

Republic of Belarus

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012



National Statistical Committee
of the Republic of Belarus



United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



Republic of Belarus
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the
Situation of Children and Women
2012

Final Report

National Statistical Committee
of the Republic of Belarus

United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF)



June 2013

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United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the situation of children and women in Belarus (MICS4) was conducted in 2012 by the National Statistical Committee of Belarus in partnership with the statistical offices of the administrative regions and Minsk City. Financial, technical and methodological support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

MICS is an international household survey programme developed by UNICEF. In Belarus, it was conducted as a part of the fourth global round of MICS surveys, designed to monitor the situation of children and women, and to obtain information on key measures of national progress toward meeting the Millennium Development goals and other internationally agreed commitments. The survey methodology is based on the models and standards developed for the global MICS project to collect data on the situation of children and women worldwide. For more information on MICS, please refer to www.childinfo.org.

In Belarus, the objective of MICS4 was to obtain objective data on the health of mothers and children, and on child development and upbringing. By comparison to the previous survey, it presents new data on a range of important issues related to children, including nutrition, health, prevalence of child labour, disciplining, and early child development. It also contains information on other nationally relevant issues, such as women's reproductive behavior, attitudes of men and women to domestic violence, young people's sexual behavior and overall life satisfaction.

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Summary Table of Findings¹

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys on the situation of children and women (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Republic Belarus, 2012

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
NUTRITION					
Breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	92.5	percent
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	53.0	percent
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	19.0	percent
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	27.9	percent
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	11.5	percent
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	41.4	percent
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding (median)	5.9	months
	2.11		Bottle feeding	66.5	percent
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	64.3	percent
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	74.2	percent
	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	19.6	percent
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	88.7	percent
Low Birth Weight	2.18		Low-birth weight infants	4.1	percent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	99.8	percent
CHILD HEALTH					
Care of Illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	61.2	percent
	3.9		Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	93.4	percent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	76.7	percent
Solid Fuel Use	3.11		Solid fuels	0.6	percent
WATER AND SANITATION					
Water and Sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	99.6	percent
	4.2		Water treatment	(33.2)	percent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	95.7	percent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	56.0	percent

¹ See Appendix E for details on indicators definitions.

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and Unmet Need	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	63.1	percent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	7.0	percent
Maternal and Newborn Health	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care coverage at least once by skilled personnel at least four times by any provider	99.7	percent
	5.5b			99.7	percent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	99.7	percent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	100.0	percent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	99.9	percent
	5.9		Caesarean section	25.3	percent
Post-natal Health Checks	5.10		Post-partum stay in health facility	100.0	percent
	5.11		Post-natal health check for the newborn	100.0	percent
	5.12		Post-natal health check for the mother	99.9	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child Development	6.1		Support for learning	95,7	percent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	68.4	percent
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	92.0	percent
	6.4		Learning materials: playthings	78.9	percent
	6.5		Inadequate care	4.0	percent
	6.6		Early child development index	93.9	percent
	6.7		Attendance to early childhood education	87.6	percent
EDUCATION					
Literacy and Education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate among young people women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	100.0	percent
				100.0	percent
	7.2		School readiness	96.7	percent
	7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	70.9	percent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	91.7	percent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	96.6	percent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary school	100.0	percent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	103.3	percent
	7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	100.0	percent
	7.9	3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	0.97	ratio
	7.10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.02	ratio

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD PROTECTION					
Child Labour	8.2		Child labour	1.4	percent
	8.3		School attendance among child labourers	99.4	percent
	8.4		Child labour among students	1.4	percent
Early Marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15 women age 15-49 men age 15-49	0.1 0.1	percent percent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18 women age 20-49 years men age 20-49 years	6.2 1.1	percent percent
	8.8		Currently married or in union women age 15-19 years men age 15-19 years	7.4 1.3	percent percent
	8.10a		Spousal age difference women age 15-19 years	(0.8)	percent
	8.10b		women age 20-24 years	6.4	percent
Children's Living Arrangements	9.17		Children's living arrangements	2.0	percent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	4.3	percent
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
Domestic Violence	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	4.1 4.2	percent percent
HIV/AIDS and SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	55.2 56.8	percent percent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge young people about HIV prevention women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	56.1 50.9	percent percent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	65.3 50.0	percent percent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	0.7 1.6	percent percent

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
	9.5		Respondents who know where to be tested for HIV women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	97.1 95.2	percent percent
	9.6		Respondents who have been tested for HIV and know results women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	24.4 19.7	percent percent
	9.7		Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know results women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	33.4 23.1	percent percent
	9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	65.6	percent
	9.9		HIV testing during antenatal care	89.6	percent
	9.10		Young people who have never had sex women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	57.8 42.0	percent percent
	9.11		Sex before age 15 among young people women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	0.7 3.4	percent percent
	9.12		Age-mixing among sexual partners women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	5.4 1.2	percent percent
	9.13		Sex with multiple partners women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	2.1 9.4	percent percent
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	39.4 53.6	percent percent
Sexual Behaviour	9.15		Sex with non-regular partners women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	38.6 68.6	percent percent
	9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners women age 15-24 years men age 15-24 years	68.5 82.1	percent percent
MASS MEDIA and ICT					
Access to Mass Media	MT.1		Access to mass media women age 15-49 years men age 15-49 years	43.1 51.7	percent percent

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
Use of Information/ Communication Technologies	MT.2		Use of computers	96.7	percent
			women age 15-24 years	95.9	percent
	MT.3		Use of Internet	94.1	percent
			women age 15-24 years	93.3	percent
TOBACCO and ALCOHOL USE					
Tobacco Use	TA.1		Tobacco use	18.5	percent
			women age 15-49 years	55.2	percent
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15	3.5	percent
			women age 15-49 years	18.5	percent
Alcohol Use	TA.3		Alcohol use	60.5	percent
			women age 15-49 years	74.2	percent
	TA.4		Use of alcohol before age 15	3.6	percent
			women age 15-49 years	9.3	percent
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
Subjective Well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction	65.4	percent
			women age 15-24 years	65.5	percent
	SW.2		Perception of happiness	93.7	percent
			women age 15-24 years	90.2	percent
	SW.3		Perception of a better life among	52.3	percent
			women age 15-24 years	41.9	percent
MICS non-standard indicators					
Child Discipline			Violent discipline	64.5	percent
Nutrition			Awareness of benefits of iodized salt consumption	94.4	percent
			Reported use of iodized salt for cooking	85.4	percent
Domestic Violence			Experience of domestic violence	11.8	percent
			Help seeking to stop violence	39.7	percent

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

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Abbreviations and Notes

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
PNC	Post-natal Care
PNHC	Post-natal Health Check
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UN	United Nations Organisation
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session [on HIV/AIDS]
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation

Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are not shown in the data tables.

Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases are shown in brackets.

Occasional minor discrepancies between the sum and the total are due to rounding.

0,0 – negligible quantity

- – not observed

Acknowledgements

Foreword and acknowledgement by Vladimir I. Zinovsky, Chairman of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus



The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) is based on an internationally recognized methodology and provides a unique opportunity to obtain a wide range of data on the situation of children and women in the Republic of Belarus. The survey data supplements the existing sources of official statistical information on the quality of the population living standards by drawing the attention of the government and the public to important new issues and aspects.

I am hopeful that the survey findings will be of practical relevance to the government and the civil society by informing the subsequent planning and implementation of the social programmes that respond to both national and regional needs. The outcomes of the survey will also provide an important source of data for the monitoring of progress toward the Millennium Development Goals.

Successful completion of this survey and publication of this Final Report is the result of coordinated efforts and professional work by a range of experts at different levels.

I wish to express my special thanks to Yuri Oksamitniy, UNICEF Representative in the Republic of Belarus, and Valentina Dogonova, UNICEF Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator, for the extensive technical, methodological and financial support received towards this survey. I wish to express the confidence that this fruitful exercise will lead to new collaborative initiatives.

Let me also thank the contributors from the national government bodies, and managers and experts from the national and regional statistical authorities for their valuable inputs to the successful implementation of this project.

Chairman,
National Statistical Committee
of the Republic of Belarus

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Zinovsky'.

V.I. Zinovsky

Foreword and acknowledgements by Yuri V. Oksamitniy, Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Republic of Belarus

Strengthening the system for monitoring and evaluation of the situation of children and women is a priority area of cooperation of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Republic of Belarus. UNICEF has extended its programme support for the Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) that is a recognized tool for monitoring progress toward meeting the national goals and global commitments on children.

The National Statistical Committee coordinated the work on the nationwide household survey, which was based on the MICS methodology.

The Final Report on the 2011-2013 MICS4 has been made possible by the coordinated efforts of multiple national and international experts. Close collaboration was maintained between the national team and the UNICEF units in Minsk, Geneva and New York throughout every stage of the MICS4 process, including planning, methodological and technical support. The MICS4 survey tools were adapted to the national needs. Training activities were organised for the survey teams that were engaged in fieldwork for data collection, data processing and creation of the survey database. The data obtained through the survey was analysed to supply this Report on the situation of children and women. The survey findings have been subject to on-going quality control, and international comparability of the data has been ensured.



The UNICEF Office in the Republic of Belarus extends its sincere appreciation to all the managers and staff of the units, divisions and departments of the national and regional statistics authorities, and also to multiple experts, researchers, technical support staff, and numerous contributors from the UN system and the Ministries of Education, Health, Labour and Social Protection, Economy, Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus for their professionalism, enthusiasm and extensive efforts in implementing the fourth round of MICS. We offer our special thanks to Vladimir Ivanovich Zinovskiy, Chairman of the National Statistical Committee, and Elena Ivanovna Kukharevich, Deputy Chairperson of the National Statistical Committee and national MICS4 coordinator, for their strategic oversight and overall guidance and coordination of MICS4 process.

We are confident that the findings of MICS4 will be of practical use for protection of the legitimate rights and interests of children in the Republic of Belarus.

UNICEF Representative
in the Republic of Belarus

Yuri V. Oksamitniy

Executive Summary



The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) of the situation of children and women in the Republic of Belarus is a sample household survey representative at the national level. For selected indicators, the survey is also representative at the regional level.

The main aim of the survey was to collect impartial information on mother and child health protection, child development and education for monitoring progress towards achieving the national goals and global commitments related to the welfare of children - including those contained in the child-specific Development Goals of the Millennium Declaration, and in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Sample Coverage

- The 8,284 interviewed households had 20,398 residents, including 9,549 men and 10,849 women.
- Overall, 5,745 women age 15-49 years and 2,769 men age 15-59 years participated in the survey. Questionnaires for children under five were completed for 3,443 children including 1,771 boys and 1,672 girls.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

- Approximately one in two women (53 percent) who gave birth to a child in the two years preceding the survey initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth, and one-quarter (26.3 percent) of infants were not breastfed within the first day of birth.
- Only 19 percent of children under 6 months of age were exclusively breastfed, much below the recommended rate of exclusive breastfeeding. Some 27.9 percent of children age 12-15 months and 11.5 percent of children age 20-23 months were continuously breastfed.
- About three-quarters (74.2 percent) of children age 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods consistent with the minimum recommended number of meals within twenty-four hours.

Iodine Deficiency Prevention

- Overall, 95 percent of households nation-wide know about the advantages of iodized salt consumption as the basic affordable measure for prevention of iodine deficiency disorders.
- Some 85.4 percent of households reported the use of iodized salt for cooking, including 39.2 percent of households that always used iodised salt for cooking.

Low Birth Weight

- All infants were weighted at birth, with about 4 percent of them weighing less than 2500 grams.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

- Overall, 3.4 percent of children under 5 had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey.
- Nearly three-quarters (73.5 percent) of children received at least one of the recommended home-based treatments during the episode of diarrhoea (oral rehydration solutions or recommended homemade fluids).
- More than 60 percent of children who had diarrhoea received the recommended oral rehydration therapy (i.e. oral rehydration solutions, or recommended homemade fluids, or increased fluid intake) and continued feeding.

Care Seeking for Suspected Pneumonia and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

- About 7 percent of children age 0-59 months had symptoms of suspected pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. The majority (93.4 percent) of those children were taken to an appropriate health facility to seek medical help.

- In the last 2 weeks preceding the survey, three quarters (76.7 percent) of children under 5 with suspected pneumonia received antibiotics for treatment.
- Only 14.7 percent of mothers/caretakers of children under 5 know of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and difficult breathing.

Solid Fuel Use

- Less than 1 percent of all households in Belarus use solid fuels (wood) for cooking.

Water and Sanitation

- Almost the entire population of Belarus (99.6 percent) uses improved sources of drinking water (water piped into dwelling, yard or plot, public tap/stand-pipe, and tube or protected well are the most common).
- Two-thirds of the population use safe water treatment methods, regardless of whether the water comes from an improved or unimproved water source. The most common drinking water treatment method is boiling, used by 41 percent of the population.
- In Belarus, nearly the entire population of the republic (98.4 percent) lives in the households with improved hygienic and sanitary facilities, and 95.7 percent of the citizens use improved sanitation, i.e., they do not share improved sanitation facilities with other households.
- Overall, 56 percent of children age 0-2 years live in the households that practice safe disposal of child's faeces.

Contraception

- All women age 15-49 years know of at least one method of contraception, the average number of contraceptive methods known to a woman of reproductive age is 10.9.
- About 63 percent of married or in union women use contraception. More than one-half (51.2 percent) of women uses modern contraceptive methods and one in nine women (11.9 percent) uses traditional contraceptive methods.
- The most common contraceptive method is a male condom used by 22.3 percent of women married or in union. One in seven women (15.1 percent) reported the use of an intrauterine device and one in ten (10.3 percent) – the use of a contraceptive pill.

Unmet need for contraception

- Overall, 7 percent of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union have unmet need for contraception, including 3.8 percent for spacing, and 3.2 percent for limiting.

Antenatal Care

- There is universal coverage of pregnant women by antenatal care in the Republic of Belarus. Of all pregnant women, 99.7 percent received at least 4 antenatal care visits by a skilled medical provider during pregnancy.

Assistance at Delivery

- All deliveries in the two years preceding the survey occurred in a health facility and were attended by skilled medical personnel.
- Some 97 percent of deliveries were assisted by a doctor.

Post-Natal Care

- All infants born in the two years preceding the survey received post-natal health checks after birth by a medical provider.

- An initial post-natal care visit at home was provided by a medical provider within one week after discharge from a maternity facility, including to 14.4 percent of newborns within the same day of discharge and to 65.2 percent – on the next day following the discharge.
- From all women who received post-natal care (PNC) visits for mothers within one week after discharge from a health facility, 89.2 percent of women were checked at a public sector health facility, 7.8 percent at home and 3 percent at private sector health facilities.

Child Development

- Overall, 87.6 percent of children age 36-59 months attended organized early childhood education programmes.
- For 95.7 percent of children age 36-59 months an adult household member was engaged in more than four activities promoting learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey. On average, adults were engaged in 5.5 types of activities with children.
- Fathers' engagement in one or more types of activities promoting learning and school readiness of a child was registered in 68.4 percent of cases; the average number of activities was 2.3.
- Over 90 percent of children under 5 live in households where at least 3 children's books are present, and about 80 percent of children live in households with 10 and more books.
- During the week preceding the survey, 4 percent of children under 5 were left with inadequate care (alone or in the care of another child under 10 years of age).
- Overall, 93.9 percent of children under 5 are developmentally on track in accordance with age.

School Readiness

- About 97 percent of children who were attending the first grade of primary school at the time of the survey attended pre-school educational institutions in the previous year.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

- Overall, 70.9 percent of all children in the republic who were of primary school entry age (6 years) attended the first grade of primary school.
- About 92 percent of children of primary school age attended primary or secondary school.
- In Belarus, all children starting grade one of primary school, will eventually reach grade 5. The transition rate to secondary school was 100 percent across all regions.
- The gender parity index was 0.97 in primary school and 1.02 in secondary school.

Literacy among Young Women and Men

- In the Republic of Belarus, literacy among young women and men is universal.

Child Labour

- Overall, only 1.4 percent of children age 5-14 years are involved in various forms of child labour and for majority of these children such labour activities are unpaid.
- Of this 1.4 percent of children involved in various forms of child labour, nearly all (99.4 percent) were attending educational institutions – preschool or school.

Child Discipline

- Some two-thirds (64.5 percent) of children age 2-14 years have experienced at least one form of psychological pressure or physical punishment by their parents or other adults in the household.
- One in three (33.1 percent) children lives in the households that rely exclusively on non-violent disciplining methods.

Early Marriage

- In the Republic of Belarus, 7.4 percent of women age 15-19 years were married or in union at the time of the survey.
- Among women age 20-49 years 6.2 percent got married or entered a union before age 18.
- Overall, 6.4 percent of women were married or in union with a man who was older by 10 or more years.

Children's Living Arrangements

- According to the survey findings, three-quarters (75.1 percent) of children age 0-17 years live with their both parents, one in five (22.1 percent) children lives with one parent only, and 2 percent with neither of their biological parents.

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

- Only 4.1 percent of women and 4.2 percent of men age 15-49 years justify the husband/partner in beating their wife/partner for at least one of the specified reasons.
- Most often men and women justify violence in instances when a woman neglects the children.

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

- About 88 percent of women and men age 15-49 years reported that they knew of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission.
- Among all women age 15-49 years 60.2 percent know that a healthy looking person can have the HIV virus and have rejected the two most common misconceptions about HIV. Among men such proportion is 62.7 percent.
- Slightly more than a half of young women and about a half of young men (age 15-24 years) have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission.
- Overall, about 97 percent of women and more than 90 percent of men in the republic knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The proportion of respondents who knew about all three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission was 65.3 percent among women and 50 percent among men.
- More than 97 percent of women and 95 percent of men age 15-49 years know where to be tested for HIV. And, one in four (24.4 percent) women and one in five (19.7 percent) men have already been tested and told the result.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

- Only 0.7 percent of young women and 3.4 percent of young men had sex for the first time before age 15.
- Overall, 5.4 percent of women and 1.2 percent of men age 15-24 years had sex with a partner who was older by 10 years or more.
- In the 12 months preceding the survey, more than one third (38.6 percent) of young women and two thirds (68.6 percent) of young men had sex with a non-regular partner.

Access to Mass Media

- Almost an equal proportion (about 96 percent) of women and men age 15-49 years watch television, 77.4 percent of women and 71.5 percent of men read newspapers, and slightly over one-half (51.3 percent) of women and two thirds (67.1 percent) of men listen to the radio at least once a week.
- Overall, 43.1 percent of women and 51.7 percent of men in the republic are exposed to all three types of media (i.e. television, radio, newspapers) at least once in a week.

Use of Information/Communication Technologies

- Among young people almost all women (98.6 percent) and men (98.4 percent) have ever used a computer.
- During the month preceding the survey about 90 percent of women and men were using a computer at least once per week.
- Overall, 95.3 percent of young women and 94.2 percent of young men in the republic have ever used the internet.
- During the month preceding the survey, 89.5 percent of women and 87.6 percent of men age 15-24 years were accessing the internet at least once a week.

Tobacco Use

- Slightly more than a half (51.8 percent) of women and 84.2 percent of men age 15-49 years reported having ever used a tobacco product.
- Among current male and female users of tobacco, cigarettes are the most common type of tobacco product. One in six women (17.6 percent) and one in two men (52.1 percent) smoked only cigarettes during the last one month.
- Some 3.5 percent of women and 18.5 percent of men smoked at least one cigarette for the first time before age 15.

Alcohol Use

- During the month preceding the survey, three fifths (60.5 percent) of women and three quarters (74.2 percent) of men age 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol.
- Some 3.6 percent of women and 9.3 percent of men had their first drink of alcohol before age 15.

Subjective Well-being

- Nation-wide, two thirds (65.4 percent) of young women and about an equal share (65.5 percent) of young men are very or partly satisfied with the selected aspects of their lives.
- Nearly 96 percent of young women and men age 15-24 years are satisfied with their friendships; and 93.8 percent of women and 92.1 percent of men are satisfied with their family lives.
- Nearly all young people (93.7 percent of women and 90.2 percent of men) reported being very or somewhat happy.
- Young people age 15-24 years shared an optimistic view of their futures. Some 85.6 percent of young women and 80.9 percent of young men expect their lives to improve after one year.

I. Introduction



Background

This final report is based on the results of the 2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the situation of children and women in the Republic of Belarus. The survey was conducted by the National Statistical Committee in collaboration with the chief statistical divisions of the administrative regions and Minsk City. It benefited from the methodological, financial and technical support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The data obtained through the survey covers the most relevant aspects of children's lives, such as nutrition, health, prevalence of child labour, disciplining methods in the family, and early childhood development. The MICS4 survey also includes a range of new data on women's reproductive behaviour, attitudes of men and women toward domestic violence, young people's sexual behaviour, tobacco and alcohol use among teenagers and youth, access to media, young people's life satisfaction, and other matters of relevance to Belarus.

The survey responds to the need for reliable systems to monitor progress towards achieving the targets and objectives contained in a number of international covenants. These include the Millennium Declaration, adopted by 191 UN member states in September 2000 and the Action Plan «A World Fit for Children», approved by 189 UN member states in May 2002. Both documents reflect the commitments made by the international community at the World Summit on Children in 1990. By signing these agreements, the heads of states and governments undertook strong commitments to work toward improving the situation of women and children in their respective countries, and to monitor progress towards this goal.

Commitment to action: national and international reporting obligations

By signing the Declaration and Plan of Action «A World Fit for Children», the heads of state and government committed themselves, inter alia, to monitoring progress towards achieving the targets and goals contained therein.

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

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

Paragraph 61 of the Plan of Action also requests UNICEF to assist in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

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

The Millennium Declaration (Paragraph 31) contains a similar request regarding periodic reporting of progress:

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

As a follow-up to the World Summit on Children in 1990, the United Nations Children's Fund developed a uniform list of indicators and a methodology for collecting statistically reliable and internationally comparable data with a view to building the capacity of the national governments to monitor the situation of children and to gauge progress in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Today, MICS has become a recognized tool for measuring progress in implementing the national targets and global commitments on improving the welfare of children.

As a party to the international covenants on children and human development, the Republic of Belarus attributes great priority to meeting its international obligations; it is implementing concrete measures to monitor progress and build the capacity of its statistical systems, given their decisive role in informing the national strategic planning processes.

The national goals on improving the situation and protecting the rights of children are supported by specific interventions to be implemented in 2011-2015, including those specified in a range of the state programmes, such as National Demographic Security Programme, National Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Children and Protecting their Rights for 2012-2016, State Programme of National Action to Prevent and Control Alcohol Abuse and Alcohol Dependence, State HIV Prevention Programme, State Programme on Creating a Barrier-free Environment, and State Programme on Developing Pre-school, General Secondary and Post-secondary Education, among others. In this respect, monitoring of indicators characterizing the situation of children in the country is an important mission.

Survey Objectives

The main objectives of the 2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the Situation of Women and Children in the Republic of Belarus were as follows:

- To review and assess new indicators relevant to the assessment of the situation of women and children in the Republic of Belarus, to monitor progress towards implementing the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives postulated in the Declaration and Action Plan «A World Fit for Children», and to inform future actions on these objectives;
- To inform the planning and evaluation processes of the Government and public services of the Republic of Belarus on the implementation of the social programmes on women, children and youth at the national and regional levels, and to facilitate the efforts to identify and reach out to the most needy and vulnerable populations;
- To improve the monitoring systems in the Republic of Belarus, enhance professional skills among experts engaged in development, analysis and implementation of such monitoring systems;
- To create an information resource to ensure international comparability of the data.

II. Sample and Survey Methodology



Sample Design

The sample for the Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) was designed to provide estimates for the indicators describing the situation of children and women that are statistically reliable at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for Belarus' seven subnational administrative units (Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk and Mogilev Regions and Minsk City).

The sampling frame was based on the data and cartographic materials from the 2009 Belarus Population Census. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census. The sampling frame was stratified by the seven regions and three residency categories: big cities, small towns and rural areas. At the second sampling stage the households listed in each sample EA were grouped into two categories: households with and without children under 5.

The survey units were selected in two stages. At the first stage, the enumeration areas were selected systematically within each stratum with probability proportional to size. At the second sampling stage, selection of households was completed in the identified enumeration area, based on the updated list of households with children under 5 and households without children under 5 (or with older children). A total of 20 households were selected in each sample enumeration area. Random systematic sampling was used to select a separate sample of households within each second stage stratum (households with and without children under the age of 5 years).

In each cluster, one in three households was randomly selected for interviews with all men age 15-59 years of that household. The selection was performed separately for households with and without children under five years of age.

The total sample consisted of 8,520 households, including 3,408 households with children under 5 years of age and 5,112 households without children of this age group. The sample was stratified by regions, urban and rural areas, and at the second stage by households with or without children under 5 years of age. This sample was not self-weighting. To report the results at the national and regional level, statistical weighting procedures were applied.

A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

Questionnaires

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the MICS4 survey:

1. Household Questionnaire.
2. Questionnaires for individual women.
3. Questionnaires for individual men.
4. Questionnaires for children under five.

These questionnaires were based on standard MICS4 questionnaires¹ that were adapted to reflect the conditions and objectives of the survey specific to the Republic of Belarus. Standard MICS4 questionnaires were translated from English into Russian. During the development of the adapted version of the questionnaires, the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus cooperated with specialists from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus, and with experts of

¹ Standard MICS4 questionnaires can be found on www.childinfo.org.

international organizations: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The Republic of Belarus MICS4 questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire *(used to collect information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household, its dwelling, property characteristics and well-being):*

- Household Information Panel.
- Household Listing Form.
- Education.
- Water and Sanitation.
- Household Characteristics.
- Child Labour.
- Child Discipline.
- Iodine Deficiency Prevention (IDD).

Questionnaire for Individual Women *(administered to all women age 15-49 years living in the households):*

- Women's Information Panel.
- Woman's Background.
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology.
- Live Birth.
- Desire for Last Birth.
- Maternal and Newborn Health.
- Post-Natal Health Checks.
- Illness Symptoms.
- Contraception.
- Reproductive Health.
- Marriage/Union.
- Attitudes toward Domestic Violence.
- Sexual Behaviour.
- HIV/AIDS.
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use.
- Life Satisfaction.

Questionnaire for Individual Men *(administered in one out of three households to all men age 15-59 years):*

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

Questionnaire for Children under Five (*administered to mothers of each child under 5 years of age. In cases when the mother was not living in the household, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed*):

- Under-Five Child Information Panel.
- Age.
- Early Childhood Development.
- Breastfeeding.
- Care of Illness.

Compared to the third round of MICS (MICS3), conducted in 2005 in the Republic of Belarus, the MICS4 survey was expanded to include new modules, such as Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology, Sexual Behaviour, Tobacco and Alcohol Use, and Life Satisfaction.

Pursuant to the National Strategy for Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the Republic of Belarus through Universal Salt Iodization, adopted in 2000, exclusive use of iodised salt has been mandated in the bakery, meat processing and confectionary industries, universal availability of iodised salt in all retail outlets has been achieved, and the use of iodised salt has begun in the infant food. Therefore, the MICS4 survey did not include testing for iodine content of the cooking salt used by the households by applying salt test kits that are part of the standard MICS4 survey tools. Instead, the module «Iodine Deficiency Prevention» was designed to measure household members' knowledge about the benefits of iodized salt and the prevalence of using such salt for cooking by the households.

As proposed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Belarus, the module «Attitudes toward Domestic Violence» was supplemented by questions with reference to respondent's opinion about the causes of domestic violence, the most effective responses to such violence, and questions regarding the participants' experience of physical abuse by their parents in childhood. In addition, the Questionnaire for Individual Women included questions regarding violence experienced by the women respondents.

Given the fact that the Republic of Belarus has a well-organized system for recording the vital events of its citizens and residents, and its official infant and under-five mortality statistics are internationally recognized as reliable and objective, registration of infant and under-five mortality was not addressed by this survey and the standard «Child Mortality» module was excluded from the Questionnaire for Individual Women. It should also be noted that the Republic of Belarus has made considerable progress in reducing infant and child mortality in recent years, consistent with its international commitments contained in the Millennium Development Goals.

The adapted MICS4 questionnaires were pre-tested in Minsk City and Minsk Region in January and February 2012. Based on the findings of the pre-test, improvements were made to the wording of some of the questions.

A copy of the Belarus MICS4 questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

Training and Fieldwork

The specialists from the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus engaged in the MICS4 survey were trained in a series of regional workshops organized in 2011-2012 by the UNICEF Headquarters, New York, and the Regional UNICEF Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS), Geneva. The workshops took place

in Istanbul, Turkey (March 2011), Chisinau, Moldova (February 2012), Minsk, Belarus (May 2012), and Amman, Jordan (October-November 2012).

Training of fieldwork staff of the local state statistical authorities was conducted for 12 days in March 2012. Fifty-six participants were trained to work as field team supervisors, editors and interviewers for the survey

The training programme included lectures and presentations on the survey guidance, the interviewing techniques, and on the contents of the questionnaires. Participants were engaged in role-playing and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Tests were administered to assess participant knowledge. Towards the end of the training period, the field teams were given the opportunity to practise their interviewing skills and survey questionnaires knowledge on the ground.

The workshop on MICS4 field training benefited from inputs by the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus, UNICEF and UNAIDS Offices in the Republic of Belarus and psychologists and sociologists from the Centre of System Business Technologies (SATIO).

The data for the MICS4 survey were collected by seven field teams; each was comprised of one supervisor, one editor and five interviewers. Fieldwork began at the end of March and concluded on 2 July 2012.

Data Processing

Data entry was carried out by a team of 15 data entry clerks, including two supervisors. The data were entered on 15 computers using the CSPro software. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. At all stages, data processing relied on the use of procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS4 and adapted to the Belarus questionnaires. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in April 2012 and concluded in July 2012. During August-December 2012, databases were edited and the the main output tables of the survey findings were generated.

The data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme, Version 18. The model syntax and tabulation plans used in the analysis were developed by UNICEF and adapted to the Republic of Belarus MICS4 questionnaires by the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus.

The results of the preliminary MICS4 data analysis were communicated to the country government and were posted on the official website of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus in February 2013.

III. Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents



Sample Coverage

Of the 8,520 households selected for the sample, 8,407 households were found to be occupied. Of these, 43 were occupied by more than one household that agreed to take part in the survey, yielding a total of 8,450 households. Of this number, 8,284 households were successfully interviewed with the Household Questionnaire resulting in a total response rate of 98 percent. In the interviewed households, 5,911 women age 15-49 years were identified; of these, 5,745 women gave complete answers to all items in the Questionnaire for Individual Women, yielding a response rate of 97.2 percent. The interviewed households included 6,924 men age 15-59 years; of these, 2,925 men were identified in the households selected for interviews with all men. Of the total number of eligible men, 2,769 men were successfully interviewed and provided complete answers to the Questionnaire for Individual Men, which corresponds to a response rate of 94.7 percent. In addition, 3,465 children under age 5 were identified in the interviewed households, and 3,443 Questionnaires for Children under Five were completed for those children, with a response rate of 99.4 percent.

The overall response rates, calculated for the interviewed women age 15-49 years, men age 15-59 years and children under 5, are 95.3 percent, 93.3 percent and 97.4 percent, respectively (Table HH.1).

The response rate for rural households was 97.5 percent and for urban households 99.4 percent. Across the regions, the response rate for households varied from 98.1 percent in Gomel and Minsk Regions to 99.2 percent in Grodno Region, it was the lowest in Minsk City, at 95.6 percent.

It should be noted that the response rate for men (94.7 percent) was somewhat lower than that for women (97.2 percent). It was highest among the mothers/caretakers of children under 5 (99.4 percent).

Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of the surveyed population is provided in Table HH.2. In 8,284 interviewed households, 20,398 household members were listed, including 9,549 men and 10,849 women. The average household size estimated by the survey was 2.46.

Household population in the 0-14 age group numbered 3,472 persons, or 17 percent, including 1,765 boys (18.5 percent of all male respondents) and 1,706 girls (15.7 percent of the female respondents). Population in the 15-64 age group was 14,245 persons, or 69.8 percent of the total household population, including 6,908 men, or 72.3 percent of the total male population, and 7,337 women, or 67.6 percent of the total female population. There were 2,677 respondents aged 65+, representing 13.1 percent of the population, including 875 men and 1,801 women (representing 9.2 percent and 16.6 percent of the total male and female populations, respectively).

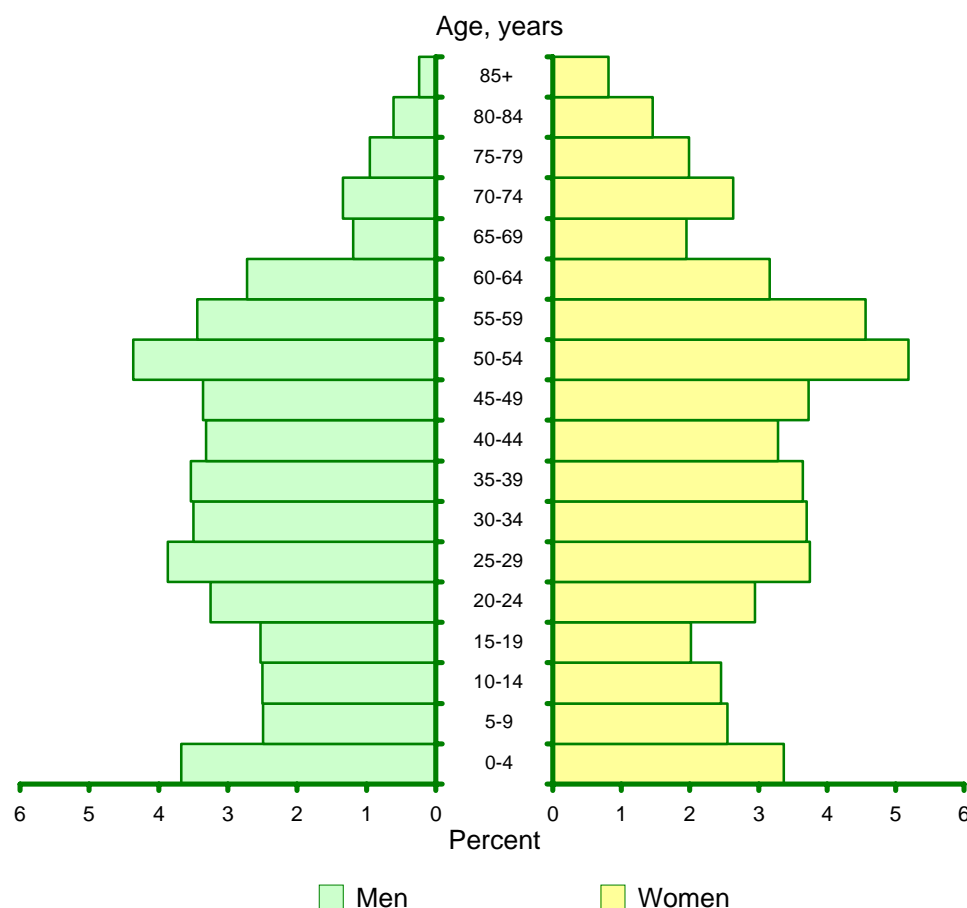
The number of children age 0-17 years was 4,046 persons or 19.8 percent of the total number of household members participated in the survey, including 2,079 boys, or 21.8 percent, and 1,968 girls, or 18.1 percent of the household members of the corresponding sex.

Compared to the 2009 population census, the proportion of children in the age group of 0-14 years obtained through the MICS4 survey was higher by 2.3 percentage points, while the share of the population in the age groups 15-64 and 65+ was lower by 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively.

According to the survey findings, men represent 46.8 percent of the general population and women 53.2 percent. In the 2009 population census, these proportions were 46.5 percent and

53.5 percent, respectively, and had changed little as of 1 January 2013. Thus, there were no notable differences in sex distribution of the surveyed population in MICS4 and the distribution obtained from the population census and demographic statistics.

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



It should be noted that while the population below age 30 has more men than women of the same age, the number of women begins to exceed the number of men in the age group of 30-34 years; and at age 70 and above, women are 2.2 times more numerous than men. This is consistent with the trends in the age distribution of men and women observed in the demographic statistics as of January 2013.

Tables HH.3 - HH.5 provide basic background information on the surveyed households and their members, by presenting the weighted as well as the unweighted numbers. The remaining tables in this report include only weighted numbers. The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights have been normalized. Further details on the statistical weighting are presented in Appendix A.

Of the total number of households, 72.8 percent are urban, and 27.2 percent are rural. More than one-half (56.4 percent) of the households consist of 2-3 members.

There are 33.5 percent of households with children under 18 years of age, and 15.6 percent of households with at least one child under 5 years of age. The share of households with at least one woman age 15-49 years is 49.2 percent, and with at least one man age 15-59 years – 63.5 percent¹.

Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents age 15-49 years, male respondents age 15-49 years and 15-59 years, and children under 5 years of age.

Of the total number of women age 15-49 years, 74.7 percent lived in urban areas and 25.3 percent in rural areas. At the time of survey, 69.4 percent of women in this age group were married or in union, 12 percent were widowed, divorced or separated, and 18.6 percent were never married or in union. By motherhood status, 75.9 percent of women had ever given birth, and 12.7 percent of women gave birth in the two years preceding the survey. The proportion of women with vocational-technical or secondary specialized education was 44.3 percent, and 36.7 percent had higher education. In terms of wealth, 13.5 percent of women lived in the poorest (by the wealth index) households and 24.1 percent in the richest households.

According to the survey findings, 72.9 percent of men age 15-59 years were urban, and 27.1 were rural. At the time of the survey, 68.7 percent of men were married or in union, 9.9 percent were widowed, divorced or separated, and 21.4 percent were never married or in union. One-quarter (25.9 percent) of men had higher education and about a half (47.8 percent) had vocational-technical or secondary specialized education. The number of men was roughly similar across households with different level of wealth.

Of the total number of children under age 5, there were 51.9 percent of boys and 48.1 percent of girls. Three-quarters (74.6 percent) were urban, and about one-quarter (25.4 percent) rural. The children were uniformly distributed across all age subgroups divided by the number of complete years of life, with around 20 percent in each subgroup.

At the time of survey, over 80 percent of mothers/caretakers of children under 5 had specialized (vocational-technical, secondary specialized or higher) education, 15.5 percent had general secondary education, and only 2.5 percent had general basic education.

The smallest number of children under 5 lived in the poorest households (13.3 percent), and the greatest in the richest households (29.1 percent).

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

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

Number of households, women, men and children under 5 by results of household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Area		Region							Total
	Urban	Rural	Brest	Vitebsk	Gomel	Grodno	Minsk City	Minsk	Mogilev	
Households										
Sampled	6202	2361	1220	1160	1300	980	1595	1300	1008	8563
Occupied	6122	2328	1191	1144	1267	980	1579	1293	996	8450
Interviewed	5971	2313	1178	1132	1243	972	1509	1268	982	8284
Household response rate	97.5	99.4	98.9	99.0	98.1	99.2	95.6	98.1	98.6	98.0
Women age 15-49 years										
Eligible	4313	1598	864	759	882	692	1098	932	684	5911
Interviewed	4189	1556	812	736	835	689	1078	919	676	5745
Women's response rate	97.1	97.4	94.0	97.0	94.7	99.6	98.2	98.6	98.8	97.2
Women's overall response rate	94.7	96.7	93.0	96.0	92.9	98.8	93.8	96.7	97.4	95.3
Men age 15-59 years										
Eligible	2090	835	432	390	416	358	556	480	293	2925
Interviewed	1983	786	385	369	375	355	540	465	280	2769
Men's response rate	94.9	94.1	89.1	94.6	90.1	99.2	97.1	96.9	95.6	94.7
Men's overall response rate	93.3	93.3	88.2	93.4	88.0	97.9	96.4	94.9	94.1	93.3
Children under 5										
Eligible	2490	975	457	376	463	446	770	595	358	3465
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2477	966	447	374	456	446	769	595	356	3443
Under-5's response rate	99.5	99.1	97.8	99.5	98.5	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.4
Under-5's overall response rate	97.0	98.4	96.7	98.4	96.6	99.2	95.4	98.1	98.0	97.4

Table HH.2. Household members age distribution by sex*Distribution of the household population by different age groups by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2012*

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age						
0-4	748	7.8	687	6.3	1435	7.0
5-9	507	5.3	520	4.8	1027	5.0
10-14	511	5.3	499	4.6	1010	4.9
15-19	516	5.4	412	3.8	927	4.5
20-24	662	6.9	601	5.5	1263	6.2
25-29	789	8.3	764	7.0	1553	7.6
30-34	713	7.5	754	7.0	1467	7.2
35-39	721	7.6	745	6.9	1466	7.2
40-44	676	7.1	670	6.2	1345	6.6
45-49	684	7.2	760	7.0	1444	7.1
50-54	891	9.3	1058	9.8	1949	9.6
55-59	701	7.3	929	8.6	1630	8.0
60-64	555	5.8	644	5.9	1199	5.9
65-69	243	2.5	398	3.7	641	3.1
70-74	267	2.8	536	4.9	803	3.9
75-79	193	2.0	405	3.7	598	2.9
80-84	124	1.3	297	2.7	422	2.1
85+	48	0.5	165	1.5	213	1.0
Missing/DK	-	-	5	0.0	5	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	1765	18.5	1706	15.7	3472	17.0
15-64	6908	72.3	7337	67.6	14245	69.8
65+	875	9.2	1801	16.6	2677	13.1
Missing/DK	-	-	5	0.0	5	0.0
Children and adult populations						
Children age 0-17	2079	21.8	1968	18.1	4046	19.8
Adults 18+	7471	78.2	8877	81.8	16347	80.1
Missing/DK	-	-	5	0.0	5	0.0
Total	9549	100.0	10849	100.0	20398	100.0

Table HH.3. Household composition*Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Republic of Belarus, 2012*

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	49.6	4108	4239
Female	50.4	4176	4045
Region			
Brest	14.3	1184	1178
Vitebsk	13.4	1114	1132
Gomel	15.1	1251	1243
Grodno	11.4	946	972
Minsk City	18.9	1562	1509
Minsk	15.0	1244	1268
Mogilev	11.9	982	982
Area			
Urban	72.8	6029	5971
Rural	27.2	2255	2313
Number of household members			
1	23.7	1959	1419
2	34.2	2834	2168
3	22.2	1842	2143
4	14.5	1199	1702
5 or more	5.4	450	852
Education ¹ of household head			
None	0.2	13	10
Primary	4.0	331	250
General basic	8.5	708	632
General secondary	19.0	1570	1569
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	43.5	3601	3665
Higher	24.9	2061	2158
Total	100.0	8284	8284

¹ Hereinafter, education of the household member corresponds to the highest education grade the respondent had or was attending at the time of survey.

