



Ukraine

2007 Demographic and Health Survey

Key Findings



This report summarizes the findings of the 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), carried out by the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms (UCSR) in collaboration with the State Statistical Committee of Ukraine. Macro International Inc. provided technical assistance in the design, implementation, and analysis of the survey as part of the Demographic and Health Surveys project (MEASURE DHS). Funding for the survey was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development.

Additional information about the 2007 UDHS may be obtained from the Ukrainian Center for Social Reforms, 26, Panasa Myrnogo Street, Kyiv, 01011, Ukraine (Telephone/Fax: (380-44)280-8201; email: ucsr@mail.ru or State Statistical Committee of Ukraine, 3, Shota Rustaveli str., Kyiv-23, 01023, Ukraine; Telephone: (380-44) 287-24-33; Fax: (380-44) 235-37-39; email: office@ukrstat.gov.ua.

Additional information about the DHS project may be obtained from Macro International, Inc., 11785 Beltsville Drive, Calverton, MD 20705, USA; Telephone: 301-572-0200, Fax: 301-572-0999, Internet: www.measuredhs.com.

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State Statistical Committee
Ministry of Health

ABOUT THE 2007 UDHS

The 2007 Ukraine Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) was designed to provide data for monitoring the population and health situation in Ukraine. The 2007 UDHS is the first Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Ukraine. The objective of the survey is to provide up-to-date information on fertility, family planning, childhood mortality, infant and child feeding practices, maternal and child health, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and behavior, domestic violence, women's status, human trafficking, and adult health issues (hypertension, smoking, and alcohol use).

Who participated in the survey?

A nationally representative sample of 6,841 women age 15–49 and 3,178 men age 15–49 were interviewed. This represents a response rate of 92 percent for women and 90 percent for men. This sample provides estimates for Ukraine as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and, for most indicators, for each of the five regions.

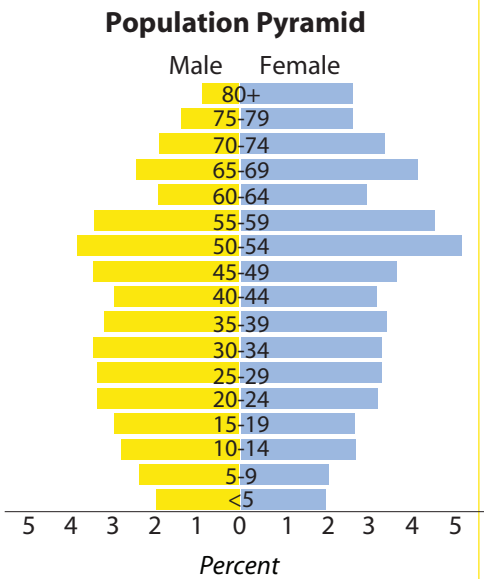
UKRAINE



Population Age

Two-thirds of the Ukrainian population is age 15-64. This is considered the economically active population. Fourteen percent of the population is under age 15, and older Ukrainians (those over 64) make up 19 percent of the population.

There are more women than men in the population (54 percent versus 46 percent). The disparity is especially marked among those over age 50.



HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household Composition

Ukrainian households are small; they consist of an average of 2.5 persons. Almost half of households are headed by a woman.

Housing Conditions

All Ukrainian households have access to electricity. Almost all households also have an improved (and not shared) toilet facility. Two-thirds of households in urban areas have a flush or pour flush toilet into a piped sewer system, while the majority of rural households (80 percent) have a pit latrine with a slab.

Almost all households (98 percent) have access to an improved water source or use bottled water. Most households get their water from piped water into dwelling or a protected dug well.

Ownership of Household Possessions

Televisions are owned by almost all Ukrainian households, but only about 70 percent of households own a mobile telephone and 57 percent have a land-line phone. Almost all households have a refrigerator, and 80 percent have a washing machine. One in five households owns a computer. One-quarter of households has a car or truck, while 40 percent own a bicycle.

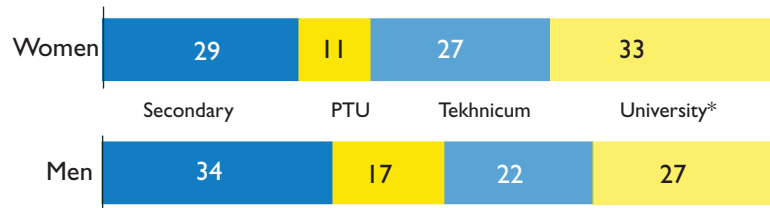
With the exception of bicycles and motorcycles, households in urban areas are more likely to have these household goods than households in rural areas.

Education of Survey Respondents

More than three in five Ukrainian women and half of men 15-49 have attended tekhnicum or university*. Urban residents are more educated than rural residents—two-thirds of urban women have attended tekhnicum or university compared to only 40 percent of women in rural areas. Education is lowest in Central and West regions, among both women and men.

