SKIP TO 432) ← LATER 2 NOT AT ALL 3 (SKIP TO 432) ←
406	How much longer would you have liked to wait?	MONTHS ..1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS ..2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 998	MONTHS ..1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS ..2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 998	MONTHS ..1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS ..2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 998
407	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . D COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE Y (SKIP TO 421) ←		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____								
408	<p>Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p> <p>Anywhere else?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE(S) OF SOURCE(S) AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S).</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>HOME YOUR HOME ... A OTHER HOME ... B</p> <p>PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME C POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. D WOMAN'S CONSULT. E FAM. PLAN. CTR .. F MED DIAGN CTR .. G FAP/RHP ... H OTHER PUBLIC _____ I (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME J POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. K WOMEN'S CONSULT. ... L FAM. PLAN. CTR .. M MED DIAGN CTR .. N FAP/RHP ... O NGO..... P OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ R (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>										
409	<p>How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>										
410	<p>How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>										
411	<p>As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once?</p> <p>Were you weighed?</p> <p>Was your blood pressure measured?</p> <p>Did you give a urine sample?</p> <p>Did you give a blood sample?</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>WEIGHT ... 1 2</p> <p>BP 1 2</p> <p>URINE 1 2</p> <p>BLOOD ... 1 2</p>										
412	<p>During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about the signs of pregnancy complications?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO 421) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>										
413	<p>Were you told where to go if you had any of these complications?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>										

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
421	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 423) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 998		
423	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
424	During this pregnancy, did you have difficulty with your vision during daylight?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
425	During this pregnancy, did you suffer from night blindness [USE LOCAL TERM]?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
432	When (NAME) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DON'T KNOW 8
433	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 435) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 435) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 435) ← DON'T KNOW 8
434	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	1 KG FROM CARD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 KG FROM RECALL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW . 99.998	1 KG FROM CARD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 KG FROM RECALL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW . 99.998	1 KG FROM CARD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 2 KG FROM RECALL <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW . 99.998

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
435	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .. D RELATIVE/FRIEND . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .. D RELATIVE/FRIEND . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE Y	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR A NURSE/MIDWIFE . B OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT .. D RELATIVE/FRIEND . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE Y
435A	Was (NAME)'s father with you while you were delivering (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 436) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 436) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 436) ← NO 2
435B	Did you wish he was there?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE 8
436	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME ... 11 (SKIP TO 443) ← OTHER HOME ... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME 13 POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. 14 WOMAN'S CONSULT. 15 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 16 MED DIAGN CTR .. 17 FAP/RHP .. 18 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. 32 WOMEN'S CONSULT. .. 33 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 34 MED DIAGN CTR .. 35 FAP/RHP .. 36 NGO..... 38 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 443) ←	HOME YOUR HOME ... 11 (SKIP TO 444) ← OTHER HOME ... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME 13 POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. 14 WOMAN'S CONSULT. 15 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 16 MED DIAGN CTR .. 17 FAP/RHP .. 18 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. 32 WOMEN'S CONSULT. .. 33 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 34 MED DIAGN CTR .. 35 FAP/RHP .. 36 NGO..... 38 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 444) ←	HOME YOUR HOME ... 11 (SKIP TO 444) ← OTHER HOME ... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME 13 POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. 14 WOMAN'S CONSULT. 15 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 16 MED DIAGN CTR .. 17 FAP/RHP .. 18 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATER- NITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/ AMBULATORY .. 32 WOMEN'S CONSULT. .. 33 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 34 MED DIAGN CTR .. 35 FAP/RHP .. 36 NGO..... 38 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 444) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____																																				
437	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW . 998													HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW ... 998													HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW ... 998												
438	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean section?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2																																				
439	Before you were discharged after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider check on your health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 442) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2																																				
440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW ... 998																																						
441	Who checked on your health at that time?) PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 453) ←																																						
442	After you were discharged, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on your health?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 445) ← NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←	YES 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2	YES 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2																																				
443	Why didn't you deliver in a health facility? PROBE: Any other reason? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COST TOO MUCH . . A FACILITY NOT OPEN . B TOO FAR/ NO TRANSPORTATION C DON'T TRUST FACILITY/POOR QUALITY SERVICE D NO FEMALE PROVIDER AT FACILITY ... E HUSBAND/FAMILY DID NOT ALLOW .. F NOT NECESSARY .. G NOT CUSTOMARY .. H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)																																						

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____												
444	After (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on your health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 449) ←	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2												
445	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="771 363 862 415"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DAYS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="771 415 862 468"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> WEEKS 3 <table border="1" data-bbox="771 468 862 520"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DON'T KNOW ... 998														
446	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)														
447	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME YOUR HOME ... 11 OTHER HOME ... 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 13 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY .. 14 WOMAN'S CONSULT. 15 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 16 MED DIAGN CTR .. 17 FAP/RHP .. 18 OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY .. 32 WOMEN'S CONSULT. .. 33 FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 34 MED DIAGN CTR .. 35 FAP/RHP .. 36 NGO..... 38 OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 46 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)														

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____				
448	CHECK 442:	YES NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 453) ↓						
449	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 453) ← DON'T KNOW 8						
450	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HRS AFTER BIRTH .. 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS AFTER BIRTH .. 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WKS AFTER BIRTH .. 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 998						
451	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PERSONNEL DOCTOR 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 COMMUNITY/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ... 22 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)						

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
452	<p>Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</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>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 13</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY .. 14</p> <p>WOMAN'S CONSULT. 15</p> <p>FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 16</p> <p>MED DIAGN CTR .. 17</p> <p>FAP/RHP .. 18</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC _____ 26</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY .. 32</p> <p>WOMEN'S CONSULT. .. 33</p> <p>FAM. PLAN. CTR .. 34</p> <p>MED DIAGN CTR .. 35</p> <p>FAP/RHP .. 36</p> <p>NGO..... 38</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>		
453	<p>In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose (like this/any of these)?</p> <p>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>		
454	<p>Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1 (SKIP TO 456) ←</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 457) ←</p>		
455	<p>Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?</p>		<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 459) ←</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2 (SKIP TO 459) ←</p>
456	<p>For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have a period?</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p>MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____		
457	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREG- <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 459) ←				
458	Have you begun to have sexual intercourse again since the birth of (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 460) ←				
459	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you <u>not</u> have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98			MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
460	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 467) ←			YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 467) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 467) ←
461	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY ... 000 HOURS 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
462	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 464) ←				
463	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) . . . A PLAIN WATER . . . B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER . . . C GRIPE WATER . . . D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION . . . E FRUIT JUICE . . . F INFANT FORMULA . . . G TEA/INFUSIONS . . . H HONEY . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)				
464	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING <input type="checkbox"/> DEAD <input type="checkbox"/> (SKIP TO 466) ←				
465	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES 1 (SKIP TO 468) ← NO 2				

SECTION 5 CHILD'S NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																				
577	<p>CHECK 214 AND 220, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2004 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT</p> <p>ONE OR MORE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE WITH 578)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME)</p>		582																																				
578	<p>Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods (NAME FROM 577) had yesterday during the day or at night.</p> <p>Did (NAME FROM 577) (drink/eat):</p> <p>Plain water? Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? Any other liquids? Commercially produced infant formula? Milk kitchen produced infant formula? Any [BRAND NAME OF COMMERCIALLY FORTIFIED BABY FOOD, E.G., Cerelac]? (1) Any (other) porridge or gruel? Any other solid or semi-solid food?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PLAIN WATER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MILK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER LIQUID</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FORMULA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MILK KITCHEN FORMULA ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BABY CEREAL</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER PORRIDGE/GRUEL ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOLID SEMI-SOLID FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8	MILK	1	2	8	OTHER LIQUID	1	2	8	FORMULA	1	2	8	MILK KITCHEN FORMULA ...	1	2	8	BABY CEREAL	1	2	8	OTHER PORRIDGE/GRUEL ..	1	2	8	SOLID SEMI-SOLID FOOD	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																																				
PLAIN WATER	1	2	8																																				
MILK	1	2	8																																				
OTHER LIQUID	1	2	8																																				
FORMULA	1	2	8																																				
MILK KITCHEN FORMULA ...	1	2	8																																				
BABY CEREAL	1	2	8																																				
OTHER PORRIDGE/GRUEL ..	1	2	8																																				
SOLID SEMI-SOLID FOOD	1	2	8																																				
580	<p>CHECK 578 (LAST 3 CATEGORIES: BABY CEREAL, OR OTHER PORRIDGE/GRUEL, OTHER SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID FOOD):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE "YES" <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>NOT A SINGLE "YES" <input type="checkbox"/></p>	582																																				
581	<p>How many times did (NAME FROM 577) eat solid, semisolid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																																					
582	BLOOD PRESSURE MESUREMENT 2 GOTO Q1136 IN SECTION 11	AT THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE																																					

¹ In the case of fortified foods, the interviewer should ask to see the package and/or brand label (if available), to confirm that the food is fortified.

SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 604
602	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN 2 NO 3	→ 617
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 609
604	Is your husband/partner living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
609	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
615	CHECK 609: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE</p> <p>↓</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>In what month and year did you start living with your husband/partner?</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Now I would like to ask about when you started living with your first husband/partner. In what month and year was that?</p> </div> </div>	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 617
616	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
617	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
618	Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95	→ 621 → 621
619	CHECK 107: AGE <input type="text"/> 15-24 AGE <input type="text"/> 25-49		→ 641
620	Do you intend to wait until you get married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	→ 641
621	CHECK 107: AGE <input type="text"/> 15-24 AGE <input type="text"/> 25-49		→ 626
622	The <u>first</u> time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ... 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
623	How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DONT KNOW 98	→ 626
624	Was this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age as you?	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 ABOUT THE SAME AGE 3 DONT KNOW/DONT REMEMBER ... 8	→ 626
625	Would you say this person was ten or more years older than you or less than ten years older than you?	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER ... 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 3	
626	When was the <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 640

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
626A	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. → SKIP TO 628			
627	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
628	The last time you had sexual intercourse (with this second/third person), was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 630) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 630) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 630) ←
629	Did you use a condom every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
630	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, CIRCLE '2'. IF NO, CIRCLE '3'.	HUSBAND 1 (SKIP TO 636) ← LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND 1 (SKIP TO 636) ← LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	HUSBAND 1 (SKIP TO 636) ← LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)
631	For how long (have you had/did you have) a sexual relationship with this person? IF ONLY HAD SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH THIS PERSON ONCE, RECORD '01' DAYS.	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
632	CHECK 107:	AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ←	AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ←	AGE 15-24 <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 25-49 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ (SKIP TO 636) ←
633	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 636) ← DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 636) ← DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO 636) ← DON'T KNOW 98
634	Is this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age?	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 SAME AGE 3 DON'T KNOW ... 8 (SKIP TO 636) ←	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 SAME AGE 3 DON'T KNOW ... 8 (SKIP TO 636) ←	OLDER 1 YOUNGER 2 SAME AGE 3 DON'T KNOW ... 8 (SKIP TO 636) ←
635	Would you say this person is ten or more years older than you or less than ten years older than you?	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH ... 3	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH ... 3	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH ... 3

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
636	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, did you or this person drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 637A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 637A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 637A) ←
637	Were you or your partner drunk at that time? IF YES: Who was drunk?	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4
637A	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, did you or this person used recreational drugs/narcotics?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 638) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 638) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 639) ←
637B	Were you or your partner high on drugs at that time? IF YES: Who was on drugs?	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4
638	Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 627 ← IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 640) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 627 ← IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 640) ←	
639	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
640	<p>In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime?</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p> <p>IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'</p>	<p>NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	
641	<p>Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 701</p>
642	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S).</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME A</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY B</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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 H</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME I</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY J</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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 R</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP/MARKET S</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOR /HUSBAND/SEX PARTNER .. T</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
643	<p>If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8</p>	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
701	CHECK 311/311A: NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 713								
702	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW AND PREGNANT 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW AND NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 5	→ 704 → 713 → 709 → 708								
703	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? 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 <table border="1" data-bbox="1133 604 1206 688"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> YEARS 2 <table border="1" data-bbox="1133 657 1206 699"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> SOON/NOW 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT AFTER MARRIAGE 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998									→ 708 → 713 → 708
704	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE <input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 709								
705	CHECK 310: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 713								
706	CHECK 703: NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 709								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
707	<p>CHECK 702:</p> <p>WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy.</p> <p>Can you tell me why you are not using a method?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>WANTS NO MORE/NONE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>You have said that you do not want any (more) children, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy.</p> <p>Can you tell me why you are not using a method?</p> <p>Any other reason?</p> <p>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.</p>	<p>NOT MARRIED A</p> <p>FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>NOT HAVING SEX B</p> <p>INFREQUENT SEX C</p> <p>MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . D</p> <p>SUBFECUND/INFECUND E</p> <p>POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ... F</p> <p>BREASTFEEDING G</p> <p>FATALISTIC H</p> <p>OPPOSITION TO USE</p> <p>RESPONDENT OPPOSED I</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . J</p> <p>OTHERS OPPOSED K</p> <p>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION L</p> <p>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE</p> <p>KNOWS NO METHOD M</p> <p>KNOWS NO SOURCE N</p> <p>METHOD-RELATED REASONS</p> <p>HEALTH CONCERNS O</p> <p>FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS P</p> <p>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR Q</p> <p>COSTS TOO MUCH R</p> <p>INCONVENIENT TO USE S</p> <p>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES T</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p> <p>DON'T KNOW Z</p>	
708	<p>CHECK 310: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?</p> <p>NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>NO, CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>↓</p> <p>YES, CURRENTLY USING <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 713</p>
709	<p>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>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 711</p> <p>→ 713</p>
710	<p>Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 01</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION 02</p> <p>PILL 03</p> <p>IUD 04</p> <p>INJECTABLES 05</p> <p>IMPLANTS 06</p> <p>CONDOM 07</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM 08</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM 09</p> <p>FOAM/JELLY 10</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD 12</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL 13</p> <p>OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)</p> <p>UNSURE 98</p>	<p>→ 713</p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
717	CHECK 601: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 722A	
718	CHECK 311/311A: CODE B, G, OR L CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> NO CODE CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 720 → 722	
719	Does your husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
721	CHECK 311/311A: NEITHER STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/> HE OR SHE STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 722A	
722	Does your husband/partner want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER 1 MORE CHILDREN 2 FEWER CHILDREN 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
722A	Are there any circumstances under which a woman should not get pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 722E
722B	Under which circumstances?	TOO YOUNG A TOO OLD B ALREADY TOO MANY CHILDREN C HAS A TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTION D PHYSICALLY IMPAIRED/SICK E MENTALLY IMPAIRED F DOES NOT HAVE WORK/POOR G NOT MARRIED H SEXUALLY ABUSED I ABNORMAL FETUS J DOES NOT WANT A CHILD K THREAT TO WOMAN'S LIFE L HOMELESS M ALCOHOLISM/NARCOMANIA/ASOCIAL/CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR N OTHER X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
722C	If a woman got pregnant under the circumstances that you mentioned, what do you think that she should do about her pregnancy?	KEEP THE PREGNANCY 01 TERMINATE PREGNANCY/ABORTION 02 WOMAN'S PERSONAL DECISION 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW '98	
722D	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?	KEEP THE CHILD 01 GIVE THE CHILD UP FOR ADOPTION 02 GIVE THE CHILD UP TO FOSTER FAMIL 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 _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW '98	
722E	Would you ever consider adopting a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 722G
722F	Under which circumstances would you consider adopting a child? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	WANT(ANOTHER) CHILD A AVOID PREGNANCY B UNMARRIED/NO PARTNER TO GET PREGNANT C TOO OLD TO HAVE BIOLOGICAL CHILD D SPOUSE INFERTILITY E OWN INFERTILITY F IF CHILD IS A FAMILY MEMBER G IF CHILD IS A CHILD OF FRIENDS H COMPASSION TO AN ABUSED/ OR STREET CHILD I COMPASSION TO CHILD FROM ORPHANAGE J IF I HAD MONEY TO AFFORD IT K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
722G	Would you support a decision made by your neighbor, friend, or family member to adopt a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
722H	If a neighbor, friend, or family member adopted a child, would you encourage him or her to keep it secret, to tell only their close family, to tell only their friends, or not to keep it secret at all?	KEPT SECRET 1 OPEN TO FAMILY ONLY 2 OPEN TO FRIENDS ONLY 3 OPEN TO FAMILY/FRIENDS BOTH 4 OPEN TO ANYONE 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) IT IS THEIR BUSINESS 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
722I	When parents are no more able to take care properly of their child, in your opinion, what is better for the child? To seek help from family members to care for the child, to give the child up for adoption, to place the child with a foster family, or to place the child in an orphanage?	GIVEN TO A FAMILY MEMBER 1 ADOPTION 2 FOSTER FAMILY 3 ORPHANAGE 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
722J	In your opinion should parents who adopt a child tell the child that he or she is adopted?	TELL THE CHILD(SOON/LATER) 1 DO NOT TELL THE CHILD 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 803 → 807
802	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
803	Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 806
804	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 PTU 3 TECHNICUM/UCHILICHE 4 HIGHER 5 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805	What was the highest (grade/form/year) he completed at that level?	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
806	CHECK 801: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> What is your husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? What was your (last) husband's/ partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____	
807	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 811
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 818
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> _____ _____	
812	CHECK 811: WORKS IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 814
813	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from someone else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND 1 FAMILY LAND 2 RENTED LAND 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
814	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
815	Do you usually work at home or away from home?	HOME 1 AWAY 2	
816	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
817	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
818	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 827
819	CHECK 817: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 822
820	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: mainly you, mainly your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband/partner earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM 1 LESS THAN HIM 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DOESN'T BRING IN ANY MONEY 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 823
822	Who usually decides how your husband's/partner's earnings will be used: you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY ... 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
823	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT = 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER = 2 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY = 3 SOMEONE ELSE = 4 OTHER = 6 1 2 3 4 6	
824	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	1 2 3 4 6	
825	Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs?	1 2 3 4 6	
826	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	1 2 3 4 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																								
827	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PRES./ LISTEN.</th> <th>PRES./ NOT LISTEN.</th> <th>NOT PRES.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CHILDREN < 10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PRES./ LISTEN.	PRES./ NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3					
	PRES./ LISTEN.	PRES./ NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.																								
CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3																								
HUSBAND	1	2	3																								
OTHER MALES	1	2	3																								
OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3																								
828	<p>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:</p> <p>If she goes out without telling him?</p> <p>If she neglects the children?</p> <p>If she argues with him?</p> <p>If she refuses to have sex with him?</p> <p>If she burns the food?</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GOES OUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEGL. CHILDREN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARGUES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSES SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BURNS FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	GOES OUT	1	2	8	NEGL. CHILDREN	1	2	8	ARGUES	1	2	8	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	
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BURNS FOOD	1	2	8																								