Table HH.4. Women's background characteristics

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics,
Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of women age 15-49 years	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Region			
Brest	15.5	888	812
Vitebsk	12.7	728	736
Gomel	15.3	880	835
Grodno	10.9	627	689
Minsk City	19.5	1120	1078
Minsk	15.2	874	919
Mogilev	10.9	628	676
Area			
Urban	74.7	4293	4189
Rural	25.3	1452	1556
Age			
15-19	8.6	494	399
20-24	12.6	721	823
25-29	16.2	934	1330
30-34	16.3	936	1129
35-39	16.0	918	838
40-44	14.1	812	586
45-49	16.2	930	640
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	69.4	3985	4302
Widowed	2.2	129	106
Divorced	8.1	463	408
Separated	1.7	100	108
Never married/in union	18.6	1068	821
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	75.9	4362	4826
Never gave birth	24.1	1383	919
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	12.7	730	1324
Had no birth in last two years	87.3	5015	4421
Education			
None	0.0	2	1
Primary	0.0	2	1
General basic	3.3	187	207
General secondary	15.8	905	933
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	44.3	2543	2517
Higher	36.7	2106	2086
Wealth index quintile ¹			
Poorest	13.5	774	839
Second	20.1	1157	1167
Middle	20.1	1154	1095
Fourth	22.2	1278	1256
Richest	24.1	1382	1388
Total	100.0	5745	5745

¹ Methods for calculation of the wealth index are given in Appendix B.

Table HH.4M. Men's background characteristics

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years and men of 15-59 years by selected background characteristics, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 15-59 years		
	Weighted percent	Number of men		Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted		Weighted	Unweighted
Region						
Brest	14.7	304	298	14.6	404	385
Vitebsk	13.6	280	293	13.0	361	369
Gomel	15.0	310	288	15.4	427	375
Grodno	11.1	229	269	11.9	329	355
Minsk City	18.7	386	458	17.4	481	540
Minsk	15.3	315	360	15.9	440	465
Mogilev	11.6	240	215	11.8	327	280
Area						
Urban	74.3	1534	1590	72.9	2019	1983
Rural	25.7	530	591	27.1	750	786
Age						
15-19	9.6	198	182	7.2	198	182
20-24	14.0	288	269	10.4	288	269
25-29	16.9	350	452	12.6	350	452
30-34	16.2	335	432	12.1	335	432
35-39	15.8	326	361	11.8	326	361
40-44	13.8	286	252	10.3	286	252
45-49	13.6	281	233	10.1	281	233
50-54	na	na	na	14.6	403	331
55-59	na	na	na	10.9	302	257
Marital/Union status						
Currently married/in union	63.9	1320	1579	68.7	1904	2070
Widowed	0.5	10	12	1.2	34	34
Divorced	6.4	133	100	7.2	198	152
Separated	1.5	32	23	1.5	41	29
Never married/in union	27.6	569	467	21.4	592	484
Education						
General basic	4.5	92	116	3.7	102	123
General secondary	20.2	418	417	22.6	626	594
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	47.8	987	1045	47.8	1324	1330
Higher	27.5	567	603	25.9	717	722
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	17.0	351	351	19.1	529	504
Second	20.8	430	463	20.9	578	583
Middle	19.6	405	409	19.5	541	517
Fourth	19.1	394	429	18.9	524	539
Richest	23.5	484	529	21.5	597	626
Total	100.0	2064	2181	100.0	2769	2769

na – not applicable.

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

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by selected background characteristics, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	51.9	1786	1771
Female	48.1	1657	1672
Region			
Brest	16.1	553	447
Vitebsk	11.2	387	374
Gomel	13.8	474	456
Grodno	9.5	326	446
Minsk City	26.8	922	769
Minsk	12.9	445	595
Mogilev	9.8	336	356
Area			
Urban	74.6	2567	2477
Rural	25.4	876	966
Age			
0-5 months	8.3	287	247
6-11 months	12.3	424	403
12-23 months	20.9	719	712
24-35 months	19.3	664	669
36-47 months	20.0	690	682
48-59 months	19.1	659	730
Mother/Caretaker's Education			
General basic	2.5	86	109
General secondary	15.5	532	540
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	40.8	1405	1439
Higher	41.2	1420	1355
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	13.3	457	505
Second	17.4	598	662
Middle	18.7	643	615
Fourth	21.6	743	737
Richest	29.1	1002	924
Total	100.0	3443	3443

IV. Nutrition



Breastfeeding, Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

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

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

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

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

Table NU.1 shows the proportion of children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.

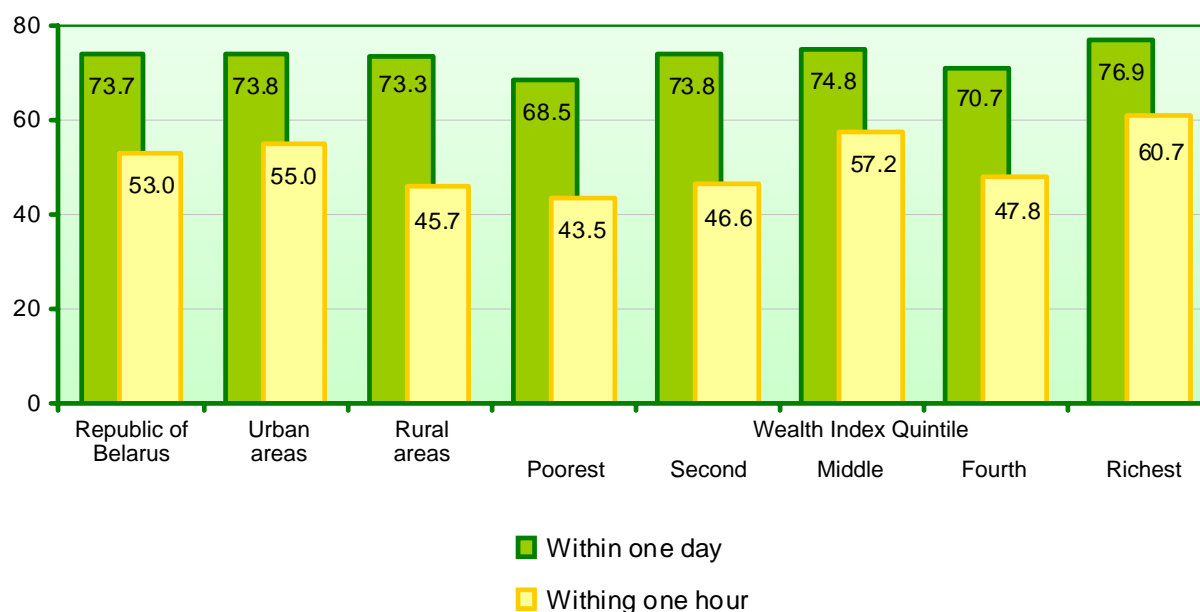
In spite of the exclusive importance of early breastfeeding in terms of lactation control and establishment of physical and emotional relations between the mother and the child, only 53 percent of children in the Republic of Belarus were first breastfed within one hour of birth. The proportion of mothers who initiated breastfeeding within one day of birth (including mothers who began to breastfeed within one hour of birth) was 73.7 percent. Provision of necessary postnatal care to the mother and the child is the main factor behind the delay in breastfeeding initiation, given the fact that all (100 percent) births in Belarus take place in health institutions and are attended by skilled medical personnel.

Breastfeeding within one hour of birth was started by 55 percent of urban women, and 45.7 percent of rural women.

Early breastfeeding is positively correlated to the mother's education: with the increase in the level of mother's education the share of children with the timely breastfeeding is also increased.

The proportion of the mothers who began to breastfeed early also varied across the wealth index quintiles, from 43.5 percent for the poorest quintile, to 60.7 percent for the richest quintile. Likewise, the proportion of women who began to breastfeed within 24 hours of birth was 68.5 percent for the poorest quintile, and 76.9 percent for the richest quintile (Figure NU.1).

Figure NU.1: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour or one day of birth, Republic of Belarus, 2012
(percent)



The overall proportion of newborns who received a prelacteal feed (mainly milk formula) in the first three days of birth was 41.7 percent. It was highest in Minsk (59.2 percent) and among the wealthiest households (48 percent).

Breastfeeding status in Table NU.2 is based on the responses given by mothers/caretakers regarding food and liquids taken by children within the 24 hours preceding the survey. This table shows the proportion of infants who were breastfed during the first 6 months of life and also the proportion of children who were still being breastfed at 12-15 months and 20-23 months of age.

«Exclusive breastfeeding» refers to infants who were receiving only breast milk (also vitamins, minerals and medication); «predominantly breastfed» refers to infants who were receiving only breast milk and were given only plain water and other non-dairy liquids.

According to the survey findings, 19 percent of children under 6 months of age were exclusively breastfed, and 41.4 percent were predominantly breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. No differences were found in the rate of exclusive breastfeeding among girls and boys under 6 months of age (20.1 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively).

On average, 27.9 percent of children across the republic were still being breastfed at age 12-15 months, and 11.5 percent at age 20-23 months.

Infant feeding is in the focus of the paediatrician training curricula. Maternity training courses («Young Mother» schools) and post-natal home visits place significant emphasis on appropriate child feeding. Breastfeeding is being actively promoted. At the same time, the national paediatric community does not recommend exclusive breastfeeding of children after 1 year of age.

The age distribution of children by the pattern of feeding is presented in Figure NU.2. The data obtained through the survey reveals that most children receive not only breast milk but also other liquids or foods even at the earliest stages. By the age of 4-5 months the proportion of infants who were exclusively breastfed is only 4 percent. One in five infants of this age was receiving breast milk and milk formula, and one in ten was receiving breast milk and other foods.

Figure NU.2. Infant feeding patterns by age, Republic of Belarus, 2012

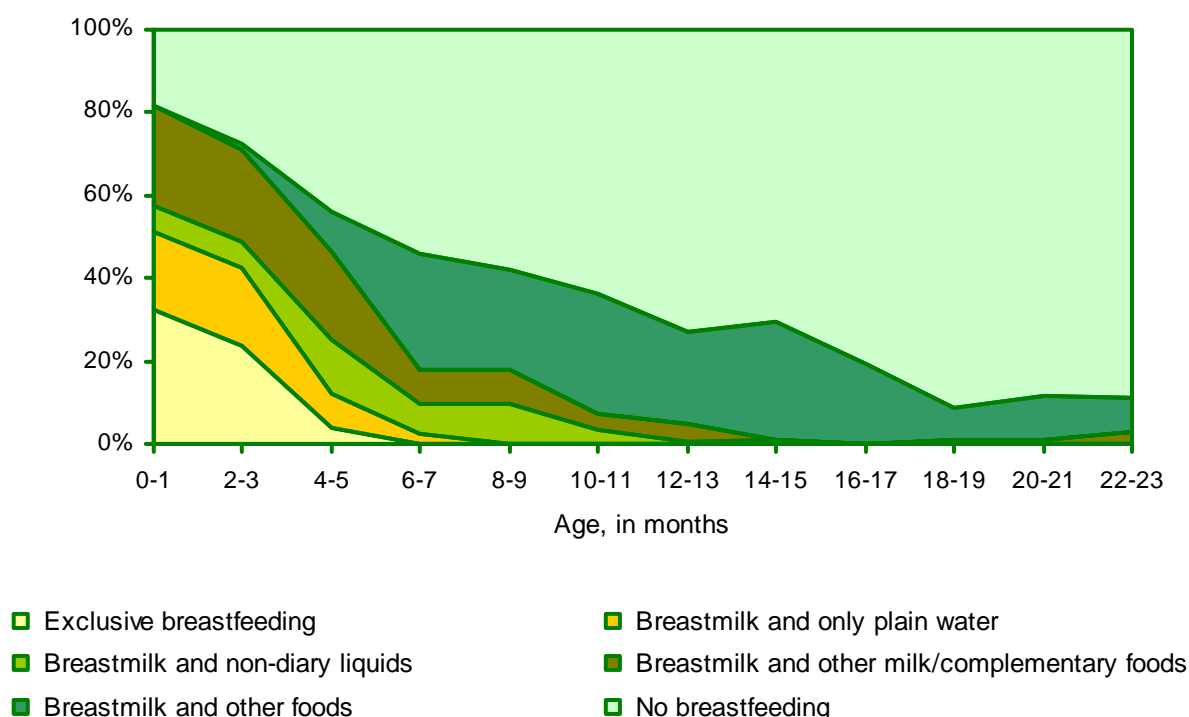


Table NU.3 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics.

The median duration of breastfeeding among children under 3 years of age is 5.9 months for any breastfeeding, 0.6 months for exclusive breastfeeding and 1.6 months for predominant breastfeeding. Girls are breastfed longer than boys for any breastfeeding (the median duration is 6.7 and 5.7 months, respectively).



Table NU.4 shows the proportion of infants under 24 months of age receiving adequate feeding.

Different criteria of feeding adequacy are applied depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while infants age 6-23 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

According to the survey findings on the patterns of feeding in the Republic of Belarus, only 19.8 percent of children age 6-23 months (including 17.8 percent of boys and 21.9 percent of girls) were appropriately fed, and almost identical among urban and rural infants (19.7 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

At age 0-5 months, 19 percent of infants were receiving appropriate feeding, including 18.2 percent of boys and 20.1 percent of girls.

Mother's education was found to be a significant factor affecting infant feeding adequacy at all ages. The proportion of children receiving adequate feeding was considerably higher among infants whose mothers had higher education than among those whose mothers had general secondary or vocational-technical/secondary specialized education (25 percent compared to 12-17 percent).

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

The national paediatric school recommends complementary feeding with cereals, vegetable, meat and fruit purees and juices from age 5-6 months. Children under 2 years of age from low-income families are guaranteed free monthly supply of complimentary foods that meet nutritional requirements and physiological needs, including infant formula, dairy products and kefir, canned vegetables, fish and fruits, juice and instant cereals.

The Republic of Belarus is implementing the State Programme «Infant and Child Feeding». Through the support and funding provided by the government under this programme, capacities have been put in place to produce a variety of baby foods, including therapeutic and protective dietary products, infant and milk formula, vegetable, fruit and meat purees, and juices. All the products are suitable for young children in the early stages of life and conform to international food safety and quality standards. As a result of the state policies, all children are guaranteed access to appropriate foods of good quality. These are supplied free of charge to children from the low-income families.

According to the survey findings, 64.3 percent of infants age 6-8 months were receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, including 57.6 percent among children who were still being breastfed, and 69.5 percent among non-breastfeeding children (Table NU.5).

Table NU.6 presents the proportion of breastfeeding and non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months who received semi-solid or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the day or night preceding the interview.

Among currently breastfed children age 6-8 months, children who are fed the minimum recommended number of times are defined as children who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods two or more times during the day or night preceding the interview.

Among currently breastfed children age 9-23 months, children who are fed the minimum recommended number of times are defined as children who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods, at least, 3 times during the day or night preceding the interview.

Among currently non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months, children who are fed the minimum recommended number of times are defined as children who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods, at least, 4 times during the day or night preceding the interview.

Overall, around three-quarters (74.2 percent) of children age 6-23 months were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times within the 24 hours preceding the interview.

Among currently breastfeeding children, this proportion exceeds one-third (40.3 percent) of children age 6-23 months, and varies significantly according to the area (44.9 percent among urban children, and 24.2 percent among rural children).

Among non-breastfeeding children, an overwhelming majority (86.3 percent) of children were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods and milk formula 4 or more times within the twenty-four hours preceding the interview, with no substantial rural-urban differentials.

Bottle feeding is a part of the infant and child feeding practice in the Republic of Belarus, as seen from Table NU.7.

According to the survey findings, two-thirds (66.1 percent) of children under 6 months of age and a similar (66.5 percent) proportion of children age 0-23 months were bottle-fed. There is evidence indicating a relationship between bottle-feeding and mother's education. The proportion of bottle-fed children whose mothers had a general basic education was 80.5 percent compared to 59.1 percent among children whose mothers had a higher education.

Iodine Deficiency Prevention

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

In order to prevent adverse impacts of iodine deficiency on human health, the Republic of Belarus has put in place the legislation mandating the use of iodized salt by food industries and in public catering. These efforts have been made since 2000, when the National Strategy for Elimination of Iodine Deficiency Disorders through Universal Salt Iodization (USI) established the mechanisms to achieve the following outcomes:

- improved production of iodized salt and its universal availability in retail trade;
- increased public awareness about the benefits of iodized salt consumption and provision of relevant training to specialists;
- mandatory use of iodized salt in the food industries and public catering;
- monitoring of the population's iodine status.

The «Food Safety Law» of the Republic of Belarus (No. 217-3, dated 29.06.2003), mandates the use of iodized salt in food industries and public catering. Procedures for monitoring the quality and safety of foods and components thereof are defined by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. The authority to inspect the quality and safety of raw and processed foods, materials and products on behalf of the state is exercised by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Agriculture and Foods of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Belarus, the State Committee on Standards of the Republic of Belarus, the Committee of State Control of the Republic of Belarus, and by other state bodies subject to their respective mandates.

The Republic of Belarus has established an effective monitoring system for prevention of iodine deficiency disorders. The main elements of this system are:

- control of iodized salt quality by the manufacturer (mainly, *Mozyrsof*), consistent with the national and international (ISO) quality standards;
- sanitary and hygienic monitoring: control of iodized salt quality in the retail and food industries, and monitoring the quantity of iodized salt on sale;
- monitoring and assessment of the use of iodized salt by households;
- medical monitoring (regular medical tests, including urine iodine measurement and analysis of statistics on the prevalence of thyroid disorders).

According to the data of continuous monitoring, the measures implemented by the Government have been sufficient to achieve adequate iodine intake of the entire population and elimination of iodine deficiency disorders. Analytical data on IDD/USI issue is prepared annually for the State Report “On Sanitary and Hygienic Situation in the Republic of Belarus”.

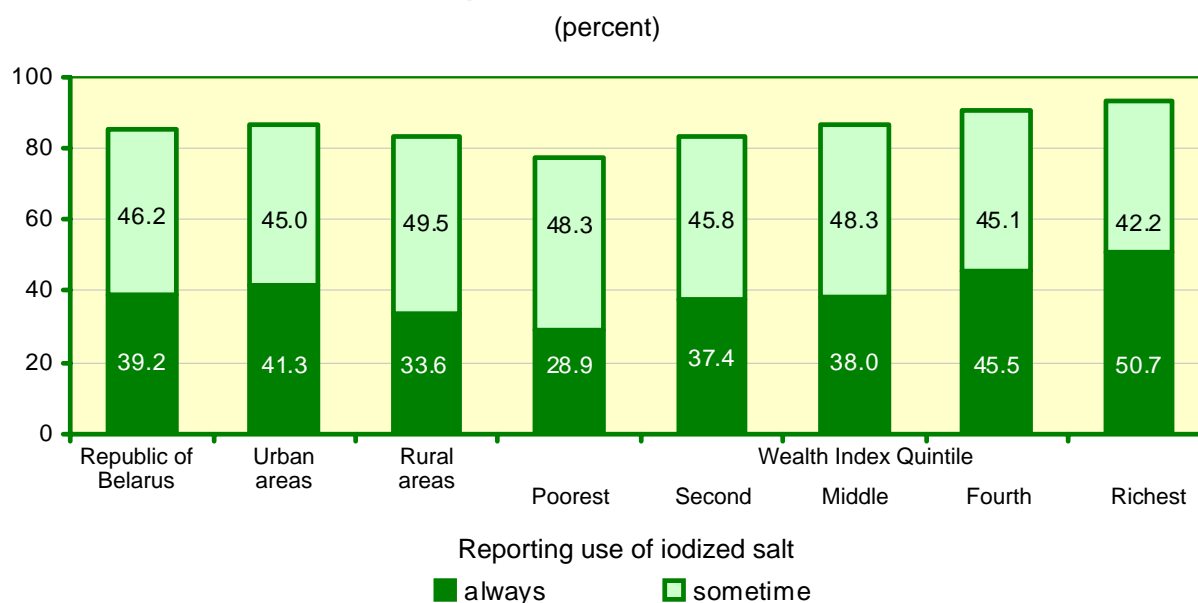
The module «Iodine Deficiency Prevention» included into MICS4 was designed to collect data on the indicators most relevant for the Republic of Belarus.

Overall, 94.5 percent of households know about the benefits of iodized salt consumption as the basic affordable measure for prevention of iodine deficiency disorders. The awareness was found to be higher among urban than among rural households (96 percent and 90.4 percent, respectively), and reached 97.1 percent among the households in Minsk City (Table NU.8).

Nation-wide, 85.4 percent of households reported the use of iodized salt for cooking, including 39.2 percent who were using it all of the time. Approximately equal shares of urban and rural households reported the use iodized salt for cooking always or sometime (86.3 percent and 83.1 percent, respectively).

Iodized salt consumption was found to vary by households' wealth. The proportion of households reporting the use of iodized salt for cooking on a regular basis ranges from about one-half among the richest households to only one-third (28.9 percent) among the poorest households, the lowest rate among all types of households by the wealth index (Figure NU.3).

Figure NU.3. Percentage of households reporting use of iodized salt for cooking, Republic of Belarus, 2012



Mogilev and Gomel Regions were found to be the areas with the lowest rate of iodized salt consumption. In these two regions, the proportion of the households who reported not using iodized salt (21.1 and 19.7 percent, respectively) was nearly 2 times higher than the relevant proportions recorded in Minsk City, Minsk Region and Vitebsk Region.

On average, 14.5 percent of households in the republic have reported not using iodized salt for cooking. Every fourth (22.7 percent) household with the lowest level of well-being does not use iodized salt, and this is 3.3 times more than among the richest households. At the same time, it should be accentuated that food production industry in the Republic of Belarus uses only iodised salt.

Low Birth Weight

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

In recognition of the relevance of low birth weight prevention, the Republic of Belarus has implemented the Comprehensive Programme of Pregnancy Planning and Prevention of Miscarriage for 2008-2010. As a result, the proportion of premature births has stabilised at 4.1 percent. Starting from 2011, miscarriage and low birth weight prevention have been addressed through the National Demographic Security Programme for 2011-2015.

In addition, pregnant women benefit from a range of social entitlements, allowances and incentives that contribute to prevention of miscarriage and enable good birth outcomes. These include the right of pregnant women and of women of child-bearing age to be relieved of physically demanding work and to be transferred to less exerting jobs, monetary incentives to pregnant women who register with a state antenatal clinic within 12 weeks of gestation; paid maternity leave and affordable and timely access to medical services at outpatient and hospital facilities.

The new version of the clinical protocols on pregnancy and birth management, adopted at the end of 2012, includes sections on prevention of miscarriage and foetal growth retardation.

In general, the measurement of birth weight does not present a problem for Belarus, given that all (99.9 percent) deliveries take place in medical facilities, where all newborns are weighed.

According to the survey findings, 99.8 percent of babies in the Republic of Belarus were weighted at birth, and about 4.1 percent had weight below 2,500 grams (Table NU.9).

Low birth weight prevalence varies somewhat across the regions, from 3.2 percent in Grodno and Minsk Regions to 5.4 percent in Gomel Region (Figure NU.4). The percentage of low birth weight babies born to mothers with higher education is 3.1 percent, and among babies born to mothers with general secondary education, 7 percent.

Figure NU.4. Percentage of infants weighting less than 2500 grams at birth, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent)

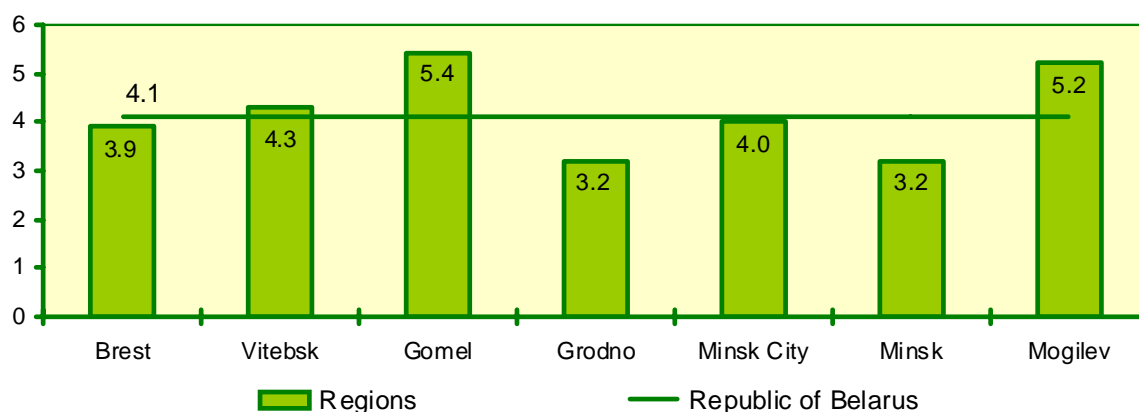


Table NU.1. Initial breastfeeding

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

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last- born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Area					
Urban	93.1	55.0	73.8	44.2	571
Rural	90.6	45.7	73.3	32.5	159
Age					
0-11 months	93.3	52.8	71.7	44.1	348
12-23 months	92.2	53.1	75.8	39.5	372
Assistance at delivery ³					
Skilled attendant	92.5	52.9	73.7	41.6	729
Place of delivery ⁴					
Public sector health facility	92.5	53.0	73.7	41.7	729
Mother's education					
General basic	(87.5)	(33.1)	(69.3)	(46.6)	11
General secondary	85.1	46.0	61.1	33.8	111
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	93.2	50.2	74.3	38.5	281
Higher	94.6	58.4	77.6	46.9	327
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	87.6	43.5	68.5	24.8	83
Second	93.0	46.6	73.8	41.0	123
Middle	94.1	57.2	74.8	37.1	139
Fourth	88.6	47.8	70.7	45.9	156
Richest	95.7	60.7	76.9	48.0	229
Total	92.5	53.0	73.7	41.7	730

¹ MICS indicator 2.4.

² MICS indicator 2.5.

³ 1 unweighted case "Traditional birth attendant" has been excluded.

⁴ 1 unweighted case "At home" and 1 unweighted case "Other" have been excluded.

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

Table NU.2. Breastfeeding

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

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Sex							
Male	18.2	40.7	164	24.8	120	10.2	103
Female	20.1	42.2	123	32.0	94	12.5	135
Area							
Urban	18.7	42.6	198	28.4	167	9.7	188
Rural	19.8	38.7	89	26.1	47	18.3	50
Total	19.0	41.4	287	27.9	214	11.5	238

¹ MICS indicator 2.6.

² MICS indicator 2.9.

³ MICS indicator 2.7.

⁴ MICS indicator 2.8.

Table NU.3. Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Median duration (in months) of			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	5.7	0.6	1.6	1108
Female	6.7	0.5	1.6	986
Area				
Urban	5.9	0.6	1.9	1600
Rural	5.9	0.5	0.7	494
Mother's education				
General basic	0.0	0.0	0.0	34
General secondary	5.0	0.5	0.7	321
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	3.5	0.6	1.5	821
Higher	8.8	0.6	2.5	918
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	4.4	0.7	2.1	258
Second	9.0	0.5	0.6	340
Middle	4.3	0.4	0.6	403
Fourth	5.3	0.4	1.4	460
Richest	6.9	1.0	2.6	633
Median	5.9	0.6	1.6	2094
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	8.9	1.0	2.4	2094

¹ MICS indicator 2.10.

Table NU.4. Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Sex						
Male	18.2	164	17.8	594	17.9	757
Female	20.1	123	21.9	549	21.6	673
Area						
Urban	18.7	198	19.7	919	19.5	1117
Rural	19.8	89	20.0	224	19.9	313
Mother's education						
General basic	(*)	4	(17.2)	19	(18.4)	23
General secondary	(12.0)	55	13.0	157	12.7	212
Vocational-technical /						
Secondary specialized	16.8	115	15.9	441	16.1	556
Higher	24.5	113	25.2	526	25.0	639
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	(28.6)	48	20.7	112	23.1	160
Second	(16.3)	47	24.1	192	22.6	239
Middle	(11.5)	57	15.3	220	14.5	277
Fourth	8.1	55	15.9	251	14.5	306
Richest	27.9	80	22.5	368	23.5	448
Total	19.0	287	19.8	1143	19.6	1430

¹ MICS indicator 2.6.

² MICS indicator 2.14.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Sex						
Male	(59.4)	42	71.4	55	66.3	97
Female	(55.8)	44	67.5	56	62.3	100
Area						
Urban	61.8	74	66.5	87	64.4	161
Rural	(*)	12	(80.2)	24	(64.0)	36
Total	57.6	86	69.5	111	64.3	197

¹ MICS indicator 2.12.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table NU.6. Minimum meal frequency¹

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the day or night preceding the interview, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ²	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent with minimum meal frequency ³	Number of children age 6-23 months
Sex							
Male	39.0	142	90.4	87.4	452	75.8	594
Female	41.6	158	86.8	84.9	391	72.4	549
Age							
6-8 months	40.2	86	96.6	90.3	111	68.5	197
9-11 months	35.5	89	93.0	87.0	138	66.7	227
12-17 months	40.5	86	92.5	92.0	266	79.4	352
18-23 months	(51.7)	39	81.2	80.0	328	77.0	367
Area							
Urban	44.9	233	88.0	86.0	685	75.6	919
Rural	24.2	67	92.0	87.5	158	68.7	224
Mother's education							
General basic	(*)	4	90.7	(87.3)	15	(81.4)	19
General secondary	(35.8)	35	93.0	89.8	123	77.9	157
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	35.4	97	90.0	86.1	344	75.0	441
Higher	43.7	164	86.0	85.2	361	72.2	526
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	(24.6)	27	92.1	92.2	86	76.0	112
Second	26.3	64	89.4	83.8	128	64.6	192
Middle	51.0	48	88.7	86.9	173	79.1	220
Fourth	43.1	57	89.8	87.1	193	77.1	251
Richest	46.7	104	86.6	84.5	263	73.8	368
Total	40.3	300	88.7	86.3	843	74.2	1143

¹ For infants age 6-8 months currently breastfed the minimum number of times for receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods – not less than 2 times within twenty-four hours; for children age 9-23 months currently breastfed the minimum number of times for receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods – not less than 3 times within twenty-four hours; for non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months the minimum number of times for receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods – not less than 4 times within twenty-four hours.

² MICS indicator 2.15.

³ MICS indicator 2.13.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table NU.7. Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day preceding the interview, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Sex		
Male	68.8	757
Female	64.0	673
Age		
0-5 months	66.1	287
6-11 months	81.5	424
12-23 months	57.8	719
Area		
Urban	65.9	1117
Rural	68.8	313
Mother's education		
General basic	(80.5)	23
General secondary	76.9	212
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	70.5	556
Higher	59.1	639
Wealth index quintiles		
Poorest	69.1	160
Second	72.2	239
Middle	63.9	277
Fourth	67.7	306
Richest	63.4	448
Total	66.5	1430

¹ **MICS indicator 2.11.**

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

Table NU.8. Reported iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by reported consumption of iodized salt for cooking,
Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of households that are aware of benefits of iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households reporting use of iodized salt for cooking					Number of households
		Always	Sometime	Not using	Other	Total	
Region							
Brest	93.8	44.9	40.4	14.5	0.1	100.0	1184
Vitebsk	94.6	31.5	57.2	11.3	0.0	100.0	1114
Gomel	90.5	43.3	36.9	19.7	0.0	100.0	1251
Grodno	94.6	36.1	49.3	14.6	0.0	100.0	946
Minsk City	97.1	46.0	43.4	10.3	0.3	100.0	1562
Minsk	95.3	39.5	48.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	1244
Mogilev	95.0	28.1	50.7	21.1	0.1	100.0	982
Area							
Urban	96.0	41.3	45.0	13.6	0.1	100.0	6029
Rural	90.4	33.6	49.5	16.8	0.1	100.0	2255
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	87.3	28.9	48.3	22.7	0.1	100.0	1930
Second	93.7	37.4	45.8	16.9	0.0	100.0	1691
Middle	96.1	38.0	48.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	1738
Fourth	98.4	45.5	45.1	9.2	0.2	100.0	1577
Richest	99.0	50.7	42.2	6.9	0.2	100.0	1348
Total	94.5	39.2	46.2	14.5	0.1	100.0	8284

Table NU.9. Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2500 grams at birth, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percent of live births:		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Region			
Brest	3.9	100.0	126
Vitebsk	4.3	98.9	89
Gomel	5.4	99.6	91
Grodno	3.2	100.0	57
Minsk City	4.0	99.8	207
Minsk	3.2	100.0	96
Mogilev	5.2	100.0	64
Area			
Urban	4.3	99.8	571
Rural	3.6	99.8	159
Mother's education ³			
General secondary	7.0	99.9	111
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	4.2	99.6	281
Higher	3.1	99.8	327
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	5.0	99.6	83
Second	2.5	100.0	123
Middle	5.6	99.8	139
Fourth	5.1	99.3	156
Richest	3.1	100.0	229
Total	4.1	99.8	730

¹ MICS indicator 2.18.

² MICS indicator 2.19.

³ 11 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

V. Child Health



Oral Rehydration Treatment

The Plan of Action «A World Fit for Children» calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

Indicators in this domain:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea.
- Oral rehydration treatment (ORT).
- Treatment for diarrhoea at home.
- ORT and continued breastfeeding.

During the MICS4 survey, the prevalence of diarrhoea in the Republic of Belarus was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers of children under 5 whether their child had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. When the mothers or caretakers reported that their child had diarrhoea, they were asked what the child had to eat or drink during illness and whether children received more or less meals or fluids than usually.

It should be noted that diarrhoea is not a highly relevant problem for infant and child health in the Republic of Belarus, as safe drinking water and certified foods are readily available, and skilled medical assistance can be obtained upon request, including specialist and inpatient care when needed. No cases of child mortality caused by diarrhoea have been reported in the last decade in the Republic of Belarus.

In formulating its obligations under the MDGs, the Republic of Belarus in compliance with the country's development level has committed itself to reduce, by 2015, the under-five mortality rate by 50% relative to 1990.

According to the survey findings, overall proportion of children under 5 years of age who had diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the survey was 3.4 percent (Table CH.1). Due to a small number of observations, the data are presented by sex and residence area only.

No noticeable differences in diarrhoea incidence were observed by the area of residence. The proportion of girls who had diarrhoea was 1 percentage point higher than proportion of boys (3.9 and 2.9 percent, respectively).

Table CH.1 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended fluids during the episode of diarrhoea.

Of the total number of children under 5 who had diarrhoea, over 45 percent received fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, while 52.1 percent received recommended homemade fluids. Differences were observed by the area of residence: the proportion of children treated with ORS during the episode of diarrhoea was 50.8 percent in urban areas and 29.8 percent in rural areas.

Almost three-quarters (73.5 percent) of children with diarrhoea received one or more types of recommended home treatments (i.e., oral rehydration solutions or recommended homemade fluids).

Over 50 percent of children under 5 years of age who had diarrhoea drank more than usual, 36.7 percent drank the same, and 9.8 percent drank less than usual (Table CH.2).

Some 36.7 percent ate the same, and about 4 percent ate more than usual. However, 15.5 percent of children ate less than usual, and over 5 percent ate almost none. Overall,

for 79.1 percent of children with diarrhoea feeding was continued (they were eating somewhat less, same or more than usual), and about 20 percent ate much less or almost none.

Table CH.3 presents the percentage of children age 0-59 months who received oral rehydration treatment (ORT) during the episode of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and continued feeding, as well as the proportion of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Overall, more than three-quarters (76.6 percent) of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased amount of fluids, and 81.2 percent received ORT (ORS, recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids). Combining data from Table CH.2 with those from Table CH.3, it is observed that more than 60 percent of children received ORT and continued feeding, as recommended.

Some differences in treatment of children with diarrhoea at home were observed, depending on the area. In urban areas, 83 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORT and continued feeding, while in rural areas the figure was 76 percent. Differences were observed in the management of diarrhoea in boys and girls. The proportion of children who received ORT and continued feeding was about 74 percent among boys and just over one-half among girls.

In some cases, children with diarrhoea received other treatments in addition to ORT. Some 22.3 percent of children received antibiotics in pills or syrup, and about 18 percent of children received antimotility drugs. Among all children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey 8 percent of children did not receive any treatment.

Care Seeking for Suspected Pneumonia and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

In the survey methodology, a child with suspected pneumonia is defined as having an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing, whose symptoms were not due to a problem in the chest or blocked nose.

The relevant indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia.
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia.
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia.
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia.

Table CH.4 presents the data on prevalence of suspected pneumonia in children age 0-59 months and also a health provider (if care was sought outside the home).

According to the survey findings, the overall proportion of children who had symptoms of pneumonia in the 2 weeks preceding the survey was 6.8 percent. Of this number, an overwhelming majority (93.4 percent) of children were taken to an appropriate health facility.

In urban areas, 91 percent of children with suspected pneumonia were taken to a polyclinic and 7.8 percent to a hospital. In rural areas, 11.1 percent of children with suspected pneumonia were taken to a local outpatient clinic, 37.6 percent of children to a polyclinic, and 28.6 percent of children to a hospital.

Table CH.4 also presents data on the use of antibiotics for treatment of suspected pneumonia in children under 5. In the Republic of Belarus, 76.7 percent of children under 5 years of age with suspected pneumonia received an antibiotic in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey. In urban areas, the figure was 80.4 percent, and in rural areas 57.5 percent.

Table CH.5 presents data related to knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia. It is clear that the mother or caretaker's knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour.



Fever is the most commonly identified symptom for immediately taking a child age 0-59 months to a health facility (indicated by 89.2 percent of mothers/caretakers). Some 51.5 percent of mothers recognize difficult breathing and 22.1 percent fast breathing as symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health provider. Over 45 percent (46.6 percent) of mothers pointed out that they would immediately take their child to a health provider if the child's condition deteriorated. Other reasons for seeking immediate medical care are distributed as follows: blood in stool (26.1 percent); child is not able to drink or breastfeed (9.7 percent), and other symptoms (23.2 percent). Only 2.8 percent identified low fluid intake as a reason for seeking immediate medical care for their child.

Overall, 14.7 percent of mothers/caretakers of children know the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast or difficult breathing. The figure is the highest among mothers in Minsk Region (23.2 percent) and Gomel Region (23.1 percent) and the lowest among mothers in Minsk City (2.5 percent).

There are no notable variations by area or household's wealth index in the percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months who can correctly

identify the two danger signs of pneumonia for which they would immediately seek medical care.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO₂, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke.

The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking (Table CH.6).

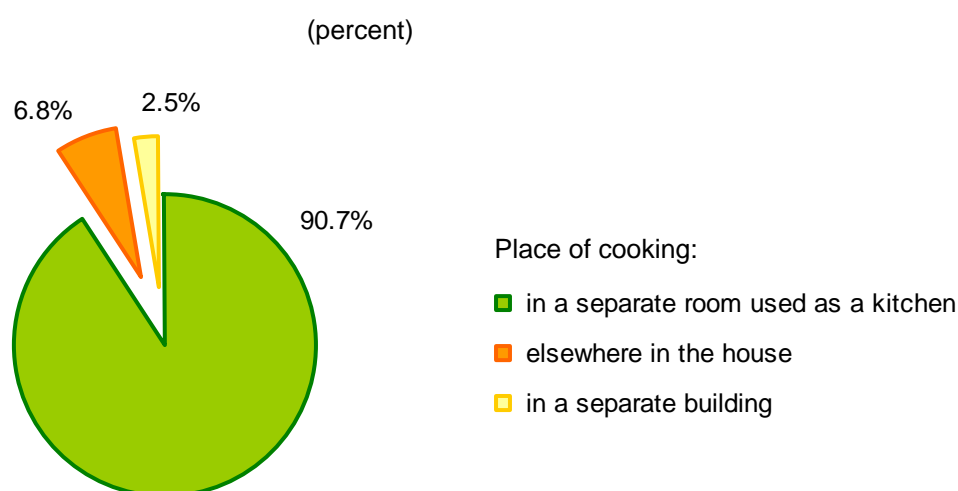
Overall, 0.6 percent of all household members in the Republic of Belarus were using solid fuels (wood) for cooking during the survey period. Use of solid fuels for cooking in urban areas was very low – only 0.2 percent of the population, while in rural areas the figure was 1.5 percent.

The proportion of household members using solid fuels for cooking notably varied with respect to the educational level of the household head and the household wealth. Solid fuel is very uncommon among the richest households, while 2.7 percent of the poorest households use solid fuels for cooking. Solid fuel is not used for cooking in Minsk City.

In Belarus, the most common cooking fuels are natural gas and propane (used by 68.3 percent and 21.7 percent of households, respectively).

It should be noted that the use of solid fuels *per se* is not a source of indoor air pollution, because the pollutant concentration depends on the place of cooking and the type of the fuel used. Data on the use of solid fuels for cooking by place of cooking are presented in Figure CH.1.

Figure CH.1. Percent distribution of household members using solid fuels by place of cooking, Republic of Belarus, 2012



According to the survey findings, over 90 percent of the household members using solid fuels for cooking usually cook in the kitchen, about 7 percent cook elsewhere in the house, and 2.5 percent cook in a separate building.

Table CH.1. Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration solutions (ORS) and recommended homemade fluids, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children who had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received			Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
			Oral rehydration solutions (fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Any recommended homemade fluids	ORS or any recommended homemade fluid	
Sex						
Male	2.9	1786	52.7	50.3	77.1	52
Female	3.9	1657	39.5	53.5	70.6	65
Area						
Urban	3.4	2567	50.8	51.4	73.2	86
Rural	3.5	876	(29.8)	(54.0)	(74.1)	31
Total	3.4	3443	45.3	52.1	73.5	117

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

Note that in this table percentage of children who had been receiving various types of fluids during episodes of diarrhoea may total to more than 100 percent since mothers/caretakers could report more than one type of fluid.

Table CH.2. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea:					Eating practices during diarrhoea:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Total	Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food	Had never been given food	Total	
Sex															
Male	2.9	1786	4.3	6.1	35.5	54.1	100.0	7.7	32.8	48.3	8.8	0.7	1.7	100.0	52
Female	3.9	1657	6.0	3.5	37.6	52.9	100.0	21.7	43.1	27.5	0.0	6.8	0.8	100.0	65
Area															
Urban	3.4	2567	1.3	4.5	37.8	56.5	100.0	13.3	41.7	41.8	0.5	1.0	1.7	100.0	86
Rural	3.5	876	(16.4)	(5.2)	(33.6)	(44.7)	100.0	(21.9)	(29.5)	(22.2)	(13.5)	(12.8)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Total	3.4	3443	5.2	4.6	36.7	53.4	100.0	15.5	38.5	36.7	3.9	4.1	1.2	100.0	117

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

Table CH.3. Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

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

	Children with diarrhoea who received														Percentage of children who were not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or recommended homemade fluids or increased fluids)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup					Injections			Intravenous	Home remedy / Herbal medicine	Other		
				Antibiotic	Antimotility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic Injection	Non-antibiotic Injection	Unknown					
Sex																
Male	79.0	83.9	73.7	18.4	25.6	0.0	21.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.7	15.8	5.0	52
Female	74.7	79.0	51.2	25.3	11.7	0.0	15.4	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.1	13.2	10.3	65
Area																
Urban	80.3	83.0	68.2	22.9	16.5	0.0	19.0	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.6	12.3	7.5	86
Rural	(66.2)	(76.0)	(41.3)	(20.4)	(21.7)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(9.3)	31
Total	76.6	81.2	61.2	22.3	17.9	0.0	18.0	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.6	14.4	8.0	117

¹ MICS indicator 3.8.