Education

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of education attended



*less than 1% of women and men age 15-49 had no education or less than primary

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

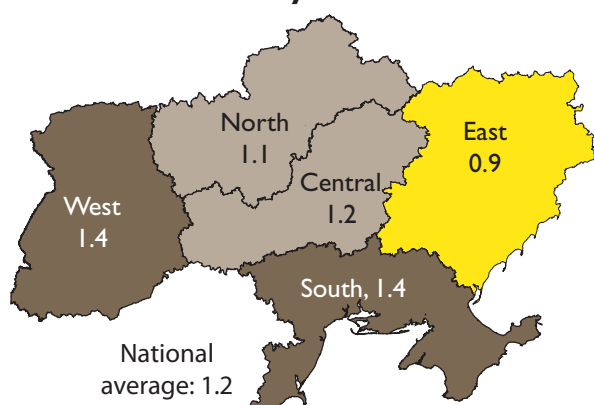
FERTILITY AND ITS DETERMINANTS

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

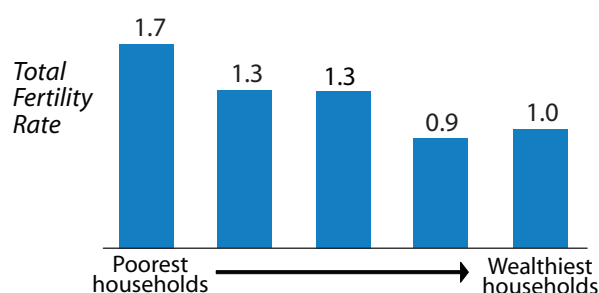
Fertility in Ukraine is quite low. Currently, women in Ukraine have an average of 1.2 children. Fertility varies by residence and by region. Women in urban areas have 1.0 children on average, compared to 1.5 children per woman in rural areas. Fertility is highest in South and West regions (1.4) and lowest in East region (0.9).

Fertility also varies with mother's education and economic status. Women with secondary or less education have fewer children than those with higher education. Fertility increases as the wealth of the respondent's household* decreases. The poorest women have an average of 1.7 children compared to only 1.0 children among women from the wealthiest households.

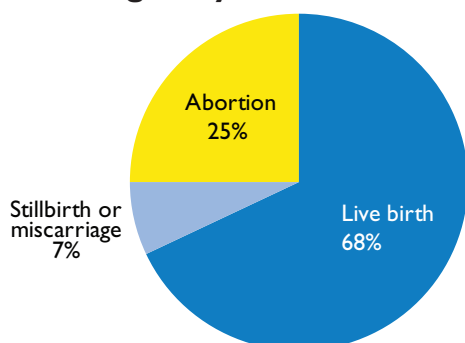
Total Fertility Rate



Fertility by Household Wealth



Pregnancy Outcomes



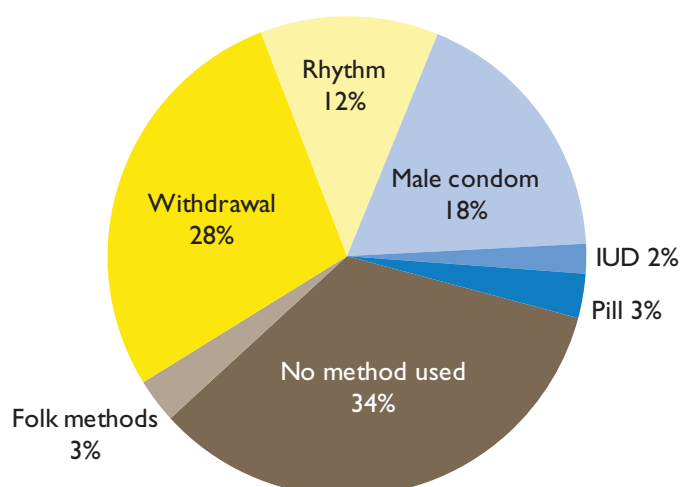
Pregnancy outcome

Two-thirds of pregnancies ending in the three years before the survey resulted in a live birth. One-quarter resulted in an abortion.

Three in ten Ukrainian women have ever had an induced abortion. Among those who have had an abortion, 45 percent have had two or three induced abortions.

Among those who had an abortion, one-third were not using any method of contraception. One-quarter were using a modern method, and 42 percent were using a traditional method.

Use of Contraception Before Abortion



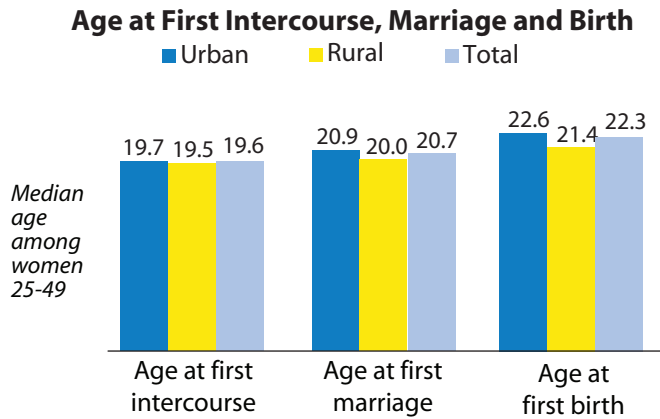
*Wealth of families is calculated through household characteristics measured in DHS surveys—i.e., type of flooring; source of water; availability of electricity; possession of durable consumer goods. Each of these assets is assigned a score, which is summed for each household. Households are then divided into five groups of equal size, or quintiles, based on individuals' relative standing on the household index.

Desired Family Size

Ukrainian women and men both report an average ideal family size of 2.0 children.

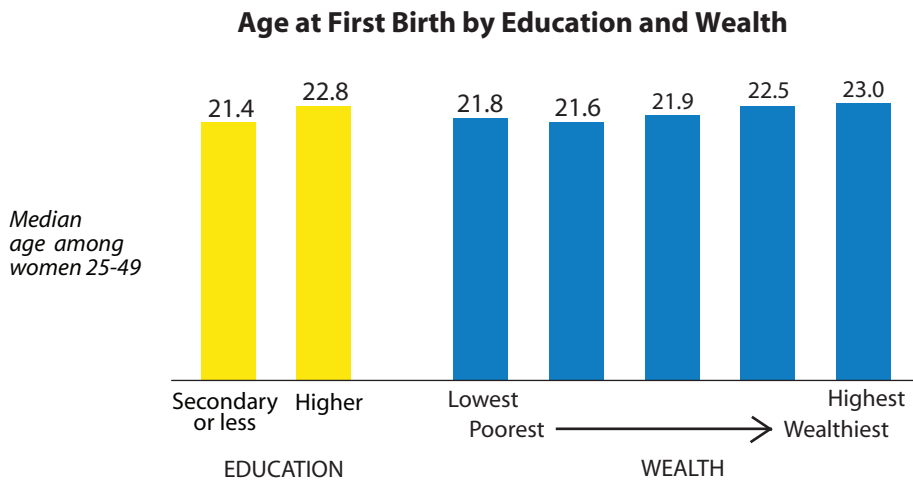
Age at First Intercourse and Marriage

In Ukraine, half of women age 25–49 had their first sexual intercourse by age 19.6, and half were married about one year later—by age 20.7 years. Thirteen per cent were married by their 18th birthday. Women in urban areas marry almost one year later than their counterparts in rural areas (20.9 versus 20.0 years). Men marry more than two years later, at a median age of 23.0 years.