SECTION 9. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
901	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 942																
902	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 DON'T KNOW 8																	
903	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
904	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
905	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food and utensils with a person who has AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
906	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
907	Can people get the AIDS virus because of kissing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
907A	Can people get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
907B	Can people get the AIDS virus by joint usage public toilet, sauna or swimming-pool?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
908	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
909	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING PREG.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BREASTFEEDING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREG.	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8	BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
DURING PREG.	1	2	8																
DURING DELIVERY	1	2	8																
BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8																
910	CHECK 909: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 912																
911	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
912	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs (USE LOCAL NAME) that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
913	CHECK 208 AND 214: NO BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2004 (3) <input type="checkbox"/> LAST BIRTH BEFORE JANUARY 2004 (3) <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 922 → 922																
914	CHECK 407 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/> NO ANTENATAL CARE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 922																
914A	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
915	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth, did anyone talk to you about: Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother? Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus? Getting tested for the AIDS virus?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AIDS FROM MOTHER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THINGS TO DO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TESTED FOR AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	AIDS FROM MOTHER	1	2	8	THINGS TO DO	1	2	8	TESTED FOR AIDS	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																
AIDS FROM MOTHER	1	2	8																
THINGS TO DO	1	2	8																
TESTED FOR AIDS	1	2	8																
916	Were you offered a test for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES 1 NO 2																	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
917	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	→ 922
918	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
920	Have you been tested for the AIDS virus since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 923
921	When was the last 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	} → 929
922	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	→ 927
923	When was the last time you were tested?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12 - 23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
924	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	ASKED FOR THE TEST 1 OFFERED AND ACCEPTED 2 REQUIRED 3	
925	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2	
927	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	
929	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
931	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	
932	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
932A	In your opinion, if a child has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should this child be allowed to continue attending the regular school or kindergartens together with not infected children?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
932B	In your opinion, if a child has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should this child be allowed to continue attending health care institutions together with not infected children?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
938	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be ashamed of themselves.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK/NO OPINION/DEPENDS 8	
939	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be blamed for bringing the disease into the community.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK/NO OPINION/DEPENDS 8	
940	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
940A	In your opinion, should HIV-infected children continue to be raised in families?	YES 1 NO 2	
940B	In your opinion, should children with the AIDS virus and deprived of parental care be given up for adoption, be placed in a foster family, or to be locked in an institution?	ORPHANAGE/INSTITUTION 1 FOSTER FAMILY 2 ADOPTION 3 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	} → 941
940C	In your opinion, can children with the AIDS virus be placed in institution with other children or an isolated in specialized institution/ orphanages where they can receive proper health care services?	WITH OTHER CHILDREN 1 ISOLATED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
941	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
942	CHECK 901: HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
943	CHECK 618: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 951
944	CHECK 942: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 946
945	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
946	Sometimes women experience a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
947	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
948	CHECK 945, 946, AND 947: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 951
949	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 945/946/947), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	
951	Husbands and wives do not always agree on everything. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in refusing to have sex with him?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
952	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
953	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
954	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
955	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 958
956	Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
957	Could you ask your husband/partner to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
958	Do you believe that young men should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
959	Do you think that most young men you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
960	Do you believe that men who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
961	Do you think that most men you know who are not married and are having sex, have sex with only one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
962	Do you believe that married men should only have sex with their wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
963	Do you think that most married men you know have sex only with their wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
964	Do you believe that young women should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
965	Do you think that most young women you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
966	Do you believe that women who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
967	Do you think that most women you know who are not married and are having sex, have sex with only one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
968	Do you believe that married women should only have sex with their husbands?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
969	Do you think that most married women you know have sex only with their husbands?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1005
1001A	What signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has tuberculosis? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COUGHING A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS C FEVER D BLOOD IN SPUTUM E LOSS OF APPETITE F NIGHTSWEATING G PAIN IN CHEST H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE I WEIGHT LOSS J LETHARGY K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	→ 1002
1001B	What are the symptoms of tuberculosis that would convince you to seek medical assistance? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COUGHING A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS C FEVER D BLOOD IN SPUTUM E LOSS OF APPETITE F NIGHTSWEATING G PAIN IN CHEST H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE I WEIGHT LOSS J LETHARGY K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1002	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C THROUGH FOOD D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1003	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
1004A	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1005

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1004B	About how long ago has it been since a doctor or health professional last told you that you have tuberculosis?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS 1 6-11 MONTHS 2 1-5 YEARS 3 MORE THAN 5 YEARS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004C	Have you been treated for your tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1005
1004D	Are you still under treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	
1004E	Were you ever hospitalized because of your tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	
1005	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 1008A
1006	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 1008A
1007	The last time you had an injection given to you by a health worker, where did you go to get the injection? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 11 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 12 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 13 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 14 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ... 15 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 16 PHARMACY 17 OTHER PUBLIC 26 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 32 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 33 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 34 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ... 35 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 36 PHARMACY 37 NGO 38 OTHER PRIVATE 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1008	Did the person who gave you that injection take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008A	Have you ever smoked cigarettes or smoke or use another type of tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012B
1008B	How old were you when you started smoking cigarettes?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1009	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1011
1010	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
1011	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012
1011A	CHECK 1009 IF YES, CODE "1" CIRCLED _____ IF NO, CODE "2" CIRCLED _____		→ 1012A → 1012B
1012	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE A CIGAR B CHEWING TOBACCO C SNUFF D WATER PIPE/CALYAN E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1012A	Do you smoke inside your house?	YES 1 NO 2	
1012B	Does anyone (else) smoke inside your house?	YES 1 NO 2	
1012C	Do you think that smoking should be banned in the work place?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
1012D	Do you think that smoking should be banned in public places such as post offices, bars, restaurants?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
1012E	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012L
1012F	How old were you when you started drinking alcohol?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1012G	In the past month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have? We count one drink as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka or whiskey.	NUMBER OF DRINKS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO DRINKS 00	→ 1012L