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

Note that in this table percentage of children who had diarrhoea and received different types of treatment may total to more than 100 percent since children might be receiving more than one type of therapy.

Table CH.4. Care seeking for suspected pneumonia and antibiotic use during suspected pneumonia

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

	Percentage of children who had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children age 0-59 months	Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:								Percentage of children with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks
			Public sector				Mobile /emergency care	Private physician	Relatives /friends	Any appropriate provider ¹		
			Hospital	Polyclinic	Outpatient clinic	Other organization						
Sex												
Male	7.2	1786	12.1	82.5	1.4	1.2	3.4	0.0	0.6	92.4	79.5	129
Female	6.4	1657	10.0	82.4	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	94.7	73.2	106
Area												
Urban	7.7	2567	7.8	91.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.5	0.8	96.1	80.4	197
Rural	4.3	876	(28.6)	(37.6)	(11.1)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(79.5)	(57.5)	38
Total	6.8	3443	11.1	82.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.7	93.4	76.7	235

¹ MICS indicator 3.9.

² MICS indicator 3.10.

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

Note that in this table percentage of children who were taken to a public health institution or a private health provider may total to more than 100 percent since children might be taken for care seeking into several places.

Table CH.5. Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

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

	Percentage of mothers / caretakers of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child								Mothers / caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers / caretakers of children age 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Region										
Brest	11.2	54.5	90.9	21.9	66.0	19.6	2.2	14.5	12.1	259
Vitebsk	9.4	47.2	91.8	23.8	47.8	29.5	2.6	10.1	17.6	188
Gomel	8.5	42.9	92.1	28.4	58.5	30.9	3.8	33.2	23.1	224
Grodno	6.9	28.9	87.1	28.2	46.1	8.5	1.7	11.5	21.6	146
Minsk	8.0	46.8	84.0	11.5	36.8	26.7	1.3	30.1	2.5	439
Minsk	16.7	52.9	91.5	30.6	62.6	38.8	5.9	18.0	23.2	203
Mogilev	6.9	46.2	92.5	24.6	53.4	24.0	3.7	38.2	20.2	150
Area										
Urban	9.9	47.2	88.6	21.0	50.4	27.2	3.0	23.7	14.2	1223
Rural	8.9	44.8	91.1	25.6	54.7	22.7	2.3	21.7	16.2	386
Mother's education										
General basic	4.3	31.9	93.1	14.1	46.1	23.7	1.7	26.9	7.8	33
General secondary	8.9	38.7	91.0	20.9	50.5	25.0	3.1	21.6	14.1	248
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	9.8	47.8	91.6	22.9	51.1	22.5	2.3	22.8	15.6	654
Higher	10.1	49.2	85.9	22.2	52.4	30.1	3.2	24.1	14.4	674
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	8.0	38.4	92.9	25.9	59.4	23.8	1.6	25.2	19.2	209
Second	11.9	45.1	92.1	24.7	58.2	26.0	3.8	21.7	18.9	267
Middle	7.0	43.9	89.2	21.7	50.1	25.7	2.7	18.6	13.2	298
Fourth	9.2	51.5	88.9	18.9	47.2	24.1	2.4	25.3	12.7	355
Richest	11.2	49.1	86.1	21.6	48.2	28.8	3.2	24.6	12.8	480
Total	9.7	46.6	89.2	22.1	51.5	26.1	2.8	23.2	14.7	1609

Note that in this table responses may total to more than 100 percent since mothers/caretakers of children age 0-59 months could report several symptoms.

Table CH.6. Solid fuel use

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

	Percentage of household members in households using						Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas /propane	Natural gas	Wood	Total	Solid fuels for cooking ¹	
Region							
Brest	1.5	24.0	73.9	0.6	100.0	0.6	3120
Vitebsk	2.6	30.3	65.8	1.2	100.0	1.2	2714
Gomel	5.8	23.7	69.4	1.0	100.0	1.0	3073
Grodno	1.7	22.5	75.5	0.3	100.0	0.3	2270
Minsk City	35.8	0.1	64.1	-	100.0	-	3720
Minsk	3.7	27.2	68.7	0.4	100.0	0.4	3146
Mogilev	6.0	32.5	61.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	2355
Area							
Urban	12.5	7.3	80.0	0.2	100.0	0.2	14778
Rural	1.3	59.8	37.5	1.5	100.0	1.5	5620
Education of household head ²							
Primary	0.6	56.3	40.8	2.3	100.0	2.3	510
General basic	3.4	44.0	50.1	2.5	100.0	2.5	1371
General secondary	5.8	30.3	63.2	0.7	100.0	0.7	4075
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	8.9	20.0	70.7	0.4	100.0	0.4	9302
Higher	15.8	8.5	75.6	0.1	100.0	0.1	5116
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.1	76.1	20.1	2.7	100.0	2.7	4080
Second	2.9	29.5	67.4	0.1	100.0	0.1	4076
Middle	9.6	2.8	87.6	-	100.0	-	4084
Fourth	15.8	0.4	83.8	-	100.0	-	4078
Richest	17.7	-	82.3	-	100.0	-	4080
Total	9.4	21.7	68.3	0.6	100.0	0.6	20398

¹ MICS indicator 3.11.

² 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

VI. Water and Sanitation



The relevant MICS indicators, characterizing water and sanitation facilities¹ in the households are:

- Use of improved drinking water sources.
- Use of adequate water treatment method.
- Time to source of drinking water.
- Person collecting drinking water.
- Use of improved sanitation.
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces.

Use of Improved Water Sources

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

One of the development goals defined by the Millennium Declaration is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. A World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

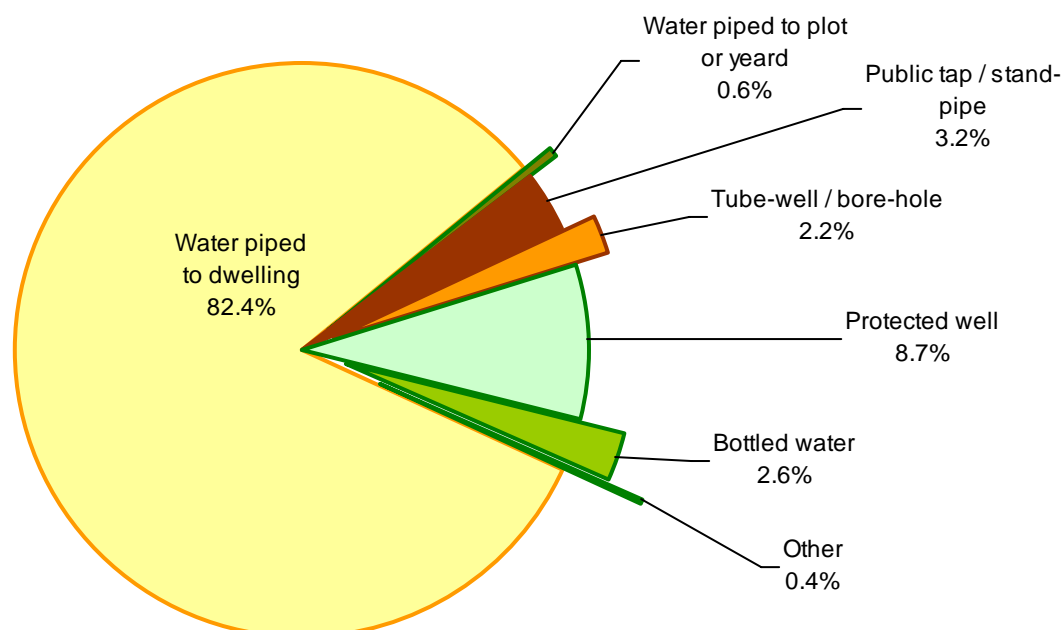
The distribution of the population by the main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tube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

According to the survey findings, the largest shares of population use drinking water that is piped into the dwellings (82.4 percent) and water from protected wells (8.7 percent). Almost the entire population of the Republic of Belarus (99.6 percent) uses improved sources of drinking water, including 99.8 percent in urban areas and 99.1 percent in rural areas. Regional variations in the population's access to improved sources of drinking water are not observed.

The types of drinking water sources used by the population vary significantly by the area of residence. Water piped into dwelling is used by 91.5 percent of the population in urban areas, and by 58.5 percent in rural areas. Protected wells are the second most common source of drinking water in rural areas used by 25.9 percent of the rural residents, while in urban areas only 2.1 percent of citizens use water from such source. For rural dwellers tube-wells/bore-holes (used by 6.5 percent) and public tap/stand-pipe (used by 6 percent of population) is the third most common water source. For urban population these indicators are 0.6 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

¹ Detailed information on water and sanitation and some reference documents can be found on the UNICEF website www.childinfo.org/wes.html.

Figure WS.1. Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Republic of Belarus, 2012



The types of sources of drinking water also vary across the regions. For example, water piped into the dwelling, plot or yard is used by 92.9 percent of the population in Minsk City and 84.3 percent in Grodno Region. In contrast, 75.1 percent and 78.4 percent of the population have access to piped water source in Brest and Gomel Regions. In all regions, except Minsk City and Mogilev Region, a protected well is the second important source of drinking water used by 8.6 percent of the population in Vitebsk Region and 13.5 percent in Grodno and Brest Regions. In Minsk City, the second most important source of drinking water is bottled water used by 6.9 percent of the population, in Mogilev Region it is a public tap/stand-pipe (used by 9.3 percent).

Variations are also observed by the educational level of the household head and the household wealth. Among households headed by a member with higher education, the two most common sources of drinking water are water piped into the dwelling (91.6 percent) and bottled water (5.1 percent). Piped water is used by only 37.1 percent of the population living in households headed by a member with primary education. The main sources of drinking water source for this group of population are protected wells (44.3 percent) and public taps/stand-pipes (9.9 percent).

The richest population (by the wealth index) mainly uses drinking water piped into the dwelling (98.2 percent), as compared to 32.9 percent of the poorest population whose main sources of drinking water are protected wells (used by 40.8 percent).



Also, 15.4 percent of the population from the poorest households use a public tap/stand-pipe as a source of drinking water.

As indicated above, the majority of the population in Belarus has access to drinking water from the centralised water supply, which is subject to strict water quality standards monitoring. Nevertheless, the survey also covered household water treatment methods. Methods such as boiling and using a filter (ceramic, sand or other filters) are considered as proper treatment of drinking water.

Table WS.2 presents the distribution of household members by the water treatment method used in the household.

According to the survey findings, boiling is the most common drinking water treatment method, used by 41 percent of household members, including 43.5 percent in urban areas and 34.3 percent in rural areas. The second most common method is filtering, reported by 33.5 percent of the population. The proportion of citizens using this method is higher in urban than in rural areas (39 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively). Settling is used by 11.9 percent of the population (12.7 percent in urban and 9.8 percent in rural areas).

The use of appropriate water treatment methods is associated with the educational level of the household head. Filtering is used by 50.1 percent of the population residing in households headed by a member with higher education, as compared to 5.1 percent in households headed by a member with primary education, and boiling (to make the water more suitable for drinking) is practised by 39 percent and 32.4 percent of the population of such households, respectively.

Use of a household water treatment method is found to be somewhat related to the level of wealth of the population. Thus, the share of the richest population using filter for drinking water treatment is 56.1 percent, and of the poorest population – 9 percent, a difference of six times. Among the wealthiest population boiling is practiced by 42.8 percent, and among the poorest population by 31.6 percent; water settlement is used by 12.8 percent of the richest, and by 9.6 percent of the poorest population.

Among the household members who use drinking water from unimproved water sources (such as unprotected wells) safe water treatment methods are practised by 33.2 percent¹.

Overall, one-third (33.1 percent) of the population in the republic does not use any treatment methods, including about 50 percent in rural areas and 26.7 percent in urban areas. The highest percentage of population not using any water treatment methods is in the poorest households (59.2 percent) and in the households, where the household head has primary education (60.8 percent).

Table WS.3 presents the amount of time it takes for the household members to obtain water. Note that data in this table refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

According to the survey findings, for the majority (94.5 percent) of the population the drinking water source is on the premises (in the dwelling or yard), including for 97.4 percent for urban, and 86.9 percent for rural residents. The rest of the households are to get to the water source and bring water. Overall, for 5 percent of the population it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, for 12 percent in rural and for 2.4 percent in urban areas, and for 24.1 percent in the poorest households.

Only 0.2 percent of the household population spend 30 minutes or more to collect water, mostly from an artesian well or springs in woodland parks or forests.

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

Table WS.4 presents information on the person who usually collects water in the household.

In households without the source of drinking water on the premises (in the dwelling or in the yard), water is collected by adult men (52.9 percent) or adult women (44 percent). In urban areas the percentage of men who bring water to households is much higher than that of women (61.1 percent and 37.2 percent, respectively) while in rural households the figures varied little (48.9 percent and 47.3 percent, respectively).

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third, and can considerably lessen the adverse health impacts.

Improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine and pit latrine with slab.

According to the survey findings, 98.4 percent of the population in the Republic of Belarus lives in households with improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal, including 99.4 percent in urban and 95.9 percent in rural areas (Table WS.5).

Practically, this proportion is close to 100 percent in all regions except Gomel and Minsk Regions, where the figures are 94.7 percent and 96.8 percent, respectively.

The types of sanitation facilities used for excreta removal vary by the area of residence. In urban areas, the flush/pour flush to sewer systems are most common (reported by 86.1 percent of the household population); in rural areas, pit latrines with septic tanks and slabs are mostly used (reported by 38.3 percent).

The types of toilets used by the population also vary by the level of education of the household head. Toilets with flush/pour flush to sewer systems are used by 88.4 percent of the population residing in households headed by a member with higher education, and by only one-quarter (26.5 percent) of the population from households headed by a member with primary education.

Even greater variations are observed in the use of improved sanitation facilities by the level of wealth of the household. Use of flush/pour flush to sewer systems is universal among members of the wealthiest households. In the poorest households, only 4.4 percent of the population use this type of toilet, and the majority (68.2 percent) uses pit latrines with slabs.

The MDGs and WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an improved sanitation if they are using improved sanitation facilities but not sharing a facility between two or more households and not using a public toilet facility.

According to the survey findings, 95.7 percent of the household population use improved sanitation, i.e., they use improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households (Table WS.6).

About 3 percent of the household members in Belarus use an improved sanitation facility that is shared with other households, including 1.8 percent who share such facility with fewer than 5 households and 1 percent with 5 or more households. Use of a shared facility is more common in

urban than in rural areas (3.1 percent compared to 1.8 percent of households). These are mostly households that do not have a separate dwelling and live in family-type halls of residence.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Table WS.7 presents data on disposal of the last faeces by children age 0-2 years.

According to the survey findings in the Republic of Belarus, 56 percent of children age 0-2 years live in households practising safe disposal of the child's faeces, the share of such children is 55.1 percent in urban and 58.8 percent in rural areas. Notable variations are observed across the regions. In Vitebsk Region, 75 percent of children age 0-2 years live in the households that practise safe disposal of the child's faeces and in Grodno Region the figure is only 41.1 percent. The rest of the population practises less sanitary removal of a child's stool. Overall in the country, for 42.4 percent of children, child's faeces are thrown into garbage while for 1.4 percent of children put/rinsed into a drain or ditch.

In its 2008 report¹ the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation.

For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of the population:

- with no sanitation facilities at all;
- with unimproved sanitation facilities;
- sharing improved sanitation facilities with members of other households;
- using improved sanitation facilities.

Table WS.8 presents the distribution of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitary means for excreta disposal.

In the Republic of Belarus, the overall proportion of the population with access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation, is 95.4 percent (96.2 percent in urban and 93.3 percent in rural areas). This proportion varies across the regions (from 92.5 percent in Mogilev to 98.6 percent in Grodno Region). No considerable differences are observed by the educational level of the household head, however, the figure varies by the well-being level. Among the poorest households, 88.7 percent of the population have access to improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation, while among the richest households the figure is 99.7 percent.

¹ WHO/UNICEF JMP(2008), MDG assessment report
http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf.

Table WS.1. Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Main source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources				
	Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard/plot	Public tap/stand-pipe	Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Bottled water	Unprotected well	Other			
Region											
Brest	74.8	0.3	1.1	7.5	13.5	2,2	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.5	3120
Vitebsk	82.7	0.8	6.5	0.5	8.6	0,2	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.4	2714
Gomel	77.8	0.6	3.3	3.2	10.8	4,2	0.0	-	100.0	99.9	3073
Grodno	84.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	13.5	0,7	0.4	-	100.0	99.6	2270
Minsk City	92.9	-	-	-	-	6,9	-	0.1	100.0	99.9	3720
Minsk	80.7	0.6	2.8	1.5	12.6	1,2	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	3146
Mogilev	81.9	2.0	9.3	2.6	3.3	0,5	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	2355
Area											
Urban	91.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	2.1	3,3	-	0.2	100.0	99.8	14778
Rural	58.5	1.4	6.0	6.5	25.9	0,7	0.5	0.4	100.0	99.1	5620
Education of household head ²											
Primary	36.2	0.9	9.9	7.1	44.3	-	1.3	0.3	100.0	98.5	510
General basic	61.3	1.1	7.5	3.4	25.4	0,4	0.8	0.1	100.0	99.1	1371
General secondary	78.4	0.5	4.2	3.9	11.3	1,5	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.8	4075
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	84.9	0.8	3.1	1.9	6.7	2,2	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.6	9302
Higher	91.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.9	5,1	-	0.1	100.0	99.9	5116
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	30.2	2.7	15.4	9.1	40.8	0,4	0.8	0.5	100.0	98.7	4080
Second	92.8	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.2	2,2	-	0.3	100.0	99.7	4076
Middle	95.9	-	-	0.1	0.3	3,5	-	0.2	100.0	99.8	4084
Fourth	94.9	-	-	-	-	5,0	-	0.1	100.0	99.9	4078
Richest	98.2	-	-	-	-	1,8	-	-	100.0	100.0	4080
Total	82.4	0.6	3.2	2.2	8.7	2,6	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	20398

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8.

² 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

Table WS.2. Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of household population who						Number of household members
	None	Used for water treatment					
		Boil	Filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	Do not know	
Region							
Brest	42.1	39.4	28.1	11.2	1.3	-	3120
Vitebsk	36.2	44.5	28.6	9.3	1.2	0.1	2714
Gomel	26.7	54.1	27.5	11.7	1.1	-	3073
Grodno	39.4	38.1	32.4	8.1	1.3	-	2270
Minsk City	16.3	39.4	54.2	15.5	0.7	-	3720
Minsk	35.7	36.4	32.1	10.0	1.6	-	3146
Mogilev	42.6	33.2	24.2	16.6	0.8	-	2355
Area							
Urban	26.7	43.5	39.0	12.7	1.2	-	14778
Rural	49.9	34.3	18.9	9.8	0.8	0.0	5620
Education of household head ¹							
Primary	60.8	32.4	5.1	11.8	0.6	-	510
General basic	51.0	35.9	12.4	13.4	0.2	-	1371
General secondary	41.4	39.5	23.2	10.9	0.8	-	4075
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	31.2	43.8	33.6	12.2	1.1	-	9302
Higher	22.2	39.0	50.1	11.7	1.7	0.1	5116
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	59.2	31.6	9.0	9.6	0.9	-	4080
Second	37.2	40.9	27.4	10.7	0.6	0.1	4076
Middle	27.8	44.9	34.6	14.6	1.6	-	4084
Fourth	25.8	44.7	40.2	11.8	1.0	-	4078
Richest	15.3	42.8	56.1	12.8	1.6	-	4080
Total	33.1	41.0	33.5	11.9	1.1	0.0	20398

¹ 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

Note that in this table responses may total to more than 100 percent since households may be using more than one drinking water treatment method.

Table WS.3. Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of household members								Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources and time to source of drinking water				Users of unimproved drinking water sources and time to source of drinking water			Total	
	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Do not know	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Water on premises		
Region									
Brest	1.6	0.1	-	97.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	3120
Vitebsk	8.6	0.0	0.2	90.6	0.1	-	0.5	100.0	2714
Gomel	7.4	0.5	0.2	91.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3073
Grodno	2.1	-	-	97.5	0.2	-	0.2	100.0	2270
Minsk City	-	-	-	99.9	0.1	-	-	100.0	3720
Minsk	5.1	0.1	-	94.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	3146
Mogilev	11.9	0.2	0.1	87.3	0.1	0.3	-	100.0	2355
Area									
Urban	2.3	0.1	0.0	97.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	14778
Rural	11.7	0.3	0.2	86.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0	5620
Education of household head ¹									
Primary	15.8	-	0.6	82.0	0.8	-	0.8	100.0	510
General basic	14.8	0.1	0.2	83.9	0.5	-	0.5	100.0	1371
General secondary	6.8	0.0	-	92.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4075
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	4.3	0.1	0.1	95.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	9302
Higher	0.6	0.3	-	99.0	0.1	0.0	-	100.0	5116
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	23.7	0.3	0.3	74.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	4080
Second	0.6	0.3	-	98.8	0.0	0.3	-	100.0	4076
Middle	0.2	0.1	-	99.5	0.1	0.1	-	100.0	4084
Fourth	-	-	-	99.9	0.1	-	-	100.0	4078
Richest	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	4080
Total	4.9	0.1	0.1	94.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	20398

¹ 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

Table WS.4. Person collecting water

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

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Percentage of households according to the person collecting drinking water				Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	No answer	Total	
Area							
Urban	2.9	6029	37.2	61.1	1.7	100.0	175
Rural	16.0	2255	47.3	48.9	3.7	100.0	360
Education of household head ¹							
Primary	(17.9)	331	(59.9)	(32.3)	(7.8)	100.0	59
General basic	16.9	708	56.5	40.7	2.8	100.0	120
General secondary	8.2	1570	34.4	62.9	2.7	100.0	129
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	5.4	3601	37.1	60.4	2.5	100.0	195
Higher	(1.4)	2061	(44.4)	(55.6)	-	100.0	29
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	26.4	1930	45.6	51.2	3.2	100.0	509
Total	6.5	8284	44.0	52.9	3.1	100.0	535

¹ 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

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

Table WS.5. Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of household population using								Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility		Total	
	Flush/pour flush to			Pit latrine with		Pit latrine without slab	Other		
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Ventila- tion	Slab				
Region									
Brest	63.8	9.9	1.6	9.8	14.7	0.2	-	100.0	3120
Vitebsk	71.4	3.9	0.9	0.3	21.9	0.3	1.4	100.0	2714
Gomel	60.8	3.6	10.0	2.2	18.1	5.2	0.1	100.0	3073
Grodno	79.0	0.3	1.9	0.1	18.6	0.2	-	100.0	2270
Minsk City	99.7	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	100.0	3720
Minsk	60.5	11.4	4.7	3.3	16.9	3.2	-	100.0	3146
Mogilev	58.0	8.3	3.5	0.7	29.5	0.0	-	100.0	2355
Area									
Urban	86.1	2.7	2.1	1.0	7.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	14778
Rural	32.7	12.4	6.2	6.3	38.3	3.6	0.5	100.0	5620
Education of household head ¹									
Primary	26.5	5.2	1.4	9.3	51.7	5.9	-	100.0	510
General basic	41.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	41.7	5.3	0.5	100.0	1371
General secondary	63.6	7.0	2.9	4.4	20.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	4075
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	72.4	5.5	3.9	2.2	14.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	9302
Higher	88.4	4.2	2.3	0.3	4.5	0.3	-	100.0	5116
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.4	6.6	4.6	9.7	68.2	5.7	0.8	100.0	4080
Second	55.5	17.7	11.1	2.6	11.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	4076
Middle	97.1	2.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	100.0	4084
Fourth	99.9	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	4078
Richest	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	4080
Total	71.4	5.3	3.2	2.5	16.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	20398

¹ 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

Table WS.6. Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of hygienic sanitation facilities for excreta disposal, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of household population using							Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facilities			Unimproved sanitation facilities			Total	
	Not shared ¹	Shared by		Not shared	Shared by			
		5 or less households	more than 5 households		5 or less households	more than 5 households		
Region								
Brest	97.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	-	-	100.0	3120
Vitebsk	95.8	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	2714
Gomel	93.4	0.3	1.0	5.0	0.2	-	100.0	3073
Grodno	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	-	-	100.0	2270
Minsk City	96.4	2.0	1.7	-	-	-	100.0	3720
Minsk	94.8	1.1	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	3146
Mogilev	92.9	6.1	1.0	0.0	-	-	100.0	2355
Area								
Urban	96.3	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	-	100.0	14778
Rural	94.1	1.4	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	5620
Education of household head ²								
Primary	92.8	0.9	0.3	5.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	510
General basic	92.4	1.3	0.5	5.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	1371
General secondary	96.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.3	-	100.0	4075
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	95.4	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	9302
Higher	97.1	1.5	1.1	0.3	-	-	100.0	5116
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	89.8	2.8	1.0	5.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	4080
Second	94.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.1	-	100.0	4076
Middle	96.1	2.3	1.6	-	-	-	100.0	4084
Fourth	98.3	1.4	0.2	-	-	-	100.0	4078
Richest	99.7	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	100.0	4080
Total	95.7	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	20398

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9.

² 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

Table WS.7. Disposal of a child's faeces

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

	Percentage of children using different places of child's faeces disposal						Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Other	Total		
Type of sanitation facility in dwelling								
Improved	5.6	50.8	1.2	42.1	0.3	100.0	56.4	2073
Unimproved	(2.0)	(18.8)	(14.4)	(64.9)	-	100.0	(20.8)	24
Region								
Brest	12.6	38.6	1.4	46.2	1.3	100.0	51.2	338
Vitebsk	1.2	74.6	3.6	20.6	-	100.0	75.8	255
Gomel	2.1	56.5	1.3	40.1	-	100.0	58.6	275
Grodno	0.6	40.5	0.5	58.4	-	100.0	41.1	171
Minsk City	6.8	44.1	0.1	49.0	-	100.0	50.9	591
Minsk	6.8	46.8	3.5	42.5	0.3	100.0	53.7	266
Mogilev	2.5	63.8	0.2	33.4	0.2	100.0	66.2	201
Area								
Urban	5.5	49.6	0.4	44.5	-	100.0	55.1	1603
Rural	5.5	53.3	4.6	35.5	1.0	100.0	58.8	494
Mother's education								
General basic	1.9	57.7	6.2	33.1	1.1	100.0	59.7	34
General secondary	2.9	44.7	1.4	51.0	0.0	100.0	47.6	321
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	5.7	54.2	2.4	37.2	0.5	100.0	59.9	824
Higher	6.4	48.8	0.2	44.4	0.2	100.0	55.2	918
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.0	53.3	5.8	37.3	1.6	100.0	55.3	258
Second	6.6	48.8	1.9	42.7	0.1	100.0	55.3	340
Middle	6.2	51.4	1.2	40.9	0.2	100.0	57.6	403
Fourth	8.0	48.4	0.3	43.3	-	100.0	56.4	463
Richest	4.2	51.1	0.2	44.5	-	100.0	55.3	633
Total	5.5	50.5	1.4	42.4	0.3	100.0	56.0	2097

¹ **MICS indicator 4.4.**

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

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

	Percentage of household population using									Number of household members
	Improved drinking water ¹		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation ²	Unimproved sanitation		Total	Improved water sources and improved sanitation	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other				Shared improved sanitation facilities	Unimproved sanitation facilities			
Region										
Brest	77.4	22.1	0.5	100.0	97.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	97.3	3120
Vitebsk	83.8	15.6	0.6	100.0	95.8	2.5	1.7	100.0	95.3	2714
Gomel	82.6	17.3	0.1	100.0	93.4	1.3	5.3	100.0	93.4	3073
Grodno	84.8	14.7	0.4	100.0	99.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	98.6	2270
Minsk City	99.9	-	0.1	100.0	96.4	3.6	-	100.0	96.3	3720
Minsk	82.5	16.9	0.6	100.0	94.8	2.0	3.2	100.0	94.3	3146
Mogilev	84.4	15.2	0.4	100.0	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.5	2355
Area										
Urban	95.1	4.7	0.2	100.0	96.3	3.1	0.6	100.0	96.2	14778
Rural	60.5	38.6	0.9	100.0	94.1	1.8	4.1	100.0	93.3	5620
Education of household head ³										
Primary	37.1	61.4	1.5	100.0	92.8	1.3	5.9	100.0	92.0	510
General basic	62.8	36.3	0.9	100.0	92.4	1.8	5.9	100.0	91.4	1371
General secondary	80.4	19.4	0.2	100.0	96.1	2.3	1.6	100.0	95.9	4075
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	87.8	11.8	0.4	100.0	95.4	3.2	1.4	100.0	95.0	9302
Higher	96.7	3.2	0.1	100.0	97.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	97.0	5116
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	33.3	65.4	1.3	100.0	89.8	3.7	6.4	100.0	88.7	4080
Second	95.1	4.6	0.3	100.0	94.6	4.0	1.5	100.0	94.2	4076
Middle	99.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	96.1	3.9	-	100.0	96.0	4084
Fourth	99.9	-	0.1	100.0	98.3	1.7	-	100.0	98.2	4078
Richest	100.0	-	-	100.0	99.7	0.3	-	100.0	99.7	4080
Total	85.6	14.1	0.4	100.0	95.7	2.7	1.6	100.0	95.4	20398

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8.² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9.³ 10 unweighted cases "No education" have been excluded.

VII. Reproductive Health



Contraception

Appropriate family planning is very important to the health of women and children by:

- preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late;
- extending the period between births;
- limiting the number of children.

It is critical to ensure that all couples have access to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too many or too late.

Awareness about the different methods of contraception is a critical step toward ensuring access to the appropriate contraception method and its use, which in turn, enables the use of an adequate method of family planning.

According to the survey findings, all women age 15-49 years in the Republic of Belarus know at least one method of contraception; also all women are aware of modern contraceptive methods; and more than 98 percent of women know about traditional contraceptive methods (Table RH.1).

Modern contraceptive methods include female and male sterilization, contraceptive pills, intrauterine devices, injectables, implants, condoms, diaphragms, and vaginal foams/jelly.

Traditional contraceptive methods include lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), periodic abstinence, and withdrawal.

The largest proportions of the women know about such modern contraceptive methods as male condoms (99.9 percent), contraceptive pills (98.9 percent) and intrauterine devices (98.1 percent). Nearly 91 percent of women know about female sterilization. With regard to traditional contraceptive methods, most respondents named withdrawal (97.4 percent) and periodic abstinence (94 percent).

The survey found no variations in women's knowledge about birth control methods by the area of residence, education, wealth, or marital status.

The use of a contraceptive method was reported by 63.1 percent of women who were married or in union at the time of the survey (Table RH.2).

The most common contraceptive method is a male condom used by 22.3 percent of women who are currently married or in union. The intrauterine device is the next most common method used by 15.1 percent of women. Use of contraceptive pills was reported by one in ten women, about 8 percent of women relied on withdrawal, and about 3 percent on periodic abstinence or female sterilization. Less than 1 percent of women uses other contraceptive methods such as injectables, implants, female condoms, coils and vaginal foams/jelly, or LAM.

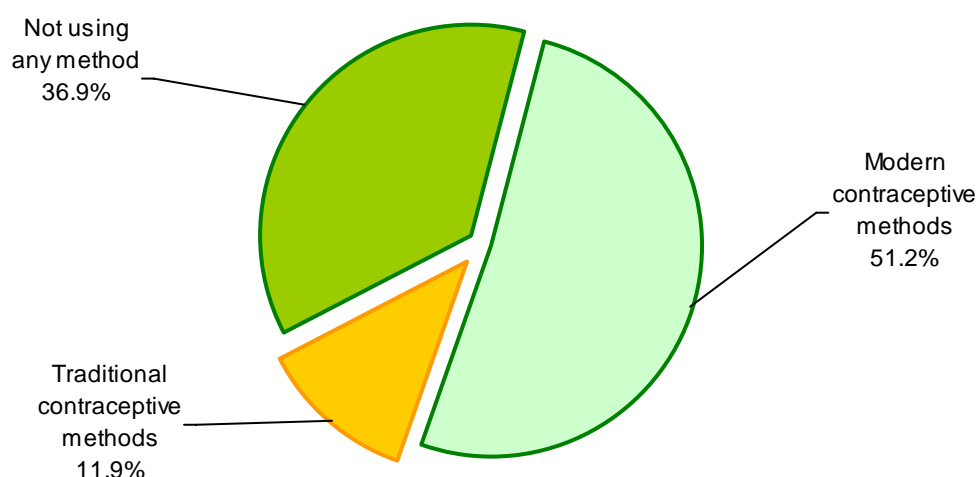
In urban areas, contraception is used by 64.1 percent of married or in union women, while in rural areas the figure is 59.9 percent. Use of different contraceptive methods is the highest in Minsk City (reported by about 75 percent of women who were married or in union). In other regions, this proportion varies from 59 to 63 percent.

It should be noted that more than one-half of married (or in union) women with children uses contraception (63.4 percent of women with one child; 70.8 percent with two children; 66.6 percent

with three children, and 57.5 percent with four or more children). The overall proportion of childless women who were married or in union and were using a contraceptive method was 27.6 percent.

More than a half (51.2 percent) of the women who were married or in union reported using modern contraceptive methods, 11.9 percent reported using traditional contraceptive methods, and 36.9 percent of women reported not currently using any contraceptive method (Figure RH.1).

Figure RH.1. Contraceptive methods used by women age 15-49 years currently married or in union, Republic of Belarus, 2012



The choice of a contraceptive method varies by a level of the woman's education. Modern contraceptive methods are used by 46.3 percent of married or in union women with general basic education, and by 55.2 percent of women with higher education. Conversely, a traditional contraceptive method is used by only 9.9 percent of currently married/in union women with higher education and by more than 24 percent of women with general basic education.

Unmet Need for Contraception

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

Table RH.3 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

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

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic¹ and are fecund² and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic and are fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

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

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

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

According to the survey findings, 7 percent of women in the Republic of Belarus have unmet need for contraception, i.e., are facing different degrees of limitations in their actions to plan a pregnancy or wanted birth. Thus, 3.8 percent of women have unmet need for spacing, and 3.2 percent for limiting.

The total unmet need for contraception varies by region, from 4.8 percent in Minsk City to 9.8 percent in Vitebsk Region.

The total unmet need for contraception decreases with a woman's age, from 15.1 percent for women age 15-19 years to only 4 percent among women age 40 years and above.

As stated above, Table RH.3 presents the indicators of met need for contraception (including by spacing births and by limiting births).

Met need for contraception for spacing births is calculated for women, who use a birth control method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child.

Met need for contraception for limiting births indicator includes:

- women using a contraceptive method who do not want to have another child;
- women using male or female sterilization as a contraceptive method;
- women who declare themselves as infecund.

Total met need for contraception is calculated as the sum of met need for spacing and met need for limiting.

¹ A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

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

According to the survey findings, the total met need for contraception among women who are married or in union is 63.1 percent, including 38.9 percent for limiting, and 24.2 percent for spacing.

The indicator values for the total met need for contraception vary by area, from 64.1 percent in urban areas (37.5 percent for limiting, and 26.6 percent for spacing) to 59.9 percent in rural areas (42.9 percent for limiting and 17 percent for spacing).

In general, it can be observed that the total met need for contraception is considerably higher than the total unmet need for contraception

In addition to the above indicators, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied can also be estimated from the MICS data on the use of contraception and unmet need for contraception. This is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing and limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

According to the survey findings, the total met need for contraception is 90.1 percent (90.8 percent among urban and 87.8 percent among rural women). It is highest among the residents of Minsk City (94 percent), and varies from 86.4 percent in Mogilev Region to 92.4 percent in Grodno Region.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of therapeutic and preventive interventions that may be vital to their and their infants' health and well-being. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health.

For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks at delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply women with information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.

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

- blood pressure measurement;
- urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria;
- blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia;
- weight/height measurement (optional).

Table RH.4 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by the type of personnel providing antenatal care during pregnancy.

In the Republic of Belarus, women and children are guaranteed access to medical care by the Constitution, and the laws «On Health», «On the Rights of the Child», the Marriage and Family Code, and other laws and regulations.

According to the Law of the Republic of Belarus «On Health», a pregnant woman is entitled to receive antenatal care in a public health facility, inpatient care during and after childbirth, and medical assistance and care for the newborn. In addition, pregnant women who register with an antenatal care provider within 12 weeks of gestation and comply with all of the doctor's recommendations are entitled to a financial premium.

Nearly all women in the Republic of Belarus benefit from the right to receive antenatal care guaranteed by the state: 99.7 percent of women receive antenatal care from a skilled health provider. Coverage of pregnant women by antenatal care is universal across all regions of the country.

Generally, antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (99.3 percent). Only a small proportion of women receive antenatal care from nurses and midwives (0.4 percent), and doctor's assistants (feldshers) (0.1 percent).

Practically all (99.7 percent) pregnant women in the Republic of Belarus were seen by skilled medical personnel at least 4 times during pregnancy (Table RH.5).

All pregnant women are covered by antenatal care and receive all relevant preventive interventions for protection of reproductive health, including passing all the recommended tests (blood pressure, blood sample and urine specimen)¹.

Assistance at Delivery

Globally three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a public sector health facility for obstetric care in case of emergency.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have timely and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The relevant indicators are:

- the proportion of births with a skilled attendant;
- the proportion of institutional deliveries.

The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS4 included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by skilled medical personnel. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse, midwife and feldsher or doctor's assistant.

In the two years preceding the survey, all (100 percent) births in the Republic of Belarus were attended by skilled medical personnel (Table RH.6). No variations were recorded by region, except in

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

Minsk City, where the figure was 99.8 percent. This proportion did not vary by age, education or level of wealth. Of the total number of institutional deliveries, 96.8 percent were attended by doctors, and 3.1 percent by nurses or midwives.

One-quarter (25.3 percent) of deliveries were by a Caesarian section (24.3 percent in urban, and 28.8 percent in rural areas). Among women age 35-49 years, the proportion of such births was 37.9 percent, and among women below age 20 - 14.2 percent, a difference of 2.7 times. Besides, there are variations in this indicator's value across the regions from a minimum of 16.9 percent in Vitebsk Region to a maximum of 37 percent in Mogilev Region.

Place of Delivery

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.

In the Republic of Belarus, practically all (99.9 percent) deliveries occur in a public-sector health facility. No variations are observed by area, level of education or well-being of women. The share of institutional deliveries is close to 100 percent across all regions of the country¹.

Post-Natal Health Checks

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and the newborn.

In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted the data gap on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality².

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks (PNHC) module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

In the Republic of Belarus, all women have access to antenatal and postnatal care and all medical personnel employed by antenatal and postnatal care providers have completed medical training in management of pregnancy and childbirth.

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

² Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report. UNICEF, New York, 2008.

delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey were asked:

- whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery;
- the timing of the first check;
- the type of health provider after the woman's last birth (doctor, nurse/midwife, doctor's assistant or other)

According to the survey findings, all women age 15-49 years in the Republic of Belarus, who reported having given birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey, stayed 3 days or more in the facility. This proportion does not vary by region, woman's educational level, or wealth (Table RH.7).

Tables RH.8 and RH.9 present data on health checks and post-natal care visits of newborns. Data on health checks and post-natal care visits of mothers are shown in Table RH.10.

It should be noted, that **health checks following birth** while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1 of Table RH.8).

Post-natal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and mother and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator «Post-natal health checks» includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home, regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery.

Table RH.8 presents the percentage of newborns born in the two years preceding the survey who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth.

In the Republic of Belarus, all (100 percent) newborns receive a health check following birth, and all are performed by a public sector health provider. This indicator is identical in all regions of the country.

With regard to PNC visits of the newborns, the majority take place on the day of discharge from a maternity clinic or on the next day (14.4 and 65.2 percent, respectively). Also, 12 percent of PNC visits occurred on the second day following discharge, and about 6 percent on days 3-6. All PNC visits were made by a public sector health provider.

Thus, all newborns were receiving health checks and PNC visits following birth by health providers – and the value of this indicator is 100 percent across all regions of the country, irrespective of the household's area of residence, wealth, or mother's level of education.

Table RH.9 presents data on the first post-natal care visits for newborns that occurred within one week after discharge from a health facility, by provider and location. As underlined above, post-natal care visit does not include health checks following birth (in facility or at home).

The majority (94.1 percent) of the first PNC visits are at home. The value of this indicator is above 90 percent in all regions of the country, except Mogilev Region (87.8 percent). The remaining proportion (5.9 percent) of the PNC visits occurs in the public sector health facilities.

Nearly all (97.4 percent) PNC visits for newborns are provided by a doctor, nurse or midwife. The rest of PNC visits are done by a doctor's assistant (feldsher). As expected, nearly all (99.7 percent) PNC visits in urban areas are provided by a doctor/nurse/midwife, while in rural areas the figure is 89.1 percent. The remaining proportion (0.3 percent in urban and 10.9 percent in rural areas) of newborns receives the PNC visits by doctor's assistants (feldshers).

Table RH.10 presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who gave birth to a child in the last two years preceding the survey and who received postnatal care and health checks by skilled health providers. As seen from the table, nearly all (99.7 percent) new mothers in the Republic of Belarus received postnatal health checks immediately after birth in a public-sector health facility or at home.

The majority of post-natal care visits for mothers occur about one week after giving birth, as the timing of the PNC visit is determined mostly by the normal length of stay in a maternity clinic (Table RH.7). However, nearly 13 percent of women (11.6 percent in urban and 16.9 percent in rural areas) received no post-natal care visits. This proportion is particularly high in Gomel and Vitebsk Regions, exceeding one-quarter of women with no post-natal care visits (29.3 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively). It is also correlated with the level of household's wealth. Among the poorest women 24 percent received no post-natal care visits, and among richest women the figure was 10.2 percent.

In general, post-natal health checks were provided to all women who had given birth. Coverage was universal (100 percent) in all regions of the country, irrespective of the level of education, wealth or area of residence of the mother¹.

It is necessary to note the differences between the data in Tables RH.8 and RH.10, which refer, respectively, to post-natal health checks of newborns and of mothers. These are related mainly to the frequency of post-natal care visits (somewhat lower for mothers than for children, including visits on the same day of discharge from the maternity hospital, on the next day after discharge, etc.). Likewise, only 0.1 percent of newborns did not receive a post-natal care visit at home, and among mothers the figure was 12.8 percent.

In the Republic of Belarus, among women receiving post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of discharge from a maternity hospital about 90 percent receive health checks in a public sector facility, 7.8 percent at home and 3 percent at private sector health facilities¹.

The majority (95 percent) of post-natal health checks of mothers is provided by a doctor, nurse or midwife. Some 5 percent of post-natal care visits are provided by doctor's assistants (feldshers).