Age at First Birth

In Ukraine, half of women age 25–49 had their first birth by age 22.3. Only 4 percent had their first birth by age 18. Women in urban areas begin childbearing more than one year later than women in rural areas. Age at first birth also varies by education and wealth; women with higher education have their first birth at a median age of 22.8 compared to 21.4 among women with secondary or less education. Women from wealthier households also wait longer to begin childbearing.



Teenage Fertility

Childbearing among young women 15-19 is quite rare in Ukraine: only 4 percent are mothers or are pregnant with their first child. Young women from the South region have especially high rates of fertility (8 percent have begun childbearing), as do women from the poorest households (also 8 percent).

Adoption

About 15 percent of Ukrainian women and men say 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. Another important factor is wealth—29 percent of women and 15 percent of men would consider adopting a child if they had enough money to afford it. All women and men in the UDHS were asked what they considered best to do for a child whose parents can no longer properly 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 suggested by only 2 percent of women and 9 percent of men.

FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of Family Planning

Knowledge of family planning is universal in Ukraine—almost all women and men know at least one method of family planning. More than 90 percent of all women know about the pill and IUD, while only 70 percent know about female sterilization, 60 percent know about male sterilization, less than half know about injectables, and only 21 percent know about implants. More than 99 percent of women and men know about male condoms. On average, women know seven methods of family planning and men know six methods.

Current Use of Family Planning

Almost half of married women are currently using a modern method of family planning. Another 20 percent are using a traditional method. Male condoms (24 percent), IUD (18 percent), and withdrawal (10 percent) are the most commonly used. Currently married women are more likely to use family planning than all women (48 percent versus 38 percent), but unmarried, sexually active women are most likely to use family planning—79 percent are using modern contraception, with 59 percent using condoms and 10 percent using the IUD.

Use of modern family planning varies by residence and region. Modern methods are used by 50 percent of married women in urban areas, compared to 42 percent in rural areas. Contraceptive use ranges from a low of 30 percent of married women in West Region to a high of 58 percent in East.

Contraceptive use increases with women's education. Half of married women with higher education use a modern method compared to 43 percent of those with secondary or less. Contraceptive use also increases with wealth—53 percent of married women in the wealthiest households use contraception compared to only 36 percent of married women in the poorest households.

Source of Family Planning Methods

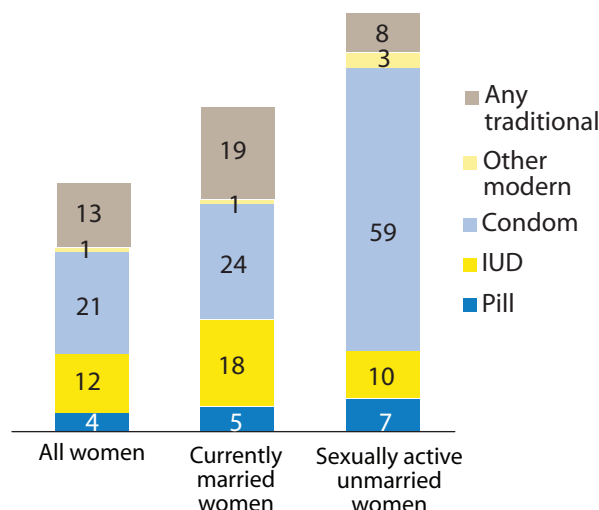
Pharmacies provide contraceptives to about half of current users, providing 90 percent of pills and 60 percent of male condoms. The public medical sector (hospitals, women's consultations and polyclinics) supply just over one-quarter of current users.

Discontinuation of Use

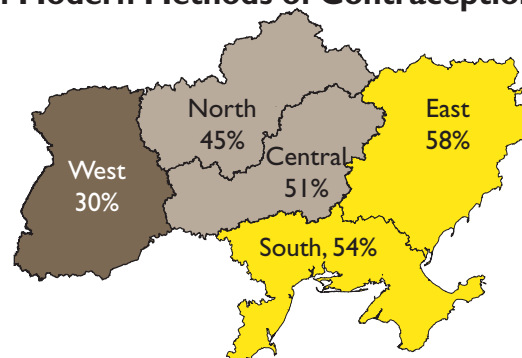
A key concern for family planning programs is the rate at which users discontinue use of contraception and their reasons for stopping. The 2007 UDHS indicates that during the five years preceding the survey, 23 percent of users discontinued a contraceptive method within 12 months of starting use. Method failure was the reason for 12 percent of all discontinuations, while 14 percent of users discontinued their method in order to switch to another method. Thirteen percent of users stopped because they wanted to become pregnant, while another 12 percent stopped due to infrequent sex or absence of their husband. Discontinuation of the IUD is of concern, as 36 percent of users discontinued because they said the device had expired and their body needed to rest. However, the most commonly used copper IUD is good for at least ten years and a rest period is not required.