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1012H	How often did you drink that amount? PROBE: How many times in a month?	EVERY DAY 1 ALMOST EVERY DAY 2 1-2 TIMES A WEEK 3 2-3 TIMES A MONTH 4 ONCE A MONTH 5	
1012I	In the past 3 months, have there been days when you had more than usual? (RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER IN 1012G)	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1012L
1012J	In the past 3 months, how many drinks did you have on the days days that you drank more than usual?	NUMBER OF DRINKS ... <input type="text"/>	
1012K	How often did you drink that amount?	1-2 TIMES A WEEK 1 2-3 TIMES A MONTH 2 ONCE A MONTH 3 1-2 TIMES IN THREE MONTHS 4	
1012L	Have you ever tried narcotics or recreational drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1017
1012M	How old were you when you started using drugs?	AGE <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1012N	Last time you used recreational drugs or narcotics, how did you take it?	INTRAVENOUS A PER MOUTH B SNIFFED C SMOKED D DON'T KNOW Y OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1017	These next questions are about blood pressure. Has your blood pressure ever been checked before today?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1100
1018	Who took your blood pressure?	DOCTOR 1 FELDSHER 2 NURSE 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
1019	When was the last time you had your blood pressure checked?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO 1 6 - 11 MONTHS AGO 2 1 - 5 YEARS AGO 3 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1020	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1100
1021	Were you told on 2 or more different visits that you had hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1022	Did a doctor or other health professional tell you what to do about your hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1100
1023	Who told you this?	DOCTOR 1 FELDSHER 2 NURSE 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																												
1024	Did the doctor or the other health professional tell you to: a. take prescribed medicine? b. control your weight or lose weight? c. cut down on salt in your diet? d. exercise more? e. cut down on alcohol? f. stop smoking?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>N/A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TAKE MEDICINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONTROL WEIGHT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUT DOWN SALT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXERCISE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUT DOWN ALCOHOL</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOP SMOKING</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	N/A	TAKE MEDICINE	1	2	3	CONTROL WEIGHT	1	2	3	CUT DOWN SALT	1	2	3	EXERCISE	1	2	3	CUT DOWN ALCOHOL	1	2	3	STOP SMOKING	1	1	2	
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CUT DOWN ALCOHOL	1	2	3																												
STOP SMOKING	1	1	2																												
1025	To lower your hypertension or high blood pressure, are you now: a. taking prescribed medicine? b. controlling your weight or losing weight? c. cutting down on salt in your diet? d. exercising? e. cutting down on alcohol consumption? f. stopping smoking?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>N/A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TAKE MEDICINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONTROL WEIGHT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUT DOWN SALT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXERCISE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CUT DOWN ALCOHOL</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STOP SMOKING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	N/A	TAKE MEDICINE	1	2	3	CONTROL WEIGHT	1	2	3	CUT DOWN SALT	1	2	3	EXERCISE	1	2	3	CUT DOWN ALCOHOL	1	2	3	STOP SMOKING	1	2	3	
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SECTION 11: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																
1100	CHECK COVER PAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> WOMAN NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/>		GO TO 1137																																
1101	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL EFFECTIVE PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2		1134																																
	<p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT</p> <p>Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Ukraine. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else will know that you were asked these questions.</p>																																		
1102	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE) <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>		1114																																
1103	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband/partner?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) He (does/did) not trust you with any money?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) He threatened to throw you out from home, to leave you without "a cent", he won't pay alimony?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	1	2	8	b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	1	2	8	c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	1	2	8	d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	1	2	8	e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	1	2	8	f) He (does/did) not trust you with any money?	1	2	8	g) He threatened to throw you out from home, to leave you without "a cent", he won't pay alimony?	1	2	8	
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1104	Now if you will permit me, I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband/partner. If we should come to any question that you do not want to answer, just let me know and we will go on to the next question.	<p>CHECK 603: ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS NOT A WIDOW</p> <p>How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT AT ALL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT AT ALL	a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	1	2	3	b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?	1	2	3	c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	1	2	3																	
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1105	<p>A (Does/did) your (last) husband/partner ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <p>a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</p> <p>b) slap you?</p> <p>c) twist your arm or pull your hair?</p> <p>d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</p> <p>e) kick you, drag you or beat you up?</p> <p>f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</p> <p>g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?</p> <p>h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?</p> <p>i) force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?</p>	<p>B</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> CHECK 603: ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS NOT A WIDOW </div> <p>How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT AT ALL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT AT ALL	YES	1 →	2	3	NO	2 ↓			YES	1 →	2	3	NO	2 ↓			YES	1 →	2	3	NO	2 ↓			YES	1 →	2	3	NO	2 ↓			YES	1 →	2	3	NO	2 ↓			YES	1 →	2	3	NO	2 ↓			YES	1 →	2	3	NO	2 ↓			
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1106	<p>CHECK 1105A (a-i):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 1109																																																												
1107	<p>How long after you first got married to/started living with your (last) husband/partner did (this/any of these things) first happen?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95</p>																																																													
1108	<p>Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband/partner did to you:</p> <p>a) You had cuts, bruises or aches?</p> <p>b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																																																													
1109	<p>Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband/partner at times (when he was not already beating or physically hurting you)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1112																																																												

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1110	CHECK 603: RESPONDENT IS NOT A WIDOW <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT IS A WIDOW <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1112
1111	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your husband/partner: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1112	Does (did) your (last) husband/partner drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1114
1113	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3	
1114	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than your (current/last) husband/partner hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically? From the time you were 15 years old has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1117
1115	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER F CURRENT BOYFRIEND G FORMER BOYFRIEND H MOTHER-IN-LAW I FATHER-IN-LAW J OTHER IN-LAW K TEACHER L HEALTH FACILITY STAFF M EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR N COLLEAGUES O POLICE P SOLDIER/OFFICER Q PRIEST/RELIGIOUS L R STRANGER S NEIGHBOR T ACQUAINTANCE/ADMIRER U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1116	In the last 12 months, how often have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by this/these person(s): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1117

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1116A	The last time you have been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt, who hurt you?	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER 01 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 02 SISTER/BROTHER 03 DAUGHTER/SON 04 OTHER RELATIVE 05 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER .. 06 CURRENT BOYFRIEND 07 FORMER BOYFRIEND 08 MOTHER-IN-LAW 09 FATHER-IN-LAW 10 OTHER IN-LAW 11 TEACHER 12 HEALTH FACILITY STAFF 13 EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR 14 COLLEAGUES 15 POLICE 16 SOLDIER/OFFICER 17 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS L 18 STRANGER 19 NEIGHBOR 20 ACQUAINTANCE/ADMIRER 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1116B	The last time you have been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt, where did it happen?	HOME 01 SCHOOL 02 WORK 03 HEALTH FACILITY 04 POLICE STATION 05 MILITARY BARRACKS .. 06 CHURCH/ 07 STREET 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1117	CHECK 201,209A,209B,209C , AND 226: EVER BEEN PREGNANT (YES ON 201OR 226 OR>00 IN 209A-C) <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1120
1118	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1120
1119	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER .. A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER .. G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M HEALTH FACILITY STAFF N EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR O COLLEAGUES P POLICE Q SOLDIER/OFFICER R PRIEST/RELIGIOUS L S STRANGER T NEIGHBOR U ACQUAINTANCE/ADMIRER V OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1120	CHECK 618: EVER HAD SEX? HAS EVER HAD SEX <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEX <input type="checkbox"/>		1125
1121	The first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you had it because you wanted to, or because you were forced to have it against your will?	WANTED TO 1 FORCED TO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO RESPONSE 3	
1122	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN In the last 12 months, has anyone other than your (current/last) husband/ partner forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will? In the last 12 months has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	
1123	CHECK 1121 AND 1122: 1121 = '1' OR '3' AND 1122 = '2' OR '3' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		1126
1124	CHECK 1105(h) and 1105(i): 1105(h) IS NOT '1' AND 1105(i) IS NOT '1' <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		1128
1125	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	1128
1126	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1127	Who was the person who was forcing you at that time?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . 03 FATHER 04 STEP FATHER 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 HEALTH FACILITY STAFF 11 EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR 12 COLLEAGUES 13 POLICE 14 SOLDIER/OFFICER 15 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS L 16 STRANGER 17 NEIGHBOR 18 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
1128	CHECK 1105A (a-i), 1114, 1118, 1121,1122 AND 1125: AT LEAST ONE YES' OR 1121=2 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE YES' AND 1121 IS NOT EQUAL TO 2 <input type="checkbox"/>		1132
1129	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help to stop (the/these) person(s) from doing this to you again?	YES 1 NO 2	1131

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1130	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY B CURRENT/LAST/LATE HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	1132																
1131	Have you ever told any one else about this?	YES 1 NO 2																	
1132	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8																	
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.																			
1133	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES ONCE</th> <th>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT.....	1	2	3	
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1134	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE _____ _____ _____																		
1135	May I measure your blood pressure and pulse at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS.	BLOOD PRESSURE SYSTOLIC 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PULSE 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9994 BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE NOT MEASURED DUE TO: TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 9995 OTHER 9996 SPECIFY																	
CHECK: IF THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED AND RECORDED GO BACK TO Q102			102																

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1136	May I measure your blood pressure and pulse at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS.	BLOOD PRESSURE SYSTOLIC 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PULSE 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9994 BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE NOT MEASURED DUE TO: TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 9995 OTHER 9996 SPECIFY																																																																									
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1138	AVERAGE THE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM MEASUREMENTS, RECORDED IN QUESTIONS 136 AND 1137. <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Q1136 BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Q1137 BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td style="width: 33%;">AVERAGE OF TWO BP MEASUREMENTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>USE THE TABLE BELOW TO MAKE THE CORRECT REFERRAL.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ADULT BLOOD PRESSURE VALUE BOX:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">DIASTOLIC</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><84</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85-89</td> <td style="text-align: center;">90-99</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100-109</td> <td style="text-align: center;">110-119</td> <td style="text-align: center;">>=120</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">SYSTOLIC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><129</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180-209</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>=210</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </table> <p>CIRCLE AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE DIASTOLIC AND THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE TABLE ABOVE, DRAW THE LINES AND CIRCLE THE VALUE WHERE THE LINES ARE CROSSED, CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE CODE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM AND GIVE IT TO THE RESPONDENT .</p>			Q1136 BLOOD PRESSURE	Q1137 BLOOD PRESSURE	AVERAGE OF TWO BP MEASUREMENTS	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		DIASTOLIC							<84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	>=120	SYSTOLIC							<129	1	1	1	1	1	1	130-139	2	2	2	2	2	2	140-159	3	3	3	3	3	3	160-179	4	4	4	4	4	4	180-209	5	5	5	5	5	5	>=210	6	6	6	6	6	6
Q1136 BLOOD PRESSURE	Q1137 BLOOD PRESSURE	AVERAGE OF TWO BP MEASUREMENTS																																																																									
SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																																									
DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																																									
	DIASTOLIC																																																																										
	<84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	>=120																																																																					
SYSTOLIC																																																																											
<129	1	1	1	1	1	1																																																																					
130-139	2	2	2	2	2	2																																																																					
140-159	3	3	3	3	3	3																																																																					
160-179	4	4	4	4	4	4																																																																					
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	5																																																																					
>=210	6	6	6	6	6	6																																																																					
1139	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																																									

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
 ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
 ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE **

- B BIRTHS
 - P PREGNANCIES
 - T TERMINATIONS

 - 0 NO METHOD
 - 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
 - 2 MALE STERILIZATION
 - 3 PILL
 - 4 IUD
 - 5 INJECTABLES
 - 6 IMPLANTS
 - 7 CONDOM
 - 8 FEMALE CONDOM
 - 9 DIAPHRAGM
 - J FOAM OR JELLY