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

Table RH.1. Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 years, percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union, and percentage of sexually active women age 15-49 years currently not married or in union who have heard of contraception, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	All	Women who are currently married or in union	Sexually active women who are currently not married or in union*
Any method	99.9	100.0	100.0
Any modern method	99.9	100.0	100.0
Female sterilization	90.9	93.3	87.6
Male sterilization	78.4	80.8	75.8
Contraceptive pills	98.9	99.2	99.1
Intrauterine device	98.1	99.6	96.9
Contraceptive injections	75.5	76.9	77.0
Contraceptive implants	52.7	53.1	59.6
Male condoms	99.9	100.0	100.0
Female condoms	66.8	67.6	67.8
Diaphragm	49.5	50.8	53.4
Foam/jelly	58.5	59.5	65.0
Urgent contraception	65.1	67.3	67.3
Any traditional method	98.4	99.1	99.2
Periodic abstention	94.0	95.6	93.4
Withdrawal	97.4	98.1	98.6
Other	69.3	74.4	61.8
Mean number of methods known to women	10.9	11.1	11.0
Number of women	5745	3985	667

* Had sex in the last month preceding the survey.

Table RH.2. Use of contraception

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

	Percentage of women currently married or in union not using any contraceptive method	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using a contraceptive method:																Number of women currently married or in union age 15-49 years
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD (intrauterine device)	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/foam/ jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Region																		
Brest	38.9	4.3	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	4.3	0.0	53.8	7.3	61.1	650
Vitebsk	37.3	2.2	0.0	15.0	0.1	0.8	7.9	22.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.2	7.0	0.0	48.1	14.6	62.7	503
Gomel	40.6	2.4	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	23.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	12.7	0.2	43.1	16.3	59.4	589
Grodno	41.0	0.3	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	16.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.1	9.0	0.0	47.6	11.4	59.0	439
Minsk City	25.3	1.4	0.0	11.4	0.3	0.0	20.6	29.7	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	8.5	0.6	63.5	11.2	74.7	778
Minsk	40.1	7.7	0.0	14.3	0.1	0.0	8.7	17.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	4.2	6.6	0.1	48.5	11.4	59.9	599
Mogilev	41.1	3.8	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.4	5.8	1.5	46.9	11.9	58.9	427
Area																		
Urban	35.9	2.4	0.0	14.5	0.1	0.1	11.1	23.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.8	7.7	0.4	52.4	11.7	64.1	2958
Rural	40.1	5.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.8	7.8	0.0	47.6	12.3	59.9	1027
Age																		
15-19	(42.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(30.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(48.4)	(9.6)	(58.0)	37
20-24	43.9	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.1	0.5	10.8	28.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	2.2	7.5	0.0	45.5	10.7	56.1	399
25-29	36.8	0.7	0.0	10.9	0.4	0.0	11.5	28.2	0.3	0.1	2.2	1.4	7.0	0.5	52.0	11.2	63.2	729
30-34	35.1	2.5	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	25.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	7.7	0.3	53.7	11.2	64.9	761
35-39	24.3	4.5	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.3	14.4	21.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	3.4	7.3	0.9	63.8	11.8	75.7	730
40-44	32.3	5.2	0.0	22.5	0.0	0.0	8.4	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	8.3	0.0	55.4	12.4	67.7	631
45-49	52.2	5.3	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.3	8.4	0.0	34.0	13.8	47.8	698

Table continued

	Percentage of women currently married or in union not using any contraceptive method	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using a contraceptive method:																Number of women currently married or in union age 15-49 years
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD (intrauterine device)	Injectables	Implants	Pills	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/foam/jelly	Lactational amenorrhoea method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Number of living children																		
No	72.4	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.0	24.0	3.5	27.6	397
1	36.6	0.5	0.0	12.7	0.2	0.1	11.7	25.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.1	8.5	0.5	50.8	12.6	63.4	1542
2	29.2	4.6	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.1	10.6	21.6	0.0	0.2	1.2	3.9	8.1	0.2	57.5	13.3	70.8	1668
3	33.4	9.1	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	21.7	0.0	0.1	1.2	1.1	9.4	0.2	54.7	11.9	66.6	301
4 +	42.5	18.1	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	2.8	2.4	49.1	8.3	57.5	77
Education																		
General basic	29.6	9.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	21.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.2	17.6	0.0	46.3	24.1	70.4	75
General secondary	41.7	3.4	0.0	14.8	0.1	0.0	10.3	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	7.3	0.3	48.7	9.6	58.3	543
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	37.4	3.8	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.1	7.4	22.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	4.1	8.6	0.1	49.0	13.6	62.6	1910
Higher	34.9	2.1	0.0	14.7	0.2	0.1	14.3	23.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.9	6.2	0.7	55.2	9.9	65.1	1457
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	44.8	5.7	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.6	6.7	0.0	43.8	11.4	55.2	530
Second	37.6	4.8	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	9.6	20.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.6	7.8	0.0	50.4	12.0	62.4	752
Middle	38.8	2.3	0.0	13.1	0.1	0.2	10.7	22.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.9	9.0	0.1	49.0	12.2	61.2	776
Fourth	36.2	2.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	8.2	0.4	51.7	12.1	63.8	858
Richest	31.8	2.5	0.0	15.6	0.2	0.2	14.6	23.0	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.3	6.9	0.8	56.5	11.7	68.2	1069
Total	36.9	3.2	0.0	15.1	0.1	0.1	10.3	22.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.0	7.7	0.3	51.2	11.9	63.1	3985

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3.

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

Table RH.3. Unmet need for contraception

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

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Region									
Brest	24.8	36.3	61.1	5.4	2.6	8.0	650	88.5	449
Vitebsk	24.7	38.0	62.7	4.8	5.0	9.8	503	86.5	364
Gomel	23.5	35.9	59.4	2.1	2.9	5.0	589	92.2	380
Grodno	13.1	45.9	59.0	2.1	2.8	4.9	439	92.4	281
Minsk City	35.7	39.0	74.7	2.8	2.0	4.8	778	94.0	618
Minsk	21.0	38.9	59.9	4.3	3.9	8.1	599	88.1	408
Mogilev	18.1	40.8	58.9	5.1	4.2	9.2	427	86.4	290
Area									
Urban	26.6	37.5	64.1	3.6	2.9	6.5	2958	90.8	2089
Rural	17.0	42.9	59.9	4.3	4.1	8.3	1027	87.8	701
Age									
15-19	(57.3)	(0.7)	(58.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(15.1)	37	(79.3)	27
20-24	50.7	5.4	56.1	12.5	1.7	14.2	399	79.8	281
25-29	48.1	15.1	63.2	6.1	3.2	9.2	729	87.2	528
30-34	32.4	32.4	64.9	4.8	3.5	8.3	761	88.6	557
35-39	15.8	59.9	75.7	1.3	2.7	4.0	730	95.0	581
40-44	3.9	63.8	67.7	0.0	4.2	4.2	631	94.1	454
45-49	0.4	47.4	47.8	0.6	3.5	4.1	698	92.1	362
Education									
General basic	18.7	51.7	70.4	1.3	5.9	7.2	75	90.7	59
General secondary	17.9	40.3	58.3	4.4	4.8	9.2	543	86.4	366
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	18.5	44.1	62.6	3.2	3.5	6.7	1910	90.3	1323
Higher	34.2	30.9	65.1	4.4	2.1	6.5	1457	91.0	1042
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	16.2	39.1	55.2	4.7	5.9	10.6	530	83.9	349
Second	22.1	40.3	62.4	3.5	3.1	6.6	752	90.4	519
Middle	23.4	37.9	61.2	3.3	4.4	7.7	776	88.8	535
Fourth	27.3	36.5	63.8	4.3	2.7	7.0	858	90.1	607
Richest	27.7	40.5	68.2	3.4	1.4	4.8	1069	93.4	780
Total	24.2	38.9	63.1	3.8	3.2	7.0	3985	90.1	2790

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6.

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

Table RH.4. Antenatal care coverage

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

	Person providing antenatal care			No antenatal care provided received	Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Doctor's assistants (feldsher)				
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	571
Rural	97.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	100.0	98.8	159
Education							
General basic	(87.5)	(5.9)	(6.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	11
General secondary	98.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	111
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	281
Higher	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	327
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	97.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	83
Second	98.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	123
Middle	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	139
Fourth	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	156
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	229
Total	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.7	730

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5.

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

Table RH.5. Number of antenatal care visits

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

	Percentage of women who had:		Missing/ DK	Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	4 or more visits ¹			
Area					
Urban	0.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	571
Rural	1.2	98.6	0.2	100.0	159
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	2.2	97.4	0.4	100.0	83
Second	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	123
Middle	0.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	139
Fourth	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	156
Richest	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	229
Total	0.3	99.7	0.1	100.0	730

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5.

Table RH.6. Assistance during delivery

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

	Person assisting at delivery				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Percent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Doctor	Nurse / midwife	Relative / Friend	Total			
Region							
Brest	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.6	126
Vitebsk	98.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.9	89
Gomel	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	29.4	91
Grodno	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.0	57
Minsk City	92.4	7.4	0.2	100.0	99.8	24.7	207
Minsk	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.6	96
Mogilev	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	37.0	64
Area							
Urban	96.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	99.9	24.3	571
Rural	97.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	28.8	159
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	14.2	38
20-34	96.7	3.3	0.1	100.0	99.9	24.8	634
35-49	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	37.9	58
Education							
General basic	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(30.9)	11
General secondary	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.9	111
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	98.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	99.9	29.1	281
Higher	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.8	327
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	32.4	83
Second	97.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	23.6	123
Middle	96.7	3.1	0.2	100.0	99.8	22.4	139
Fourth	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	24.8	156
Richest	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.6	229
Total	96.8	3.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	25.3	730

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2.

² MICS indicator 5.9.

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

Table RH.7. Post-partum stay in health facility

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

	Duration of stay in health facility			Number of women who gave birth in a health facility in the preceding two years
	3-6 days	7 days and more	Total	
Region				
Brest	61.3	38.7	100.0	126
Vitebsk	57.0	43.0	100.0	89
Gomel	55.5	44.5	100.0	91
Grodno	47.0	53.0	100.0	57
Minsk City	80.2	19.8	100.0	206
Minsk	67.2	32.8	100.0	96
Mogilev	62.4	37.6	100.0	64
Area				
Urban	68.4	31.6	100.0	570
Rural	53.5	46.5	100.0	159
Mother's age at birth				
Less than 20	54.1	45.9	100.0	38
20-34	66.1	33.9	100.0	633
35-49	62.7	37.3	100.0	58
Education				
General basic	(62.6)	(37.4)	100.0	11
General secondary	59.9	40.1	100.0	111
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	60.7	39.3	100.0	280
Higher	70.9	29.1	100.0	327
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	47.8	52.2	100.0	83
Second	71.3	28.7	100.0	123
Middle	62.7	37.3	100.0	139
Fourth	68.2	31.8	100.0	155
Richest	67.7	32.3	100.0	229
Total	65.2	34.8	100.0	729

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

Table RH.8. Post-natal health checks of newborns

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

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home	PNC visit (time after birth)						PNC visit (time after discharge from health facility)								Post-natal health check for the newborn ¹	Number of last births in the two years preceding the survey
		Same day	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK	Total	Same day	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK	Total		
Region																	
Brest	100.0	0.0	29.9	70.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.9	55.6	13.1	4.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	126
Vitebsk	100.0	0.0	36.7	62.8	0.3	0.3	100.0	6.4	75.8	7.0	7.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0	89
Gomel	100.0	0.0	31.8	67.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	13.1	55.7	18.4	10.6	1.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	91
Grodno	100.0	0.0	18.4	81.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	73.0	14.9	6.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57
Minsk City	99.8	0.2	64.3	35.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	68.3	9.5	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	100.0	207
Minsk	100.0	0.0	37.7	62.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.9	64.4	13.2	7.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	96
Mogilev	100.0	0.0	29.1	68.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	10.6	67.1	11.5	6.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	100.0	100.0	64
Area																	
Urban	99.9	0.1	43.7	55.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	14.0	67.8	11.0	4.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	100.0	571
Rural	100.0	0.0	30.4	69.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	15.7	55.9	15.5	8.1	4.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	159
Mother's age at birth																	
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	25.5	73.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	13.6	56.1	19.0	9.1	1.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	100.0	38
20-34	99.9	0.1	41.6	58.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	13.7	66.2	11.7	5.7	2.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	100.0	634
35-49	100.0	0.0	41.5	58.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	22.5	59.6	10.3	2.1	5.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	58
Education																	
General basic	(100.0)	(0.0)	(36.6)	(63.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.2)	(60.9)	(12.7)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	11
General secondary	100.0	0.0	37.8	61.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	12.3	67.1	14.1	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	100.0	111
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	99.9	0.1	33.2	66.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	13.8	63.7	12.9	5.2	3.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	100.0	281
Higher	100.0	0.0	48.5	51.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	15.5	66.0	10.4	6.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	327
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	100.0	0.0	25.6	74.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	13.2	61.4	16.4	6.8	1.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	100.0	83
Second	100.0	0.0	48.1	51.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	15.7	59.6	15.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	100.0	123
Middle	99.8	0.2	38.1	61.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	13.9	65.8	10.1	6.9	2.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	100.0	139
Fourth	100.0	0.0	40.2	59.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	14.7	66.3	11.1	5.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	100.0	156
Richest	100.0	0.0	44.5	55.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	14.1	68.4	10.3	5.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	229
Total	100.0	0.0	40.8	58.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	14.4	65.2	12.0	5.6	2.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	100.0	730

¹ MICS indicator 5.11.

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

Table RH.9. Post-natal care (PNC) visits for newborns within one week after discharge¹

Percentage of newborns who were born in the last two years preceding the survey and received post-natal care visits within one week after discharge by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Location of first PNC visit			Provider of first PNC visit			Number of newborns born in the two years preceding the survey with a PNC visit within the first week after discharge
	At home	Public health facility	Total	Doctor/nurse / midwife	Doctor's assistant (feldsher)	Total	
Region							
Brest	93.5	6.5	100.0	96.9	3.1	100.0	119
Vitebsk	92.0	8.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	86
Gomel	92.2	7.8	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	89
Grodno	99.3	0.7	100.0	98.7	1.3	100.0	56
Minsk City	96.1	3.9	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	204
Minsk	95.2	4.8	100.0	96.3	3.7	100.0	94
Mogilev	87.8	12.2	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	61
Area							
Urban	94.7	5.3	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	558
Rural	91.7	8.3	100.0	89.1	10.9	100.0	151
Mother's age at birth							
Less than 20	98.3	1.7	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	37
20-34	94.5	5.5	100.0	97.6	2.4	100.0	617
35-49	86.4	13.6	100.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	55
Education							
General basic	(96.1)	(3.9)	100.0	(88.4)	(11.6)	100.0	11
General secondary	93.9	6.1	100.0	95.9	4.1	100.0	109
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	92.9	7.1	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	268
Higher	95.1	4.9	100.0	98.2	1.8	100.0	321
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	94.8	5.2	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	81
Second	92.3	7.7	100.0	94.4	5.6	100.0	117
Middle	90.7	9.3	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	135
Fourth	93.0	7.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	151
Richest	97.5	2.5	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	225
Total	94.1	5.9	100.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	709

¹ Table RH.9 has been customized to reflect the situation of Belarus where about two thirds of mothers stay in the health facility 3-6 days following birth (see Table RH.7). The same length of stay in the health facility was used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother was collected)

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

Table RH.10. Post-natal health checks for mothers

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

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home	PNC visit (time after birth)								PNC visit (time after discharge from health facility)								Post-natal health check for the mother ¹	Number of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK	Total	Same day	1 day after discharge	2 days after discharge	3-6 days after discharge	At least one week after discharge	No post-natal care visit	Missing / DK	Total		
Region																			
Brest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	91.7	5.9	0.7	100.0	0.6	1.8	1.9	3.8	83.6	5.9	2.4	100.0	100.0	126
Vitebsk	99.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.9	70.7	25.3	0.0	100.0	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.9	61.1	25.3	0.9	100.0	100.0	89
Gomel	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	69.7	29.3	0.0	100.0	2.3	2.2	0.8	11.5	53.8	29.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	91
Grodno	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	87.6	10.7	1.2	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	3.0	83.3	10.7	2.1	100.0	100.0	57
Minsk City	99.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	93.6	4.9	0.9	100.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	2.1	89.7	4.9	1.2	100.0	100.0	207
Minsk	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	91.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	3.6	0.4	3.4	10.3	74.3	7.2	0.6	100.0	100.0	96
Mogilev	98.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	3.0	72.6	21.4	2.0	100.0	1.5	1.5	4.7	9.8	58.6	21.4	2.6	100.0	100.0	64
Area																			
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2	86.0	11.6	0.6	100.0	1.8	0.7	1.5	4.7	78.2	11.6	1.4	100.0	100.0	571
Rural	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	81.3	16.9	0.7	100.0	1.7	2.9	3.8	8.2	65.3	16.9	1.2	100.0	100.0	159
Mother's age at birth																			
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	72.1	21.4	0.0	100.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	7.0	63.6	21.4	5.6	100.0	100.0	38
20-34	99.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	85.9	12.1	0.6	100.0	1.5	1.2	2.2	5.8	76.2	12.1	1.0	100.0	100.0	634
35-49	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	83.2	14.1	1.9	100.0	4.9	0.7	1.5	1.6	75.2	14.1	1.9	100.0	100.0	58
Education																			
General basic	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	79.2	17.2	1.8	100.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	10.7	60.8	17.2	1.8	100.0	(100.0)	11
General secondary	99.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	77.8	19.7	0.6	100.0	1.1	0.0	3.3	5.7	68.1	19.7	2.1	100.0	100.0	111
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	82.1	14.8	0.8	100.0	1.6	2.8	1.4	5.7	71.8	14.8	1.8	100.0	100.0	281
Higher	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	90.0	8.5	0.5	100.0	1.8	0.3	2.2	5.0	81.5	8.5	0.6	100.0	100.0	327
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	74.3	23.9	1.0	100.0	1.5	4.7	5.7	3.0	59.5	23.9	1.5	100.0	100.0	83
Second	99.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	84.6	12.8	0.4	100.0	3.9	0.2	0.9	8.7	73.0	12.8	0.6	100.0	100.0	123
Middle	99.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.0	82.9	14.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	1.0	2.4	5.7	73.9	14.4	0.7	100.0	100.0	139
Fourth	99.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.0	86.5	9.2	1.5	100.0	1.0	1.7	1.4	4.7	78.3	9.2	3.6	100.0	100.0	156
Richest	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2	10.2	0.4	100.0	1.1	0.2	1.5	5.1	81.5	10.2	0.4	100.0	100.0	229
Total	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	85.0	12.8	0.6	100.0	1.8	1.2	2.0	5.5	75.4	12.8	1.3	100.0	100.0	730

¹ **MICS indicator 5.12.**

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

VIII. Child Development



Early Childhood Education and Learning

Versatile development of young children below 6 years of age is promoted through attendance to early childhood programme, organised early education programme or pre-school attendance that is an important determinant of children's readiness for school.

In the Republic of Belarus, early childhood education includes both the core curriculum and supplementary components, covering a range of interrelated and interdependent areas of early child development. In the context of such programmes, the learning of concepts and mastery of skills are viewed merely as a means, not an end in itself.

The core curriculum is grouped around the following subject areas: physical training, children and society, elementary mathematical concepts, children and nature, development of language and communication skills, literacy, and arts.

In addition to the core curriculum, children age 3-5 years are offered a range of supplementary programmes, designed to enable every child to reveal, expand and further develop individual talent and ability, such as dance, foreign languages, or handweaving.

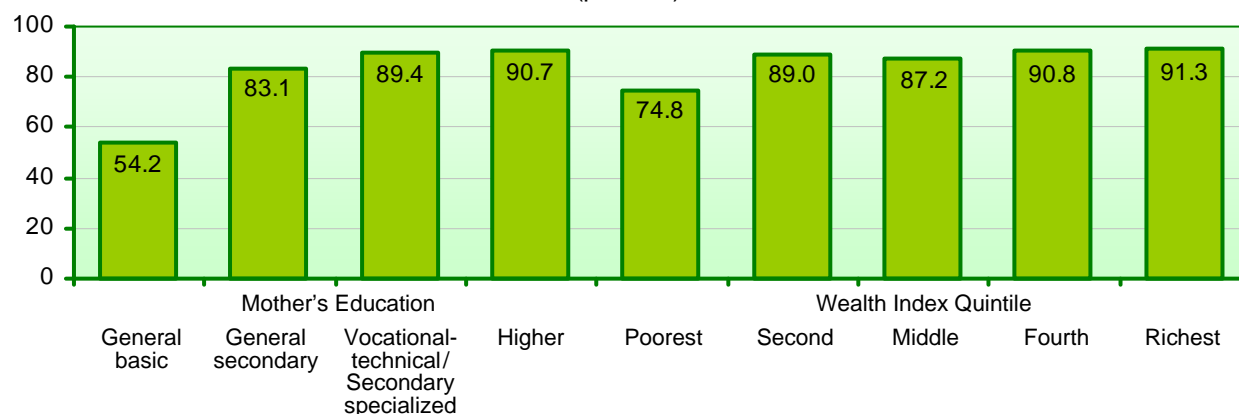
Early childhood education for children of this age is also offered by extended educational institutions, contributing to the development of young children's cognitive, physical and creative abilities.

In the Republic of Belarus, 87.6 percent of children age 36-59 months attend organized early childhood education programmes, including 89.6 percent in urban and 82.5 percent in rural areas (Table CD.1) There are no observable differentials in enrolment rate of children into early childhood education by region.

Coverage of children age 48-59 months with early childhood education programmes is almost universal – nearly 93 percent of children in this age group are attending relevant educational institutions, as compared to 82.5 percent among children 36-47 months of age.

It should be noted that the proportion of boys and girls attending early childhood education programmes is almost identical (at the level of 86-89 percent). However, some variations are observed by the level of mother's education and household wealth. Thus, a rather high level of early childhood education programme attendance is achieved among children from the richest households (91.3 percent) and children whose mothers have higher education (90.7 percent). For comparison: three of four (74.8 percent) children from the poorest households and slightly over one-half (54.2 percent) among children whose mothers have general basic education attend early childhood education programmes (Figure CD.1).

Figure CD.1. Early childhood education of children age 36-59 months, Republic of Belarus, 2012
(percent)



It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

Information on different activities that support early learning, development and readiness for school of the young children was collected in the MICS4 survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities:

- reading books or looking at picture books,
- telling stories (fairy tales),
- singing songs (lullabies) to the child or with the child,
- taking children outside the home, compound or yard,
- playing with children,
- teaching children naming of objects, counting, or drawing.

In the Republic of Belarus, for almost all (95.7 percent) children age 36-59 months an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote early learning and school readiness in the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The figure was 92.4 percent among rural and 97 percent among urban children.

The average number of activities that adults engaged in with children was 5.5, and was nearly identical across all regions and socio-economic groups. However, fathers' involvement in

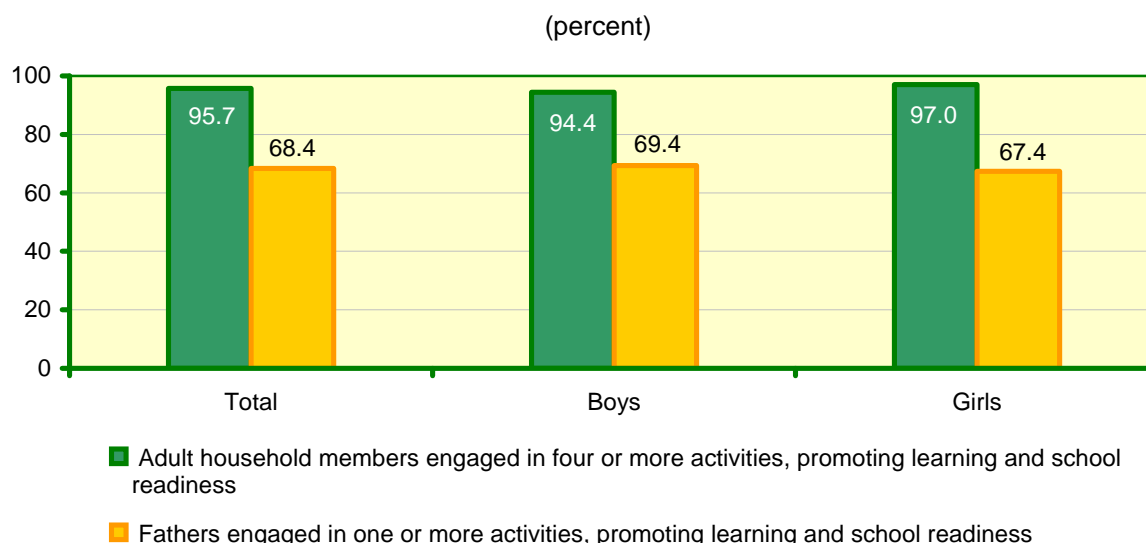
young children's development, learning and school readiness activities was somewhat more limited. The average number of activities that fathers engaged with children was only 2.3. Only 68.4 percent of children were engaged by fathers in one or more activities. Please note, that about 19 percent of children age 36-59 months were living in households without their biological fathers.



The proportion of children age 36-59 months with whom adult household members were engaged in four or more learning and school readiness activities varies among the regions from a low of 87 percent in Gomel Region to a high of 100 percent in Vitebsk Region. Even greater differentials among regions were observed in fathers' involvement in such activities, from 43.1 percent in Gomel Region to 82.4 percent in Vitebsk Region.

There were no considerable differences in the values of indicators of development and early learning in the family depending on the sex of a child (Figure CD.2).

Figure CD.2. Percentage of children age 36-59 months, with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote early learning and school readiness, Republic of Belarus, 2012



It is interesting to note that fathers with higher education were more involved in early learning and school readiness activities than fathers with general basic education – 82.7 percent and 65.9 percent, respectively. Besides, the percentage of children involved in child's development and school readiness activities with their fathers was 81.4 percent in the richest households, and 64.2 percent in the poorest households.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores.

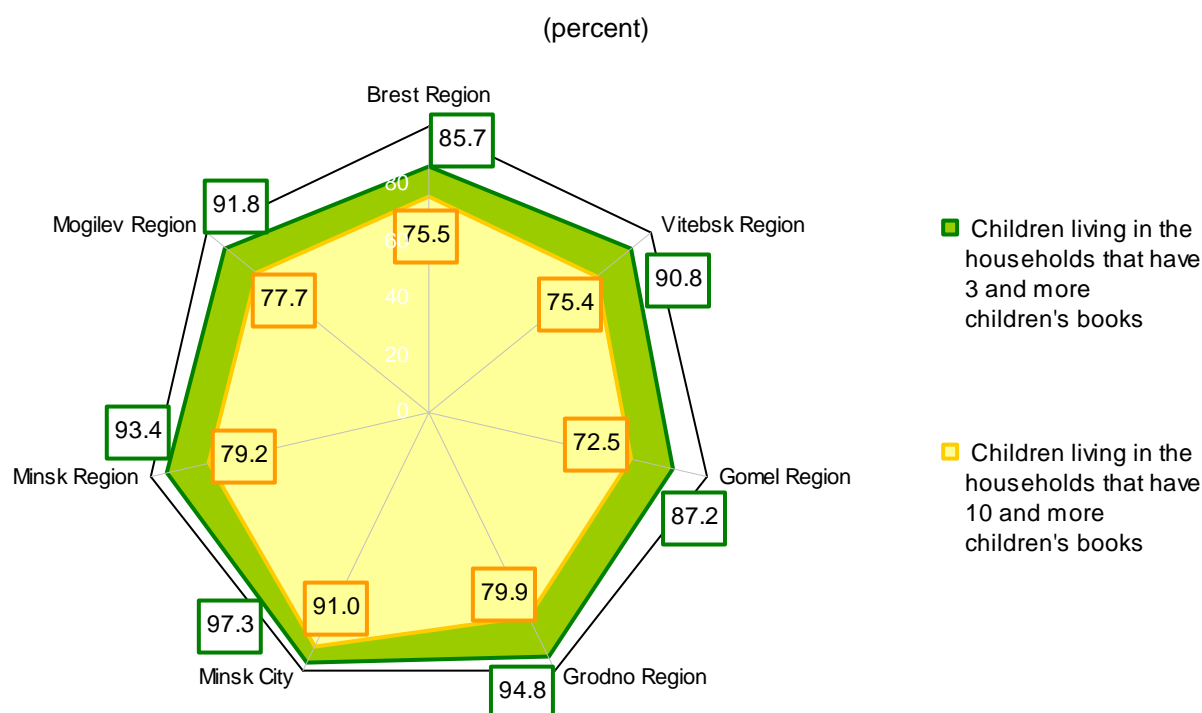
During the survey, all mothers/caretakers of children under age 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they had for the child, household objects or outside objects, and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that were available at home for a child to play with.

In the Republic of Belarus, over 90 percent of children under 5 live in households where at least 3 children's books are present (Table CD.3).

The proportion of children with 10 or more books in the household is 80.3 percent. The presence of children's books is high across all regions and the highest in Minsk City, where nearly all children under age 5 (97.3 percent) have at least 3 or more children's books, and 91 percent have 10 or more children's books (Figure CD.3).

There are no observable differences in access to children's books for boys and girls; however, urban children have more access to children's books than rural children. In urban areas, almost 94 percent of children have 3 or more children's books and 84.6 percent have more than 10 children's books present in the household. For comparison, in the rural areas the figures are 86.5 percent and 67.9 percent, respectively.

Figure CD.3. Percentage of children who have children's books in the household, Republic of Belarus, 2012



As expected, the presence of books in households is positively correlated with the child's age and mother's educational level. In the homes of 82.4 percent of children age 0-23 months, there are three or more children's books, while the proportion of children age 24-59 months who have three or more books in their homes is 98.9 percent. Among children whose mothers have higher education, nearly all (95.3 percent) have 3 or more books, while the figure is around 83 percent among children whose mothers have general basic education.

Table CD.3 also shows the distribution of children under 5 by type of plaything available to play with in their homes. The types of playthings in MICS4 included homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a shop/store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, or leaves).

According to the survey findings, the proportion of children under age 5 in Belarus who have at least 2 types of playthings is nearly 80 percent (77.5 percent among boys and 80.3 percent among girls). Minor rural-urban differences are observed in this respect: 80.1 percent of urban children have 2 or more types of playthings, as compared to 75.2 percent among rural children. The figure is positively correlated with the mother's educational level: about 73 percent of children whose mothers have general basic education have two or more types of playthings to play with, as compared to around 82 percent among children whose mothers have higher education.

As seen from the table, almost all children in Belarus (97.4 percent) play with manufactured toys that come from a shop/store, three-quarters (76 percent) play with household objects or objects and materials found outside the home, and about a quarter (26.5 percent) - with homemade toys. Differentials are relatively small by gender or between urban and rural areas.



Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS4, two questions were asked to find out whether children under 5 were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that 3.6 percent of children under 5 were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age during the week preceding the survey, while 0.7 percent were left alone. By combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 4 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey (either by being left alone or in the care of another child). As regards children under 2 years of age, 2.6 percent were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey and in the age group 2-5 years the figure was 5 percent. It is noteworthy that rural residents leave children with inadequate care somewhat more often than urban residents – 5.7 percent compared to 3.4 percent.

Early Childhood Development Index

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

A 10-item special module that has been developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in the Republic of Belarus.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains to determine if children 36-59 months of age are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are:

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

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

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

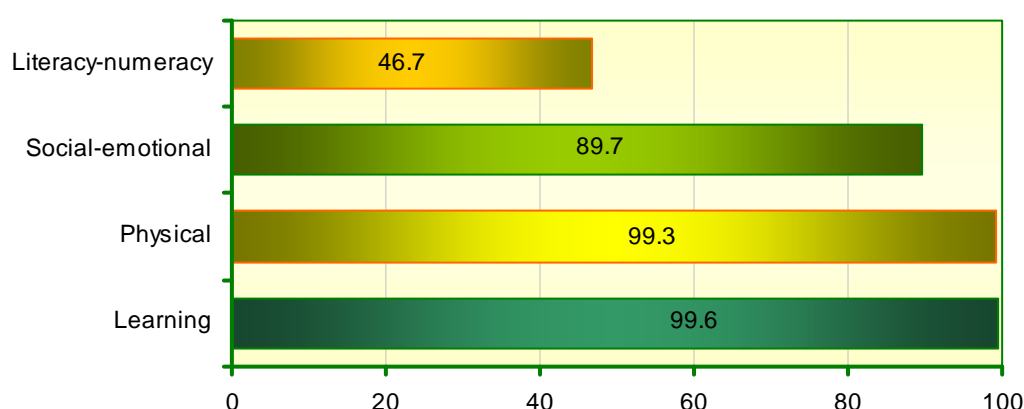
In the Republic of Belarus, 93.9 percent of children under age 5 are developmentally on track in accordance with age; ECDI is 95.1 percent in urban areas and 90.9 percent in rural areas.

As expected, this index is somewhat higher among children in the age group 48-59 months (96.1 percent) than in the age group 36-47 months (91.9 percent), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Also, ECDI is positively correlated with the level of mother's education.

The comparative analysis of the level of childhood development in all four domains reveals that nearly all children are developmentally on track according to their age in the learning domain (99.6 percent) and physical domain (99.3 percent), and a large proportion of children under 5 (about 90 percent) are developmentally on track in the social-emotional domain. However, in the literacy-numeracy domain only 46.7 percent of children of this age group are developmentally on track, considerably lower level than in other domains (Figure CH.4).

Figure CH.4. Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track according to their age
Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent)



The overall ECDI score varies little by gender (92.1 percent among boys and 95.8 percent among girls), but girls score considerably higher in the literacy-numeracy domain. According to the survey findings, more than one half (51.9 percent) of girls and about 42 percent of boys are developmentally on track according to their age in this domain.

As expected, higher ECDI is seen in children attending an early childhood education programme (95.0 percent, as compared to 86.6 percent among children who are not attending). These differentials are the most notable in the literacy-numeracy domain: developmentally on track are nearly one-half (49.6 percent) of children attending early childhood education programmes and only one-fourth (26.6 percent) of children who are not covered by the educational programmes for young children.

Table CD.1. Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	86.4	678
Female	88.8	671
Region		
Brest	84.9	215
Vitebsk	90.6	133
Gomel	83.6	199
Grodno	81.7	155
Minsk City	89.5	333
Minsk	90.5	179
Mogilev	92.7	135
Area		
Urban	89.6	966
Rural	82.5	383
Age		
36-47 months	82.5	690
48-59 months	92.8	659
Mother's education		
General basic	54.2	52
General secondary	83.1	211
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	89.4	584
Higher	90.7	502
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	74.8	199
Second	89.0	258
Middle	87.2	240
Fourth	90.8	283
Richest	91.3	369
Total	87.6	1349

¹ MICS indicator 6.7.

Table CD.2. Support for learning

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

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children age 36-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Sex						
Male	94.4	69.4	5.4	2.2	19.0	678
Female	97.0	67.4	5.6	2.4	18.8	671
Region						
Brest	94.8	74.0	5.6	2.9	12.5	215
Vitebsk	100.0	82.4	5.9	3.1	20.5	133
Gomel	87.0	43.1	5.3	1.2	29.3	199
Grodno	99.5	77.8	5.9	3.0	15.9	155
Minsk City	95.8	73.9	5.3	2.3	16.2	333
Minsk	98.2	64.9	5.6	1.9	18.5	179
Mogilev	97.5	63.2	5.6	1.7	22.8	135
Area						
Urban	97.0	71.0	5.6	2.4	17.8	966
Rural	92.4	61.8	5.5	2.0	21.6	383
Age						
36-47 months	96.0	70.2	5.6	2.4	17.1	690
48-59 months	95.4	66.5	5.5	2.2	20.8	659
Mother's education						
General basic	70.7	48.0	4.7	1.3	25.1	52
General secondary	98.5	62.0	5.6	2.1	23.9	211
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	96.5	67.6	5.6	2.3	20.3	584
Higher	96.1	74.1	5.6	2.5	14.5	502
Father's education						
General basic	(80.9)	(65.9)	(5.1)	(1.6)	(0.0)	24
General secondary	91.3	81.1	5.4	3.0	0.0	199
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	97.2	58.7	5.6	1.9	32.9	775
Higher	95.8	82.7	5.5	2.7	0.0	351
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.3	64.2	5.4	2.2	21.7	199
Second	96.1	62.6	5.6	2.0	22.2	258
Middle	95.2	62.9	5.5	1.9	24.5	240
Fourth	95.1	64.3	5.5	2.2	21.7	283
Richest	99.0	81.4	5.6	2.8	9.3	369
Total	95.7	68.4	5.5	2.3	18.9	1349

¹ MICS indicator 6.1.

² MICS indicator 6.2.

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

Table CD.3. Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the households and by playthings that child plays with, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:			Two or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Manufactured toys that came from a shop	Objects and materials found at home/ outside the home		
Sex							
Male	90.5	78.4	25.8	97.4	74.5	77.5	1786
Female	93.7	82.5	27.4	97.5	77.7	80.3	1657
Region							
Brest	85.7	75.5	32.2	96.5	76.6	80.7	553
Vitebsk	90.8	75.4	35.5	98.6	78.3	79.6	387
Gomel	87.2	72.5	24.8	96.8	74.7	77.2	474
Grodno	94.8	79.9	21.5	95.3	66.4	69.6	326
Minsk City	97.3	91.0	28.5	98.4	78.9	82.0	922
Minsk	93.4	79.2	22.9	97.6	78.6	80.8	445
Mogilev	91.8	77.7	13.9	98.0	72.6	75.2	336
Area							
Urban	93.9	84.6	27.0	97.5	77.2	80.1	2567
Rural	86.5	67.9	25.2	97.2	72.5	75.2	876
Age							
0-23 months	82.4	65.1	17.0	93.9	65.9	67.4	1430
24-59 months	98.9	91.2	33.3	99.9	83.2	87.0	2013
Mother's education							
General basic	83.0	50.1	13.8	97.2	71.8	72.7	86
General secondary	88.2	74.9	23.6	96.7	71.2	72.6	532
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	90.8	77.3	24.0	97.5	75.2	78.8	1405
Higher	95.3	87.2	31.0	97.7	78.9	81.7	1420
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.8	62.3	24.4	97.4	73.9	76.6	457
Second	91.7	78.5	24.5	96.4	77.3	80.2	598
Middle	93.3	81.1	26.8	97.1	74.2	76.5	643
Fourth	91.6	82.8	28.0	98.8	78.7	81.8	743
Richest	96.0	87.3	27.5	97.3	75.4	78.5	1002
Total	92.0	80.3	26.5	97.4	76.0	78.9	3443

¹ MICS indicator 6.3.

² MICS indicator 6.4.

Table CD.4. Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Sex				
Male	0.6	3.9	4.3	1786
Female	0.8	3.3	3.7	1657
Region				
Brest	2.2	3.6	5.1	553
Vitebsk	0.4	3.7	3.9	387
Gomel	0.7	3.3	3.3	474
Grodno	0.1	1.7	1.7	326
Minsk City	0.4	4.7	5.0	922
Minsk	0.4	2.4	2.6	445
Mogilev	0.3	4.4	4.7	336
Area				
Urban	0.4	3.3	3.4	2567
Rural	1.7	4.4	5.7	876
Age				
0-23 months	0.3	2.6	2.6	1430
24-59 months	0.9	4.3	5.0	2013
Mother's education				
General basic	0.0	5.0	5.0	86
General secondary	0.3	3.5	3.9	532
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.4	3.8	4.1	1405
Higher	1.1	3.4	3.9	1420
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	1.2	3.0	4.2	457
Second	0.8	4.1	4.3	598
Middle	0.2	2.5	2.5	643
Fourth	1.4	3.5	4.4	743
Richest	0.2	4.3	4.5	1002
Total	0.7	3.6	4.0	3443

¹ MICS indicator 6.5.

Table CD.5. Early child development index

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

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains:				Early child development index score (ECDI) ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	41.6	99.5	88.0	99.8	92.1	678
Female	51.9	99.0	91.4	99.4	95.8	671
Region						
Brest	33.6	99.5	89.5	100.0	91.7	215
Vitebsk	43.2	97.1	91.5	100.0	94.7	133
Gomel	45.9	99.6	87.0	100.0	95.5	199
Grodno	55.8	99.5	86.5	99.2	91.9	155
Minsk City	60.5	99.1	92.2	98.7	95.7	333
Minsk	38.6	99.7	88.5	100.0	91.4	179
Mogilev	38.9	100.0	91.3	100.0	95.6	135
Area						
Urban	51.2	99.3	90.2	99.4	95.1	966
Rural	35.6	99.2	88.3	100.0	90.9	383
Age						
36-47 months	31.7	99.1	89.9	99.2	91.9	690
48-59 months	62.5	99.5	89.5	100.0	96.1	659
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	49.6	99.7	90.5	99.8	95.0	1181
Not attending	26.6	96.3	83.8	98.2	86.6	168
Mother's education						
General basic	12.3	98.4	84.1	100.0	83.4	52
General secondary	41.6	99.6	87.4	100.0	90.5	211
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	42.0	98.6	89.8	99.4	94.7	584
Higher	58.0	100.0	91.0	99.6	95.5	502
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	31.7	99.8	88.7	100.0	92.3	199
Second	33.5	99.7	90.7	100.0	93.1	258
Middle	49.1	98.7	88.2	99.5	93.1	240
Fourth	54.4	98.4	91.0	98.7	95.2	283
Richest	56.8	99.8	89.5	99.8	95.0	369
Total	46.7	99.3	89.7	99.6	93.9	1349

¹ MICS indicator 6.6.

IX. Literacy and Education



Literacy among Young Women and Men

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women.

The national education system is a core value for the Belarusian people. A favourable socio-economic climate has had a positive effect on its performance, as evidenced by the survey findings.

In MICS4, the level of literacy among young women and men age 15-24 years was assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

In the Republic of Belarus, literacy among young men and women is universal (100 percent), with no variations by area, region, wealth, or other background characteristics¹.

School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organised learning or early childhood education programme is important for the readiness of children to school. One of the goals defined by the World Fit for Children is the development of the early pre-school education.

The Programme on Pre-school Education for 2009-2014, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Belarus, seeks to promote the system's long-term sustainability and optimization, facilitate adoption of health-promoting practices by pre-school institutions, and improve the quality of services for pre-school age children.

Table ED.1 shows the proportion of children currently attending the first grade of primary school who were attending pre-school educational institutions during the year preceding the survey.

In the Republic of Belarus, among all children attending the first grade of primary school at the time of the survey, 96.7 percent were attending pre-school during the previous year (96.2 percent in urban and 98.3 percent in rural areas). Coverage rate of pre-school programmes was equally high among boys (98.3 percent) and girls (94.6 percent).

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important development goals defined by the Millennium Declaration and is among the targets of "A World Fit for Children" Plan of Action. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour harmful to their health, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

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

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

The indicators of school progression include:

- The percentage of children reaching last grade of primary school (completed four years of primary school).
- Primary school completion rate.
- Transition rate to secondary school.