Current Use of Contraception

Percent of women 15-49 currently using family planning



Use of Modern Methods of Contraception



Percent of currently married women currently using a modern method

NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Intention to Use Family Planning

About one in five non-users intends to use family planning in the future, while more than half say that they do not intend to use contraception in the future and one in four is not sure. The most common reasons for not intending to use contraception in the future are fertility related: the women are menopausal or have had a hysterectomy (26 percent) or are subfecund (39 percent).

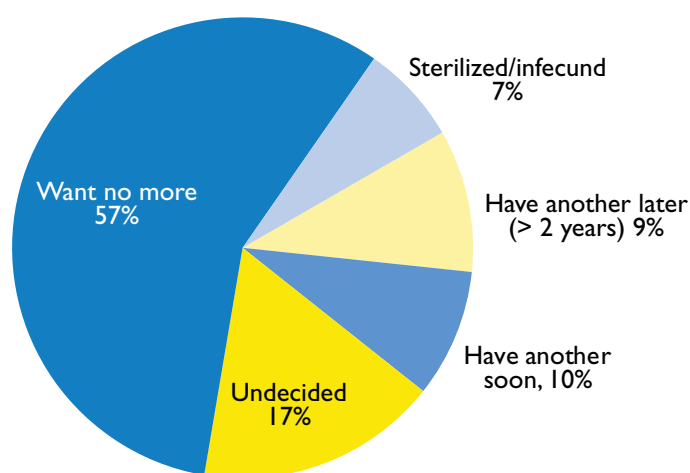
Desire to Delay or Stop Childbearing

More than half (57 percent) of currently married women want no more children. Another 9 percent want to wait at least two years before having another child. These women are potential users of family planning.

Unmet Need for Family Planning

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of married women who want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. The 2007 UDHS reveals that 10 percent of married women have an unmet need for family planning—4 percent for spacing and 6 percent for limiting. Unmet need is highest among the youngest women (29 percent for 15-19 year-olds), and those living in West Region (16 percent).

Fertility Preferences



Percent of currently married women

Missed Opportunities

More than half of women and one-third of men had been exposed to any messages about family planning on the radio, television, or newspapers/magazines in the months before the survey. Television is the most frequent medium for hearing family planning messages among both men and women.

Visits to health facilities are important opportunities to educate women about their contraceptive options. Only 4 percent of women who were visited by a health worker discussed family planning, and the large majority of women who visited a health facility (for their child or themselves) did not discuss family planning with a provider. In all, 88 percent of women did not discuss family planning with a health worker in the year before the survey.

Informed Choice

Family planning clients should be informed about the side effects of the method used, what to do if they experience side effects, and told about other methods that could be used. Three-quarters of Ukrainian women were informed about possible side effects of their method or what to do if they experienced side effects, and two-thirds were informed about other methods that could be used.

MATERNAL HEALTH AND INFANT FEEDING

Antenatal Care

Almost all Ukrainian women receive some antenatal care from a skilled provider, most commonly from a doctor (97 percent). More than 80 percent begin antenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, as recommended, and the large majority had six or more antenatal care visits over the course of the pregnancy. One-quarter of women made 15 or more ANC visits. Still, women may not be receiving all the recommended components of care. According to the 2007 UDHS, only 38 percent of women were informed of signs of pregnancy complications during antenatal care. All women with antenatal care had their weight and blood pressure measured and had urine and blood samples taken.

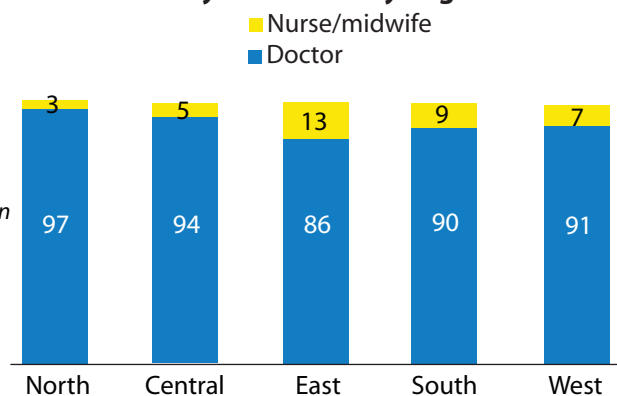
Delivery and Postnatal Care

Almost all (99 percent) of Ukraine's births occur in health facilities—97 percent in the public sector and 3 percent in the private sector. Facility births are the norm regardless of region of residence or education or wealth of the mother.

As expected, 99 percent of births are delivered by a skilled provider, 91 percent by a doctor, and 8 percent by a nurse or midwife. Births in urban areas, those in the North and Central Regions, and those to more educated, wealthy women are most likely to be assisted by a doctor.

Percent of live births in the 5 years before the survey

Delivery Assistance by Region



Postnatal care helps prevent complications

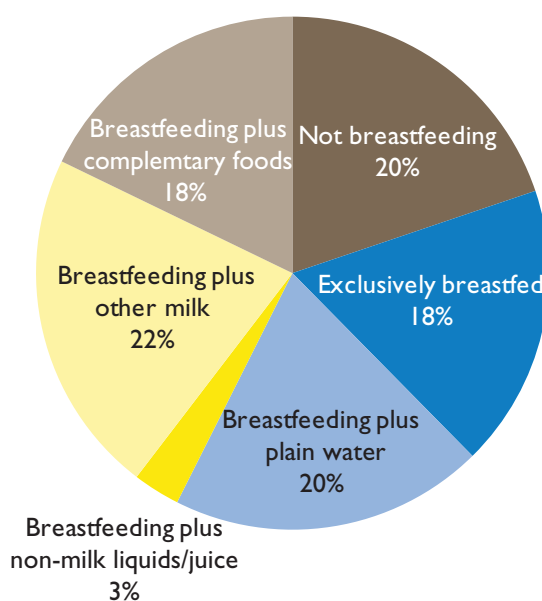
after childbirth. Almost all women had a postnatal checkup within 42 days of delivery, but only 31 percent had a check up within four hours of birth, as recommended. Forty percent of women did not receive their postnatal checkup until two or more days after delivery.