 - K RHYTHM METHOD
 - L WITHDRAWAL
 - X OTHER _____
- (SPECIFY)

NOTE: In case of a multiple birth which ended
 with live and non-live birth outcomes
 record BIRTH to the calendar

COL. 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
 - 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
 - 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
 - 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
 - 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
 - 5 HEALTH CONCERNS
 - 6 SIDE EFFECTS
 - 7 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
 - 8 COSTS TOO MUCH
 - 9 INCONVENIENT TO USE
 - F FATALISTIC
 - A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
 - D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
 - E DEVICE EXPIRED/BODY TO REST

 - X OTHER _____
- (SPECIFY)

Z DON'T KNOW

COL. 3: USE OF TABLETS/MEDICATION WITH AN ABORTIVE EFFECT

- M USING ANY MEDICATION/TABLETS WITH AN
 ABORTIVE EFFECT TO FACILITATE RESUMING
 MENSTRUATION

			COL. 1	COL. 2	COL. 3				
	12	DEC	01				01	DEC	12
	11	NOV	02				02	NOV	11
	10	OCT	03				03	OCT	10
	09	SEP	04				04	SEP	09
2	08	AUG	05				05	AUG	08 2
0	07	JUL	06				06	JUL	07 0
0	06	JUN	07				07	JUN	06 0
7	05	MAY	08				08	MAY	05 7
*	04	APR	09				09	APR	04 *
	03	MAR	10				10	MAR	03
	02	FEB	11				11	FEB	02
	01	JAN	12				12	JAN	01
<hr/>									
	12	DEC	13				13	DEC	12
	11	NOV	14				14	NOV	11
	10	OCT	15				15	OCT	10
	09	SEP	16				16	SEP	09
2	08	AUG	17				17	AUG	08 2
0	07	JUL	18				18	JUL	07 0
0	06	JUN	19				19	JUN	06 0
6	05	MAY	20				20	MAY	05 6
*	04	APR	21				21	APR	04 *
	03	MAR	22				22	MAR	03
	02	FEB	23				23	FEB	02
	01	JAN	24				24	JAN	01
<hr/>									
	12	DEC	25				25	DEC	12
	11	NOV	26				26	NOV	11
	10	OCT	27				27	OCT	10
	09	SEP	28				28	SEP	09
2	08	AUG	29				29	AUG	08 2
0	07	JUL	30				30	JUL	07 0
0	06	JUN	31				31	JUN	06 0
5	05	MAY	32				32	MAY	05 5
*	04	APR	33				33	APR	04 *
	03	MAR	34				34	MAR	03
	02	FEB	35				35	FEB	02
	01	JAN	36				36	JAN	01
<hr/>									
	12	DEC	37				37	DEC	12
	11	NOV	38				38	NOV	11
	10	OCT	39				39	OCT	10
	09	SEP	40				40	SEP	09
2	08	AUG	41				41	AUG	08 2
0	07	JUL	42				42	JUL	07 0
0	06	JUN	43				43	JUN	06 0
4	05	MAY	44				44	MAY	05 4
*	04	APR	45				45	APR	04 *
	03	MAR	46				46	MAR	03
	02	FEB	47				47	FEB	02
	01	JAN	48				48	JAN	01
<hr/>									
	12	DEC	49				49	DEC	12
	11	NOV	50				50	NOV	11
	10	OCT	51				51	OCT	10
	09	SEP	52				52	SEP	09
2	08	AUG	53				53	AUG	08 2
0	07	JUL	54				54	JUL	07 0
0	06	JUN	55				55	JUN	06 0
3	05	MAY	56				56	MAY	05 3
*	04	APR	57				57	APR	04 *
	03	MAR	58				58	MAR	03
	02	FEB	59				59	FEB	02
	01	JAN	60				60	JAN	01
<hr/>									
	12	DEC	61				61	DEC	12
	11	NOV	62				62	NOV	11
	10	OCT	63				63	OCT	10
	09	SEP	64				64	SEP	09
2	08	AUG	65				65	AUG	08 2
0	07	JUL	66				66	JUL	07 0
0	06	JUN	67				67	JUN	06 0
2	05	MAY	68				68	MAY	05 2
*	04	APR	69				69	APR	04 *
	03	MAR	70				70	MAR	03
	02	FEB	71				71	FEB	02
	01	JAN	72				72	JAN	01

UKRAINE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MAN QUESTIONNAIRE

UKRAINE
THE UKRAINIAN CENTER FOR SOCIAL REFORMS

IDENTIFICATION																			
PLACE NAME _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="width: 25px; height: 25px;"></td></tr> </table>																		
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____																			
CLUSTER NUMBER																			
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER																			
OBLAST																			
RAYON																			
KIEV/LARGE CITY >1 MLN=1, SMALL CITY(50,000-1 MLN)=2, TOWN(< 50,000)=3, RURAL=4																			
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____																			

CHECK QUESTION 148 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IS THIS MAN SELECTED FOR QUESTIONS ON "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE" (SECTION 11 MAN'S Q.) (YES = 1, NO=2)

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>
				MONTH <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	YEAR <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		RESULT <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>
TIME	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>
*RESULT CODES:				
1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED				
2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____				
3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)				

QUESTIONNAIRE LANGUAGE: LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW: NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)

CODES: UKRAINIAN-1; RUSSIAN-2 ; OTHER-6 (SPECIFY _____)

SUPERVISOR/FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>
DATE _____	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>	<table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with
The State Statistics Committee and the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms . We are conducting
a national survey to ask men and women about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation
in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes about 20 minutes
to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and
I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey
since your views are important.

During the interview I would like to measure your blood pressure and pulse. This will be done three times during the interview.
This is a harmless procedure. The results of this blood pressure and pulse measurement will be given to you after the interview
together with an explanation of the meaning of your blood pressure and pulse numbers. Although we will give you the results,
we will not be able to provide you with any further counselling, testing or treatment if you have elevated blood pressure.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED 2 → END

↓

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
101A	BLOOD PRESSURE MESUREMENT 1 GOTO Q1135 IN SECTION 11 AT THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE		
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 106
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the countryside?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 COUNTRYSIDE 3	
106	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND/OR 107 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 115
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 PTU 3 TECHNICUM/UCHILICHE 4 HIGHER 5	
110	What is the highest (grade/form/year) you completed at that level?	GRADE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP		
115	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			
116	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			
117	Do you watch television 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			
118	What is your religion?	CHRISTIAN ORTHODOCS 01 CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC 02 CHRISTIAN PROTESTANT..... 03 ISLAM 04 JUDAISM 05 NO RELIGION 06 OTHER '96 _____ (SPECIFY)			
118A	In the last 12 month have you attended any religious services or any activity organized by any religious group?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 201		
118B	When was the last time you have attended this type of activity or service? RECORD THE MONTHS LESS THAN ONE MONTH RECORD 00	MONTHS AGO <table border="1" data-bbox="1110 856 1198 907" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>			
118C	What type of service or activity was it?	OCCASIONAL RELIGIOUS CEREMON... 1 REGULAR MASS/SERVICE 2 ORGANIZED ACTIVITY 3	→ 201		
118D	What religious group did organize or hosted this activity?	CHRISTIAN ORTHODOCS 01 CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC 02 CHRISTIAN PROTESTANT..... 03 ISLAM 04 JUDAISM 05 OTHER '96 _____ (SPECIFY)			

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	↘ 206								
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 204								
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS AT HOME <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 206								
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	↘ 208								
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> GIRLS DEAD <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> ↘ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> → 212 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> → 301										
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 212								
211	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
212	How old were you when your (first) child was born?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD <input type="checkbox"/>	NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 301
214	How many years old is your (youngest) child?	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
215	CHECK 214: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-3 YEARS <input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 301
216	What is the name of your (youngest) child? WRITE NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD _____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)		
217	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 3	→ 219
218	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
219	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY 1 OTHER 2	→ 301
220	What was the main reason why (NAME)'s mother did not deliver in a hospital or health facility?	COST TOO MUCH 01 FACILITY CLOSED 02 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORTATION 03 DON'T TRUST FACILITY/POOR QUALITY SERVICE 04 NO FEMALE PROVIDER 05 NOT THE FIRST CHILD 06 CHILD'S MOTHER DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY 07 HE DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY 08 FAMILY DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	<p>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>Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?</p> <p>CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR METHODS 02, 07, 10, AND 11, ASK 302 IF 301 HAS CODE 1 CIRCLED.</p>		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
02	<p>MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES 1 NO 2</p>
03	<p>PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
04	<p>IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
05	<p>INJECTABLES 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>	
06	<p>IMPLANTS Women can have several 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>	
07	<p>CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
10	<p>RHYTHM METHOD 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>YES 1 NO 2</p>
11	<p>WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 ↘</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>
12	<p>EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within 5 days to prevent pregnancy.</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	
13	<p>Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(SPECIFY)</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
303	In the last few months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen about family planning on the television? Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?	YES NO RADIO 1 2 TELEVISION 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2	
304	In the last few months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES 1 NO 2	
305	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?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	→ 307
306	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DONT KNOW 8	
307	Do you think that a woman who is breastfeeding her baby can become pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DEPENDS 3 DONT KNOW 8	
308	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	DIS- AGREE AGREE DK CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S BUSINESS . 1 2 8 WOMAN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS ... 1 2 8	
309	CHECK 301 (07) KNOWS MALE CONDOM YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 401
310	Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 401
311	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME A POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY B WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. C FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB D MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ... E FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST F PHARMACY G OTHER PUBLIC H (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME I POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY J WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. K FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB L MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER ... M FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST N PHARMACY O NGO P OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL R (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE SHOP/MARKET S FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOR /SPOUSE/SEX PARTNER T OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
312	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	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	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your wife/partner living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	RECORD THE WIFE'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF SHE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 411A
411	In what month and year did you start living with your (wife partner)?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 413
411A	Now I would like to ask a question about your first wife/partner. In what month and year did you start living with your first wife/partner?	DON'T KNOW MONTH 98 YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
414	Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 00 AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95	→ 417 → 417
415	CHECK 107: AGE <input type="checkbox"/> 15-24 ↓	AGE <input type="checkbox"/> 25-49 →	→ 501
416	Do you intend to wait until you get married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	→ 501
417	CHECK 107: AGE <input type="checkbox"/> 15-24 ↓	AGE <input type="checkbox"/> 25-49 →	→ 419
418	The <u>first</u> time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ... 8	
419	When was the <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ 435