As provided by the Republic of Belarus Code on Education, general secondary education consists of three stages: primary (completed 4 years of schooling), general basic (completed 9 years of schooling, including 4 years at the primary stage) and general secondary (completed 11 years of schooling, including 4 years at the primary, and 5 years at the general basic stages). Completion of general basic education is compulsory for all citizens of Belarus.

Article 159 of the Code on Education provides that admission to the first grade of primary school shall be granted to all children who have reached age 6 on or before September 1 of the current school year. The law leaves parents or legal guardians the freedom to decide whether to enrol their child in primary school at age 6 or 7.

According to the survey findings, of all children in the Republic of Belarus who reached the primary school entry age (6 years), 70.9 percent were attending the first grade of primary school in 2012 (Table ED.2). Only marginal differentials exist between urban (70.2 percent) and rural areas (72.7 percent). Timely enrolment into primary school (at 6 years of age) is found to be unrelated to the level of mother's education or household wealth. However, noticeable sex differentials are found: among boys 76.2 percent are enrolled in primary school at age six, as compared to 65.7 percent among girls.

In the Republic of Belarus, most children age 6-9 years (91.7 percent) were attending primary or secondary school at the time of the survey (Table ED.3¹), including 91 percent in urban, and 93.2 percent in rural areas.

Practically, a hundred percent attendance of educational institutions by children age 8-9 years has been ensured. However, 29.1 percent of children at age 6 and 2 percent at age 7 are not yet attending primary school.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.4². According to the survey findings, 96.6 percent of children age 10-16 attended secondary school in 2012. Some children of secondary school age were attending primary school, including 21.8 percent at age 10, and 1 percent at age 11.

It is noteworthy that the school attendance ratio among children age 11-16 years tends to remain at the level of 100 percent.

In the Republic of Belarus, all (100 percent)³ children starting grade one of primary school will eventually complete primary school.

The primary school completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current school year. The primary completion rate may exceed 100 percent since it is associated with the total number of students, regardless of their age of entry into primary school (6 or 7 years).

¹ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

³ Data table not shown in this report.

At the time of survey, the primary school completion rate in the Republic of Belarus was 103.3 percent, including 99.5 percent in urban areas and 113.9 percent in rural areas. It was above 100 percent in all regions except in Minsk Region (79 percent)¹.

All children who successfully completed the last grade of primary school in the 2010-2011 school year were attending secondary school (fifth grade) at the time of survey: the rate of transition to secondary education was 100 percent across all regions. No variations were recorded by sex, area of students residence, or their wealth level.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education (better known as the Gender Parity Index, or GPI) is provided in Table ED.5. It should be noted that the ratios in this report are based on net, rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI, mainly because some of the children above primary school age may still be attending primary school.

In the Republic of Belarus, the law provides for equal opportunities for boys and girls to obtain an education, to participate in professional training and self-education, and to benefit from other opportunities related to education.

Educational institutions at all levels are subject to the following specific provisions:

- education in mixed-gender classes;
- uniform curriculum and standard credentials for urban and rural students of both sexes; identical textbooks, teaching materials, equipment, and teaching methods for students of both sexes; identical content of examinations on the same programmes for boys and girls; and equal conditions and opportunities for learning irrespective of gender;
- equal access to stipends, financial support and other benefits related to education and training for male and female students;
- equal access to career counselling and professional guidance for girls and boys, men and women, as in the Republic of Belarus, there are no restrictions on students' career and professional choices based on gender.



The effectiveness of these provisions is confirmed by the survey findings. The primary and secondary school attendance ratios are almost identical for boys and girls, and the gender parity index for primary and secondary school is close to 1.00. The index for primary school is 0.97, indicating no difference in attendance for boys and girls. The indicator rises to 1.02 for secondary education (Table ED.5).

Upon completion of compulsory schooling, boys are more likely than girls to enrol in vocational or specialised secondary education. Therefore, girls begin to outnumber boys at the general secondary stage. This trend is particularly pronounced among students at age 20 and above. At age 20-24 years, women's enrolment in education is 1.5 times higher than among men¹.

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

Table ED.1. School readiness

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

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in the previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Sex		
Male	98.3	110
Female	94.6	82
Area		
Urban	96.2	142
Rural	98.3	50
Mother's education²		
General secondary	(92.7)	31
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	99.3	87
Higher	97.2	66
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(98.6)	27
Second	99.4	38
Middle	95.8	43
Fourth	(94.8)	31
Richest	95.7	53
Total	96.7	192

¹ MICS indicator 7.2.

² 12 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

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

Table ED.2. Primary school entry

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

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	76.2	103
Female	65.7	104
Area		
Urban	70.2	148
Rural	72.7	59
Mother's education²		
General secondary	64.2	40
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	74.1	89
Higher	71.5	73
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(71.6)	27
Second	75.8	45
Middle	66.7	45
Fourth	(63.1)	37
Richest	75.5	53
Total	70.9	207

¹ MICS indicator 7.3.

² 10 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

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

Table ED.3. Primary school attendance

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

	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Region						
Brest	91.4	76	93.0	62	92.1	137
Vitebsk	93.9	48	85.1	47	89.6	95
Gomel	95.0	57	92.0	79	93.3	135
Grodno	97.5	44	91.8	29	95.2	74
Minsk City	92.8	72	87.3	67	90.2	139
Minsk	93.8	61	90.0	73	91.7	134
Mogilev	86.0	44	95.1	36	90.1	79
Area						
Urban	93.2	277	88.8	275	91.0	552
Rural	92.2	124	94.2	117	93.2	241
Age at beginning of school year						
6	76.2	103	65.7	104	70.9	207
7	98.1	100	97.9	90	98.0	190
8	100.0	100	100.0	102	100.0	203
9	98.0	97	100.0	96	99.0	193
Mother's education						
General basic	(98.5)	16	(85.2)	12	92.9	28
General secondary	89.2	68	89.4	65	89.3	133
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	94.5	198	91.0	173	92.8	371
Higher	91.7	118	90.6	143	91.1	261
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	91.6	68	95.7	52	93.4	120
Second	94.6	89	92.2	76	93.5	166
Middle	93.7	72	84.5	77	88.9	149
Fourth	90.6	88	88.4	73	89.6	161
Richest	94.1	84	92.1	113	92.9	197
Total	92.9	401	90.4	392	91.7	793

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1.

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

Table ED.4. Secondary school attendance

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher educational institution (the adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region									
Brest	98.5	1.5	123	97.9	2.1	121	98.2	1.8	243
Vitebsk	94.4	5.6	103	96.7	2.8	105	95.6	4.2	208
Gomel	95.9	4.1	96	99.6	0.4	77	97.6	2.4	173
Grodno	94.3	5.7	86	99.6	0.4	68	96.6	3.4	153
Minsk City	94.1	5.9	118	97.5	2.5	104	95.7	4.3	222
Minsk	96.5	2.3	114	97.1	1.6	110	96.8	2.0	224
Mogilev	95.6	4.4	82	95.4	4.6	82	95.5	4.5	164
Area									
Urban	95.6	4.4	482	97.1	2.5	427	96.3	3.5	909
Rural	95.9	3.5	239	98.4	1.4	239	97.2	2.4	478
Age at beginning of school year									
10	73.5	26.5	105	84.0	16.0	87	78.2	21.8	192
11	98.3	1.7	105	99.7	0.3	109	99.0	1.0	213
12	100.0	-	108	100.0	-	110	100.0	-	218
13	100.0	-	88	98.5	-	96	99.2	-	185
14	100.0	-	113	100.0	-	91	100.0	-	205
15	100.0	-	97	99.8	-	83	99.9	-	180
16	98.7	-	104	99.7	-	90	99.1	-	194
Mother's education									
General basic	(97.3)	(2.7)	32	(100.0)	(0.0)	32	98.6	1.4	63
General secondary	96.1	3.9	109	97.3	2.7	109	96.7	3.3	218
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	94.9	4.7	364	97.0	2.5	358	95.9	3.6	722
Higher	96.6	3.4	216	98.6	1.4	167	97.5	2.5	384
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.0	2.0	129	96.9	3.1	136	97.4	2.6	265
Second	94.8	4.3	149	98.1	0.6	143	96.4	2.5	292
Middle	98.3	1.7	138	96.3	3.7	126	97.3	2.7	265
Fourth	95.5	4.5	128	98.5	1.5	124	97.0	3.0	252
Richest	92.9	7.1	176	98.1	1.9	137	95.2	4.8	313
Total	95.7	4.1	721	97.6	2.1	666	96.6	3.2	1387

¹ MICS indicator 7.5.

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

Table ED.5. Education gender parity

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

	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Region						
Brest	93.0	91.4	1.02	97.9	98.5	0.99
Vitebsk	85.1	93.9	0.91	96.7	94.4	1.03
Gomel	92.0	95.0	0.97	99.6	95.9	1.04
Grodno	91.8	97.5	0.94	99.6	94.3	1.06
Minsk City	87.3	92.8	0.94	97.5	94.1	1.04
Minsk	90.0	93.8	0.96	97.1	96.5	1.01
Mogilev	95.1	86.0	1.11	95.4	95.6	1.00
Area						
Urban	88.8	93.2	0.95	97.1	95.6	1.02
Rural	94.2	92.2	1.02	98.4	95.9	1.03
Mother's education						
General basic	(85.2)	(98.5)	(0.86)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(1.03)
General secondary	89.4	89.2	1.00	97.3	96.1	1.01
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	91.0	94.5	0.96	97.0	94.9	1.02
Higher	90.6	91.7	0.99	98.6	96.6	1.02
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.7	91.6	1.05	96.9	98.0	0.99
Second	92.2	94.6	0.98	98.1	94.8	1.04
Middle	84.5	93.7	0.90	96.3	98.3	0.98
Fourth	88.4	90.6	0.98	98.5	95.5	1.03
Richest	92.1	94.1	0.98	98.1	92.9	1.06
Total	90.4	92.9	0.97	97.6	95.7	1.02

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1.

² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

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

X. Child Protection



Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child states: «States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development...». The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation.

In the MICS4 questionnaire, a separate module addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey he/she performed the following activities:

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

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. Table CP.1 presents data on child labour by the type of work.

According to the survey findings, the overall proportion of children age 5-11 years involved in labour activities outside their household was 1.7 percent and of children age 12-14 years – 2.3 percent. Also, 0.4 percent of children age 5-11 years and 3.8 percent of children age 12-14 were working for their family business.

Some 47.3 percent of children age 5-11 years and 74.7 percent of children age 12-14 years were helping with household chores up to 28 hours a week (or 4 hours a day). No children in those age groups did household work more than 28 hours a week.

The situation in the Republic of Belarus is characterized by a minimum prevalence of child labour that should be eliminated: only 1.4 percent of children age 5-14 years were involved in labour activities for their family business or elsewhere outside their household. Also, 2.1 percent of children age 5-11 years were working outside their household or for family business at least one hour a week, and all children age 12-14 years were involved in such activities less than 14 hours a week.

Involvement of children in the types of work that should be eliminated is more common in rural (1.8 percent) than in urban (1.3 percent) areas, and varies from 0.1 percent in Grodno Region to 2.3 percent in Gomel Region.

Table CP.2 presents the percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour who are attending school or pre-school institution and the percentage of children age 5-14 years attending school who are involved in child labour.

In the Republic of Belarus, child labour is not a barrier to school attendance, and is generally not performed during school hours. Overall, the proportion of children age 5-14 years, involved in various forms of child labour and also attending school or pre-school institutions, is 99.4 percent.

Child Discipline

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

In the Belarus MICS4, data was collected on discipline methods commonly used by parents or other adults in the household to discipline children age 2-14 years. For the child discipline module, one child age 2-14 years was selected randomly in each household. The survey responses were used to measure a range of child discipline methods from nonviolent to psychological aggression and physical (moderate and severe) punishment.

The two indicators, used to describe aspects of child discipline methods, were calculated:

- the proportion of children age 2-14 years who experience psychological aggression or physical punishment as a discipline method;
- the proportion of respondents, who believe that physical punishment should be used in order to raise children properly.

Table CP.3 shows data on discipline methods used with children age 2-14 years.

During the month preceding the survey, psychological methods of disciplining was used with a majority (58.7 percent) of children age 2-14 years in the Republic of Belarus, and one-third (34.2 percent) of children were subjected to physical discipline. On the other hand, only 7.9 percent of respondents believed that children should be physically punished, reflecting contradictory opinions and practices regarding children discipline.

Two-thirds (64.5 percent) of children age 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological aggression or physical punishment from their parents or other adults in the household.

Violent discipline methods (psychological or physical punishment) were most often applied to boys and children in urban areas. The proportion of children who had been physically punished was 37.2 percent among boys and 31.4 percent among girls, a difference of 5.8 percentage points. Also, boys experienced psychological aggression from their parents more often compared to girls (62.3 percent and 55.3 percent, respectively).

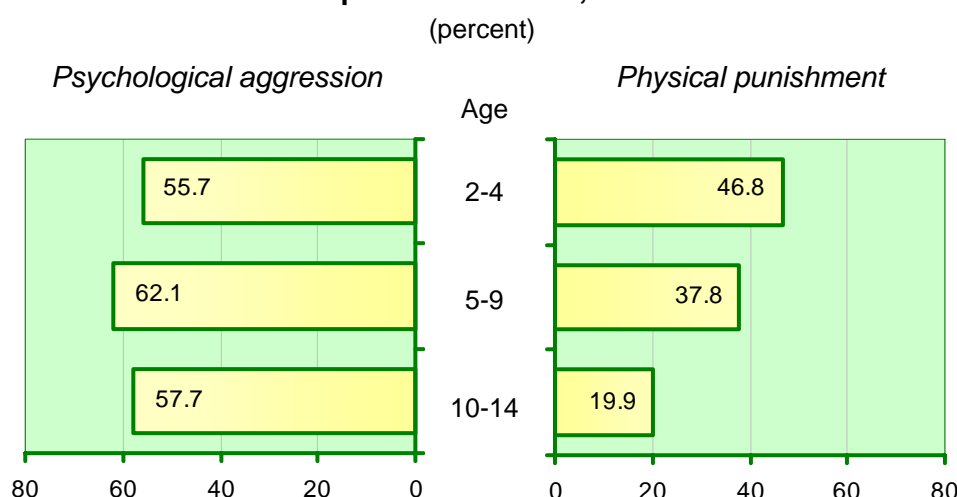


As a rule, severe forms of physical discipline of children age 2-14 years are uncommon in the country. Parents more often use moderate methods of physical punishment.

As indicated by the survey data, children age 2-4 years were more likely to be subjected to physical punishment and overall violent discipline methods than older children (46.8 percent and 67.9 percent). Among children age 10-14 years, the indicators were 19.9 percent and 60.2 percent, respectively.

The percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment in their home is shown in Figure CP.1.

Figure CP.1. Percentage of children age 2-14 years subjected to violent discipline methods, Republic of Belarus, 2012



One third (33.1 percent) of children age 2-14 years were disciplined by non-violent methods (mainly by reasoning and requests). Use of such methods was most common among children age 10-14 (36.5 percent), girls (35.5 percent) and children from rural areas (35.9 percent).

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 years is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 64 million women age 20-24 years married or entered a marital union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious traditions that condone the practice.

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

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19 years, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for young wives to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.

The proportion of women who married at young ages is given in Table CP.4.

Under the Code on Marriage and Family of the Republic of Belarus, marriage is legally permitted when both parties have reached age 18. In exceptional cases, such as pregnancy or the birth of a child, or when the minor has achieved full legal capability before coming of age, the legal age for marriage may be reduced by up to three years at the discretion of the office of civil registration.

According to the survey findings, marriages before age 15 are highly uncommon, and 6.2 percent of women age 20-49 years married or entered a marital union before age 18. This indicator is 4.7 percent for urban and 10.9 percent for rural women.

The percentage of women who married at an early age is strongly related to the level of education. Only 2.1 percent of women with higher education have got married before age 18, while among women with general basic education the figure is 18.7 percent. These statistics indicate that early marriage is almost invariably a barrier to receiving an education.

The proportion of women who married before age 18 is also correlated with the wealth index. It is 14.9 percent among the poorest women, and 4 percent among the richest women, a difference of almost four times.

According to the survey findings, 7.4 percent of women age 15-19 years in the Republic of Belarus are in marriage or union, including 8.6 percent in urban, and 5 percent in rural areas.

The survey also collected data on early marriage among males. Tables CP.4M1 and CP.4M2 show the proportion of men who married early, by area and age group.

The survey found that in the Republic of Belarus early marriage is less common among males than among females. Only 1.1 percent of men age 20-49 years married or entered a marital union before age 18. This indicator is 1 percent for urban and 1.4 percent for rural men. Among men age 20-59 years, the proportion who married early is 1.1 percent, including 0.9 percent in urban areas and 1.4 in rural areas.

Some 1.3 percent of men age 15-19 years are married or in union, including 1.4 percent in urban and 1 percent in rural areas.

Tables CH.5 and CP.5M provide data on the proportion of young people who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age group.

As indicated above, the proportion of those who married or entered into a marital union before age 18 is 6.2 percent among women age 20-49 years and 1.1 percent among men age 20-49 years (20-59 years). It is the highest among women 35-39 years of age (9 percent) and 30-34 years of age (7.8 percent), and among men in the age group of 45-49 years (2.9 percent). Also, early marriages are most common among rural women, while no rural-urban differences are observed among men.

Another indicator characterizing early marriage is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the proportion of women who are married or in a union with their spouse who is 10 or more years older. Table CP.6 presents data on the age difference between husbands and wives.

At the time of survey, about two-thirds (66.4 percent) of women age 20-24 years were married to a man who was older by 0-4 years. One in six (14.8 percent) woman was married or in union with a partner who was 5-9 older, and 6.4 percent with a partner who was 10 or more years older. The share of women who were older than their partners was 12.4 percent. The proportion of women who were married or in union with a man who was 10 or more years older was higher in rural areas and among women with general secondary education.

Children's Living Arrangements

Table CP.7 presents information on the living arrangements of children under 18 years of age.

According to the survey findings, three-quarters (75.1 percent) of children age 0-17 years live with both of their biological parents, including 83.5 percent of children age 0-4 years and 60.3 percent of children age 15-17 years.

Over 22 percent of children under 18 years of age live in a one-parent family: 21.2 percent with their mothers and 1 percent with their fathers. The proportion of children living with neither of their biological parents is 2 percent. Also, 4.3 percent of children age 0-17 years have one or both of their parents dead.

Table CP.1. Child labour

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities and household chores during the week, according to age groups, and percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years, involved in:							Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years, involved in:								Number of children age 12-14 years	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Economic activity			Economic activity for at least 1 hour a week	Household chores		Child labour		Economic activity			Economic activity		Household chores		Child labour			
	Working outside household		Working for family business		Working outside household	Working for family business			Less than 14 hours a week	For 14 or more hours a week	Less than 28 hours a week	For 28 or more hours a week							
	Paid work	Unpaid work											Paid work	Unpaid work					
Sex																			
Male	0.2	1.4	0.4	2.0	45.9	0.0	2.0	710	0.2	1.9	4.6	6.2	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	308	1.4	1018
Female	0.1	1.8	0.4	2.2	48.7	0.0	2.2	706	1.0	1.5	3.1	5.6	0.0	75.5	0.0	0.0	313	1.5	1019
Region																			
Brest	0.1	1.5	0.0	1.7	39.7	0.0	1.7	248	0.0	2.8	1.8	4.6	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	107	1.2	355
Vitebsk	0.1	2.0	0.3	2.5	61.4	0.0	2.5	163	0.0	0.2	3.3	3.5	0.0	86.6	0.0	0.0	102	1.5	266
Gomel	0.2	1.8	1.0	3.0	27.3	0.0	3.0	223	0.0	4.8	7.4	12.1	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	71	2.3	294
Grodno	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	64.0	0.0	0.1	136	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	0.0	76	0.1	212
Minsk City	0.1	2.8	0.0	2.9	49.9	0.0	2.9	261	1.7	2.8	3.1	6.3	0.0	69.6	0.0	0.0	98	2.1	358
Minsk	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	49.0	0.0	0.8	234	1.5	0.5	5.0	7.0	0.0	75.8	0.0	0.0	91	0.6	325
Mogilev	0.3	1.4	1.8	3.3	51.6	0.0	3.3	151	0.6	1.0	5.5	6.9	0.0	79.4	0.0	0.0	76	2.2	227
Area																			
Urban	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.8	48.7	0.0	1.8	972	0.5	2.4	1.5	3.9	0.0	72.9	0.0	0.0	420	1.3	1393
Rural	0.0	1.8	0.9	2.6	44.2	0.0	2.6	444	0.8	0.3	8.8	9.9	0.0	78.5	0.0	0.0	201	1.8	644
Mother's education																			
General basic	0.0	2.4	2.6	5.0	44.0	0.0	5.0	63	0.0	0.0	26.8	26.8	0.0	78.2	0.0	0.0	26	3.5	88
General secondary	0.1	3.1	0.3	3.4	43.4	0.0	3.4	221	1.6	2.6	3.1	7.4	0.0	66.4	0.0	0.0	100	2.4	322
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.3	50.3	0.0	1.3	647	0.6	0.9	2.6	4.1	0.0	76.1	0.0	0.0	303	0.9	950
Higher	0.2	1.9	0.0	2.1	45.4	0.0	2.1	485	0.0	2.7	3.0	5.0	0.0	76.2	0.0	0.0	192	1.5	677
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.1	0.2	1.2	1.4	45.4	0.0	1.4	235	0.0	0.4	12.0	12.4	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0	97	1.0	332
Second	0.0	2.6	0.9	3.5	42.0	0.0	3.5	291	1.1	1.8	4.2	7.0	0.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	141	2.4	433
Middle	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	48.6	0.0	1.7	265	0.2	2.5	1.4	4.1	0.0	71.7	0.0	0.0	122	1.2	387
Fourth	0.4	2.1	0.0	2.5	43.2	0.0	2.5	265	1.3	3.5	1.0	4.9	0.0	69.1	0.0	0.0	125	1.7	390
Richest	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.4	54.8	0.0	1.4	360	0.0	0.1	2.4	2.5	0.0	82.0	0.0	0.0	135	1.0	495
Total	0.1	1.6	0.4	2.1	47.3	0.0	2.1	1416	0.6	1.7	3.8	5.9	0.0	74.7	0.0	0.0	621	1.4	2037

¹ MICS indicator 8.2.

Table CP.2. Child labour and attendance of educational institutions

Percentage of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour who are attending educational institutions, and percentage of schoolchildren age 5-14 years who are involved in various forms of child labour, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending educational institutions	Number of children age 5-14 years	Percentage of child labourers who are attending educational institutions ¹	Number of children age 5-14 years, involved in child labour	Percentage of children attending educational institutions who are involved in child labour ²	Number of children age 5-14 years, attending educational institutions
Sex							
Male	1.4	99.2	1018	(*)	14	1.4	1010
Female	1.5	98.9	1019	(*)	15	1.5	1007
Region							
Brest	1.2	98.3	355	(*)	4	1.2	349
Vitebsk	1.5	98.1	266	(*)	4	1.5	260
Gomel	2.3	99.8	294	(*)	7	2.3	293
Grodno	0.1	99.3	212	(*)	-	0.1	211
Minsk City	2.1	99.9	358	(*)	8	2.1	358
Minsk	0.6	99.2	325	(*)	2	0.6	322
Mogilev	2.2	98.5	227	(*)	5	2.2	224
Area							
Urban	1.3	99.3	1393	(*)	18	1.3	1382
Rural	1.8	98.6	644	(*)	12	1.8	635
Mother's education							
General basic	3.5	95.6	88	(*)	3	3.7	84
General secondary	2.4	98.8	322	(*)	8	2.4	318
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	0.9	99.3	950	(*)	9	0.9	943
Higher	1.5	99.3	677	(*)	10	1.5	672
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.0	97.9	332	(*)	3	1.0	325
Second	2.4	98.4	433	(*)	10	2.4	426
Middle	1.2	99.2	387	(*)	5	1.2	384
Fourth	1.7	99.5	390	(*)	7	1.6	388
Richest	1.0	99.9	495	(*)	5	1.0	494
Total	1.4	99.1	2037	99.4	29	1.4	2017

¹ MICS indicator 8.3.

² MICS indicator 8.4.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CP.3. Child discipline

Percentage of children age 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced				Number of children age 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
	Only nonviolent disciplining	Psycho-logical aggression	Any physical punishment	Any violent discipline method ¹			
Sex							
Male	30.6	62.3	37.2	67.4	1405	9.5	1064
Female	35.5	55.3	31.4	61.8	1470	6.3	1095
Region							
Brest	36.2	55.9	41.1	63.6	485	12.8	341
Vitebsk	36.4	54.7	26.3	61.4	354	8.0	273
Gomel	29.4	62.3	35.0	67.5	419	8.0	316
Grodno	51.5	40.9	25.2	48.4	302	4.3	232
Minsk City	22.3	72.0	45.3	76.7	572	6.7	437
Minsk	40.1	48.9	25.7	52.7	432	6.4	326
Mogilev	21.9	69.3	31.8	75.4	311	8.3	234
Area							
Urban	31.9	60.2	34.8	65.7	1996	7.5	1566
Rural	35.9	55.5	32.9	61.9	879	8.8	593
Age							
2-4	29.8	55.7	46.8	67.9	845	8.3	643
5-9	32.6	62.1	37.8	66.0	1035	9.1	747
10-14	36.5	57.7	19.9	60.2	995	6.3	769
Education of household head ²							
General basic	30.9	57.1	29.8	66.3	130	нп	нп
General secondary	33.0	60.2	35.4	64.3	581	нп	нп
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	32.1	59.8	32.9	65.6	1325	нп	нп
Higher	35.1	56.2	36.7	62.8	826	нп	нп
Respondent's education							
General basic	na	na	na	na	na	10.2	74
General secondary	na	na	na	na	na	10.3	369
Vocational-technical / Secondary specialized	na	na	na	na	na	7.7	980
Higher	na	na	na	na	na	6.3	726
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	34.6	58.9	33.4	64.1	456	11.6	305
Second	28.9	60.8	34.7	67.1	582	7.4	423
Middle	35.7	56.7	32.7	61.8	539	5.9	416
Fourth	32.1	58.3	36.9	65.1	572	9.1	460
Richest	34.6	58.8	33.5	64.4	726	6.6	555
Total	33.1	58.7	34.2	64.5	2875	7.9	2159

¹ As a result of combining of some questions in the survey questionnaire on methods of disciplining children, the value of this indicator is slightly different from the MICS4 standards.

² 1 unweighted case "No education" and 9 unweighted cases "Primary education" have been excluded.

na – not applicable.

Table CP.4. Early marriage among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently in marriage or in union, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years
Region							
Brest	0.0	888	0.0	6.6	805	5.4	83
Vitebsk	0.3	728	0.3	5.8	654	13.0	75
Gomel	0.0	880	0.0	9.3	809	12.9	71
Grodno	0.0	627	0.0	3.5	579	(2.2)	48
Minsk City	0.0	1120	0.0	3.8	1036	3.5	84
Minsk	0.0	874	0.0	7.2	790	5.4	83
Mogilev	0.3	628	0.4	7.8	578	(9.5)	50
Area							
Urban	0.1	4293	0.1	4.7	3966	8.6	327
Rural	0.2	1452	0.2	10.9	1285	5.0	167
Age							
15-19	0.0	494	na	na	na	7.4	494
20-24	0.0	721	0.0	3.2	721	na	нп
25-29	0.0	934	0.0	4.3	934	na	нп
30-34	0.1	936	0.1	7.8	936	na	нп
35-39	0.4	918	0.4	9.0	918	na	нп
40-44	0.0	812	0.0	5.7	812	na	нп
45-49	0.0	930	0.0	6.7	930	na	нп
Education⁴							
General basic	0.1	187	0.2	18.7	106	0.7	81
General secondary	0.2	905	0.3	15.8	711	3.4	194
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	0.1	2543	0.1	6.3	2419	16.2	124
Higher	0.0	2106	0.0	2.1	2011	9.8	95
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.3	774	0.3	14.9	679	9.0	95
Second	0.2	1157	0.2	7.8	1030	9.4	127
Middle	0.0	1154	0.0	4.1	1066	5.7	88
Fourth	0.0	1278	0.0	4.3	1181	10.8	97
Richest	0.0	1382	0.0	4.0	1295	0.8	87
Total	0.1	5745	0.1	6.2	5251	7.4	494

¹ MICS indicator 8.6.

² MICS indicator 8.7.

³ MICS indicator 8.8.

⁴ 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

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

na – not applicable.

Table CP.4M1. Early marriage among men age 15-49 years

Percentage of men age 15-49 years, who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentage of men age 20-49 years, who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently in marriage or in union, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Area							
Urban	0.0	1534	0.0	1.0	1387	1.4	147
Rural	0.2	530	0.2	1.4	479	1.0	51
Age							
15-19	0.0	198	na	na	na	1.3	198
20-24	0.0	288	0.0	0.9	288	na	na
25-29	0.0	350	0.0	1.0	350	na	na
30-34	0.1	335	0.1	1.4	335	na	na
35-39	0.0	326	0.0	0.3	326	na	na
40-44	0.4	286	0.4	0.4	286	na	na
45-49	0.0	281	0.0	2.9	281	na	na
Total	0.1	2064	0,1	1.1	1866	1.3	198

¹ MICS indicator 8.6.

² MICS indicator 8.7.

³ MICS indicator 8.8.

na – not applicable.

Table CP.4M2. Early marriage among men age 15-59 years

Percentage of men age 15-59 years, who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentage of men age 20-59 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-59 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 20-59 years
Area					
Urban	0.0	2019	0.0	0.9	1872
Rural	0.1	750	0.1	1.4	699
Age					
15-19	0.0	198	na	na	na
20-24	0.0	288	0.0	0.9	288
25-29	0.0	350	0.0	1.0	350
30-34	0.1	335	0.1	1.4	335
35-39	0.0	326	0.0	0.3	326
40-44	0.4	286	0.4	0.4	286
45-49	0.0	281	0.0	2.9	281
50-54	0.0	403	0.0	0.3	403
55-59	0.0	302	0.0	1.6	302
Total	0.0	2769	0.1	1.1	2571

na – not applicable.

Table CP.5. Trends in early marriage among women

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Urban				Rural				Republic of Belarus			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Age												
15-19	0.0	327	na	na	0.0	167	na	na	0.0	494	na	na
20-24	0.0	567	2.8	567	0.0	154	4.6	154	0.0	721	3.2	721
25-29	0.0	757	2.9	757	0.2	176	10.5	176	0.0	934	4.3	934
30-34	0.1	741	6.1	741	0.1	195	14.3	195	0.1	936	7.8	936
35-39	0.3	672	6.6	672	0.8	246	15.5	246	0.4	918	9.0	918
40-44	0.0	539	4.8	539	0.0	274	7.6	274	0.0	812	5.7	812
45-49	0.0	690	5.0	690	0.0	240	11.6	240	0.0	930	6.7	930
Total	0.1	4293	4.7	3966	0.2	1452	10.9	1285	0.1	5745	6.2	5251

na – not applicable.

Table CP.5M. Trends in early marriage among men

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

	Urban				Rural				Republic of Belarus			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49(59) years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49(59) years
Age												
15-19	0.0	147	na	na	0.0	51	na	na	0.0	198	na	na
20-24	0.0	223	1.0	223	0.0	65	0.5	65	0.0	288	0.9	288
25-29	0.0	279	1.2	279	0.0	71	0.3	71	0.0	350	1.0	350
30-34	0.1	282	1.3	282	0.0	53	2.4	53	0.1	335	1.4	335
35-39	0.0	235	0.4	235	0.0	91	0.3	91	0.0	326	0.3	326
40-44	0.0	184	0.0	184	1.0	102	1.0	102	0.4	286	0.4	286
45-49	0.0	184	2.5	184	0.0	97	3.8	97	0.0	281	2.9	281
50-54	0.0	276	0.4	276	0.0	127	0.0	127	0.0	403	0.3	403
55-59	0.0	210	0.8	210	0.0	93	3.5	93	0.0	302	1.6	302
Total 15-49 years	0.0	1534	1.0	1386	0.2	530	1.4	479	0.1	2064	1.1	1866
Total 15-59 years	0.0	2019	0.9	1872	0.1	750	1.4	699	0.0	2769	1.1	2571

na – not applicable.

Table CP.6. Spousal age difference

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

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10 or more years older ¹	Total	
Region						
Brest	21.2	63.4	10.1	5.3	100.0	69
Vitebsk	13.4	60.5	17.1	8.9	100.0	56
Gomel	12.1	73.7	10.8	3.3	100.0	56
Grodno	3.1	77.5	14.3	5.2	100.0	29
Minsk City	6.6	72.9	17.7	2.7	100.0	85
Minsk	9.3	58.6	19.1	13.0	100.0	53
Mogilev	17.5	59.5	14.0	8.9	100.0	51
Area						
Urban	13.6	67.4	14.3	4.7	100.0	314
Rural	8.0	62.5	16.7	12.9	100.0	85
Education ²						
General secondary	12.5	59.6	16.6	11.3	100.0	65
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	15.0	64.8	13.7	6.5	100.0	159
Higher	9.9	72.5	14.1	3.5	100.0	168
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	14.7	58.4	19.6	7.3	100.0	48
Second	3.7	75.5	8.4	12.4	100.0	70
Middle	18.5	66.3	12.0	3.2	100.0	85
Fourth	12.8	60.4	17.9	9.0	100.0	105
Richest	11.5	70.7	16.2	1.6	100.0	91
Total	12.4	66.4	14.8	6.4	100.0	399

¹ **MICS indicator 8.10b.**

² 12 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

Table CP.7. Children's living arrangements

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

	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Sex														
Male	74.8	0.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	17.4	3.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	100.0	2.3	4.4	2078
Female	75.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	17.7	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	100.0	1.7	4.3	1968
Region														
Brest	81.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	14.0	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.3	3.6	684
Vitebsk	68.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	23.0	5.2	0.0	0.9	1.3	100.0	1.6	6.6	504
Gomel	67.6	0.0	0.5	4.5	0.3	21.6	2.7	0.8	0.3	1.7	100.0	5.3	3.8	565
Grodno	83.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	10.8	4.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.6	5.2	403
Minsk City	78.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	16.0	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	100.0	1.4	2.2	838
Minsk	75.5	0,2	0.2	1.4	0.0	17.0	4.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	1.8	5.2	619
Mogilev	68.4	0,1	0.0	1.6	0.4	21.8	4.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	2.1	5.8	433
Area														
Urban	75.7	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	18.3	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	100.0	1.8	3.2	2826
Rural	73.7	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.0	15.8	6.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	2.5	7.0	1220
Age														
0-4	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	14.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.3	1.5	1435
5-9	75.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	17.5	3.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	100.0	1.7	4.3	1027
10-14	71.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	19.0	5.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	100.0	2.0	6.1	1010
15-17	60.3	0.2	0.5	5.8	0.4	23.3	6.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	100.0	6.9	8.5	574
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	67.3	0.2	0.4	2.4	0.2	21.0	6.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	3.2	7.8	652
Second	73.9	0.0	0.6	2.7	0.2	16.1	4.3	0.6	0.1	1.4	100.0	3.6	5.2	794
Middle	72.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	20.9	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	1.5	4.4	771
Fourth	72.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	21.2	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	1.8	3.4	793
Richest	85.1	0,0	0.0	0.5	0.0	11.2	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.5	2.3	1036
Total	75.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.1	17.6	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	100.0	2.0	4.3	4046

¹ MICS indicator 9.17.

² MICS indicator 9.18.

XI. Domestic Violence



Domestic violence is a global challenge that crosses cultural, geographic, religious or socio-economic boundaries. It is a fundamental violation of women's rights and can become a major barrier to gender equality. Although women may also resort to violence against their intimate partners, violence committed by women is different from violence by men.

In the Belarus MICS4 survey, attitudes to domestic violence were examined using a special module «Attitudes toward domestic violence». The standard MICS module was supplemented with questions designed to assess the prevalence of domestic violence against women, and to collect respondent views about its causes and about the most effective measures to combat domestic violence.

The standard module contains a set of questions, which were asked to have an indication of what the respondents (men and women age 15-49 years) believed to be acceptable forms of domestic violence against women.

Study of public attitudes toward domestic violence shed light on the traditional beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified in beating their wives/partners in certain situations in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners and similarly, men who agree with these statements in real life tend to exercise violence toward their wives or partners.

Tables DV.1 and DV.1M present data on women's and men's attitudes toward domestic violence.

According to the survey findings, an overwhelming majority of the population in the Republic of Belarus expressed their negative attitude toward domestic violence. Only 4.1 percent of women and 4.2 percent of men age 15-49 years think that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of a variety of reasons.

Women who approve a husband/partner's violence, in most cases agree with and justify violence in instances when the woman neglects the children (3.8 percent). This proportion was highest among rural women (7.1 percent, as compared to 2.6 percent among urban residents), in the older age group (5.5-5.6 percent among women age 40-49 years as compared to 2.7 percent among women age 15-29 years), among the least-educated women (10 percent among women with general basic education as compared to 1.5 percent among women with higher education) and among the poorest women (9.3 percent, as compared to 1 percent among the richest women).

For all other scenarios (if a woman demonstrates her independence by going out without telling her husband, if she argues with him, if she refuses sex with him, or if she burns the food), the overall proportion of men and women who justify domestic violence is less than 1 percent.

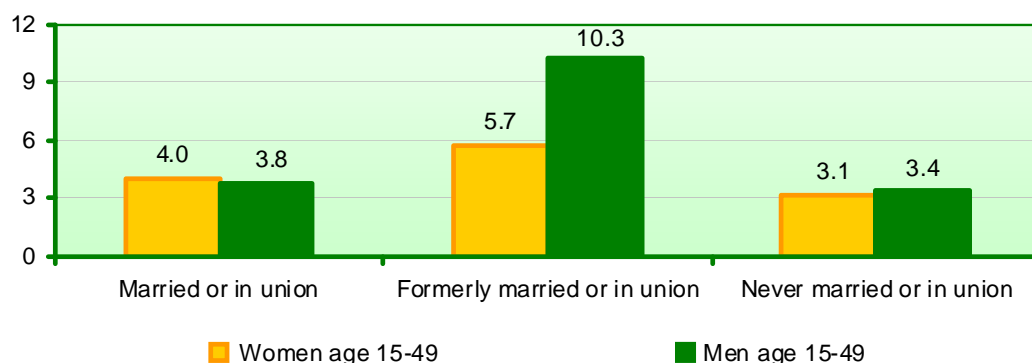
Similar to women, men most often justify violence toward women when a woman neglects the children (3.7 percent of men age 15-49 years). The highest proportion of men who agree with this statement is among rural men (5.8 percent), in the age group of 40-49 years (5.6-6.7 percent), and among men from the poorest households (7.8 percent).

Across regions, the proportion of men and women age 15-49 years who justify domestic violence for at least one reason varied from 0.4 percent in Minsk City to 7.6-7.7 percent in Gomel Region.

It should be noted that the percentage of respondents who justified domestic violence toward women was higher among those who were formerly married or in union than among the respondents who were either currently married or in union or never married or in union (Figure DV.1).

Figure DV.1. Percentage of women and men who justified domestic violence, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent of the total number of the relevant population group)



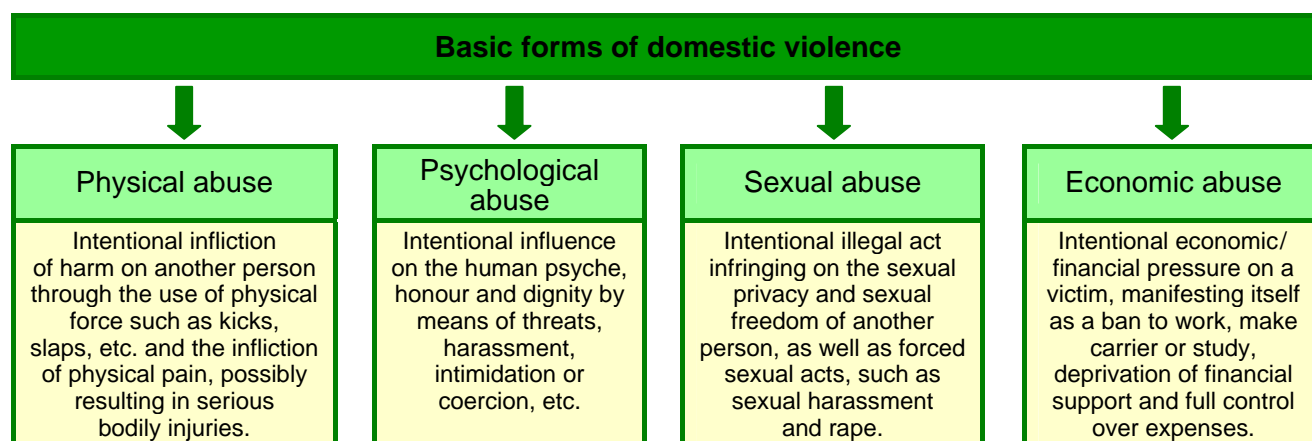
As stated in the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted by UN General Assembly resolution in December 1993, violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological abuse or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by 189 countries at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, includes commitments to effectively incorporate gender aspects in all national institutions, strategies, planning and decision-making.

Recently, domestic violence has become a high profile issue for law-enforcement and the general public. The concern of law enforcement is mainly due to the fact that victims of domestic conflicts are numerous among victims of crimes in general. Domestic violence is often associated with severe crimes such as aggravated assault or homicide, and also with suicides and serious mental disorders that sometimes cause irreversible damage to human health.

Domestic violence is a threat to new generations by sending a message to children witnessing domestic violence that conflicts within the family may acceptably be resolved by brutal force, and encouraging young people to resort to violence in their own families in the future. It generates a range of social problems, such as a growing number of divorces, single-parent families, child homelessness and juvenile delinquency.

Domestic violence is most commonly perpetrated against women by their intimate partners. The abuser could be the current or former intimate partner, and the assault may amount to physical, psychological or sexual abuse, such as physical aggression, psychological violence, forced sex and different types of controlling behaviour (of which economic violence is the most notable). Acts of domestic violence are often multifaceted.



The 2011-2015 Country Programme of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the Republic of Belarus includes two ongoing international technical assistance projects. One, titled «Developing National Capacity to Counteract Domestic Violence in the Republic of Belarus» is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Interior, and the other, «Developing National Capacity to Counteract Domestic Violence in Belarus in the Context of Increased Gender Equality», with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. The partners in the projects also include other ministries and public sector organisations, UN system agencies and NGOs. UNFPA performs a coordinating role on behalf of the United Nations system.