Breastfeeding and the Introduction of Complementary Foods

Breastfeeding is very common in Ukraine, with 96 percent of children ever breastfed. WHO recommends that children receive nothing but breastmilk (exclusive breastfeeding) for the first six months of life. Only 18 percent of children under six months of age in Ukraine are exclusively breastfed. On average, children breastfeed until the age of 10 months, but exclusively breastfeed for less than one month. Breastfeeding infants should generally *not* be given water, juices, other milks, or complementary foods until six months of age, yet 62 percent of breastfeeding Ukrainian children under six months receive these; 18 percent are already eating complementary foods.

Complementary foods *should* be introduced when a child is six months old to reduce the risk of malnutrition. In Ukraine, 55 percent of breastfeeding children age 6–9 months are eating complementary foods.

Breastfeeding Status of Children Under 6 Months



HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

Knowledge

According to the 2007 UDHS, more than 98 percent of Ukrainian adults have heard of AIDS, but knowledge of HIV prevention measures is slightly lower. For example, 92 percent of women and men age 15–49 know that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms. About 90 percent know that limiting sex to one uninfected partner limits the risk of transmitting HIV, and less than 90 percent know that abstaining from sexual intercourse prevents HIV infection. Prevention knowledge is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas and increases slightly with education and wealth. This knowledge also varies by region. Only 80 percent of women in South Region know that using condoms *and* limiting sex to one uninfected partner can prevent HIV, compared to 91 percent of women in East Region.

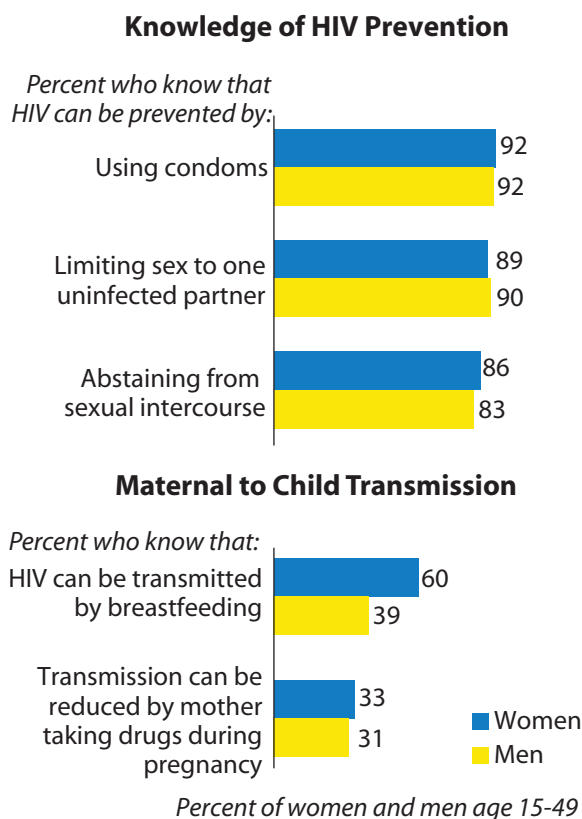
Sixty percent of women and about 40 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding, but fewer (less than one-third) know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by taking drugs during pregnancy.

Many Ukrainians reject common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. Three-quarters of women and men know that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and about seven in ten know that AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites.

Attitudes

There is still a lot of stigma associated with HIV in Ukraine. Only 5 percent of women and 7 percent of men would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus. While about three-quarters of women and men say they are willing to take care of a family member with the AIDS virus, only 22 percent of women and 11 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus. Only 42 percent of women and 32 percent of men say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus, but who is not sick, should be allowed to continue teaching.

More than 90 percent of women and 80 percent of men age 18–49 agree that children age 12–14 should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS.



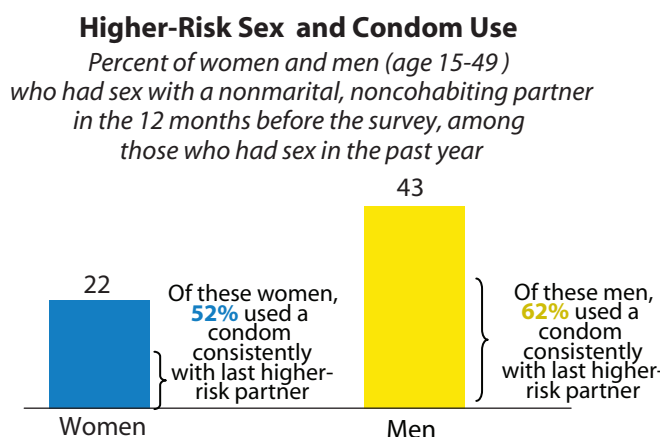
HIV/AIDS-RELATED BEHAVIOR

HIV Testing

More than 80 percent of women and men know where to get an HIV test. Almost half of women and 21 percent of men have ever been tested and received the results of the test. Testing is more common in urban areas than rural areas, and is most common among men and women with higher levels of education and those from the wealthier households. Almost half of women who gave birth in the two years before the survey were counseled about HIV during antenatal care, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and received the results.

Higher Risk Sex and Condom Use

In the 2007 UDHS, higher-risk sex is defined as sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who is neither a spouse or lived with the respondent. Overall, 22 percent of women and 43 percent of men who had had sex in the past 12 months engaged in higher-risk sex in the year before the survey. Half of these women and 62 percent of these men reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.