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
420	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. → SKIP TO 422			
421	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/>	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> WEEKS 2 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 3 <input type="text"/>
422	The last time you had sexual intercourse (with this second/third person), was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 424) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 424) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 424) ←
423	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
424	What was your relationship to this (second/third) person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, CIRCLE '2'. IF NO, CIRCLE '3'.	WIFE 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	WIFE 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← LIVE-IN PARTNER 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)
425	For how long (have you had/did you have) a sexual relationship with this (second/third) person? IF ONLY HAD SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH THIS PERSON ONCE, RECORD '01' DAYS.	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>	DAYS . 1 <input type="text"/> MONTHS 2 <input type="text"/> YEARS 3 <input type="text"/>
426	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person, did you or this person drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 427A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 427A) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 427A) ←
427	Were you or your partner drunk at that time? IF YES: Who was drunk?	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4
427A	The last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person, did you or this person use recreational drugs/narcotics?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 428) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 428) ←	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 429) ←
427B	Were you or your partner high on drugs at that time? IF YES: Who was on drugs?	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4	RESPONDENT ONLY 1 PARTNER ONLY ... 2 RESPONDENT AND PARTNER BOTH . 3 NEITHER 4
428	Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 421 ← IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 430) ←	YES 1 (GO BACK TO 421 ← IN NEXT COLUMN) NO 2 (SKIP TO 430) ←	
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS ... <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ... 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
430	CHECK 424 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS PROSTITUTE <input type="checkbox"/>	NO PARTNERS ARE PROSTITUTES <input type="checkbox"/> → 432	
431	CHECK 424 AND 422 (ALL COLUMNS): OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	CONDOM USED WITH EVERY PROSTITUTE <input type="checkbox"/> → 434 → 435	
432	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 435
433	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 435
434	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
435	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
436	CHECK 422, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT ASKED <input type="checkbox"/> → 442 NO CONDOM USED <input type="checkbox"/> → 442	
439	How many condoms did you get the last time?	NUMBER OF CONDOMS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 998	
440	The last time you obtained the condoms, how much did you pay in total, including the cost of the condom(s) and any consultation you may have had?	COST <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FREE 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
441	<p>From where did you obtain the condom the last time?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 11</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 12</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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 26</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE SECTOR</p> <p>HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31</p> <p>POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 32</p> <p>WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 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</p> <p>MEDICAL _____ 46</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP/MARKET 51</p> <p>FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOR/HUSB/ 52</p> <p>OTHER 96</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
442	<p>CHECK 302 (02): RESPONDENT EVER STERILIZED</p> <p>NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 501</p>
443	<p>The last time you had sex did you or your partner use any method (other than a condom) to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>	<p>→ 501</p>
444	<p>What method did you or your partner use?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>PILL B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM F</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM G</p> <p>FOAM/JELLY H</p> <p>RHYTHM METHOD I</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL J</p> <p>OTHER _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 508
502	CHECK 302: MAN NOT STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	MAN STERILIZED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 508
503	(Is your wife (partner) currently pregnant?)	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
504	CHECK 503: NO WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> Now I have some questions about the future. After the child(ren) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/NONE 2 COUPLE INFECUND 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 508
506	CHECK 503: WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SOON/NOW 993 COUPLE INFECUND 994 OTHER 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 508
508	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> 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? NO LIVING CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/> If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE 00 NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 510 → 510
509	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?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Are there any circumstances under which a woman should not get pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	Under which circumstances?	TOO YOUNG A TOO OLD B ALREADY TOO MANY CHILDREN ... C HAS A TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTION D PHYSICALLY IMPAIRED/SICK ... E MENTALLY IMPAIRED F DOES NOT HAVE WORK/POOR ... G NOT MARRIED H SEXUALLY ABUSED I ABNORMAL FETUS J DOES NOT WANT A CHILD K THREAT TO WOMAN'S LIFE L HOMELESS M ALCOHOLISM/NARCOMANIA/ASOCIAL/ CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
512	If a woman got pregnant under the circumstances that you mentioned, what do you think that she should do about her pregnancy?	KEEP THE PREGNANCY 01 TERMINATE PREGNANCY//ABORTION 02 WOMAN'S PERSONAL DECISION 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW '98	
513	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?	KEEP THE CHILD 01 GIVE THE CHILD UP FOR ADOPTION . 02 GIVE THE CHILD UP TO FOSTER FAMIL 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 _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW '98	
514	Would you ever consider adopting a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 516
515	Under which circumstances would you consider adopting a child? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	WANT(ANOTHER) CHILD A AVOID PREGNANCY B UNMARRIED/NO PARTNER TO GET PREGNANT C TOO OLD TO HAVE BIOLOGICAL CHILD D SPOUSE INFERTILITY E OWN INFERTILITY F IF CHILD IS A FAMILY MEMBER G IF CHILD IS A CHILD OF FRIENDS H COMPASSION TO AN ABUSED/ OR STREET CHILD I COMPASSION TO CHILD FROM ORPHANAGE J IF I HAD MONEY TO AFFORD IT K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
516	Would you support a decision made by your neighbor, friend, or family member to adopt a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
517	If a neighbor, friend, or family member adopted a child, would you encourage him or her to keep it secret, to tell only their close family, to tell only their friends, or not to keep it secret at all?	KEPT SECRET 1 OPEN TO FAMILY ONLY 2 OPEN TO FRIENDS ONLY 3 OPEN TO FAMILY/FRIENDS BOTH ... 4 OPEN TO ANYONE 5 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) IT IS THEIR BUSINESS 7 DON'T KNOW 8	
518	When parents are no more able to take care properly of their child , in your opinion, what is better for the child? To seek help from family members to care for the child, to give the child up for adoption, to place the child with a foster family, or to place the child in an orphanage?	GIVEN TO A FAMILY MEMBER 1 ADOPTION 2 FOSTER FAMILY 3 ORPHANAGE 4 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
519	In your opinion should parents who adopt a child tell the child that he or she is adopted?	TELL THE CHILD(SOON/LATER) ... 1 DO NOT TELL THE CHILD 2 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
520	BLOOD PRESSURE MESUREMENT 2 GOTO Q1136 IN SECTION 11 AT THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE		

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 613
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ <input type="text"/> _____ _____	
605	CHECK 604: WORKS IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 607
606	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from someone else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND 1 FAMILY LAND 2 RENTED LAND 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	
607	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
608	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
609	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY 1 CASH AND KIND 2 IN KIND ONLY 3 NOT PAID 4	
610	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 613
611	CHECK 609: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 613
612	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: mainly you, mainly your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT 1 WIFE/PARTNER(S) 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY 3 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																														
613	<p>In a couple, who do you think should have the greater say in each of the following decisions: the husband, the wife or both equally:</p> <p>a) making major household purchases?</p> <p>b) making purchases for daily household needs?</p> <p>c) deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives?</p> <p>d) deciding what to do with the money she earns for her work?</p> <p>e) deciding how many children to have?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>HUS- BAND</th> <th>WIFE</th> <th>BOTH EQUALLY</th> <th>DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		HUS- BAND	WIFE	BOTH EQUALLY	DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS	a)	1	2	3	8	b)	1	2	3	8	c)	1	2	3	8	d)	1	2	3	8	e)	1	2	3	8	
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c)	1	2	3	8																													
d)	1	2	3	8																													
e)	1	2	3	8																													
614	<p>I will now read you some statements about pregnancy. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with them.</p> <p>a) Childbearing is a woman's concern and there is no need for the father to get involved.</p> <p>b) It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman have assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>AGREE</th> <th>DIS- AGREE</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CHILDBEARING WOMAN'S CONCERN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOCTOR/NURSE'S ASSISTANCE CRUCIAL</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AGREE	DIS- AGREE	DK	CHILDBEARING WOMAN'S CONCERN	1	2	8	DOCTOR/NURSE'S ASSISTANCE CRUCIAL	1	2	8																			
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615	<p>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:</p> <p>If she goes out without telling him?</p> <p>If she neglects the children?</p> <p>If she argues with him?</p> <p>If she refuses to have sex with him?</p> <p>If she burns the food?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GOES OUT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEGL. CHILDREN ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARGUES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REFUSES SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BURNS FOOD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	GOES OUT	1	2	8	NEGL. CHILDREN ...	1	2	8	ARGUES	1	2	8	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8							
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616	<p>Do you think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to...</p> <p>a) Get angry and reprimand her?</p> <p>b) Refuse to give her money or other means of support?</p> <p>c) Use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to?</p> <p>d) Go ahead and have sex with another woman?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS	a)	1	2	8	b)	1	2	8	c)	1	2	8	d)	1	2	8											
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d)	1	2	8																														