The goal of the project «Developing National Capacity to Counteract Domestic Violence in Belarus» is to establish an effective system for counteracting and preventing domestic violence, particularly against women and children. The project «Building National Capacity to Counteract Domestic Violence in Belarus in the Context of Increased Gender Equality» complements the response of the government and public organizations to domestic violence as an aspect of gender equality, as stated in the National Plan on Gender Equality for 2011-2015.

In order to study in MICS4 the scale of the prevalence of domestic violence in the Republic of Belarus, all women age 15-49 years, who were married or in union at the time of the survey, and women who had ever been married or in union were asked questions about their experience of domestic violence from their husbands/partners. All respondents were guaranteed confidentiality of the interview.

According to the survey findings, 11.8 percent of women age 15-49 years have experienced some form of violence (physical, psychological, economic or sexual) from their current or former husbands/partners. Instances of violence have experienced one in ten urban women (10.4 percent) and one in six rural women (16 percent) – Table DV.2.

The proportion of women who had ever experienced violence from their husbands/partners rises with the woman's age and decreases with the increase in the woman's level of education. Direct experience of domestic violence was reported by 4.9 percent of women age 20-24 years and 16.9 percent of women age 45-49 years. Reported prevalence of violence was 16.6 percent among women with general basic education and 8.7 percent among women with higher education.

Across the regions, more often women are exposed to domestic violence in Mogilev Region (16.4 percent), Minsk Region (16.2 percent) and Brest Region (15.8 percent), and less often – in Minsk City (6.8 percent) and in Vitebsk Region (7.4 percent).

The prevalence of domestic violence toward women is clearly related to household wealth. The proportion of women being subjected to domestic violence from their husband/partner is 14.9 percent among women from the poorest households, and 7.2 percent among those from the richest households, a difference of more than two times.

Only 39.7 percent of women age 15-49 years who experienced domestic violence by current or former husbands/partners turned to someone for help, while 60 percent never sought help (Table DV.3). This includes not only the professional assistance of psychologists, law enforcement officers, medical professionals, but also the advice and support from relatives and friends.

This indicator is correlated with the level of woman's education and wealth. Women with higher education and from the richest households are the least likely to seek help after experiencing violence from current or former husbands/partners: 70.7 percent of women with higher education refrained from seeking help, as compared to 49.7 percent of women with general secondary education, and 61.4 percent among domestic violence victims from the richest households compared to 44.9 percent among women from the poorest households.

The stigma and humiliation experienced by the women victims lead to many instances of violence going unreported. Among women who experienced domestic violence and did not seek

help, 35.9 percent of women did not want anyone to learn about the misfortune and one in ten women (10.9 percent) did not believe they would be given help.

The Belarus MICS4 also addressed respondent's experiences of physical violence from their parents in childhood (Table DV.4).

According to the survey findings, 7.8 percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 years experienced physical violence from their parents in childhood. The highest proportions of the women who experienced physical abuse in childhood are in Gomel Region (11.6 percent) and Minsk Region (10.2 percent), and of men – in Vitebsk Region (15.8 percent) and Gomel Region (14.3 percent).

Effective responses to domestic violence depend on adequate understanding of its causes. Tables DV.5 and DV.5M present the percentage distribution of male and female respondents age 15-49 years by their views on the causes of domestic violence experienced by women from their intimate partners.

Alcohol abuse was cited by the survey respondents as the most common cause of violence against women committed by their intimate partners. This view was shared by over three-quarters (78.9 percent) of women age 15-49 years and over a half (56.5 percent) of men of the same age. Interestingly, that among the poorest population the proportion of those who indicated abuse of alcohol as the main cause of domestic violence was higher than among the richest citizens (84.3 percent of the poorest women and 62.8 percent of the poorest men, compared to 76.5 percent of the richest women and 53.2 percent of the richest men).

Jealousy was identified as the second most common cause of domestic violence by 42.7 percent of women and by 44.5 percent of men. Such opinion was shared by almost all respondents, regardless of area, age, education, or wealth.

About one-third (35.2 percent of women and 30.3 percent of men) of respondents attributed domestic violence to an emotional or psychological disorder in the intimate partner who perpetrated the violence. Adverse socio-economic conditions were named as a cause of domestic violence by one in five (19.6 percent) women and one in four (24.7 percent) men. Also, 12.4 percent of women and 11.9 percent of men linked domestic violence against women to stereotypical behaviours occurring at the societal level and in individual families. Male and female respondents also named other causes of domestic violence, such as drug abuse and provocative behaviour from the women.

As suggested by practical experience, not only large-scale interventions, but also individual preventative measures can be efficient in preventing and even eliminating domestic violence against women. During the survey, respondents were asked to share their views on most effective responses to domestic violence. The distribution of women and men age 15-49 years by their opinion about the measures to combat domestic violence is presented in Tables DV.6 and DV.6M.

Teaching young people respect for others was named by women and men (60.1 percent and 59.5 percent, respectively), as the most effective response to domestic violence, followed by tighter legislation (40.1 percent and 30.2 percent) and professional help by psychologists to victims of violence and also to perpetrators (38.4 percent and 38.9 percent). The tightening of legislation was mostly favoured by urban women (42.6 percent), women age 30-34 years (48.1 percent), women with higher education (42.2 percent) and the richest women (46.2 percent).

Unlike the women respondents, men named professional help by psychologists as the second most effective response to domestic violence. This measure was advocated by 42.3 percent of urban and 29.2 percent of rural men, by 46.9 percent of men with higher education (as compared to 31.2 percent of men with general basic education), and also by 50 percent of the richest men (as compared to 29.3 percent of the poorest men).

Respondents also suggested other measures, such as divorcing the abuser, or conducting preventative interviews with parents who use severe physical discipline methods with their children.

Table DV.1. Attitudes toward domestic violence among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Region							
Brest	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	888
Vitebsk	0.8	5.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	5.1	728
Gomel	1.4	7.1	2.8	1.5	0.6	7.7	880
Grodno	0.1	5.6	1.3	1.0	0.1	6.6	627
Minsk City	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1120
Minsk	1.1	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.8	874
Mogilev	0.5	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.6	628
Area							
Urban	0.4	2.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.9	4293
Rural	1.3	7.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	7.6	1452
Age							
15-19	0.9	2.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.8	494
20-24	0.5	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	2.6	721
25-29	0.3	4.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	4.8	934
30-34	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	3.4	936
35-39	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.5	918
40-44	1.2	5.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	5.9	812
45-49	0.7	5.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	5.8	930
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/ in union	0.5	3.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	4.0	3985
Formerly married/ in union	1.1	5.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	5.7	692
Never married/in union	0.6	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.1	1068
Education ²							
General basic	2.8	10.0	2.5	1.8	2.7	10.2	187
General secondary	0.6	5.5	1.5	0.7	0.1	5.8	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	0.6	4.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	4.9	2543
Higher	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.8	2106
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.0	9.3	1.9	1.4	0.9	9.8	774
Second	0.3	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.5	1157
Middle	0.8	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	3.3	1154
Fourth	0.3	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	4.0	1278
Richest	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.2	1382
Total	0.6	3.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	4.1	5745

¹ MICS indicator 8.14.

² 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

Table DV.1M. Attitudes toward domestic violence among men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner						Number of men age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Region							
Brest	1.6	4.2	1.7	0.5	0.0	5.8	304
Vitebsk	1.6	6.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	7.1	280
Gomel	0.1	6.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	7.6	310
Grodno	0.5	5.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	229
Minsk City	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	386
Minsk	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	315
Mogilev	0.8	2.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.0	240
Area							
Urban	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.4	1534
Rural	1.7	5.8	1.2	1.3	0.3	6.7	530
Age							
15-19	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	198
20-24	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	288
25-29	0.1	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	3.1	350
30-34	0.7	4.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	4.4	335
35-39	0.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	3.2	326
40-44	1.8	6.7	1.0	1.1	0.0	7.3	286
45-49	1.2	5.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	6.9	281
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/ in union	0.4	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	3.8	1320
Formerly married/ in union	4.0	9.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	10.3	175
Never married/in union	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.4	569
Education							
General basic	0.2	6.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	92
General secondary	0.9	6.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	6.5	418
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	0.6	3.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	4.0	987
Higher	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	567
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.7	7.8	1.2	0.5	0.0	9.2	351
Second	1.1	3.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	3.6	430
Middle	0.8	3.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	4.4	405
Fourth	0.5	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	4.0	394
Richest	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	484
Total 15-49 years	0.6	3.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	4.2	2064
Total 15-59 years	0.7	4.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	5.0	2769

¹ MICS indicator 8.14.

Table DV.2. Experience of domestic violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 years, who are currently married or in union or were ever married or in union and who experienced some form of domestic violence committed by husbands/partners, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have experienced domestic violence						Number of women age 15-49 years who are married or ever been married
	Ever experien- ced	Experienced in the last 12 months					
		Every day or almost every day	1-2 times a week	1-2 times a month	Less than once a month	Do not remember/ no answer	
Region							
Brest	15.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	6.7	4.7	737
Vitebsk	7.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.0	4.4	604
Gomel	11.9	0.7	0.7	2.2	4.7	3.6	712
Grodno	9.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.8	6.1	501
Minsk City	6.8	-	0.3	1.1	4.1	1.3	904
Minsk	16.2	0.6	2.1	2.0	6.1	5.3	703
Mogilev	16.4	1.1	0.8	1.6	5.2	7.7	516
Area							
Urban	10.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	4.3	3.9	3499
Rural	16.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	5.3	5.9	1179
Age							
15-19	(15.3)	-	-	-	(11.1)	(4.2)	41
20-24	4.9	-	-	1.8	1.6	1.6	417
25-29	7.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	3.7	1.6	812
30-34	10.4	0.1	1.2	1.1	5.4	2.7	872
35-39	13.7	1.0	1.2	2.2	3.6	5.6	859
40-44	14.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	4.8	7.1	775
45-49	16.9	0.9	1.5	2.0	6.1	6.4	901
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/ in union	10.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	4.6	3.4	3985
Formerly married/ in union	21.7	2.2	1.8	3.0	4.3	10.4	692
Education							
General basic	16.6	-	0.4	0.8	3.9	11.5	95
General secondary	13.9	0.7	1.7	2.2	3.8	5.5	643
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	13.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	4.9	5.6	2277
Higher	8.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	4.3	2.0	1662
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	14.9	1.0	0.5	2.6	3.9	7.0	621
Second	17.1	0.7	2.0	1.6	6.2	6.6	908
Middle	10.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	4.0	3.8	942
Fourth	11.7	0.6	1.1	0.7	4.6	4.7	1026
Richest	7.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	3.9	1.6	1181
Total	11.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	4.5	4.4	4677

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

Table DV.3. Help seeking to stop violence

Percentage of subjected to domestic violence women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union or were ever married or in union and who sought help because of domestic violence committed by their husbands/partners, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever experienced domestic violence and who								Number of women age 15-49 years who ever experienced domestic violence
	Sought help	Never sought help	Among them by reasons					Do not remember / no answer	
			Did not want anyone to know	Did not believe they would be given help	Were afraid their husband/ partner might learn	Did not know where to go	Other		
Region									
Brest	40.6	59.4	46.4	10.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	-	116
Vitebsk	(44.1)	55.2	(47.2)	(2.1)	(0.6)	(5.5)	(0.4)	0.7	45
Gomel	41.1	58.9	29.5	8.8	0.4	3.7	16.8	-	85
Grodno	(49.2)	50.8	(6.9)	(16.0)	(7.4)	(9.1)	(11.4)	-	47
Minsk City	41.4	57.8	28.1	24.2	-	-	12.5	0.7	61
Minsk	29.3	70.0	48.6	10.5	3.8	3.1	11.1	0.7	114
Mogilev	41.9	58.1	27.0	7.2	2.1	2.3	24.4	-	85
Area									
Urban	37.7	62.0	37.5	12.8	2.2	2.7	11.3	0.3	364
Rural	43.4	56.3	32.9	7.2	2.3	4.0	11.3	0.3	189
Age ¹									
20-24	(13.6)	83.9	(74.0)	(1.7)	-	-	(8.3)	(2.4)	21
25-29	44.2	55.0	35.6	5.5	0.9	2.5	15.9	0.8	57
30-34	38.7	61.3	36.5	4.8	5.1	4.4	13.0	-	91
35-39	44.0	56.0	30.2	20.3	2.8	0.3	5.8	-	118
40-44	42.8	56.6	39.5	8.2	2.0	3.2	5.5	0.6	109
45-49	37.8	62.2	32.5	13.0	1.1	5.4	15.5	-	152
Marital/Union status									
Currently married/ in union	35.0	64.8	37.9	11.3	2.0	3.5	13.3	0.2	403
Formerly married/ in union	52.3	47.2	30.6	9.8	2.8	2.3	6.0	0.5	150
Education ²									
General secondary	49.7	49.7	34.4	7.5	0.6	0.0	8.4	0.6	89
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	41.2	58.7	35.4	10.4	2.7	3.2	11.1	0.1	304
Higher	28.8	70.7	37.4	15.0	2.4	5.4	14.7	0.5	145
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	55.1	44.9	23.1	6.4	2.0	-	13.6	-	93
Second	30.2	69.8	43.1	9.3	4.1	6.4	8.5	-	155
Middle	42.6	56.6	33.7	13.5	0.0	3.2	8.5	0.8	101
Fourth	38.6	61.2	42.1	12.2	3.2	1.5	8.8	0.2	120
Richest	38.1	61.4	30.8	13.9	0.3	3.1	20.8	0.5	85
Total	39.7	60.0	35.9	10.9	2.2	3.2	11.3	0.3	553

¹ 5 unweighted cases "15-19 years" have been excluded.

² 16 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

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

Table DV.4. Experience of physical abuse by parents in childhood

Percentage of women age 15-49 years and men age 15-49(59) years who experienced physical violence committed by their parents to them in childhood, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years, who experienced physical violence in childhood	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of men age 15-49 years, who experienced physical violence in childhood	Number of men age 15-49 years
Region				
Brest	7.1	888	10.4	304
Vitebsk	8.3	728	15.8	280
Gomel	11.6	880	14.3	310
Grodno	2.6	627	6.8	229
Minsk City	5.4	1120	8.6	386
Minsk	10.2	874	11.4	315
Mogilev	9.2	628	8.9	240
Area				
Urban	7.8	4293	10.1	1534
Rural	7.8	1452	13.3	530
Total 15-49 years	7.8	5745	11.0	2064
Total 15-59 years	na	na	12.9	2769

na – not applicable.

Table DV.5. Causes of domestic violence in opinion of women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by their opinion of the causes of domestic violence toward women committed by husbands/partners, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who indicated the following causes of domestic violence							Number of women age 15-49 years
	Abuse of alcohol	Jealousy	Psychological disorder, emotional condition	Socio-economic conditions	Stereo-typed behaviour	Mass media	Other	
Region								
Brest	84.1	32.6	35.3	11.0	16.3	1.5	0.6	888
Vitebsk	72.6	51.2	32.5	16.6	16.1	2.4	8.5	728
Gomel	83.8	46.0	33.7	21.2	10.4	1.5	6.6	880
Grodno	79.4	44.9	31.0	8.1	15.4	0.3	3.7	627
Minsk City	74.1	48.5	28.1	36.0	11.3	2.1	1.7	1120
Minsk	81.0	33.7	46.2	15.8	6.6	1.0	2.5	874
Mogilev	77.4	42.5	42.1	20.1	12.2	1.1	6.4	628
Area								
Urban	77.9	43.2	36.0	21.8	13.5	1.5	3.6	4293
Rural	81.9	41.1	33.1	12.9	9.0	1.5	5.2	1452
Age								
15-19	73.4	45.8	35.6	13.3	9.9	1.6	3.7	494
20-24	74.2	45.8	39.0	20.6	12.6	2.2	4.7	721
25-29	77.6	45.9	34.9	21.8	12.8	1.0	4.1	934
30-34	79.2	42.2	38.2	21.6	12.7	1.9	4.8	936
35-39	81.4	40.1	34.9	19.0	12.6	1.7	2.4	918
40-44	81.8	41.5	31.6	18.6	12.4	1.2	3.5	812
45-49	81.7	39.6	32.9	19.3	12.7	0.9	4.5	930
Marital/Union status								
Currently married/ in union	79.9	41.6	34.3	20.6	12.3	1.5	4.2	3985
Formerly married/ in union	80.1	46.0	33.1	15.9	12.7	0.7	3.7	692
Never married/in union	74.5	44.9	39.9	18.2	12.6	1.9	3.4	1068
Education ¹								
General basic	77.8	44.8	28.5	14.0	5.1	0.2	6.0	187
General secondary	82.7	44.1	32.0	15.4	9.4	1.9	3.4	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	79.9	41.8	34.2	19.1	10.9	1.2	4.3	2543
Higher	76.2	43.0	38.5	22.5	16.1	1.8	3.7	2106
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	84.3	39.6	32.0	11.7	8.5	1.8	5.1	774
Second	79.4	43.7	34.7	15.6	12.2	1.7	5.3	1157
Middle	79.2	42.7	39.1	20.4	14.1	1.6	4.1	1154
Fourth	77.6	44.9	34.7	20.7	14.3	1.2	3.0	1278
Richest	76.5	41.6	34.7	25.6	11.6	1.3	3.0	1382
Total	78.9	42.7	35.2	19.6	12.4	1.5	4.0	5745

¹ 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

Table DV.5M. Causes of domestic violence in opinion of men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years by their opinion of the causes of domestic violence toward men committed by wives /partners, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who indicated the following causes of domestic violence							Number of men age 15-49 years
	Abuse of alcohol	Jealousy	Psychological disorder, emotional condition	Socio-economic conditions	Stereo-typed behaviour	Mass media	Other	
Region								
Brest	60.2	40.7	34.3	20.8	17.6	2.3	0.0	304
Vitebsk	43.3	49.6	24.6	37.5	16.2	0.9	9.1	280
Gomel	71.1	42.3	30.1	18.1	9.4	1.9	7.4	310
Grodno	56.7	51.1	30.1	8.3	12.0	0.1	2.7	229
Minsk City	43.3	58.8	19.9	40.5	15.0	4.8	2.4	386
Minsk	65.5	33.9	37.4	21.7	7.2	0.9	1.0	315
Mogilev	57.8	30.5	39.5	17.2	4.2	0.0	8.4	240
Area								
Urban	53.5	44.3	29.8	26.9	13.1	2.0	4.1	1534
Rural	65.3	44.9	31.6	18.1	8.7	1.2	4.7	530
Age								
15-19	54.9	45.9	33.3	17.9	10.4	1.9	4.5	198
20-24	55.2	41.6	30.7	26.4	10.1	1.0	4.3	288
25-29	54.9	45.7	31.4	27.9	13.5	1.7	3.1	350
30-34	57.3	44.7	31.9	25.1	16.4	2.2	3.2	335
35-39	54.8	48.3	27.2	26.7	8.5	1.2	4.3	326
40-44	58.9	39.4	28.1	21.7	10.3	2.4	5.1	286
45-49	59.9	45.3	30.3	23.8	13.2	2.5	5.7	281
Marital/Union status								
Currently married/ in union	57.7	44.7	29.8	26.7	12.1	1.9	3.3	1320
Formerly married/ in union	49.7	42.7	34.7	14.3	11.0	2.0	4.9	175
Never married/in union	56.0	44.5	30.1	23.2	11.8	1.6	6.1	569
Education								
General basic	51.5	40.1	28.7	12.8	8.0	0.7	6.8	92
General secondary	59.9	49.8	24.2	21.1	9.0	1.6	5.3	418
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	55.6	42.8	28.5	25.3	11.2	1.6	4.4	987
Higher	56.5	44.1	38.1	28.1	16.0	2.5	2.8	567
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	62.8	44.5	29.7	19.6	7.8	1.4	6.2	351
Second	61.3	43.1	33.2	17.2	10.6	0.5	5.7	430
Middle	53.4	41.3	32.4	26.9	11.5	2.7	3.5	405
Fourth	53.1	48.8	25.2	26.4	14.5	3.0	2.8	394
Richest	53.2	44.9	30.5	31.7	14.3	1.5	3.3	484
Total 15-49 years	56.5	44.5	30.3	24.7	11.9	1.8	4.2	2064
Total 15-59 years	58.1	42.9	30.8	24.5	11.8	1.9	4.0	2769

Table DV.6. Measures to combat domestic violence in opinion of women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by their views about measures to combat domestic violence, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who indicated the following most efficient measures to combat domestic violence						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Teaching young people to respect other people	Strict legislation	Professional help by psychologist	Social announcements	Public disapproval of perpetrators	Other	
Region							
Brest	80.3	26.1	38.1	14.7	7.5	2.3	888
Vitebsk	58.2	36.9	32.0	5.9	19.0	14.6	728
Gomel	61.4	37.3	37.5	6.7	10.1	10.4	880
Grodno	50.0	43.4	46.9	13.3	4.6	6.1	627
Minsk City	49.7	57.1	40.7	18.9	4.9	7.8	1120
Minsk	66.3	32.8	37.1	10.4	9.9	10.2	874
Mogilev	52.2	43.9	36.2	6.1	9.4	20.3	628
Area							
Urban	59.5	42.6	40.1	12.3	8.3	9.2	4293
Rural	62.1	32.7	33.0	8.7	11.4	11.4	1452
Age							
15-19	68.2	26.1	43.2	14.0	6.5	6.7	494
20-24	64.2	38.5	38.0	11.7	9.2	6.8	721
25-29	58.9	40.0	42.8	11.8	7.1	10.2	934
30-34	56.4	48.1	35.6	12.1	9.7	9.1	936
35-39	62.1	40.6	37.0	11.4	9.4	9.2	918
40-44	55.4	39.3	37.8	11.8	11.7	11.9	812
45-49	59.9	41.1	36.1	8.3	9.3	12.5	930
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/ in union	59.2	41.0	37.6	11.6	9.5	9.6	3985
Formerly married/ in union	57.5	45.0	36.9	7.0	10.4	14.4	692
Never married/in union	65.4	33.8	42.0	13.6	6.6	7.3	1068
Education ¹							
General basic	60.0	29.3	28.3	12.6	12.8	10.9	187
General secondary	60.8	38.6	36.8	11.7	10.1	9.4	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	59.1	39.7	36.9	10.1	9.4	10.4	2543
Higher	61.1	42.2	41.7	12.8	8.0	8.9	2106
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	61.0	35.1	29.7	6.9	12.0	12.0	774
Second	59.6	34.5	37.6	8.4	10.5	13.0	1157
Middle	60.7	41.9	41.4	12.8	8.8	8.8	1154
Fourth	62.5	40.1	39.6	12.4	7.8	8.5	1278
Richest	57.4	46.2	40.1	14.4	7.7	7.7	1382
Total	60.1	40.1	38.4	11.4	9.1	9.7	5745

¹ 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

Table DV.6M. Measures to combat domestic violence in opinion of men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years by their views about measures to combat domestic violence, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men 15-49 years who indicated the following most efficient measures to combat domestic violence						Number of men age 15-49 years
	Teaching young people to respect other people	Strict legislation	Professional help by psychologist	Social announcements	Public disapproval of perpetrators	Other	
Region							
Brest	80.9	17.3	30.0	14.0	3.9	2.8	304
Vitebsk	55.3	27.8	38.5	5.7	14.3	13.4	280
Gomel	53.8	37.5	27.6	2.3	12.2	7.6	310
Grodno	53.5	34.7	47.2	16.1	3.9	4.4	229
Minsk City	57.8	36.8	49.9	20.0	4.2	4.5	386
Minsk	64.6	28.1	38.8	12.0	5.8	8.4	315
Mogilev	46.5	27.4	40.0	3.5	10.4	18.1	240
Area							
Urban	58.3	30.7	42.3	11.1	6.7	8.5	1534
Rural	63.0	28.7	29.2	10.4	10.3	6.9	530
Age							
15-19	62.7	22.7	42.1	8.2	6.7	8.1	198
20-24	59.2	27.7	38.1	16.5	3.4	8.6	288
25-29	57.0	33.3	39.6	9.6	5.1	7.0	350
30-34	59.8	36.9	42.0	11.8	8.8	9.5	335
35-39	56.8	32.6	42.2	11.7	8.8	5.1	326
40-44	59.3	25.4	32.4	6.0	10.8	9.1	286
45-49	63.5	28.0	36.0	11.9	10.1	9.5	281
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/ in union	60.1	31.9	39.8	10.6	8.5	7.7	1320
Formerly married/ in union	53.8	29.1	31.6	9.1	10.8	10.9	175
Never married/in union	59.9	26.4	39.3	12.3	4.8	8.0	569
Education							
General basic	49.8	21.8	31.2	6.3	4.9	13.4	92
General secondary	60.3	28.0	33.6	12.1	8.0	11.2	418
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	59.5	31.3	37.4	9.5	8.6	7.4	987
Higher	60.5	31.1	46.9	13.3	6.2	6.0	567
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	58.5	27.4	29.3	7.5	12.8	10.4	351
Second	60.6	30.6	30.2	9.1	8.1	8.6	430
Middle	61.4	27.9	42.0	10.9	6.7	9.3	405
Fourth	56.5	33.0	40.3	12.8	6.6	8.6	394
Richest	60.0	31.4	50.0	13.6	5.1	4.5	484
Total 15-49 years	59.5	30.2	38.9	11.0	7.7	8.1	2064
Total 15-59 years	60.3	31.0	36.2	10.1	8.4	9.0	2769

XII. HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour



Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions, although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food or mosquito bites can transmit HIV).

The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease.

The High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS of the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, in June 2001, adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, emphasizing the need to significantly boost the efforts of the Member States to achieve universal access to comprehensive prevention, treatment, care and support programmes.

Tables HA.1 and HA.1M present the results of the survey among women and men in the Republic of Belarus on their knowledge of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time.

According to MICS4 findings, almost all women (99.9 percent) and men (99.7 percent) age 15-49 years have heard of HIV/AIDS. However, the proportion of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission is 88.2 percent (the proportion of men is 87.9 percent). Also, 96.2 percent of women know of having only one faithful uninfected partner and slightly over 90 percent of using a condom every time as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. The relevant proportions among men are 94.4 percent and 92.1 percent, respectively.

Knowledge of ways of HIV transmission varies little by area. The proportion of people who know two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is almost identical in urban and rural areas. However, regional differentials are present. The proportion of women who know of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is highest in Minsk City (93.7 percent), while the women in Mogilev, Vitebsk and Brest Regions (84.3 percent, 84.4 percent and 84.7 percent, respectively) are the least informed. Likewise, the share of men who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission varies from 93.8 percent in Minsk City to 80.8 percent in Vitebsk Region.

Knowledge of the ways of preventing HIV transmission is found to be positively related to the educational level for both men and women. For women, the proportion of those who can correctly identify both ways is lowest among women with general basic education (79.5 percent), and highest among women with higher education (91.5 percent). About 85 percent of men with general basic education know two main ways of HIV prevention, while the percentage of such men with higher education is 89.7 percent.

Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentages of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV transmission. The indicators are based on the two most common misconceptions in Belarus, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food and by mosquito bites.

Over 60 percent of the respondents (60.2 percent of women age 15-49 years and 62.7 percent of men of the same age group) rejected the two most common misconceptions and knew that a healthy looking person can have HIV. These proportions are lowest in Minsk City

(51.1 percent among women and 45.2 percent among men), and highest in Grodno Region (72.4 percent among women and 73.1 percent among men). Misconceptions about HIV are less common among urban women (62.3 percent) than among rural women (54.1 percent), while rural-urban differences among men are negligible.

The prevalence of misconceptions about HIV decreases with the respondent's educational level. The percentage of women with higher education who reject two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV is 68.6 percent, as compared to 58.2 percent among women with vocational-technical/secondary specialized education, and 49.9 percent among women with general secondary education. Notable differentials by educational level are also present among men: the proportion of such men with higher education is 71.1 percent, among men with vocational-technical/secondary specialized education is 62 percent, and among men with general secondary education is 56.1 percent.

It is of interest to examine women's and men's ability to reject individual misconceptions about HIV transmission. Only 77.8 percent of women and 80.1 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. Over 80 percent of the respondents (82.9 percent of women and 82 percent of men) know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV, and nearly all respondents (95.4 percent of women and 94.5 percent of men) know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

In addition, Tables HA.1 and HA.1M present data on women and men age 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV.

People who have **comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission** include women (men) who:

- know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time);
- reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission (by mosquito bites and sharing food with someone with HIV);
- know that a healthy looking person can have HIV.

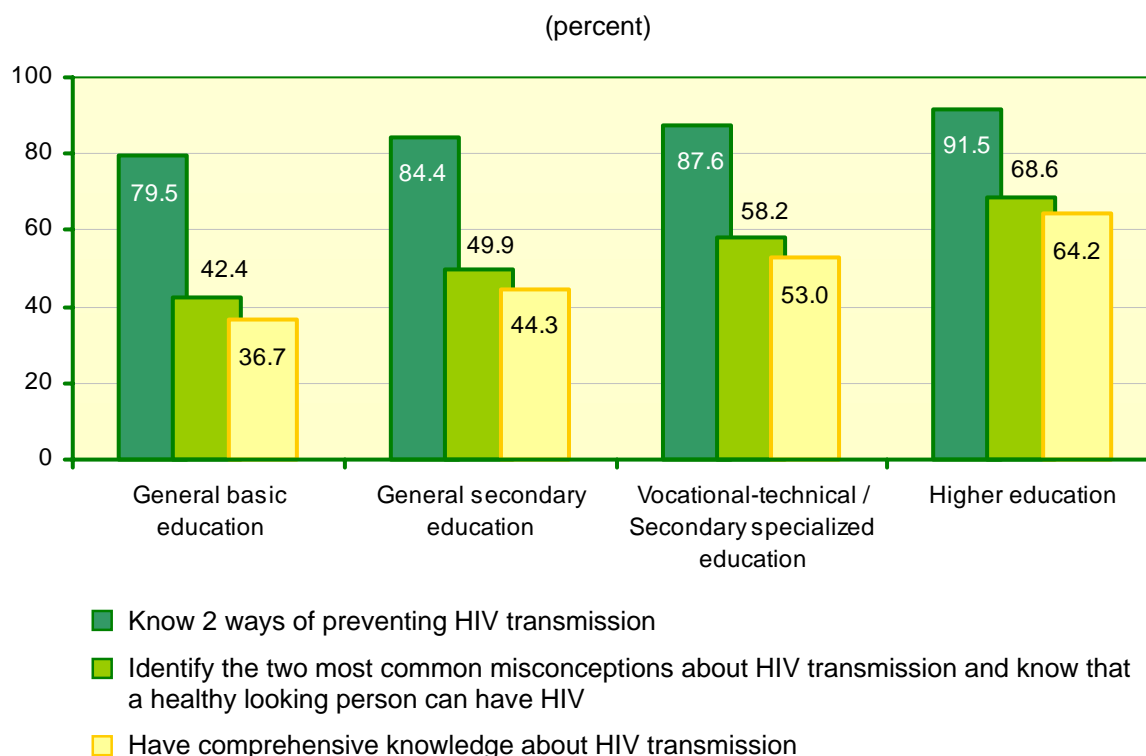
According to MICS4 findings, 55.2 percent of women and 56.8 percent of men age 15-49 years in the Republic of Belarus have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. This is an improvement from the 2005 level (according to MICS3 results) when only 33.9 percent of women in the surveyed age demonstrated comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Also, rural-urban differences can be noted in the value of this indicator as the percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission is higher in urban than in rural areas (57.3 percent compared to 48.9 percent). For men, no such differences in the value of indicator are observed.

The level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention remains fairly low, although considerable regional differences are observed. For instance, the studied indicator is higher in Grodno Region (69.9 percent among women and 68.4 percent among men) and it is below the national average level in Mogilev Region (47.9 percent and 51.4 percent, respectively) and in Minsk City (50.2 percent and 41.9 percent, respectively).

As expected, the percentage of the respondents who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission increases with their educational level (Figure HA.1). Among women with general basic education only 36.7 percent have comprehensive knowledge, as compared to 64.2 percent of women with higher education. Likewise, while 64.8 percent of men with higher education have comprehensive knowledge, the figure is down to 41.2 percent among men with general basic education.

Figure HA.1. Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Republic of Belarus, 2012



The percentage of young women and men who have comprehensive and correct knowledge about HIV prevention and transmission is an MDG and UNGASS indicator, so the results for young men and women age 15-24 years are presented separately in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M.

Almost all young women (99.8 percent) and young men (99.7 percent) have heard of HIV/AIDS; 88.1 percent of women and 87.8 percent of men know both main ways of preventing HIV transmission. As seen from the tables, women age 15-19 years are less informed about the ways of preventing HIV transmission as compared to young women age 20-24 years (84.9 percent compared to 90.3 percent). Age differentials are less notable among young men: at age 15-19 years, the proportion of men who know the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission is 86.6 percent, and at age 20-24 years, 88.6 percent.

Knowledge about the ways of preventing HIV transmission is positively correlated with the educational level for both men and women. Across the regions, this proportion among young women varies from 78.9 percent in Brest Region to 93.3 percent in Grodno Region, and among young men from 76.2 percent in Vitebsk Oblast to 94.4 percent in Minsk City.

In addition, Tables HA.2 and HA.2M show the percentage of young women and men in the age group of 15-24 years who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. It has been already noted that this indicator is based on the two most common misconceptions that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food and mosquito bites. Not all surveyed young people could reject two most common misconceptions. Just over 61 percent of young women and about 56 percent of young men age 15-24 years know that a healthy looking person can have HIV and have rejected two most common misconceptions. This proportion is lowest among young women and men in Minsk City (46.5 percent and 30.1 percent, respectively), and highest in Grodno Region (74.9 percent and 75.5 percent, respectively).

Knowledge about the most common misconceptions about HIV transmission does not vary by area or level of wealth of young women or men. However, the level of misconceptions about HIV transmission decreases with increase in educational level of the respondents in the age group of 15-24 years. While the proportion of young women with higher education who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission is 66.7 percent, the proportion of men with the same level of educational attainment is 60.1 percent. At the same time, the percentage of respondents with general basic education with such knowledge is 46.3 percent among young women and 50.3 percent among young men.

According to the survey findings, 56.1 percent of women and 50.9 percent of men age 15-24 years have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (Tables HA.2 and HA.2M).

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know all **three ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**:

- during pregnancy;
- during delivery;
- through breastfeeding.

Women should also know that timely prevention increases their chances of having a healthy (not infected) baby and eliminates the risk of HIV transmission in 98 percent of cases.

The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.3.

Overall, almost all (96.6 percent) women age 15-49 years in the Republic of Belarus know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy. The proportion of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 65.3 percent, while 3.3 percent of women do not know of any specific way. The best known way of HIV mother-to-child transmission among women is transplacental (indicated by 94 percent of respondents) but breastfeeding has been rarely identified (69.1 percent).

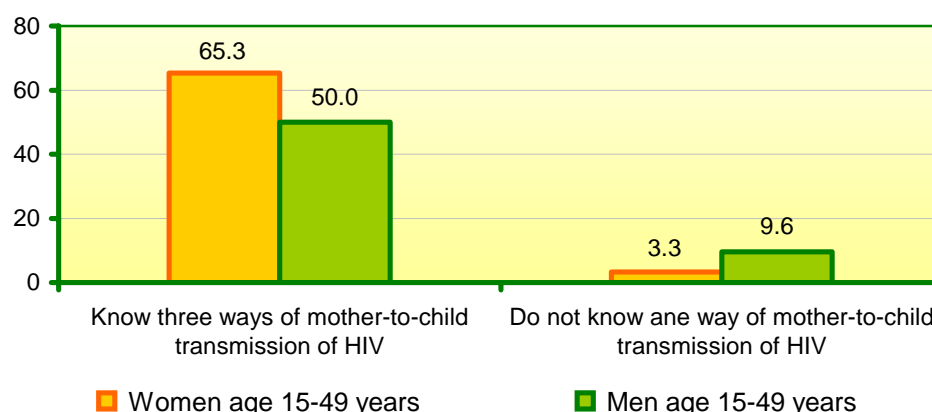
The most informed about the three ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission are women from Vitebsk and Brest Regions (75.2 percent and 74.3 percent, respectively). The least knowledgeable are women in Grodno, Mogilev and Gomel Regions (54.4 percent, 55 percent and 58.3 percent, respectively).

The level of knowledge also depends on the age of respondents. Among women age 15-19 years, 60.8 percent can identify all three ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV while 6.7 percent can not name any specific way. The percentage of women who can identify all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is the highest among women age 20-24 years (69.8 percent). Higher levels of women's education are also associated with greater awareness of the ways of mother-to-child transmission as the percentage of women who do not know any way of mother-to-child transmission of HIV decreases with the increase of the women's educational level. For instance, this proportion among women with higher education is 2.2 percent, while among those with general basic education 7.1 percent.

The level of knowledge about mother-to-child transmission among men age 15-49 years is presented in Table HA.3M. Overall, men in the Republic of Belarus are somewhat less informed about the ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (Figure HA.2).

Figure HA.2. Knowledge on mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent to total number of population of the corresponding age)



In the republic, 90.3 percent of men age 15-49 years know about mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Overall, 50 percent of men know of all three ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, while 9.6 percent of men do not know any of the ways. Regional variations are present: the proportion of men who can name all three ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ranges from 35 percent in Mogilev Region to 71.8 percent in Brest Region.

Similar to women, knowledge about the ways of HIV mother-to-child transmission is lowest among men age 15-19 years (35.1 percent of men know all three ways), and is highest among men age 25-29 years (57.7 percent).

The proportion of men who cannot name any specific way of HIV mother-to-child transmission decreases with the men's educational level, from 18.9 percent among men with general basic education to 7.2 percent among men with higher education.

Accepting Attitudes toward People Living with HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the society.

Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions:

1. Would care for family member sick with AIDS?
2. Would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive?
3. Thinks that a teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school?¹
4. Would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret?

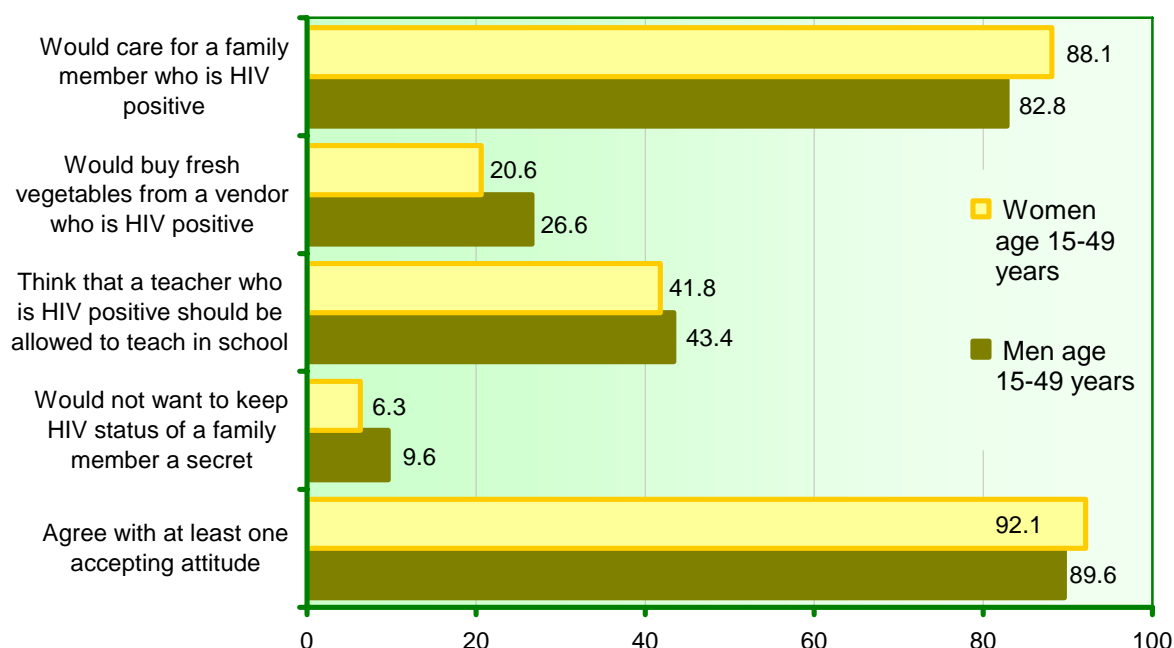
The attitudes of women and men toward people living with HIV are presented in Table HA.4, Table HA.4M, and Figure HA.3.

According to the survey findings, among the respondents who had heard about HIV or AIDS, 92.1 percent of women and 89.6 percent of men age 15-49 years agreed with at least one of the accepting statements in regard to people living with HIV. Regional variations are present. Respondents from Minsk City have the least accepting attitudes: only 82.1 percent of women and 66.2 percent of men agreed with at least one statement.

¹ Being different from the standard MICS question, this question was asked about a teacher, not only a female teacher.

Figure HA.3. Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent to total number of population of the corresponding sex)



Overall, 88.1 percent of women and 82.8 percent of men age 15-49 years in the republic would care for an HIV positive family member. And the proportion of such citizens is higher in rural areas than in urban areas: 91.5 percent of rural women and 86.9 percent of rural men are ready to care for a family member living with HIV while in urban areas these figures are 86.9 percent and 81.4 percent, respectively.

According to the survey findings, only 6.3 percent of women and 9.6 percent of men age 15-49 years answered that would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. The share of such respondents decreases with their level of education and welfare. If among the respondents with higher education only 4 percent of women and 6.1 percent of men do not want to keep secret a fact that a family member has got infected with HIV, among the persons with general basic education the proportion of tolerant respondents is 17.9 percent and 15.2 percent, respectively. Secretive in regard to this issue are also the richest respondents: only 4.4 percent of women and 7.4 percent of men do not want to keep a secret on the issue compared to 11 percent of women and 16 percent of men from the poorest households.

According to the survey findings, only 20.6 percent of women and 26.6 percent of men are willing to buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV. Among them, there are much more urban residents than rural ones: 22.6 percent of women and 28.5 percent of men compared to 14.9 percent of women and 21.2 percent of men in rural areas.

Countrywide, over 40 percent of respondents agreed that an HIV positive teacher should be allowed to teach at school. This proportion is somewhat higher in urban areas (43.4 percent among women and 44 percent among men) than among rural residents (37 percent of women and 41.6 percent of men).

The following trend should be noted: the proportion of respondents who agree that a teacher being HIV positive should be allowed to teach at school and who would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor infected with HIV increase with the respondent's educational level. Among people with higher education, 26.6 percent of women and 31.3 percent of men would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor

infected with HIV, compared to 11 percent of women and 18.1 percent of men with general basic education. Among citizens with higher education, 49.8 percent of women and 51.5 percent of men think that a person living with HIV could be allowed to be a school teacher, while only 21.3 percent of women and 30.2 percent of men with general basic education have demonstrated their tolerant attitude.

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

Another important indicator is the knowledge of women and men about where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of one's status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Data related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.5.