Medical Injections

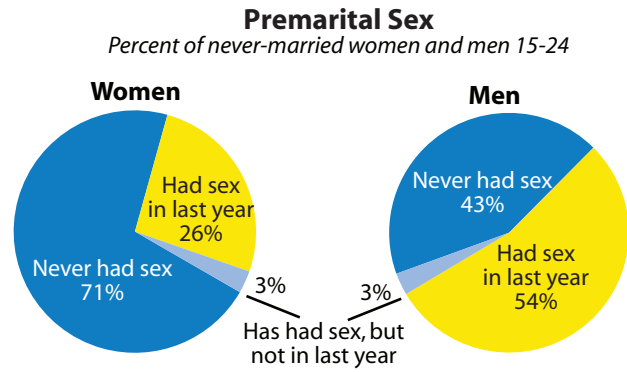
About one in five women and men received a medical injection in the year before the survey. The large majority (over 91 percent) reported that, for their last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package.

YOUTH

Initiation of Sexual Activity

More than one-quarter of young women 18-24 and 44 percent of young men 18-24 had sex by age 18. Almost half of young people used a condom at first sex. Youth with more education wait longer to initiate sexual activity—only 23 percent of women with higher education had had sex by age 18 compared to 38 percent of those with secondary education or less.

Among unmarried youth, 26 percent of young women had sex in the year before the survey compared to 54 percent of young men.

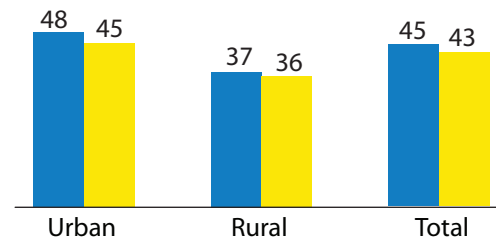


Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

About 45 percent of youth (age 15-24) have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. That is, they know that use of condoms during sex and having just one uninfected partner can reduce the chance of getting AIDS, know that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and reject the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS. Almost all young people know a place to get condoms.

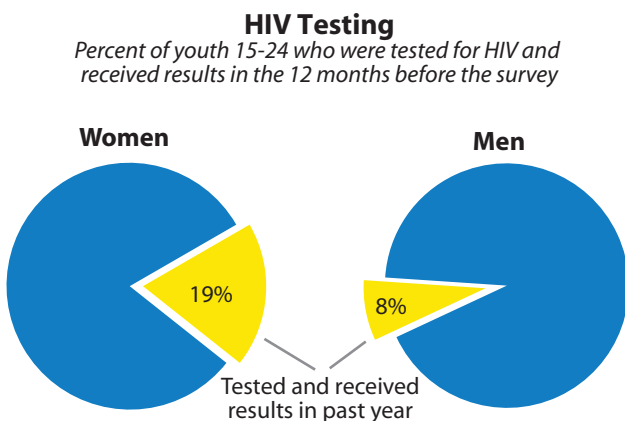
Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV/AIDS

■ Women 15-24 ■ Men 15-24
Percent of youth who: know that consistent use of condom and having just one uninfected partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS; know a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus; reject the 2 most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission



HIV Testing

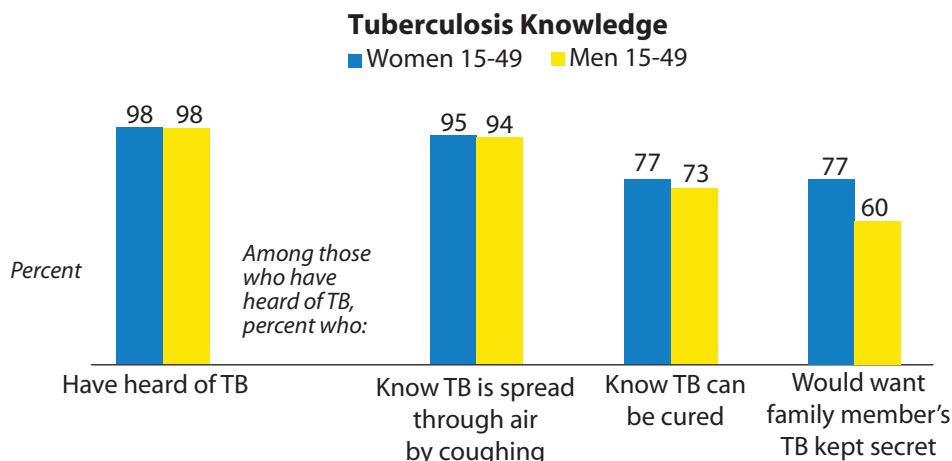
Almost one in five young women were tested for HIV in the year before the survey and received the results of the test, compared to only 8 percent of young men.



ADULT HEALTH

Tuberculosis

Almost all Ukrainians have heard of Tuberculosis (TB) and the large majority (more than 90 percent) know that it is spread through the air by coughing. Only about three-quarters of men and women know that TB can be cured. There is stigma associated with TB in Ukraine; eight in ten women and six in ten men would want their family member's TB to be kept a secret.



Hypertension

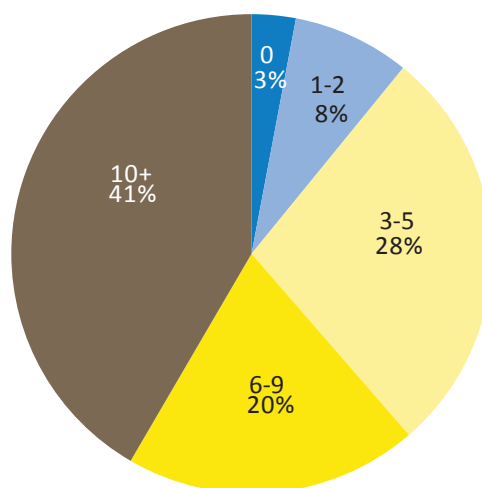
Twenty-five percent of women and 32 percent of men have hypertension. Hypertension increases dramatically as women and men age. Only 7 percent of men 15-19 are hypertensive, compared to 57 percent of men 45-49. Among those with hypertension, half of women and three-quarters of men were unaware of their hypertensive status. Very few were aware, had been treated, and had their hypertension controlled (12 percent of women and 3 percent of men).