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 733																
702	Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
703	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
705	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food and utensils with a person who has AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
706	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
707	Can people get the AIDS virus because of kissing?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
707A	Can people get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
707B	Can people get the AIDS virus by joint usage public toilet, sauna or swimming-pool?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
708	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
709	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING PREG.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DURING DELIVERY ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BREASTFEEDING ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DURING PREG.	1	2	8	DURING DELIVERY ...	1	2	8	BREASTFEEDING ...	1	2	8	
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DURING PREG.	1	2	8																
DURING DELIVERY ...	1	2	8																
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710	CHECK 709: AT LEAST <input type="checkbox"/> ONE 'YES' ↓ OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 712																
711	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
712	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs (USE LOCAL NAME) that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																	
712A	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.																		
713	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	→ 718																
714	When was the last time you were tested?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 1 12 - 23 MONTHS AGO 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3																	
715	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	ASKED FOR THE TEST 1 OFFERED AND ACCEPTED 2 REQUIRED 3																	
716	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES 1 NO 2																	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
718	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
721	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	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	
723	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723A	In your opinion, if a child has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should this child be allowed to continue attending the regular school or kindergartens together with not infected children?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723B	In your opinion, if a child has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should this child be allowed to continue attending health care institutions together with not infected children?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
729	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be ashamed of themselves.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK/NO OPINION/DEPENDS 8	
730	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: People with the AIDS virus should be blamed for bringing the disease into the community.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DK/NO OPINION/DEPENDS 8	
731	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
732	Should children age 12-14 be taught to wait until they get married to have sexual intercourse in order to avoid getting AIDS?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
732A	In your opinion, should children with the AIDS virus continue to be raised in families?	YES 1 NO 2	
732B	In your opinion, should children with the AIDS virus and deprived of parental care be given up for adoption, be placed in a foster family, or to be locked in an institution?"	ORPHANAGE/INSTITUTION 1 FOSTER FAMILY 2 ADOPTION 3 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	→ 733
732C	In your opinion, can children with the AIDS virus be placed in institution with other children or be isolated in specialized institution/ orphanages where they can receive proper health care services?	WITH OTHER CHILDREN 1 ISOLATED 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
733	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2	
734	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE <input type="checkbox"/> → 742		
735	CHECK 733: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NO <input type="checkbox"/> → 737		
736	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
737	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
738	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
739	CHECK 736, 737, AND 738: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> → 742		
740	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 736/737/738), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	
742	Husband and wives do not always agree in everything. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in refusing to have sex with him?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
743	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
744	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
745	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with other women?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8	
746	Do you believe that young men should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
747	Do you think that most young men you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
748	Do you believe that men who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
749	Do you think that most men you know who are not married and are having sex have sex with only one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
750	Do you believe that married men should only have sex with their wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
751	Do you think that most married men you know have sex only with their wives?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
752	Do you believe that young women should wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
753	Do you think that most young women you know wait until they are married to have sexual intercourse for the first time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
754	Do you believe that women who are not married and are having sex should only have sex with one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
755	Do you think that most women you know who are not married and are having sex have sex with only one partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
756	Do you believe that married women should only have sex with their husbands?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
757	Do you think that most married women you know have sex only with their husbands?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 805
801A	What signs or symptoms would lead you to think that a person has tuberculosis? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COUGHING A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS C FEVER D BLOOD IN SPUTUM E LOSS OF APPETITE F NIGHTSWEATING G PAIN IN CHEST H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE I WEIGHT LOSS J LETHARGY K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	→ 802
801B	What are the symptoms of tuberculosis that would convince you to seek medical assistance? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	COUGHING A COUGHING WITH SPUTUM B COUGHING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS C FEVER D BLOOD IN SPUTUM E LOSS OF APPETITE F NIGHTSWEATING G PAIN IN CHEST H TIREDNESS/FATIGUE I WEIGHT LOSS J LETHARGY K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
802	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB C THROUGH FOOD D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
803	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
804A	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 805

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
804B	About how long ago has it been since a doctor or health professional last told you that you have tuberculosis?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS 1 6-11 MONTHS 2 1-5 YEARS 3 MORE THAN 5 YEARS 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
804C	Have you been treated for your tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 805
804D	Are you still under treatment?	YES 1 NO 2	
804E	Were you ever hospitalized because of your tuberculosis?	YES 1 NO 2	
805	Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
806	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 809A
807	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 809A
808	The last time you had an injection given to you by a health worker, where did you go to get the injection? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 11 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 12 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 13 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 14 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER 15 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 16 PHARMACY 17 OTHER PUBLIC 26 _____ (SPECIFY) PRIVATE SECTOR HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOME 31 POLICLINIC/AMBULATORY 32 WOMEN'S HEALTH CONSULT CTR. 33 FAMILY PLANNING CENTER/CAB 34 MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER 35 FAP/RURAL HEALTH POST 36 PHARMACY 37 NGO 38 OTHER PRIVATE 46 _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER SOURCE OTHER 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
809	Did the person who gave you that injection take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
809A	Have you ever smoked cigarettes or smoke or use another type of tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 813B
809B	How old were you when you started smoking cigarettes?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
810	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 812
811	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
812	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 813
812A	CHECK 810 IF YES, CODE "1" CIRCLED _____ IF NO, CODE "2" CIRCLED _____		→ 813A → 813B
813	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE A CIGAR B CHEWING TOBACCO C SNUFF D WATER PIPE/CALYAN E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
813A	Do you smoke inside your house?	YES 1 NO 2	
813B	Does anyone (else) smoke inside your house?	YES 1 NO 2	
813C	Do you think that smoking should be banned in the work place?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
813D	Do you think that smoking should be banned in public places such as post offices, bars, restaurants?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/NO OPINION 8	
813E	Now I would like to ask you a few questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 813L
813F	How old were you when you started drinking alcohol?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
813G	In the past month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have? We count one drink as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka or whiskey.	NUMBER OF DRINKS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NO DRINKS 00	→ 813L
813H	How often did you drink that amount? PROBE: How many times in a month?	EVERY DAY 1 ALMOST EVERY DAY 2 1-2 TIMES A WEEK 3 2-3 TIMES A MONTH 4 ONCE A MONTH 5	
813I	In the past 3 months, have there been days when you had more than usual? (RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER IN 813G)	YES 1 NO 2	→ 813L

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813J	In the past 3 months, how many drinks did you have on the days that you drank more than usual?	NUMBER OF DRINKS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
813K	How often did you drink that amount?	1-2 TIMES A WEEK 1 2-3 TIMES A MONTH 2 ONCE A MONTH 3 1-2 TIMES IN THREE MONTHS 4	
813L	Have you ever tried narcotics or recreational drugs?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 814
813M	How old were you when you started using drugs?	AGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
813N	Last time you used recreational drugs or narcotics, how did you take it?	INTRAVENOUS A PER MOUTH B SNIFFED C SMOKED D DON'T KNOW Y OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
814	These next questions are about blood pressure. Has your blood pressure ever been checked before today?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1100
815	Who took your blood pressure?	DOCTOR 1 FELDSHER 2 NURSE 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
816	When was the last time you had your blood pressure checked?	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO 1 6 - 11 MONTHS AGO 2 1 - 5 YEARS AGO 3 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
817	Have you ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that you had hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	↓ 1100
818	Were you told on 2 or more different visits that you had hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
819	Did a doctor or other health professional tell you what to do about your hypertension or high blood pressure?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1100
820	Who told you this?	DOCTOR 1 FELDSHER 2 NURSE 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
821	Did the doctor or the other health professional tell you to: a. take prescribed medicine? b. control your weight or lose weight? c. cut down on salt in your diet? d. exercise more? e. cut down on alcohol? f. stop smoking?	YES NO N/A TAKE MEDICINE 1 2 3 CONTROL WEIGHT 1 2 3 CUT DOWN SALT 1 2 3 EXERCISE 1 2 3 CUT DOWN ALCOHOL 1 2 3 STOP SMOKING 1 1 2	
822	To lower your hypertension or high blood pressure, are you now: a. taking prescribed medicine? b. controlling your weight or losing weight? c. cutting down on salt in your diet? d. exercising? e. cutting down on alcohol consumption? f. stopping smoking?	YES NO N/A TAKE MEDICINE 1 2 3 CONTROL WEIGHT 1 2 3 CUT DOWN SALT 1 2 3 EXERCISE 1 2 3 CUT DOWN ALCOHOL 1 2 3 STOP SMOKING 1 2 3	