In the Republic of Belarus, the majority (97.1 percent) of women know where to be tested for HIV. Level of knowledge of a place for HIV testing is high among Belarusian women across all regions, ages and socio-economic groups. The percentage of such women is highest among urban women (97.7 percent), women with higher education (98.4 percent), and women from the richest households (98.1 percent). Across the age groups, the proportion of women who know where to be tested is lowest at age 15-19 years (83.8 percent).

About 80 percent of women have ever been tested (including 26.4 percent in the last 12 months preceding the survey); and 24.4 percent of women were tested and told the result in the last 12 months. The percentage of women ever tested for HIV is the lowest in Grodno Region (68.7 percent), and the highest in Minsk City (85.5 percent) and Minsk Region (82.5 percent).

Table HA.5M presents the findings for men age 15-49 years regarding their knowledge of a place for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested for HIV. The majority (95.2 percent) of men know where to be tested. Knowledge of a place for HIV testing is highest among urban men (95.8 percent), men with higher education (98 percent), and men from the richest households (97.4 percent). Despite high levels of awareness, only 63.9 percent of men have actually been tested. Of these, 21.1 percent were tested in the last 12 months preceding the survey, and only 19.7 percent of men were tested for HIV and have been told the result in the last 12 months.

Tables HA.6 and HA.6M present the same results for sexually active young women and men age 15-24 years.

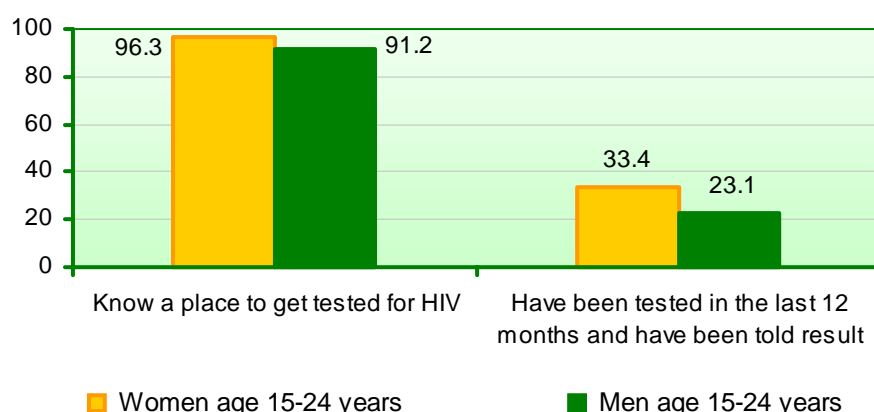
The proportion of young women (and men) who have been tested for HIV and have been told the result is the indicator characterizing the efficiency of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing for HIV among young people. This is important to study, because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues, such as sexual health.

In the Republic of Belarus, more than 90 percent of young people (96.3 percent of women and 91.2 percent of men age 15-24 years) know where to be tested for HIV. These proportions are highest among young people age 20-24 years (98.3 percent among women and 92.4 percent among men), as compared to 87.4 percent among young women and 85.8 percent among young men age 15-19 years.

According to the survey findings, the proportion of sexually active young women who have ever been tested for HIV is 70.1 percent, while this proportion among sexually active young men is 57.9 percent. More than one-third (35.3 percent) of young women and about one-quarter (23.2 percent) of young men were tested in the last 12 months preceding the survey. The proportion of young people who were tested in the last 12 months and told the result is 33.4 percent among young women and 23.1 percent among young men (Figure HA.4).

Figure HA.4. Testing for HIV among sexually active young people age 15-24 years, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent to total number of population of the corresponding sex)



Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7.

In the Republic of Belarus, almost all (99.7 percent) women received antenatal care during the last pregnancy from a public sector health provider, also 65.6 percent benefited from HIV counselling during antenatal care.

Women who received **HIV counselling** include women who were offered, as a part of their antenatal care, information on:

- mother-to-child transmission of HIV;
- measures for HIV prevention;
- testing for HIV.

According to the survey findings, the majority (96.7 percent) of women were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and 89.6 percent were tested for HIV and told the result during antenatal care. It should be noted that urban women have better access to HIV counselling than rural women (68.6 percent and 54.9 percent, respectively).

Overall, 60.6 percent of pregnant women in the Republic of Belarus receive all types of HIV counselling during the period of antenatal care, are tested for HIV and get the results. This proportion is highest in Grodno Region (79.7 percent) and lowest in Gomel Region (43.7 percent).

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. In most countries, over half of new HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years; thus, a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections.

Risk factors for HIV include:

- sex at an early age;
- sex with older partners;
- sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner;
- failure to use a condom.

In the survey of women and men, the module «Sexual Behaviour» was used that included questions for assessing risk factors for HIV infection.

Tables HA.8, HA.8M present indicators characteristic of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women and men age 15-24 years.

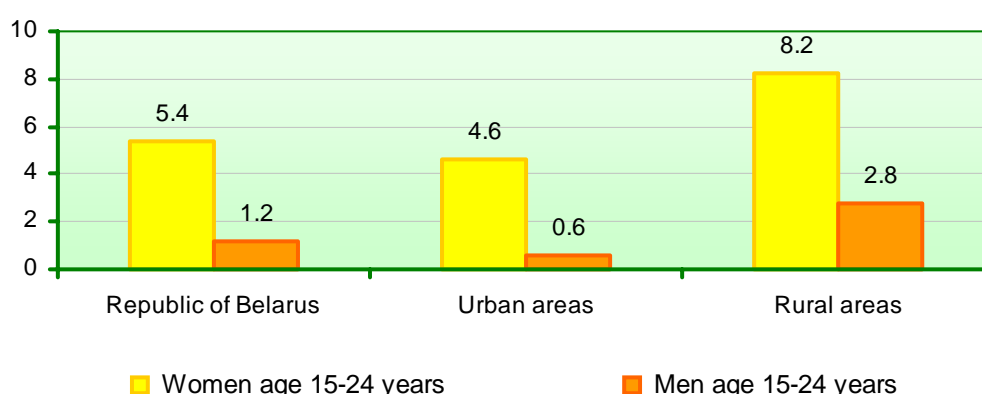
According to the survey findings, over one-half (57.8 percent) of young women and 42 percent of young men, never been married or in union, reported never having had sex. Overall, 0.7 percent of women and 3.4 percent of men first had sex before age 15.

Across regions, the highest value of the indicator of early onset of sexual activity was recorded in Mogilev and Brest Regions. Over 2 percent of young women in Mogilev Region and 1.1 percent in Brest Region have had sex before age 15, for young men these proportions are 6.7 percent in Mogilev Region and 5.4 percent in Brest Region.

According to the MICS4 findings, 5.4 percent of women and 1.2 percent of men age 15-24 years had sex with a partner who was 10 or more years older in the 12 months preceding the survey. Also, the percentage of respondents who had sex with older partners was much higher in rural areas than in urban areas, both among females (8.2 percent compared to 4.6 percent) and among males (2.8 percent compared to 0.6 percent) (Figure HA.5).

Figure HA.5. Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a partner 10 or more years older in the last 12 months, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent to total number of population of the corresponding group)



Tables HA.9 and HA.9M present the distribution of women and men age 15-49 years who reported having had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, as well as data on using a condom during last sex.

Overall, more than 80 percent of the respondents reported having had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey (83.4 percent of women and 85.9 percent of men). More men than women had sex with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey (9.4 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively). Of them slightly over a half (53.6 percent) of men and only 39.4 percent of women reported using a condom during last sex.

Incidentally, urban respondents reported safer sexual behaviours. Of the total number, 42.6 percent of urban women and 60.3 percent of urban men, who had sex with more than one partner, used a condom at last sex, as compared to 25.1 percent of rural women and 30.9 percent of rural men.

Tables HA.10 and HA.10M present similar results on sex with multiple partners and the use of a condom by women and men age 15-24 years.

According to the survey findings, over 60 percent of young people age 15-24 years ever had sex (63.8 percent of young women and 67.4 percent of young men). The proportion of young women who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey was 60.8 percent, including 83.3 percent of women age 20-24 years and 27.9 percent at age 15-19 years. The percentage of young men who reported having had sex in the last 12 months was 66.1 percent, including 91.5 percent among men age 20-24 years and 29 percent among men age 15-19 years.

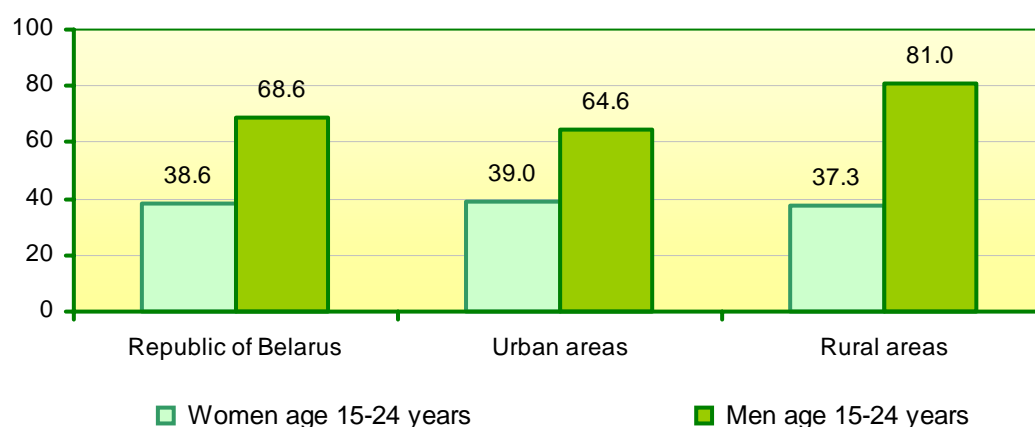
In the 12 months preceding the survey, 3.2 percent of young women and 14.7 percent of young men age 15-24 years had sex with multiple partners. The use of a condom at last sex was also reported by 63.8 percent of young women and 72.8 percent of young men¹.

Tables HA.11 and HA.11M present indicators on sexual contacts of young women and men with non-regular partners.

According to the survey findings, 38.6 percent of women and 68.6 percent of men age 15-24 years had sex with non-regular partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. If there is practically no difference in the value of this indicator among urban and rural women (39 percent and 37.3 percent, respectively), noticeable differences are marked among men (64.6 percent of men in urban areas and 81 percent of men in rural areas had sex with non-regular partners in the last 12 months) (Figure HA.6).

Figure HA.6. Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sex with non-regular partners, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent to total number of population of the corresponding group)



Of the total number of young people, who reported having sex with non-regular partners, 68.5 percent of women used a condom during last sex. Among men this indicator is 82.1 percent.

Similar proportions are characteristic for each age group. The use of a condom at last sex with a non-regular partner was reported by more than 92 percent of men age 15-19 years. However, among young women from this age group this indicator is 72.9 percent. The proportion of men age 20-24 years using of a condom at last sex with a non-regular partner is 78.8 percent, while the percentage of such young women is 66.2 percent. For women, the proportion of those using a condom during sex with a non-regular partner increases with their educational level, but no such relationship has been noted for young men.

¹ Data table not shown in this report.

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

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

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge	Number of women age 15-49 years
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Region											
Brest	99.9	96.4	87.1	84.7	89.7	77.1	93.6	84.5	67.4	58.5	888
Vitebsk	100.0	92.1	89.1	84.4	78.6	75.8	94.6	86.9	59.7	54.6	728
Gomel	100.0	94.4	90.9	87.6	81.1	74.2	93.7	84.0	60.0	54.2	880
Grodno	100.0	97.7	93.6	91.6	90.4	85.3	95.7	84.3	72.4	69.9	627
Minsk City	99.8	98.7	94.2	93.7	71.8	83.3	99.0	75.2	51.1	50.2	1120
Minsk	99.8	97.4	90.3	88.8	82.4	75.7	96.9	85.3	60.7	54.3	874
Mogilev	100.0	95.7	86.5	84.3	77.1	71.8	92.5	83.0	54.3	47.9	628
Area											
Urban	99.9	96.6	90.9	89.0	82.2	80.9	96.4	83.7	62.3	57.3	4293
Rural	99.8	95.1	89.1	85.9	77.6	68.8	92.5	80.4	54.1	48.9	1452
Age											
15-24	99.8	96.0	90.1	88.1	81.3	80.5	95.7	82.1	61.3	56.1	1215
25-29	100.0	95.8	93.0	90.2	82.3	79.1	96.1	83.6	60.3	56.9	933
30-39	100.0	96.9	90.0	88.1	82.6	79.1	96.6	85.2	63.2	57.2	1854
40-49	99.8	95.9	89.8	87.3	78.6	73.8	93.6	80.5	56.2	51.5	1743
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.7	91.2	89.1	81.1	77.2	95.6	82.7	59.7	55.2	4677
Never married/ in union	99.6	93.9	87.4	84.4	81.1	80.5	94.8	83.6	62.6	55.1	1068
Education ²											
General basic	99.0	91.6	84.7	79.5	61.4	64.4	83.5	75.1	42.4	36.7	187
General secondary	99.9	95.5	86.8	84.4	74.3	71.8	93.5	75.2	49.9	44.3	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	100.0	95.9	90.0	87.6	80.6	75.4	95.1	82.3	58.2	53.0	2543
Higher	100.0	97.3	93.3	91.5	86.3	84.6	97.8	87.6	68.6	64.2	2106
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	99.6	94.7	89.4	85.8	73.8	65.9	88.5	76.7	50.0	46.0	774
Second	100.0	96.3	89.1	87.0	81.7	74.0	95.0	83.8	58.3	52.7	1157
Middle	99.8	96.0	88.5	86.2	82.3	79.4	97.1	83.8	62.2	55.5	1154
Fourth	100.0	96.0	90.7	88.5	83.2	80.5	96.6	84.1	63.6	58.1	1278
Richest	100.0	97.3	93.6	91.9	81.6	83.9	97.2	83.5	62.7	59.5	1382
Total	99.9	96.2	90.5	88.2	81.1	77.8	95.4	82.9	60.2	55.2	5745

¹ MICS indicator 9.1.

² 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

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

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Region											
Brest	100.0	96.2	88.4	86.4	89.8	79.0	91.3	87.3	69.2	62.0	304
Vitebsk	99.4	88.0	89.6	80.8	80.3	75.3	93.1	88.0	61.1	53.3	280
Gomel	100.0	91.5	93.9	86.0	88.7	78.5	93.9	84.0	68.1	59.2	310
Grodno	100.0	96.5	90.9	89.0	88.1	88.8	94.5	83.7	73.1	68.4	229
Minsk City	99.9	98.5	95.1	93.8	66.7	78.6	98.6	69.0	45.2	41.9	386
Minsk	100.0	95.9	94.7	92.0	86.4	86.8	96.0	86.6	69.9	66.2	315
Mogilev	100.0	93.1	90.2	84.8	85.9	74.3	92.5	79.0	58.1	51.4	240
Area											
Urban	99.9	94.7	91.9	88.0	82.8	81.0	95.7	82.6	62.6	56.2	1534
Rural	100.0	93.6	92.5	87.6	83.1	77.4	91.0	80.3	62.8	58.3	530
Age											
15-24	99.7	93.8	92.7	87.8	81.6	74.3	95.5	79.5	55.9	50.9	487
25-29	99.9	94.6	93.4	89.7	86.3	86.5	95.0	83.3	69.4	62.8	350
30-39	100.0	96.2	93.1	90.0	84.9	83.8	95.4	84.0	66.6	61.0	661
40-49	100.0	92.8	89.6	84.5	79.3	76.7	92.3	81.0	59.8	53.1	566
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	100.0	94.4	91.6	87.7	83.3	81.5	94.6	82.6	64.0	58.1	1495
Never married/in union	99.8	94.4	93.5	88.6	81.7	76.2	94.2	80.5	59.2	53.2	569
Education											
General basic	99.7	92.7	89.7	84.6	67.7	67.3	86.5	77.7	47.9	41.2	92
General secondary	100.0	92.8	92.5	86.5	80.1	73.4	91.8	78.8	56.1	51.4	418
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	99.8	94.3	91.9	87.8	82.8	80.0	95.1	80.7	62.0	55.9	987
Higher	100.0	96.2	92.5	89.7	87.5	87.1	96.8	87.4	71.1	64.8	567
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	100.0	90.1	87.7	81.0	78.8	74.9	91.2	76.4	57.0	49.4	351
Second	99.7	96.5	93.6	91.1	86.0	79.1	92.9	85.2	65.1	60.7	430
Middle	100.0	94.0	90.9	85.6	84.9	81.1	95.0	82.4	64.5	57.3	405
Fourth	99.8	94.8	93.8	90.2	81.0	81.0	95.0	83.0	62.3	57.7	394
Richest	100.0	95.9	93.5	90.2	82.7	83.0	97.5	82.1	63.5	57.3	484
Total 15-49 years	99.9	94.4	92.1	87.9	82.8	80.1	94.5	82.0	62.7	56.8	2064
Total 15-59 years	99.7	93.9	90.6	86.4	80.7	78.8	94.2	80.7	60.6	54.3	2769

¹ MICS indicator 9.1.

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

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

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge	Number of women age 15-24 years
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Region											
Brest	100.0	94.3	83.5	78.9	91.7	80.5	95.5	83.6	68.6	58.3	189
Vitebsk	100.0	96.0	87.7	86.7	81.2	79.7	95.3	87.0	65.0	60.8	168
Gomel	100.0	94.9	89.5	87.3	85.2	80.8	95.4	81.7	63.3	55.1	181
Grodno	100.0	96.0	95.6	93.3	91.1	88.8	98.5	88.1	74.9	73.1	114
Minsk City	99.2	98.0	91.3	90.9	66.8	83.2	98.2	71.0	46.5	44.8	237
Minsk	100.0	97.5	94.0	92.0	83.3	76.6	95.2	88.5	63.4	57.7	190
Mogilev	100.0	94.1	90.5	88.9	76.3	75.2	91.2	79.7	55.3	52.0	136
Area											
Urban	99.8	96.4	89.1	87.9	80.0	82.6	96.2	81.7	61.1	55.9	895
Rural	100.0	94.8	92.9	88.8	85.0	74.7	94.4	83.2	61.7	56.7	320
Age											
15-19	99.6	94.8	87.4	84.9	80.0	77.3	94.6	80.1	57.0	50.8	494
20-24	100.0	96.8	91.9	90.3	82.2	82.7	96.5	83.5	64.3	59.8	721
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.4	89.9	88.4	79.9	80.9	96.6	79.5	59.1	55.0	458
Never married/in union	99.7	95.2	90.2	87.9	82.2	80.3	95.2	83.7	62.6	56.9	757
Education											
General basic	97.9	90.9	87.3	81.3	76.5	67.7	85.5	80.1	46.3	38.8	91
General secondary	100.0	94.6	84.0	81.9	79.8	80.4	97.2	79.0	57.5	49.6	291
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	100.0	95.7	92.5	89.9	82.5	77.8	96.0	80.3	61.2	57.1	362
Higher	100.0	98.0	92.5	91.8	82.3	85.1	96.6	85.8	66.7	62.8	471
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	100.0	94.5	93.0	88.8	85.5	72.5	90.9	75.9	59.1	54.8	174
Second	100.0	98.0	91.9	90.8	79.7	77.9	96.5	86.6	58.9	55.5	285
Middle	99.2	93.8	82.7	79.6	81.0	86.5	96.3	82.7	65.4	55.4	238
Fourth	100.0	96.0	92.3	90.1	84.5	79.6	96.6	82.7	63.9	59.9	266
Richest	100.0	96.8	90.5	90.5	77.3	84.4	96.7	80.0	58.9	54.5	252
Total	99.8	96.0	90.1	88.1	81.3	80.5	95.7	82.1	61.3	56.1	1215

¹ MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3.

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

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

	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge	Number of men age 15-24 years
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Region											
Brest	100.0	95.3	91.1	88.7	92.1	73.3	92.6	81.9	62.2	55.7	68
Vitebsk	97.6	85.2	87.9	76.2	77.7	75.0	94.9	90.8	61.0	53.9	69
Gomel	100.0	96.9	96.8	94.1	88.8	69.9	92.2	79.7	56.2	55.6	75
Grodno	(100.0)	(92.6)	(95.9)	(89.0)	(92.8)	(95.4)	(99.5)	(86.9)	(75.5)	(64.8)	41
Minsk City	100.0	100.0	94.4	94.4	53.8	64.6	100.0	60.5	30.1	28.5	88
Minsk	100.0	95.7	92.8	90.7	88.0	83.3	99.6	87.8	66.3	63.4	71
Mogilev	100.0	88.7	90.9	80.0	88.6	70.2	90.8	77.1	54.8	46.1	75
Area											
Urban	99.6	93.1	92.2	86.7	80.2	74.8	97.6	79.7	55.9	50.4	370
Rural	100.0	96.1	94.4	91.0	86.0	72.6	88.8	78.9	55.9	52.5	117
Age											
15-19	99.3	94.0	91.7	86.6	79.2	73.3	94.2	82.1	58.3	52.8	198
20-24	99.9	93.7	93.4	88.6	83.3	75.0	96.4	77.7	54.2	49.6	288
Marital/Union status											
Ever married/in union	99.8	92.4	88.7	84.7	88.2	73.1	93.8	81.8	58.0	53.4	109
Never married/in union	99.6	94.2	93.9	88.7	79.7	74.6	96.0	78.8	55.3	50.2	378
Education											
General basic	99.4	93.2	87.9	83.2	69.1	75.2	89.2	84.8	50.3	39.2	45
General secondary	100.0	94.1	92.4	86.7	81.1	72.4	93.8	81.0	55.7	50.6	105
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	99.4	92.0	93.9	88.2	84.9	71.6	96.1	77.8	54.8	51.2	217
Higher	100.0	97.0	92.7	89.7	80.8	80.4	98.3	79.3	60.1	55.2	120
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	100.0	88.8	87.7	78.9	85.5	70.4	91.4	68.9	50.2	42.0	91
Second	98.7	96.4	93.4	91.1	85.2	71.2	93.0	85.3	59.2	56.1	106
Middle	100.0	97.6	99.6	97.2	87.7	83.3	99.6	79.6	63.3	61.3	104
Fourth	99.7	92.8	91.3	84.4	74.3	79.3	97.2	79.9	54.7	50.4	92
Richest	100.0	92.6	90.6	85.5	74.0	66.7	96.2	82.8	50.6	42.9	94
Total	99.7	93.8	92.7	87.8	81.6	74.3	95.5	79.5	55.9	50.9	487

¹ MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3.

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

Table HA.3. Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, the Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Percentage of women who does not know any of the specific means	Number of women age 15-49 year
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	All three means ¹		
Region							
Brest	95.5	92.7	90.7	78.2	74.3	4.4	888
Vitebsk	97.3	96.1	94.5	76.9	75.2	2.7	728
Gomel	95.8	90.0	84.0	68.1	58.3	4.2	880
Grodno	95.9	94.3	91.4	57.2	54.4	4.1	627
Minsk City	97.3	94.3	93.9	71.6	69.9	2.5	1120
Minsk	97.3	95.2	92.1	66.8	63.9	2.5	874
Mogilev	97.3	96.1	87.5	59.4	55.0	2.7	628
Area							
Urban	97.0	94.3	91.6	69.6	65.8	2.9	4293
Rural	95.5	93.1	88.2	67.7	63.7	4.3	1452
Age							
15-24	95.8	93.7	88.4	71.1	66.2	4.1	1215
15-19	92.9	89.8	83.6	66.6	60.8	6.7	494
20-24	97.8	96.3	91.7	74.2	69.8	2.2	721
25-29	96.8	93.6	91.5	72.9	68.6	3.2	933
30-39	97.5	94.8	91.7	70.1	66.6	2.4	1854
40-49	96.2	93.5	90.9	64.6	61.3	3.6	1743
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	97.1	94.3	91.6	69.7	66.1	2.9	4677
Never married/ in union	94.6	92.5	86.8	66.3	61.7	5.0	1068
Education ²							
General basic	91.9	89.5	82.6	63.8	60.9	7.1	187
General secondary	95.5	92.6	87.3	68.6	63.0	4.4	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	96.5	94.4	91.4	69.6	66.6	3.5	2543
Higher	97.8	94.5	92.2	69.3	65.0	2.2	2106
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	94.4	91.5	87.5	66.4	62.4	5.3	774
Second	97.1	95.1	90.4	68.8	64.9	2.9	1157
Middle	96.2	93.3	88.7	70.1	65.5	3.6	1154
Fourth	97.0	94.1	92.8	67.9	64.7	3.0	1278
Richest	97.5	94.9	92.6	71.1	67.5	2.5	1382
Total	96.6	94.0	90.7	69.1	65.3	3.3	5745

¹ MICS indicator 9.3.

² 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

Table HA.3M. Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission among men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, the Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Percentage of women who does not know any of the specific means	Number of men age 15-49 year
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	All three means ¹		
Region							
Brest	93.7	91.9	87.0	76.4	71.8	6.3	304
Vitebsk	90.3	89.6	77.7	54.0	48.7	9.1	280
Gomel	93.6	88.9	74.2	59.6	52.7	6.4	310
Grodno	95.2	93.3	91.8	48.2	46.4	4.8	229
Minsk City	84.8	80.9	74.1	43.6	42.2	15.0	386
Minsk	93.0	90.6	83.3	54.3	51.0	7.0	315
Mogilev	82.5	79.9	74.8	38.0	35.0	17.5	240
Area							
Urban	89.9	86.7	79.1	52.4	48.7	9.9	1534
Rural	91.5	90.3	82.3	57.6	53.7	8.5	530
Age							
15-24	83.7	81.8	67.8	46.8	41.8	16.0	487
15-19	79.3	79.0	61.0	39.6	35.1	20.0	198
20-24	86.7	83.8	72.5	51.8	46.4	13.2	288
25-29	93.5	91.3	85.2	61.1	57.7	6.4	350
30-39	91.7	88.6	83.2	53.5	50.3	8.3	661
40-49	92.5	89.3	83.4	55.4	51.9	7,5	566
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	93.4	90.4	84.2	56.5	53.2	6.6	1495
Never married/ in union	82.4	80.6	68.9	46.3	41.7	17.3	569
Education							
General basic	80.8	80.1	61.0	47.5	42.4	18.9	92
General secondary	87.5	85.0	78.7	55.5	51.8	12.5	418
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	91.0	88.3	79.8	50.0	46.0	8.8	987
Higher	92.8	89.6	84.2	60.0	57.0	7.2	567
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	90.4	88.2	80.4	51.7	48.8	9.6	351
Second	91.1	88.7	79.5	57.2	51.8	8.6	430
Middle	91.7	89.9	80.8	56.4	52.8	8.3	405
Fourth	91.0	87.2	79.0	51.4	46.5	8.8	394
Richest	87.9	84.8	80.0	51.8	49.8	12.1	484
Total 15-49 years	90.3	87.7	79.9	53.7	50.0	9.6	2064
Total 15-59 years	89.8	87.3	79.3	53.6	50.0	9.9	2769

¹ MICS indicator 9.3.

Table HA.4. Accepting attitudes of women toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS or HIV and who express an accepting attitude toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS or HIV
	Are willing to care for a family member with HIV in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV	Believe that a teacher with HIV and not sick with AIDS should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Region							
Brest	94.6	21.3	43.5	7.2	96.5	1.0	888
Vitebsk	90.1	17.7	43.4	9.1	94.1	0.9	728
Gomel	91.9	24.2	48.7	6.1	94.7	0.3	880
Grodno	91.2	22.1	38.7	10.2	96.0	1.2	627
Minsk City	76.0	20.7	36.5	1.5	82.1	0.5	1117
Minsk	91.7	16.0	42.0	5.4	94.3	0.4	871
Mogilev	84.5	22.7	39.5	7.9	90.5	1.3	628
Area							
Urban	86.9	22.6	43.4	5.1	91.0	0.7	4290
Rural	91.5	14.9	37.0	9.7	95.1	0.8	1449
Age							
15-24	85.6	23.2	46.2	6.0	90.3	0.5	1213
15-19	85.8	21.9	45.0	6.6	88.6	0.3	492
20-24	85.5	24.0	47.0	5.6	91.4	0.7	721
25-29	86.3	18.7	39.0	6.4	91.1	0.6	933
30-39	88.5	22.5	42.3	6.7	92.2	1.4	1853
40-49	90.3	17.9	39.6	6.0	93.7	0.3	1740
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	88.6	19.9	41.0	6.5	92.6	0.8	4675
Never married/in union	85.7	23.8	45.0	5.2	89.8	0.3	1064
Education ²							
General basic	83.4	11.0	21.3	17.9	89.5	0.2	185
General secondary	87.7	15.3	32.4	8.7	92.7	0.6	904
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	88.4	18.2	39.9	6.5	91.8	0.9	2543
Higher	88.3	26.6	49.8	4.0	92.3	0.7	2105
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	89.3	12.9	33.4	11.0	93.0	0.6	771
Second	90.1	19.7	43.7	8.2	94.2	1.2	1157
Middle	89.2	20.0	40.3	4.9	92.9	0.5	1151
Fourth	87.1	22.8	44.8	5.1	91.0	0.8	1278
Richest	85.7	24.2	43.1	4.4	90.0	0.6	1382
Total	88.1	20.6	41.8	6.3	92.1	0.7	5739

¹ MICS indicator 9.4.

² 1 unweighted case "No education" has been excluded.

Table HA.4M. Accepting attitudes of men toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who have heard of AIDS or HIV and who express an accepting attitude toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS or HIV
	Are willing to care for a family member with HIV in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV	Believe that a teacher with HIV and not sick with AIDS should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Region							
Brest	92.0	25.4	48.2	13.6	97.5	2.3	304
Vitebsk	92.1	24.7	47.8	18.7	98.3	4.8	278
Gomel	91.7	34.0	48.5	7.7	94.7	0.0	310
Grodno	88.3	31.7	40.6	12.0	94.6	3.0	229
Minsk City	56.0	20.5	27.4	2.9	66.2	0.0	386
Minsk	87.3	25.5	47.3	5.7	93.4	0.8	315
Mogilev	81.0	27.2	48.5	10.1	90.3	1.4	240
Area							
Urban	81.4	28.5	44.0	8.0	88.1	1.6	1532
Rural	86.9	21.2	41.6	14.4	93.9	1.7	530
Age							
15-24	82.8	26.0	48.6	8.0	90.2	1.5	485
15-19	78.9	25.1	52.3	7.8	88.4	0.8	197
20-24	85.5	26.6	46.0	8.1	91.3	2.0	288
25-29	82.3	28.3	45.1	8.3	88.6	1.2	350
30-39	82.4	28.2	40.0	9.8	88.8	2.0	661
40-49	83.6	24.3	41.9	11.7	90.5	1.5	566
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	83.5	25.3	41.7	10.1	89.8	1.6	1494
Never married/in union	81.1	30.0	47.7	8.5	88.9	1.6	568
Education							
General basic	71.8	18.1	30.2	15.2	81.2	0.0	92
General secondary	80.9	24.7	42.7	13.9	91.6	2.1	418
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	85.1	25.6	40.2	9.3	89.9	1.7	985
Higher	82.0	31.3	51.5	6.1	88.9	1.4	567
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	86.5	24.3	40.1	16.0	94.2	1.8	351
Second	87.1	27.6	46.9	9.4	93.1	1.3	429
Middle	85.1	32.3	48.9	9.0	90.6	2.2	405
Fourth	80.3	21.3	41.3	7.4	86.8	1.4	393
Richest	76.5	26.9	39.7	7.4	84.5	1.4	484
Total 15-49 years	82.8	26.6	43.4	9.6	89.6	1.6	2062
Total 15-59 years	82.7	25.2	42.3	9.1	89.6	1.5	2761

¹ MICS indicator 9.4.

Table HA.5. Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among women

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

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15-49 years
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and have been told result ²	
Region					
Brest	97.5	76.4	33.1	24.4	888
Vitebsk	95.7	79.6	28.6	27.7	728
Gomel	95.9	79.0	28.1	27.5	880
Grodno	97.3	68.7	18.9	17.6	627
Minsk City	98.1	85.5	21.3	20.6	1120
Minsk	97.4	82.5	25.4	24.9	874
Mogilev	97.7	77.6	30.1	28.9	628
Area					
Urban	97.7	80.0	25.8	24.0	4293
Rural	95.5	76.7	28.2	25.6	1452
Age					
15-24	92.4	52.0	26.3	24.4	1215
15-19	83.8	28.3	17.8	15.1	494
20-24	98.3	68.1	32.1	30.7	721
25-29	98.2	88.1	28.3	26.3	934
30-39	99.1	90.2	25.4	23.2	1854
40-49	97.8	81.7	26.6	24.6	1742
Marital/Union status					
Ever married/in union	98.6	87.5	28.3	26.1	4677
Never married/in union	90.7	42.7	18.3	16.7	1068
Education ³					
General basic	86.9	56.6	19.9	18.9	187
General secondary	95.4	70.9	23.4	20.0	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	97.5	83.5	29.7	27.6	2543
Higher	98.4	79.6	24.3	23.0	2106
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	95.1	77.9	30.8	27.6	774
Second	96.4	78.0	29.5	27.5	1157
Middle	97.4	76.9	26.3	23.6	1154
Fourth	97.7	79.5	25.0	23.1	1278
Richest	98.1	82.5	22.9	21.9	1382
Total	97.1	79.2	26.4	24.4	5745

¹ MICS indicator 9.5.

² MICS indicator 9.6.

³ 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

Table HA.5M. Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who:				Number of men age 15-49 years
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and have been told result ²	
Region					
Brest	95.0	70.0	29.3	24.8	304
Vitebsk	93.2	68.7	27.1	25.1	280
Gomel	92.4	74.8	29.1	27.4	310
Grodno	93.2	45.9	18.4	17.9	229
Minsk City	97.2	57.7	15.6	15.6	386
Minsk	97.2	64.7	15.5	14.5	315
Mogilev	97.7	63.1	12.3	12.3	240
Area					
Urban	95.8	64.5	21.1	19.6	1534
Rural	93.6	62.2	21.3	20.1	530
Age					
15-24	88.6	46.2	19.5	18.8	487
15-19	82.1	26.5	16.2	14.7	198
20-24	93.0	59.7	21.8	21.7	288
25-29	97.9	63.7	17.4	16.8	350
30-39	97.8	70.7	21.0	19.3	661
40-49	96.4	71.5	24.9	22.7	566
Marital/Union status					
Ever married/in union	97.6	71.2	22.6	21.1	1495
Never married/in union	89.2	45.0	17.3	15.9	569
Education					
General basic	77.4	41.6	12.2	11.9	92
General secondary	93.2	60.0	18.9	17.5	418
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	96.2	66.0	23.1	21.6	987
Higher	98.0	66.9	20.9	19.3	567
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	91.6	61.6	24.2	22.2	351
Second	94.6	64.4	22.3	20.9	430
Middle	95.2	67.4	21.6	19.6	405
Fourth	96.5	62.0	17.1	16.3	394
Richest	97.4	63.9	20.7	19.7	484
Total 15-49 years	95.2	63.9	21.1	19.7	2064
Total 15-59 years	94.9	63.8	20.6	18.8	2769

¹ MICS indicator 9.5.

² MICS indicator 9.6.

Table HA.6. Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who:				Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Region							
Brest	56.0	189	98.1	69.9	37.7	31.1	106
Vitebsk	63.8	168	93.1	69.8	32.6	31.6	108
Gomel	71.0	181	94.6	59.6	37.6	37.1	129
Grodno	53.4	114	99.4	76.0	25.2	22.0	61
Minsk City	64.0	237	95.8	69.5	29.0	28.7	151
Minsk	48.9	190	97.5	84.7	45.4	43.8	93
Mogilev	67.3	136	97.7	67.7	39.6	37.7	91
Area							
Urban	64.5	895	96.1	68.9	33.6	31.8	577
Rural	50.5	320	97.0	74.3	41.4	38.9	162
Age							
15-19	27.9	494	87.4	49.2	33.7	27.8	138
20-24	83.3	721	98.3	74.9	35.7	34.7	601
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	98.5	458	97.9	82.7	39.8	37.9	451
Never married/ in union	38.0	757	93.8	50.5	28.4	26.4	288
Education ²							
General secondary	40.2	291	98.0	81.6	39.8	35.8	117
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	76.3	362	96.2	78.4	40.1	37.6	276
Higher	71.2	471	95.6	59.5	30.5	29.7	336
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	55.4	174	95.4	76.8	44.3	42.4	96
Second	62.0	285	96.3	67.7	34.0	30.1	177
Middle	63.1	238	98.3	71.9	38.2	36.6	150
Fourth	60.5	266	94.4	69.2	36.1	34.2	161
Richest	61.2	252	96.8	67.9	27.7	27.5	155
Total	60.8	1215	96.3	70.1	35.3	33.4	739

¹ MICS indicator 9.7.

² 18 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

Table HA.6M. Knowledge of a place for HIV testing among sexually active young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, and among men who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who:				Number of men age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested for HIV	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Region							
Brest	66.8	68	(85.2)	(65.9)	(26.1)	(25.6)	45
Vitebsk	64.3	69	(84.8)	(56.6)	(25.2)	(25.2)	44
Gomel	70.0	75	(87.9)	(57.4)	(34.4)	(34.4)	53
Grodno	(62.2)	41	(94.8)	(53.8)	(25.5)	(25.5)	25
Minsk City	58.8	88	98.1	60.9	25.5	25.5	52
Minsk	65.3	71	93.6	46.2	14.6	14.6	46
Mogilev	74.3	75	(94.2)	(61.8)	(12.7)	(12.7)	56
Area							
Urban	65.6	370	92.1	61.1	22.3	22.2	243
Rural	67.5	117	88.4	48.1	26.0	26.0	78
Age							
15-19	29.0	198	85.8	39.4	22.2	22.2	57
20-24	91.5	288	92.4	62.0	23.4	23.3	264
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	98.4	109	93.9	64.2	25.8	25.6	107
Never married/ in union	56.7	378	89.8	54.8	21.9	21.9	214
Education ²							
General secondary	44.2	105	(86.2)	(51.1)	(18.0)	(18.0)	46
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	80.3	217	90.8	58.6	24.4	24.3	174
Higher	77.2	120	95.4	59.3	24.4	24.4	93
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	58.8	91	(80.1)	(51.7)	(21.2)	(21.2)	54
Second	75.3	106	86.1	52.0	21.1	21.1	79
Middle	67.9	104	94.0	72.7	29.6	29.6	71
Fourth	65.8	92	98.6	61.2	19.6	19.2	60
Richest	60.9	94	97.2	50.2	23.9	23.9	57
Total	66.1	487	91.2	57.9	23.2	23.1	321

¹ MICS indicator 9.7.

² 14 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

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

Table HA.7. HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the last 2 years preceding the survey, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Region						
Brest	100.0	65.3	96.8	71.2	47.9	126
Vitebsk	100.0	76.4	93.0	82.0	68.9	89
Gomel	100.0	44.1	94.9	94.1	43.7	91
Grodno	100.0	82.8	94.6	91.6	79.7	57
Minsk City	100.0	69.0	100.0	98.5	69.0	207
Minsk	100.0	57.7	99.6	95.6	55.0	96
Mogilev	97.1	68.1	90.5	89.7	62.1	64
Area						
Urban	100.0	68.6	97.3	90.0	63.3	571
Rural	98.8	54.9	94.4	87.8	50.7	159
Age						
15-24	99.1	63.8	95.6	86.8	56.8	204
15-19	(92.3)	(47.4)	(81.8)	(71.6)	(38.3)	24
20-24	100.0	66.0	97.4	88.8	59.3	180
25-29	100.0	66.4	96.2	88.9	59.9	269
30-34	100.0	66.5	98.1	93.2	64.6	244
35-49	(100.0)	(61.2)	(95.1)	(76.9)	(57.8)	13
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	99.7	66.3	97.1	90.1	61.5	684
Never married/in union	100.0	55.3	89.7	81.0	47.2	46
Education						
General basic	(100.0)	(44.9)	(97.9)	(90.5)	(42.7)	11
General secondary	98.3	56.7	91.2	79.8	46.4	111
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	100.0	66.4	96.9	87.9	61.9	281
Higher	100.0	68.7	98.3	94.3	64.8	327
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	97.8	51.7	84.9	75.6	47.6	83
Second	100.0	63.4	99.2	89.2	55.8	123
Middle	100.0	64.0	98.3	89.2	56.3	139
Fourth	100.0	66.3	99.2	92.2	63.5	156
Richest	100.0	72.5	96.8	93.2	68.4	229
Total	99.7	65.6	96.7	89.6	60.6	730

¹ MICS indicator 9.8.

² MICS indicator 9.9.

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

Table HA.8. Sexual behaviour of young women that increases the risk of HIV infection

Percentage of never-married or in union young women age 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women age 15-24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months preceding the survey, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of never-married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
Brest	70.8	112	1.1	189	6.1	106
Vitebsk	57.8	101	0.2	168	5.0	108
Gomel	40.4	114	0.1	181	4.7	129
Grodno	60.9	84	0.4	114	5.8	61
Minsk City	50.7	147	0.8	237	2.4	151
Minsk	70.9	127	0.1	190	8.1	93
Mogilev	53.1	72	2.1	136	7.9	91
Area						
Urban	54.3	539	0.6	895	4.6	577
Rural	66.7	218	0.8	320	8.2	162
Age						
15-19	76.6	453	1.0	494	2.3	138
20-24	29.9	304	0.5	721	6.1	601
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	0.9	458	6.9	451
Never married/in union	57.8	757	0.5	757	2.9	288
Education⁴						
General secondary	79.2	212	0.9	291	11.2	117
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	41.9	174	0.8	362	4.6	276
Higher	41.5	288	0.5	471	2.9	336
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	64.9	110	0.5	174	8.0	96
Second	50.4	196	0.0	285	7.5	177
Middle	52.4	145	2.8	238	2.0	150
Fourth	68.9	146	0.3	266	8.3	161
Richest	56.9	160	0.0	252	1.6	155
Total	57.8	757	0.7	1215	5.4	739

¹ MICS indicator 9.10.

² MICS indicator 9.11.

³ MICS indicator 9.12.

⁴ 18 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

na – not applicable.

Table HA.8M. Sexual behaviour of young men that increases the risk of HIV infection

Percentage of never-married or in union young men age 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men age 15-24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months preceding the survey, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of never-married men age 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older ³	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region						
Brest	(42.5)	51	5.4	68	(0.0)	45
Vitebsk	40.2	58	2.9	69	(3.0)	44
Gomel	(36.4)	61	3.1	75	(0.0)	53
Grodno	(49.3)	31	0.0	41	(1.7)	25
Minsk City	48.1	69	2.6	88	0.0	52
Minsk	(44.4)	55	1.9	71	0.0	46
Mogilev	(34.9)	53	6.7	75	(3.5)	56
Area						
Urban	44.3	279	3.8	370	0.6	243
Rural	35.5	99	2.4	117	2.8	78
Age						
15-19	71.3	196	1.0	198	0.0	57
20-24	10.4	182	5.1	288	1.4	264
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	na	na	6.6	109	3.5	107
Never married/in union	42.0	378	2.5	378	0.0	214
Education⁴						
General secondary	67.3	87	3.6	105	(6.5)	46
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	25.4	159	4.1	217	0.4	174
Higher	25.6	89	1.9	120	0.0	93
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	45.9	78	3.1	91	(5.0)	54
Second	30.2	81	5.2	106	0.7	79
Middle	38.0	83	3.6	104	0.0	71
Fourth	51.0	60	5.0	92	0.7	60
Richest	47.7	76	0.0	94	0.0	57
Total	42.0	378	3.4	487	1.2	321

¹ MICS indicator 9.10.