Tobacco Use

About 15 percent of women use tobacco, compared to more than half (52 percent) of men. Those who smoke tend to be heavy smokers. More than 40 percent of female smokers and almost 90 percent of male smokers had 10 or more cigarettes in the day before the survey.

Smoking inside the home is fairly common- 6 percent of women and 18 percent of men smoke inside their homes. There is support for banning smoking from public places, however. Eighty-four percent of women and 58 percent of men think that smoking should be banned from the workplace; 78 percent of women and 56 percent of men think that smoking should be banned from all public places.

Women: Number of Cigarettes Smoked in Last 24 Hours



Percent, among smokers

Alcohol

More than 60 percent of women and 77 percent of men had at least one alcoholic drink in the month before the survey. Most women report that they drink less than two or three times a month. Almost 30 percent of men report drinking once or twice a week compared to only 9 percent of women.

Narcotics

Ten percent of men report that they have ever used narcotics. Experimentation with narcotics is most common among men 20-29 years old and those living in the East Region (19 percent). Men coming from the wealthiest households are most likely to have ever used narcotics (14 percent). Most men use narcotics by smoking.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment

Eighty percent of currently married women age 15–49 interviewed in the UDHS were employed in the year before the survey compared to 96 percent of currently married men. Among those who are employed, women are slightly more likely to earn cash than men (96 percent versus 91 percent), while men are more likely than women to be paid in-kind or unpaid. Two-thirds of women who are paid in cash earn less than their husbands.

Participation in Household Decisions

Ukrainian women contribute to many household decisions. One-third of women who earn cash decide on their own how their earnings will be used; 63 percent decide with their husbands. More than 90 percent of women report that they participate in decisions regarding daily household purchases, major household purchases, and visits to family and friends. Eighty-eight percent of women participate in all four of these decisions.

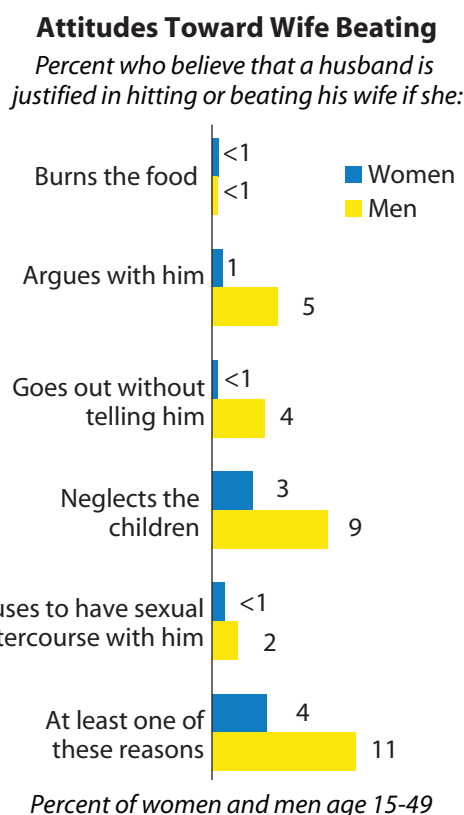
Attitudes Towards Wife Beating and Refusing Sex

Four percent of women and 11 percent of men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one reason, such as neglecting the children or going out without telling him. Neglecting the children is the most commonly justified reason for wife beating among both women and men (3 and 9 percent, respectively).

More than 90 percent of women and men believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease. Slightly fewer (91 percent of women and 80 percent of men) believe that refusing sex is justified if the wife knows the husband had intercourse with other women. Fewer agree that a wife can refuse sex if she is tired or not in the mood. Overall, 83 percent of women and 68 percent of men agree that a woman can refuse sex for all three reasons. However, 24 percent of men believe that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband has the right to get angry and reprimand her. Another 11 percent believe the husband has the right to have sex with another woman.

Human Trafficking

Six percent of households reported that they had one or more members working abroad in the three years before the survey. These workers are at risk for human trafficking. More than half of Ukrainians have heard of human trafficking, and 10 percent personally know someone who has had a problem with human trafficking. Among household members who have worked abroad in the three years prior to the survey, 8 percent have experienced problems with human trafficking.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Women's Experience with Violence

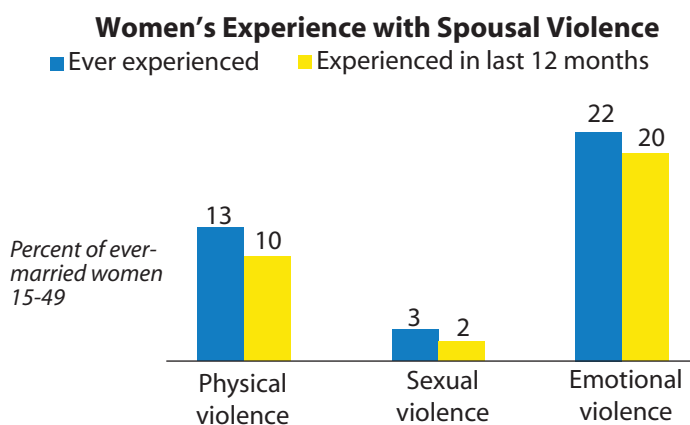
Seventeen percent of women age 15–49 report that they have ever experienced physical violence since age 15. For 9 percent of women, violence has occurred within the year before the survey. Former husbands/partners are the most common perpetrators of this violence, followed by current partners and fathers or step-fathers. Five percent of women have ever experienced sexual violence, and 2 percent of women report that their first sexual intercourse was forced against their will. Perpetrators of sexual violence were most commonly reported as former or current husbands/partners. Older women are much more likely to report having ever experienced violence.