SECTION 11: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																
1100	CHECK COVER PAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE: MAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> MAN NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/>		GO TO 1137																																
1101	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL EFFECTIVE PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2		1134																																
	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a man's life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of men in Ukraine. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else will know that you were asked these questions.																																		
1102	CHECK 401 AND 402: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> (READ IN PAST TENSE) NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/>		1114																																
1103	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some men. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) wife/partner? a) You (are/were) jealous or angry if she (talks/talked) to other men? b) You frequently (accuse/accused) her of being unfaithful? c) You (do/did) not permit her to meet her female friends? d) You (try/tried) to limit her contact with her family? e) You (insist/insisted) on knowing where she (is/were) at all times? f) You (do/did) not trust her with any money? g) You threatened to throw her out from home, to leave her without "a cent", you won't pay alimony?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONEY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THREATENS TO THROW</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS	1	2	8	ACCUSES	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS	1	2	8	NO FAMILY	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8	MONEY	1	2	8	THREATENS TO THROW	1	2	8	
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1104	Now if you will permit me, I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) wife/partner. If we should come to any question that you do not want to answer, just let me know and we will go on to the next question. A (Do/did) you ever: a) say or do something to humiliate your (last) wife/partner in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm your (last) wife/partner or someone close to her? c) insult your (last) wife/partner or make her feel bad about herself?	<p>CHECK 403: ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS NOT WIDOWED</p> <p>How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT AT ALL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT AT ALL	YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓								
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1105	<p>A (Do/did) you ever do any of the following things to your (last) wife/partner:</p> <p>a) push her, shake her, or throw something at her?</p> <p>b) slap her?</p> <p>c) twist her arm or pull her hair?</p> <p>d) punch her with your fist or with something that could hurt her?</p> <p>e) kick her, drag her or beat her up?</p> <p>f) try to choke her or burn her on purpose?</p> <p>g) threaten or attack her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?</p> <p>h) physically force her to have sexual intercourse with you even when she did not want to?</p> <p>i) force her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to?</p>	<p>B</p> <p>CHECK 403: ASK ONLY IF RESPONDENT IS NOT WIDOWED</p> <p>How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT AT ALL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO 2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT AT ALL	YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2 ↓				
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1106	<p>CHECK 1105A (a-i):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ 1109																																																				
1108	<p>Did the following ever happen as a result of what you did to your (last) wife/partner:</p> <p>a) She had cuts, bruises or aches?</p> <p>b) She had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>c) She had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																																																					
1109	<p>Has your (last) wife/partner ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt you at times when you were not already beating or physically hurting her?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1112																																																				
1112	<p>Does (did) your (last) wife/partner drink alcohol?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ 1114																																																				
1113	<p>How often does (did) she get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES 2</p> <p>NEVER 3</p>																																																					
1114	<p>CHECK 401 AND 402:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/LIVED WITH A WOMAN NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A WOMAN</p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone (other than your (current/last) wife/partner) hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3</p>	→ 1117																																																				

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1115	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER F CURRENT GIRLFRIEND G FORMER GIRLFRIEND H MOTHER-IN-LAW I FATHER-IN-LAW J OTHER IN-LAW K TEACHER L HEALTH FACILITY STAFF M EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR N COLLEAGUES O POLICE P SOLDIER/OFFICER Q PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER R STRANGER S NEIGHBOR T ACQUAINTANCE/ADMIRER U OTHER X (SPECIFY)	
1116	In the last 12 months, how often have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by this/these person(s): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1117
1116A	The last time you have been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt, who hurt you?	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER 01 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 02 SISTER/BROTHER 03 DAUGHTER/SON 04 OTHER RELATIVE 05 FORMER SPOUSE/PARTNER 06 CURRENT GIRLFRIEND 07 FORMER GIRLFRIEND 08 MOTHER-IN-LAW 09 FATHER-IN-LAW 10 OTHER IN-LAW 11 TEACHER 12 HEALTH FACILITY STAFF 13 EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR 14 COLLEAGUES 15 POLICE 16 SOLDIER/OFFICER 17 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 18 STRANGER 19 NEIGHBOR 20 ACQUAINTANCE/ADMIRER 21 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
1116B	The last time you have been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt, where did it happen?	HOME 01 SCHOOL 02 WORK 03 HEALTH FACILITY 04 POLICE STATION 05 MILITARY BARRACKS 06 CHURCH/ 07 STREET 08 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)	
1117	CHECK 208: HAS HAD AT LEAST ONE CHILD <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1125
1118	(Do/did) you ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt physically your wife/partner while she was pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	
1125	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever <u>forced you in any way</u> to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1128

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																				
1126	How old were you the first time you were forced to perform any sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ... <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98																					
1127	Who was the person who was forcing you at that time?	FATHER 01 STEP FATHER 02 OTHER RELATIVE 03 IN-LAW 04 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 05 FAMILY FRIEND 06 TEACHER 07 HEALTH FACILITY STAFF 08 EMPLOYER/SUPERVISOR 09 COLLEAGUES 10 POLICE 11 SOLDIER/OFFICER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 NEIGHBOR 18 OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)																					
1128	CHECK 1114, AND 1125: AT LEAST ONE "YES" <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE "YES" <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1132																				
1129	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help to stop (the/these) person(s) from doing this to you again?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1131																				
1130	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY A WIFE/PARTNER'S FAMILY B CURRENT/LAST/LATE WIFE/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER GIRLFRIEND D FRIEND E NEIGHBOR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K OTHER X (SPECIFY)	→ 1132																				
1131	Have you ever told any one else about this?	YES 1 NO 2																					
1132	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8																					
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR COOPERATION AND REASSURE HIM ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HIS ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.																							
1133	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>YES, MORE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>ONCE</td> <td>THAN ONCE</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WIFE</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>..... 2</td> <td>..... 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALE ADULT</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>..... 2</td> <td>..... 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULT</td> <td>..... 1</td> <td>..... 2</td> <td>..... 3</td> </tr> </table>		YES	YES, MORE			ONCE	THAN ONCE	NO	WIFE 1 2 3	OTHER FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	MALE ADULT 1 2 3	
	YES	YES, MORE																					
	ONCE	THAN ONCE	NO																				
WIFE 1 2 3																				
OTHER FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3																				
MALE ADULT 1 2 3																				
1134	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE _____ _____ _____																						
1135	May I measure your blood pressure and pulse at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS.	BLOOD PRESSURE SYSTOLIC 1 <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC 2 <input type="text"/> PULSE 3 <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9994 BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE NOT MEASURED DUE TO: TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 9995 OTHER 9996 SPECIFY																					
CHECK: IF THE FIRST BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED AND RECORDED GO BACK TO Q102			→ 102																				

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																								
1136	May I measure your blood pressure and pulse at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS.	BLOOD PRESSURE SYSTOLIC 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PULSE 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9994 BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE NOT MEASURED DUE TO: TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 9995 OTHER 9996 SPECIFY																																																																									
CHECK: IF THE SECOND BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED AND RECORDED GO BACK TO Q 601 → 601																																																																											
1137	May I measure your blood pressure and pulse at this time? MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE ON RIGHT ARM AND RECORD RESULTS.	BLOOD PRESSURE SYSTOLIC 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DIASTOLIC 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PULSE 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> REFUSED 9994 BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE NOT MEASURED DUE TO: TECHNICAL PROBLEMS 9995 OTHER 9996 SPECIFY																																																																									
1138	AVERAGE THE SYSTOLIC AND AVERAGE THE DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE FROM MEASUREMENTS, RECORDED IN QUESTIONS 1136 AND 1137. <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Q1136 BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Q1137 BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">AVERAGE OF TWO BP MEASUREMENTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td>DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table> USE THE TABLE BELOW TO MAKE THE CORRECT REFERRAL. ADULT BLOOD PRESSURE VALUE BOX: <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="5">DIASTOLIC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><84</td> <td>85-89</td> <td>90-99</td> <td>100-109</td> <td>110-119</td> <td>>=120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SYSTOLIC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><129</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>130-139</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>140-159</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>160-179</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180-209</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>=210</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table> CIRCLE AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE DIASTOLIC AND THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE TABLE ABOVE, DRAW THE LINES AND CIRCLE THE VALUE WHERE THE LINES ARE CROSSED, CIRCLE THE SAME VALUE CODE IN THE BLOOD PRESSURE REPORTING FORM AND GIVE IT TO THE RESPONDENT .			Q1136 BLOOD PRESSURE	Q1137 BLOOD PRESSURE	AVERAGE OF TWO BP MEASUREMENTS	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SYSTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DIASTOLIC <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		DIASTOLIC							<84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	>=120	SYSTOLIC							<129	1	1	1	1	1	1	130-139	2	2	2	2	2	2	140-159	3	3	3	3	3	3	160-179	4	4	4	4	4	4	180-209	5	5	5	5	5	5	>=210	6	6	6	6	6	6
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1139	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																																																																									

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR-EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____