Spousal Control and Violence

Many women report that their current or most recent husband demonstrates controlling behaviors. For example, 54 percent of ever-married women say that their husbands are jealous or angry if they talk to other men, and 17 percent report that their husbands accuse them of being unfaithful. Half of husbands reportedly insist on knowing where their wife is at all times.

In all, 24 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 ever experienced any type of physical violence by their current or most recent husband/partner. Three percent report sexual violence, and 22 percent report emotional violence.

Slightly more than one-third of women (38 percent) have ever sought help from any source for physical or sexual violence committed against them. Help seeking behavior is most common among women who are divorced or separated, or married more than once, while those who have been married only once are least likely to seek help. Among those who do seek help, families and in-laws are the most common source of help (69 and 44 percent, respectively). One-third of women who have ever sought help went to the police.



KEY INDICATORS

Fertility

| | Total |
|--|-------|
| Total fertility rate | 1.2 |
| Women age 15–19 who are mothers or now pregnant (%) | 4 |
| Median age at first marriage for women age 25–49 (years) | 20.7 |
| Median age at first intercourse for women 25–49 (years) | 19.6 |
| Median age at first birth for women age 25–49 (years) | 22.3 |
| Married women (age 15–49) wanting no more children ¹ (%) | 58 |
| Pregnancies ending in abortion (in 3 years preceding the survey) (%) | 25 |

Family Planning

| | |
|--|----|
| Current use of any modern method of contraception (currently married women 15–49) (%) | 48 |
| Current use of any traditional method of contraception (currently married women 15–49) (%) | 19 |
| Currently married women with an unmet need for family planning ² (%) | 10 |

Maternal Health and Breastfeeding

| | |
|---|----|
| Antenatal care from a skilled provider (women 15–49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey) (%) | 99 |
| Live births assisted by a doctor in the 5 years preceding the survey (%) | 91 |
| Women who received a postnatal checkup within 4 hours of birth (%) | 31 |
| Children ever breastfed (children born in 5 years preceding survey) (%) | 96 |

Knowledge of AIDS (women and men 15–49)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Knows ways to avoid AIDS: | |
| -Having one sex partner (women/men) (%) | 89/90 |
| -Using condoms (women/men) (%) | 92/92 |
| -Abstaining (women/men) (%) | 86/83 |
| Knows HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy (women/men) (%) | 26/15 |
| HIV Testing: Percent who have ever been tested and received the results (women/men) (%) | 45/21 |

Women's Experience of Violence

| | |
|---|----|
| Ever experienced physical violence since age 15 (women age 15–49) | 17 |
| Spousal violence: Ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband (% of ever-married women) | 13 |

Adult Health (women and men 15–49)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Women and men who know that tuberculosis is spread through the air by coughing (women/men) (%) | 95/94 |
| Prevalence of hypertension (women/men) (%) | 25/32 |
| Tobacco use (women/men) (%) | 15/52 |
| Alcohol use: has had at least one drink in past month (women/men) (%) | 62/77 |
| Alcohol use: 1–2 times drinking per week (women/men) (%) | 9/29 |

Human Trafficking

| | |
|---|-----|
| Have heard of someone who had a problem with human trafficking (respondents to household questionnaire) (%) | 52 |
| Household members 18–44 who have experienced human trafficking (%) | 0.7 |
| Household members who have worked abroad in the past 3 years and who have experienced human trafficking (%) | 8 |

1-Currently married women who do not want any more children or want to wait at least 2 years before their next birth but are not currently using a method of family planning or are already sterilized.

2-Women who want no more children or want to wait at least 2 years before their next birth but who are not currently using family planning.

| Residence | | Region | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| Urban | Rural | North | Central | East | South | West | |
| 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | |
| 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 6 | |
| 20.9 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 20.5 | |
| 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 19.7 | |
| 22.6 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 21.8 | |
| 54 | 66 | 55 | 64 | 56 | 55 | 63 | |
| 24 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 26 | 28 | 16 | |
| 50 | 42 | 45 | 51 | 58 | 54 | 30 | |
| 19 | 20 | 28 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 27 | |
| 9 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 16 | |
| 99 | 98 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| 93 | 89 | 97 | 94 | 86 | 90 | 91 | |
| 34 | 25 | 41 | 37 | 33 | 12 | 30 | |
| 96 | 95 | 97 | 87 | 98 | 96 | 96 | |
| 90/92 | 86/83 | 86/84 | 89/87 | 93/94 | 84/90 | 88/88 | |
| 93/94 | 89/86 | 89/87 | 92/91 | 94/96 | 90/91 | 92/91 | |
| 87/86 | 82/74 | 88/82 | 83/80 | 90/92 | 80/85 | 84/68 | |
| 28/14 | 21/19 | 33/10 | 19/17 | 28/12 | 18/15 | 28/26 | |
| 49/23 | 35/17 | 42/19 | 33/32 | 61/20 | 53/32 | 29/13 | |
| 16 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 12 | |
| 96/95 | 92/89 | 94/97 | 93/92 | 98/97 | 97/93 | 92/87 | |
| 23/32 | 27/32 | 25/21 | 19/34 | 20/38 | 27/16 | 30/40 | |
| 18/51 | 8/54 | 13/44 | 11/58 | 22/52 | 15/63 | 9/46 | |
| 63/78 | 61/76 | 55/71 | 67/70 | 69/90 | 56/73 | 62/71 | |
| 10/30 | 7/29 | 5/21 | 7/33 | 14/37 | 9/20 | 6/30 | |
| 56 | 42 | 55 | 52 | 62 | 41 | 39 | |
| 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | |
| 7 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 18 | 7 | |