² MICS indicator 9.11.

³ MICS indicator 9.12.

⁴ 14 unweighted cases "General basic education" have been excluded.

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

na – not applicable.

Table HA.9. Sex with multiple partners, women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months ¹			
Area						
Urban	92.3	84.6	2.3	4293	42.6	99
Rural	89.3	80.1	1.6	1452	(25.1)	23
Age						
15-24	63.8	60.8	3.2	1215	(63.8)	38
15-19	29.8	27.9	1.0	494	(*)	5
20-24	87.1	83.3	4.6	721	(59.0)	33
25-29	98.0	93.7	2.2	933	(*)	21
30-39	99.4	93.1	2.4	1854	(31.9)	45
40-49	99.0	83.4	1.1	1743	(*)	18
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	99.8	92.2	1.6	4677	24.4	75
Never married/ in union	55.2	44.9	4.4	1068	(63.4)	47
Education ³						
General basic	56.6	50.9	1.9	187	(*)	4
General secondary	81.2	72.4	2.1	905	(18.0)	19
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	96.6	87.6	1.9	2543	(33.0)	49
Higher	93.1	86.1	2.4	2106	(56.4)	50
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	89.9	78.6	2.0	774	(*)	15
Second	90.4	81.7	2.1	1157	(*)	24
Middle	92.9	84.0	2.2	1154	(*)	26
Fourth	90.9	82.6	2.3	1278	(*)	29
Richest	92.8	87.9	2.0	1382	(*)	28
Total	91.5	83.4	2.1	5745	39.4	122

¹ MICS indicator 9.13.

² MICS indicator 9.14.

³ 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.9M. Sex with multiple partners, men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with multiple partners, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-49 years	Percent of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months ¹			
Area						
Urban	90.4	85.7	9.8	1 534	60.3	150
Rural	92.4	86.5	8.3	530	(30.9)	44
Age						
15-24	67.4	66.1	14.7	487	72.8	72
15-19	29.6	29.0	7.7	198	(*)	15
20-24	93.4	91.5	19.5	288	70.9	57
25-29	96.6	94.0	10.6	350	(63.0)	37
30-39	99.0	92.7	7.6	661	(42.5)	50
40-49	98.2	90.1	6.3	566	(20.8)	36
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	99.6	94.4	6.2	1495	29.1	92
Never married/ in union	68.2	63.8	17.9	569	75.7	102
Education						
General basic	59.7	46.6	3.8	92	(*)	4
General secondary	83.5	75.7	5.9	418	(49.1)	25
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	94.8	92.1	10.6	987	48.8	105
Higher	94.8	89.2	10.8	567	61.5	61
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	87.1	78.3	9.0	351	(43.1)	32
Second	93.1	90.4	9.0	430	(49.5)	39
Middle	90.7	85.7	12.2	405	(56.4)	49
Fourth	90.6	85.9	8.0	394	(68.9)	32
Richest	92.2	87.7	8.9	484	(50.5)	43
Total 15-49 years	90.9	85.9	9.4	2064	53.6	194
Total 15-59 years	92.7	84.2	7.6	2769	50.0	212

¹ MICS indicator 9.13.

² MICS indicator 9.14.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.10. Sex with multiple partners among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	
Region				
Brest	57.8	56.0	1.0	189
Vitebsk	64.3	63.8	6.5	168
Gomel	74.6	71.0	3.5	181
Grodno	55.2	53.4	2.8	114
Minsk City	68.6	64.0	4.4	237
Minsk	52.7	48.9	1.1	190
Mogilev	71.6	67.3	2.5	136
Area				
Urban	67.1	64.5	3.8	895
Rural	54.6	50.5	1.3	320
Age				
15-19	29.8	27.9	1.0	494
20-24	87.1	83.3	4.6	721
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	99.6	98.5	2.2	458
Never married/ in union	42.2	38.0	3.7	757
Education				
General basic	14.9	11.0	1.8	91
General secondary	42.3	40.2	1.7	291
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	79.9	76.3	3.8	362
Higher	74.2	71.2	3.8	471
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	58.8	55.4	3.6	174
Second	65.4	62.0	4.5	285
Middle	68.0	63.1	3.2	238
Fourth	61.5	60.5	1.3	266
Richest	64.0	61,2	3.2	252
Total	63.8	60.8	3.2	1215

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.10M. Sex with multiple partners among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	
Region				
Brest	68.4	66.8	16.6	68
Vitebsk	66.3	64.3	10.6	69
Gomel	70.5	70.0	12.9	75
Grodno	(62.2)	(62.2)	(23.8)	41
Minsk City	62.0	58.8	16.2	88
Minsk	65.3	65.3	17.5	71
Mogilev	75.4	74.3	9.3	75
Area				
Urban	66.6	65.6	14.3	370
Rural	70.0	67.5	16.0	117
Age				
15-19	29.6	29.0	7.7	198
20-24	93.4	91.5	19.5	288
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.4	6.2	109
Never married/ in union	58.0	56.7	17.1	378
Education				
General basic	18.6	18.6	5.4	45
General secondary	44.2	44.2	9.4	105
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	81.4	80.3	16.2	217
Higher	80.9	77.2	20.0	120
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	61.0	58.8	17.1	91
Second	76.7	75.3	12.9	106
Middle	69.9	67.9	19.8	104
Fourth	66.6	65.8	9.3	92
Richest	61.3	60.9	13.9	94
Total	67.4	66.1	14.7	487

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.11. Sex with non-regular partners among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Region							
Brest	57.8	56.0	189	23.8	106	(*)	25
Vitebsk	64.3	63.8	168	43.4	108	(58.3)	47
Gomel	74.6	71.0	181	49.1	129	74.9	63
Grodno	55.2	53.4	114	50.8	61	(*)	31
Minsk City	68.6	64.0	237	40.7	151	(61.2)	62
Minsk	52.7	48.9	190	36.0	93	(71.9)	33
Mogilev	71.6	67.3	136	26.8	91	(*)	24
Area							
Urban	67.1	64.5	895	39.0	577	67.5	225
Rural	54.6	50.5	320	37.3	162	72.0	60
Age							
15-19	29.8	27.9	494	68.8	138	72.9	95
20-24	87.1	83.3	721	31.7	601	66.2	190
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	99.6	98.5	458	3.7	451	(55.7)	16
Never married/ in union	42.2	38.0	757	93.4	288	69.3	269
Education							
General basic	14.9	11.0	91	(*)	10	(*)	4
General secondary	42.3	40.2	291	35.8	117	(59.9)	42
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	79.9	76.3	362	31.5	276	66.8	87
Higher	74.2	71.2	471	45.4	335	73.3	152
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	58.8	55.4	174	39.6	96	(55.9)	38
Second	65.4	62.0	285	48.7	177	73.4	86
Middle	68.0	63.1	238	35.1	150	(59.5)	52
Fourth	61.5	60.5	266	28.4	161	(66.7)	46
Richest	64.0	61.2	252	40.7	154	(78.2)	63
Total	63.8	60.8	1215	38.6	739	68.5	285

¹ MICS indicator 9.15.

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.11M. Sex with non-regular partners among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and among those who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who:		Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Region							
Brest	68.4	66.8	68	(61.2)	45	(*)	28
Vitebsk	66.3	64.3	69	(74.8)	44	(75.3)	33
Gomel	70.5	70.0	75	(72.6)	53	(76.8)	38
Grodno	(62.2)	(62.2)	41	(63.0)	25	(*)	16
Minsk City	62.0	58.8	88	(69.6)	52	(90.5)	36
Minsk	65.3	65.3	71	(69.5)	46	(90.6)	32
Mogilev	75.4	74.3	75	(66.7)	56	(82.3)	37
Area							
Urban	66.6	65.6	370	64.6	243	82.6	156
Rural	70.0	67.5	117	81.0	78	80.9	64
Age							
15-19	29.6	29.0	198	92.4	57	(92.6)	53
20-24	93.4	91.5	288	63.4	264	78.8	167
Marital/Union status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.4	109	7.4	107	(*)	8
Never married/ in union	58.0	56.7	378	99.2	214	82.4	212
Education							
General basic	18.6	18.6	45	(*)	8	(*)	6
General secondary	44.2	44.2	105	(68.8)	46	(88.8)	32
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	81.4	80.3	217	68.2	174	80.1	119
Higher	80.9	77.2	120	68.8	93	(81.2)	63
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	61.0	58.8	91	(80.4)	54	(86.6)	43
Second	76.7	75.3	106	69.6	79	(68.5)	55
Middle	69.9	67.9	104	75.1	71	(93.3)	53
Fourth	66.6	65.8	92	48.2	60	(87.2)	29
Richest	61.3	60.9	94	69.7	57	(77.6)	40
Total	67.4	66.1	487	68.6	321	82.1	220

¹ MICS indicator 9.15.

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

XIII. Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology



Nowadays, there is little doubt that mass media (the media) and information and communication technologies (ICT) have become an indispensable part of modern life. They are having an enormous impact on human socialization by sharing information, representing specific worldviews, shaping ideologies, values, norms, standards of conduct, and also by influencing people's views and beliefs.

The MICS4 collected information on exposure to specific mass media among women and men age 15-49 years and on the use of computers and the internet by young people age 15-24 years.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women who read a newspaper, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in Table MT.1.

In the Republic of Belarus, television is by far the most popular medium, among the three listed above. It is watched on at least a weekly basis by a large majority (96.3 percent) of women age 15-49 years. Slightly over one-half (51.3 percent) of women listen to the radio, and 77.4 percent of women read a newspaper at least once a week. Overall, 43.1 percent of women are exposed to all three types of media on at least a weekly basis, while 1.3 percent has no regular exposure to any of the three media.

Women's exposure to the media notably varies by age groups, and is lowest among young women age 15-19 years. Only 40.7 percent of women in this age group listen to the radio, 69.5 percent read newspapers and 91.7 percent watch television at least once a week. Exposure to the media increases with age, and is highest among older women. Women's exposure to the radio is greatest at age 40-44 years (55.5 percent), to print media at age 35-39 years (83.5 percent), and to television at ages 40-44 and 45-49 years (98.8 percent).

Age differentials are also present in the proportion of women who are exposed to all three types of media. This proportion increases with age, from a low of 31.8 percent among young women age 15-19 years to a high of 48.8 percent among women age 40-44 years.

Differentials by educational level are observed for exposure to all types of media on a weekly basis, which varies from 47.6 percent among women with higher education to only 27.5 percent among women with general basic education.

Across the regions, the proportion of women exposed to all three types of media on a weekly basis varies from 36.2 percent in Gomel Region to 57.4 percent in Grodno Region.

It should be noted that popularity of mass media among women is not related to area or wealth status.

According to the survey findings, men in the Republic of Belarus have an overall higher level of exposure to all three types of media than women (Table MT.1M).

Similar to women, the most popular type of media among men is television. Some 95.5 percent of men age 15-49 years watch television at least once a week, 67.1 percent listen to the radio and 71.5 percent read newspapers at least on a weekly basis. Overall, 51.7 percent of men are exposed to all three types of media at least once a week, and only 1.3 has no regular exposure to any media.

The survey found that similar to women men's exposure to all three media varies by age, level of education and region. Older men have more exposure to the radio, television and printed media than men at younger ages. Men with higher education are 3.5 times more likely to be exposed to all three media at least once a week than men with general basic education.

Use of Information/Communication Technologies

The Belarus MICS4 assessed exposure to information and communication technologies (ICT) among women and men age 15-24 years, as young people are currently some of the most active users of computers and the internet

According to the survey findings, almost all (98.6 percent) young women ever used a computer and 95.3 percent ever used the internet (Table MT.2)

During the last year preceding the survey 96.7 percent of young women used a computer and 89.8 percent used a computer at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 94.1 percent of young women used the internet during the last year. The proportion of young women who used the internet at least once a week in the last month was 89.5 percent.

Variations in the use of ICTs are the most apparent for the indicators attributed to the proportion of women who used a computer or the internet at least once a week during the last month. It is noteworthy that urban women used a computer or the internet in the last month preceding the survey more than rural women (91.9 percent and 93.7 percent versus 83.7 percent and 77.8 percent, respectively). Also, use of the internet and a computer is more widespread among 15-19 year old women. The proportion of women who used a computer or the internet at least once a week was by 5 percentage points higher than among women age 20-24 years.

Across the regions, young women used a computer more actively during the last month preceding the survey in Minsk City and Grodno Region (95.9 percent) and less actively in Brest Region (82 percent). The proportion of young women who used the internet at least once a week during the same period varied from 82 percent in Mogilev Region to 96.1 percent in Minsk City.

According to the survey findings, the indicators characterising the use of ICT are strongly associated with the level of education and wealth status of women. Almost all women with higher education use a computer (97.9 percent) or the internet (98.2 percent) on a regular basis, while the proportion of regular computer and internet users among women with general basic education is 84.7 and 80.2 percent, respectively. For women living in the poorest households, the proportion of regular computer users is 74.2 and regular internet users – 66.6 percent, as opposed to 98.1 percent and 96.8 percent, respectively, among women in the richest households.

Almost the same proportion of young men as young women used a computer and the internet during the last year, as shown in Table MT.2M.

According to the survey findings, 98.4 percent of men age 15-24 years ever used a computer and 94.2 percent of young men ever used the internet. During the last month, 92.2 percent of young men used a computer and 87.6 percent of young men used the internet at least once a week.

For young men, the differentials in the indicators of ICT use in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among young women. Use of a computer and the internet is more widespread among men age 15-19 years (97.9 percent and 88.7 percent, respectively), men from urban areas (95.7 percent and 92.9 percent, respectively), residents of Minsk City (98.3 percent and 95.1 percent) and of Grodno Region (98.4 percent and 98.8 percent), and also

among young men with higher education (99.7 percent and 99.5 percent). Among men who use a computer or the internet at least once a week, the proportion of young men from the richest households is 98.1 percent and 97 percent, respectively, compared to 78.3 percent and 68 percent among young men living in the poorest households.

The percentage of the young people using ICT is also displayed in Figure MT.1.

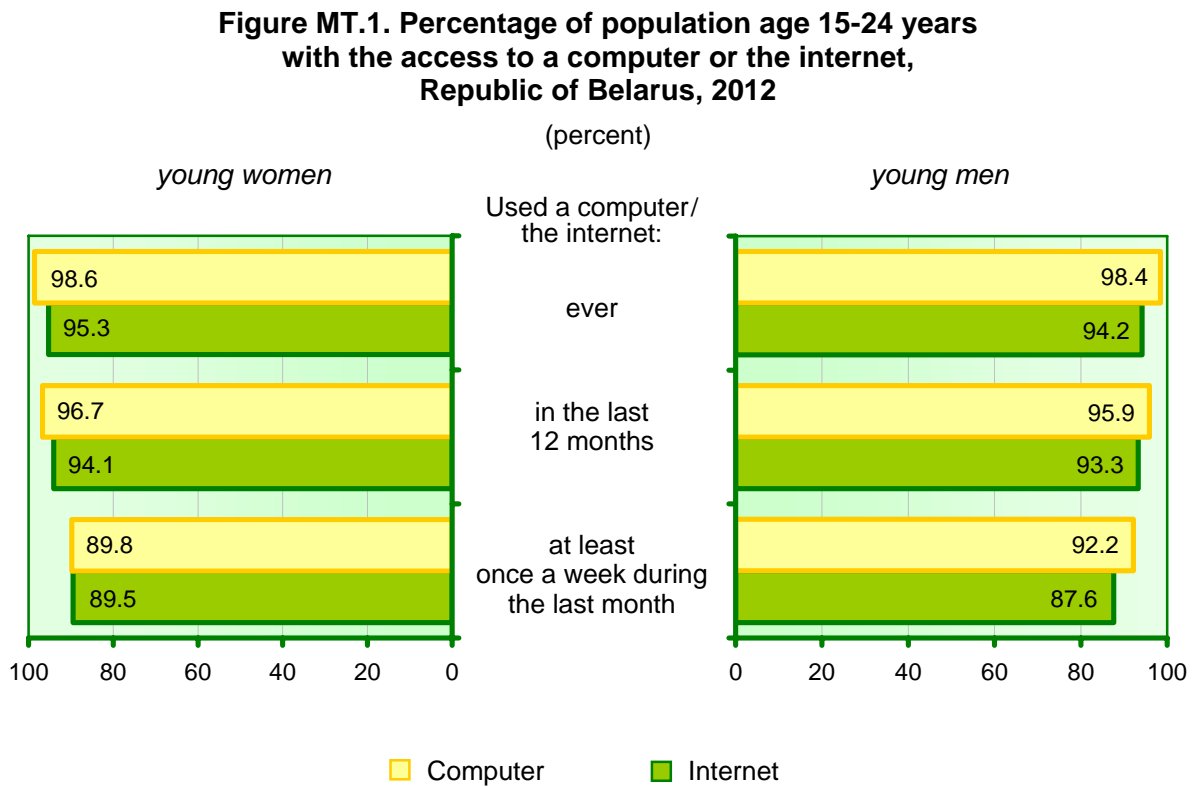


Table MT.1. Exposure to mass media among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who at least once a week					Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper	Listen to the radio	Watch television	All three media ¹	No mass media	
Age						
15-19	69.5	40.7	91.7	31.8	2.9	494
20-24	71.7	44.7	93.4	36.4	2.9	721
25-29	73.7	50.3	94.9	39.4	1.1	934
30-34	74.9	53.5	96.4	43.4	1.5	936
35-39	83.5	53.6	97.7	47.7	1.3	918
40-44	82.2	55.5	98.8	48.8	0.3	812
45-49	81.9	54.7	98.8	48.4	0.2	930
Region						
Brest	82.4	45.6	94.7	38.9	1.1	888
Vitebsk	78.7	50.0	97.7	42.4	1.0	728
Gomel	73.3	46.9	93.3	36.2	3.0	880
Grodno	88.1	61.3	98.7	57.4	0.6	627
Minsk City	67.9	49.0	96.4	38.3	1.7	1120
Minsk	75.3	62.2	98.4	53.4	0.5	874
Mogilev	83.3	46.0	95.7	39.8	0.8	628
Area						
Urban	76.1	50.6	96.0	42.2	1.5	4293
Rural	81.2	53.4	97.2	46.0	1.0	1452
Education ²						
General basic	54.5	39.5	97.3	27.5	2.7	187
General secondary	71.8	44.3	95.8	34.9	1.5	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	78.6	50.8	97.7	43.6	0.8	2543
Higher	80.5	55.9	94.7	47.6	1.8	2106
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	77.8	46.9	95.5	38.3	1.4	774
Second	79.1	52.5	95.0	45.7	2.4	1157
Middle	76.1	50.6	95.8	42.1	1.1	1154
Fourth	76.4	52.0	96.5	42.9	1.2	1278
Richest	77.5	52.7	98.1	44.8	0.7	1382
Total	77.4	51.3	96.3	43.1	1.3	5745

¹ MICS indicator MT.1.

² 1 unweighted case "No education" and 1 unweighted case "Primary education" have been excluded.

Table MT.1M. Exposure to mass media among men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis,
Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who at least once a week					Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper	Listen to the radio	Watch television	All three media ¹	No mass media	
Age						
15-19	48.7	45.8	93.7	23.2	0.8	198
20-24	57.3	54.9	94.9	37.6	2.0	288
25-29	69.2	69.7	92.5	50.7	1.8	350
30-34	77.5	71.3	96.4	56.9	0.6	335
35-39	77.6	74.2	96.4	58.9	1.0	326
40-44	80.6	72.9	97.1	62.1	1.8	286
45-49	81.5	72.4	97.7	62.6	1.1	281
Region						
Brest	64.8	64.3	93.2	45.1	2.6	304
Vitebsk	73.9	63.7	94.9	49.4	1.2	280
Gomel	60.8	61.8	95.6	40.2	1.3	310
Grodno	90.9	81.2	99.3	75.2	0.0	229
Minsk City	74.7	68.3	97.7	54.5	0.1	386
Minsk	71.1	75.6	93.2	58.8	3.0	315
Mogilev	68.0	55.0	95.1	41.5	1.0	240
Area						
Urban	71.8	67.2	95.5	52.2	1.2	1534
Rural	70.8	67.0	95.8	50.5	1.7	530
Education						
General basic	43.4	39.4	96.3	17.3	2.1	92
General secondary	66.9	62.7	96.3	46.3	0.8	418
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	70.7	67.8	97.3	51.7	1.0	987
Higher	80.8	73.6	91.7	61.4	2.2	567
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	69.7	62.0	97.0	48.5	1.4	351
Second	69.0	65.2	93.2	48.4	2.9	430
Middle	68.3	66.1	96.3	48.3	1.4	405
Fourth	68.1	66.8	94.0	48.8	1.1	394
Richest	80.4	73.7	97.2	62.3	0.0	484
Total 15-49 years	71.5	67.1	95.5	51.7	1.3	2064
Total 15-59 years	73.9	67.9	96.2	53.2	1.3	2769

¹ MICS indicator MT.1.

Table MT.2. Use of computers and internet by young women

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer or internet,
Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have used						Number of women age 15-24 years
	A computer			The internet			
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15-19	99.8	99.0	93.0	98.3	97.4	92.5	494
20-24	97.7	95.1	87.5	93.3	91.9	87.5	721
Region							
Brest	98.2	93.8	82.0	91.4	87.5	82.5	189
Vitebsk	98.7	98.1	92.3	98.3	97.0	90.3	168
Gomel	98.3	96.8	85.5	96.4	96.1	91.8	181
Grodno	99.6	98.6	95.9	98.7	98.5	95.7	114
Minsk City	99.1	97.6	95.9	98.6	97.2	96.1	237
Minsk	99.2	96.8	90.3	95.5	95.3	86.9	190
Mogilev	96.4	95.1	86.4	87.1	86.4	82.0	136
Area							
Urban	98.7	97.4	91.9	97.7	97.1	93.7	895
Rural	98.1	94.7	83.7	88.8	85.9	77.8	320
Education							
General basic	95.6	94.2	84.7	93.7	90.6	80.2	91
General secondary	98.0	95.6	87.5	92.5	91.2	86.5	291
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	97.9	94.0	82.3	92.0	89.9	82.9	362
Higher	100.0	99.8	97.9	100.0	99.9	98.2	471
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.4	89.9	74.2	81.9	79.7	66.6	174
Second	98.9	97.1	90.3	96.7	94.6	90.1	285
Middle	99.3	98.5	90.1	98.8	97.3	93.0	238
Fourth	97.6	96.2	91.1	96.0	95.6	93.6	266
Richest	100.0	99.6	98.1	99.0	99.0	96.8	252
Total	98.6	96.7	89.8	95.3	94.1	89.5	1215

¹ MICS indicator MT.2.

² MICS indicator MT.3.

Table MT.2M. Use of computers and internet by young men

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer or internet,
Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have used						Number of men age 15-24 years
	A computer			The internet			
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age							
15-19	99.7	99.4	97.9	95.1	95.1	88.7	198
20-24	97.5	93.5	88.3	93.6	92.1	86.8	288
Region							
Brest	100.0	92.3	89.8	97.4	97.0	90.1	68
Vitebsk	96.7	96.3	92.8	96.4	95.5	88.1	69
Gomel	94.7	94.5	91.5	87.8	87.8	85.4	75
Grodno	(99.6)	(99.2)	(98.4)	(99.6)	(99.6)	(98.8)	41
Minsk City	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	95.1	88
Minsk	97.9	97.9	85.1	95.5	91.3	78.6	71
Mogilev	100.0	91.8	90.9	84.8	84.1	80.7	75
Area							
Urban	99.3	98.8	95.7	97.9	97.0	92.9	370
Rural	95.5	86.7	81.3	82.6	81.6	70.8	117
Education							
General basic	97.8	92.9	91.2	89.1	88.5	78.8	45
General secondary	100.0	93.6	91.1	93.2	93.2	84.2	105
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	96.8	95.5	88.8	92.6	90.8	84.4	217
Higher	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.7	99.5	120
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	94.5	85.6	78.3	80.0	77.7	68.0	91
Second	98.1	94.3	91.2	95.9	95.0	85.1	106
Middle	100.0	100.0	93.4	95.5	94.1	89.7	104
Fourth	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	97.7	92
Richest	99.4	99.4	98.1	99.4	99.4	97.0	94
Total	98.4	95.9	92.2	94.2	93.3	87.6	487

¹ MICS indicator MT.2.

² MICS indicator MT.3.

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

XIV. Tobacco and Alcohol Use



Tobacco use is a known risk factor for many deadly diseases. Smoking cigarettes, pipes, or cigars increases the risk of cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness and causes lung and other forms of cancer. Smokeless tobacco products are also known to cause cancer.

Excessive alcohol use also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions. In the long-term, excessive drinking can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver disease and social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including intimate partner violence and child maltreatment¹.

In MICS4, information was collected on tobacco (including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products) and alcohol use among women and men age 15-49 years.

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents data on the current and ever use of tobacco products by women 15-49 years old, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

In the Republic of Belarus, use of tobacco products is much more common among men than among women: 84.2 percent of men and 51.8 percent of women have ever used a tobacco product. A much smaller proportion (55.2 percent of men and 18.5 percent of women) used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month preceding the survey.

Differentials in tobacco use exist by area, but are manifested differently for men and women. In urban areas the proportion of women using tobacco products is 1.4 times higher than in rural areas (19.9 percent versus 14.4 percent). Among men, the proportion of tobacco users is somewhat lower in urban than in rural areas (53.7 percent and 59.7 percent, respectively).

Tobacco use among women varies by region. The highest proportions of tobacco use by women are found in Gomel Region (25.4 percent) and in Minsk City (23.4 percent), and the lowest in Grodno Region (8.4 percent). Regional variations also exist in the use of tobacco by men, from 59.6 percent in Minsk City to 45 percent in Grodno Region.

According to the survey findings, tobacco use among women is the least common among women from the oldest and youngest age groups (45-49 and 15-19 years): 11.4 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively. Variations in the remaining age groups are relatively small, from 19.9 to 21.8 percent. Among men, age variations in tobacco use are somewhat different. The proportion of tobacco use is lowest among younger men age 15-19 years (19.1 percent), rising to much higher levels in the older age groups (55.3 to 63.2 percent).

The results of the survey show that tobacco use by women is strongly related to education. The prevalence of tobacco use declines as the women's educational level rises. The highest proportion of tobacco use is found among women with general basic education (25.7 percent), and the lowest (13.9 percent) among women with higher education. The proportion of tobacco use by men is highest among men with vocational-technical/secondary specialized education (63.4 percent) and lowest among men with higher education (39 percent).

The prevalence of tobacco use is somewhat related to wealth status. Use of tobacco is more widespread among women and men from the poorest households (21.5 percent and 64.4 percent,

¹ U.S. Centers for Disease Prevention and Control: <http://www.cdc.gov/>.

respectively) and least common among those from the richest households (14.4 percent and 52.3 percent, respectively).

The survey results also indicate that cigarettes are the most common tobacco product among current male and female users of tobacco products: 17.6 percent of women and 52.1 percent of men smoked only cigarettes during the last one month preceding the survey.

The MICS4 survey data show that 3.5 percent of women age 15-49 years smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 (Table TA.2). Among men of the same age group, the corresponding percentage is much higher - 18.5 percent (Table TA.2M).

Remarkably, the proportion of women who smoked their first cigarette before age 15 is the highest among women of the younger generation. While only 1.1 percent of women 45-49 years smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15, the corresponding percentage for 15-19 year old women is 7.3 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of men who smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 varies little across the age groups.



Among men age 15-49 years who currently smoke cigarettes, 41.9 percent smoked 20 and more cigarettes in the last 24 hours (Table TA.2M). Women do not smoke as much: only 8.6 percent of women who currently smoke cigarettes smoked 20 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours (Table TA.2). Also, 41.3 percent of women and 81.9 percent of men smoked 10 or more cigarettes.

Alcohol Use

Table TA.3 and TA.3M present data on use of alcohol by women and men age 15-49 years.

Overall, 60.5 percent of women had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last month preceding the survey; 3.6 percent of women had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15, while 5.6 percent of women never had one drink of alcohol.

The proportion of women that consumed alcohol during the last one month increases steadily with age, from 29.2 percent in the youngest age group (15-19 years), to a maximum of 69.4 percent in the oldest age group (45-49 years).

Conversely, the proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 decreases with age. It is highest among women age 15-19 years (15.4 percent), and lowest among women age 45-49 years (1.1 percent).

Across the regions, the proportion of women who used alcohol in the last month preceding the survey varies from 57.9 percent in Vitebsk Region to 65.4 percent in Minsk Region.

The proportions of men age 15-49 years that consume alcohol are higher than the corresponding proportions among women. In the month preceding the survey, 74.2 percent of men had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days. Also, 9.3 percent of men had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15. And, 5.1 percent of men age 15-49 years never had one drink of alcohol.

No clear relationship has been noticed between alcohol consumption in the last one month and men's age. Nevertheless, as expected, the lowest (32.4 percent) proportion of men who had at least one drink of alcohol in the last one month is in the youngest age group (15-19 years). In the remaining age groups, this proportion varies from 71 percent to 83.2 percent.

Across the regions, the percentage of men who used alcohol in the last one month varies from 68.6 percent in Gomel Region to 79.6 percent in Minsk City.

Remarkably, alcohol consumption has been found to be more common among wealthier and more educated residents, both for men and women. The shares of women and men with higher education who consumed alcohol in the last one month are nearly twice higher than among women and men with general basic education. Alcohol consumption is also more widespread among women and men from the richest households than among women and men from the poorest households (among women 60.7 percent compared to 54.2 percent and among men 77.1 percent compared to 66.3 percent). The differentials on alcohol use by area are less marked both for women and men.

Table TA.1. Current and ever use of tobacco among women*Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Republic of Belarus, 2012*

	Percentage of women who never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Percentage of women who ever used				Percentage of women who used tobacco products on one or more days during the last month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products ¹	
Age										
15-19	63.8	23.4	10.2	2.6	36.2	9.2	1.2	1.2	11.5	494
20-24	41.9	38.4	17.2	2.5	58.1	18.5	1.0	1.1	20.7	721
25-29	38.2	41.9	17.2	2.7	61.8	20.4	0.5	0.9	21.8	934
30-34	37.2	47.8	12.0	3.0	62.7	20.2	0.6	0.1	20.9	936
35-39	43.5	45.4	9.8	1.3	56.5	20.4	0.2	0.2	20.8	918
40-44	55.2	37.8	6.4	0.6	44.8	19.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	812
45-49	64.2	32.3	2.1	1.5	35.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	11.4	930
Region										
Brest	53.9	39.1	6.4	0.7	46.1	13.0	0.2	0.0	13.2	888
Vitebsk	58.7	32.1	8.1	1.0	41.3	18.6	0.0	0.3	19.0	728
Gomel	40.8	44.1	12.6	2.5	59.2	24.6	0.5	0.2	25.4	880
Grodno	63.9	27.5	7.1	1.5	36.1	8.1	0.0	0.3	8.4	627
Minsk City	40.4	37.0	19.2	3.3	59.6	20.9	1.7	0.8	23.4	1120
Minsk	39.7	49.5	8.5	2.3	60.3	15.2	0.0	0.7	15.9	874
Mogilev	48.0	42.5	7.7	1.8	52.0	20.2	0.0	0.6	20.9	628
Area										
Urban	46.0	39.0	12.6	2.4	53.9	18.8	0.6	0.6	19.9	4293
Rural	54.4	40.0	4.7	0.9	45.6	14.2	0.1	0.1	14.4	1452
Education ²										
General basic	54.5	42.1	3.4	0.0	45.5	25.6	0.2	0.0	25.7	187
General secondary	49.1	44.0	6.2	0.6	50.9	23.9	0.4	0.4	24.8	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	49.1	41.7	8.0	1.2	50.9	19.3	0.2	0.2	19.6	2543
Higher	45.9	34.1	16.3	3.6	54.0	12.3	0.8	0.8	13.9	2106
Maternity status										
Pregnant	45.7	34.6	17.1	2.6	54.3	3.6	0.0	1.0	4.6	185
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(36.9)	(60.9)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(63.1)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	21
Neither	48.3	39.3	10.4	2.0	51.7	18.2	0.5	0.4	19.0	5539
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	51.6	45.2	3.1	0.1	48.4	21.4	0.0	0.1	21.5	774
Second	50.5	38.8	8.6	2.1	49.5	17.1	0.5	0.2	17.8	1157
Middle	46.2	41.2	10.5	2.0	53.7	19.1	0.5	0.8	20.4	1154
Fourth	46.9	38.0	13.4	1.8	53.1	19.5	0.3	0.3	20.1	1278
Richest	47.0	35.9	14.0	3.1	53.0	13.1	0.7	0.6	14.4	1382
Total	48.2	39.2	10.6	2.0	51.8	17.6	0.4	0.4	18.5	5745

¹ MICS indicator TA.1.² 2 unweighted cases "No education" and 2 unweighted cases "Primary education" have been excluded.

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

Table TA.1M. Current and ever use of tobacco among men*Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years by pattern of use of tobacco, Republic of Belarus, 2012*

	Percentage of men who never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Percentage of men who ever used				Percentage of men who used tobacco products on one or more days during the last month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco products ¹	
Age										
15-19	53.5	30.6	13.5	2.3	46.5	15.0	0.8	3.2	19.1	198
20-24	17.9	40.1	40.0	2.0	82.1	48.5	6.0	0.8	55.3	288
25-29	11.7	47.8	39.2	1.2	88.2	54.7	4.0	0.6	59.3	350
30-34	11.4	55.1	32.1	1.4	88.6	57.1	1.8	0.0	58.8	335
35-39	12.8	59.8	26.6	0.8	87.2	52.1	3.2	0.0	55.3	326
40-44	7.9	63.2	26.8	2.1	92.1	62.3	0.9	0.0	63.2	286
45-49	8.8	67.9	22.8	0.5	91.2	62.7	0.0	0.6	63.2	281
Region										
Brest	17.2	50.7	29.6	2.5	82.8	47.1	0.9	0.5	48.5	304
Vitebsk	17.8	57.3	24.2	0.7	82.2	53.0	1.0	0.0	54.0	280
Gomel	15.8	43.1	38.4	2.7	84.2	52.5	4.2	1.2	58.0	310
Grodno	16.7	66.7	16.0	0.6	83.3	42.6	2.2	0.1	45.0	229
Minsk City	14.1	43.2	41.1	1.4	85.7	55.6	3.9	0.1	59.6	386
Minsk	10.9	62.1	26.2	0.8	89.1	56.1	2.0	1.4	59.5	315
Mogilev	19.9	54.5	24.7	0.8	80.1	55.1	2.9	0.8	58.7	240
Area										
Urban	16.4	48.4	33.5	1.6	83.5	50.2	2.9	0.5	53.7	1534
Rural	14.0	66.2	19.0	0.8	86.0	57.6	1.3	0.9	59.7	530
Education										
General basic	37.9	45.4	16.4	0.2	62.1	46.4	3.1	0.0	49.5	92
General secondary	14.4	60.6	23.7	1.3	85.6	56.5	2.3	0.4	59.2	418
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	12.4	57.8	29.4	0.4	87.6	60.3	2.3	0.8	63.4	987
Higher	19.2	40.3	37.0	3.5	80.8	35.6	3.0	0.5	39.0	567
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	13.4	68.1	17.6	0.9	86.6	62.9	1.5	0.0	64.4	351
Second	17.8	54.4	26.3	1.5	82.2	50.9	1.9	1.0	53.8	430
Middle	16.7	46.5	34.5	2.3	83.3	46.9	3.4	1.2	51.4	405
Fourth	15.6	47.1	35.8	1.4	84.3	52.3	3.5	0.4	56.2	394
Richest	15.2	51.1	32.8	1.0	84.8	49.6	2.2	0.4	52.3	484
Total 15-49 years	15.8	53.0	29.8	1.4	84.2	52.1	2.5	0.6	55.2	2064
Total 15-59 years	14.7	57.5	26.6	1.2	85.2	54.3	2.1	0.4	56.8	2769

¹ MICS indicator TA.1.

Table TA.2. Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Age								
15-19	7.3	494	37.7	40.5	20.5	1.3	100.0	51
20-24	6.0	721	31.2	37.3	31.2	0.3	100.0	141
25-29	4.5	934	36.0	31.1	28.2	4.8	100.0	195
30-34	3.7	936	22.3	38.1	28.2	11.3	100.0	195
35-39	2.6	918	29.1	27.6	32.8	10.5	100.0	189
40-44	1.6	812	20.3	26.4	40.9	12.4	100.0	162
45-49	1.1	930	24.1	15.5	44.1	16.4	100.0	106
Region								
Brest	3.3	888	33.0	31.8	31.0	4.3	100.0	118
Vitebsk	2.5	728	23.2	33.1	34.5	9.3	100.0	136
Gomel	5.2	880	31.1	32.9	26.8	9.2	100.0	221
Grodno	1.3	627	33.1	28.1	26.8	12.1	100.0	51
Minsk City	3.0	1120	22.5	28.9	42.7	6.0	100.0	253
Minsk	5.6	874	30.1	26.2	30.8	12.9	100.0	133
Mogilev	3.0	628	29.6	33.1	26.9	10.4	100.0	127
Area								
Urban	3.5	4293	28.0	30.1	34.2	7.6	100.0	831
Rural	3.6	1452	27.6	33.2	26.4	12.8	100.0	208
Education ²								
General basic	6.6	187	27.3	16.1	36.0	20.7	100.0	48
General secondary	4.9	905	21.6	26.4	38.9	13.1	100.0	221
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	3.3	2543	28.1	31.7	31.6	8.6	100.0	495
Higher	3.0	2106	32.9	35.0	29.1	3.0	100.0	275
Maternity status								
Pregnant	4.0	185	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(0.0)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither	3.5	5539	27.6	30.9	32.8	8.6	100.0	1032
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.4	774	27.9	33.7	25.2	13.2	100.0	166
Second	4.0	1157	28.4	32.8	31.1	7.6	100.0	204
Middle	3.1	1154	23.0	34.4	34.6	8.0	100.0	226
Fourth	4.1	1278	31.8	25.2	33.5	9.4	100.0	253
Richest	3.0	1382	28.2	28.9	37.4	5.4	100.0	190
Total	3.5	5745	28.0	30.7	32.7	8.6	100.0	1039

¹ MICS indicator TA.2.

² 2 unweighted cases "No education" and 2 unweighted cases "Primary education" have been excluded.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Table TA.2M. Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use among men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Age								
15-19	13.5	198	(17.4)	(24.2)	(47.1)	(11.3)	100.0	31
20-24	20.2	288	12.6	17.2	53.5	16.7	100.0	157
25-29	16.9	350	5.6	13.2	45.5	35.7	100.0	205
30-34	15.8	335	5.0	12.5	39.4	43.1	100.0	197
35-39	19.6	326	4.2	11.0	31.7	53.1	100.0	180
40-44	18.2	286	5.9	5.1	32.9	56.0	100.0	181
45-49	24.6	281	7.6	6.2	36.5	49.7	100.0	176
Region								
Brest	19.6	304	8.3	15.7	39.6	36.3	100.0	145
Vitebsk	25.7	280	6.0	9.8	38.6	45.7	100.0	151
Gomel	21.8	310	5.7	10.8	35.2	48.3	100.0	176
Grodno	12.0	229	6.6	15.1	39.8	38.5	100.0	103
Minsk City	14.5	386	4.9	9.0	41.4	44.7	100.0	230
Minsk	23.5	315	5.7	12.3	41.8	40.2	100.0	183
Mogilev	10.8	240	13.2	7.9	43.2	35.7	100.0	139
Area								
Urban	17.6	1534	7.2	11.9	41.0	39.9	100.0	815
Rural	21.0	530	6.1	9.5	37.3	47.1	100.0	312
Education								
General basic	17.0	92	4.2	14.9	35.1	45.8	100.0	46
General secondary	22.1	418	3.6	8.7	38.5	49.2	100.0	246
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	17.5	987	8.3	10.3	37.7	43.6	100.0	617
Higher	17.8	567	7.2	15.8	49.0	27.9	100.0	218
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	21.6	351	5.9	6.3	37.2	50.6	100.0	226
Second	19.1	430	5.8	13.7	37.5	43.0	100.0	227
Middle	19.8	405	10.7	13.5	39.4	36.3	100.0	203
Fourth	18.1	394	5.7	9.0	44.5	40.9	100.0	220
Richest	15.0	484	6.8	13.5	41.2	38.5	100.0	251
Total 15-49 years	18.5	2064	6.9	11.2	40.0	41.9	100.0	1127
Total 15-59 years	18.6	2769	6.3	10.0	37.7	45.9	100.0	1559

¹ MICS indicator TA.2.9.

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

Table TA.3. Use of alcohol among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age				
15-19	30.4	15.4	29.2	494
20-24	6.6	6.8	53.8	721
25-29	3.1	2.9	59.6	934
30-34	2.8	2.2	61.0	936
35-39	3.0	1.4	66.6	918
40-44	3.2	1.2	69.1	812
45-49	2.0	1.1	69.4	930
Region				
Brest	7.2	4.1	58.2	888
Vitebsk	7.2	3.5	57.9	728
Gomel	1.8	5.4	61.3	880
Grodno	3.3	2.0	60.6	627
Minsk City	6.7	2.4	60.2	1120
Minsk	5.0	5.4	65.4	874
Mogilev	8.4	1.6	59.6	628
Area				
Urban	5.3	3.2	61.7	4293
Rural	6.6	4.6	57.1	1452
Education ³				
General basic	26.3	9.8	32.6	187
General secondary	9.6	6.6	53.5	905
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	3.8	2.3	62.9	2543
Higher	4.2	3.3	63.3	2106
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	9.3	4.1	54.2	774
Second	4.9	4.3	60.1	1157
Middle	5.3	3.6	61.9	1154
Fourth	5.3	2.9	63.3	1278
Richest	4.8	3.4	60.7	1382
Total	5.6	3.6	60.5	5745

¹ MICS indicator TA.4.

² MICS indicator TA.3.

³ 2 unweighted cases "No education" and 2 unweighted cases "Primary education" have been excluded.

In this Table and in Table TA.3A one drink of alcohol is counted as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum.

Table TA.3M. Use of alcohol among men

Percentage of men age 15-49(59) years who have never had a drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who			Number of men age 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ¹	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ²	
Age				
15-19	32.4	12.5	32.4	198
20-24	5.6	5.0	71.0	288
25-29	3.5	8.0	83.2	350
30-34	0.8	10.8	82.2	335
35-39	0.9	9.2	75.1	326
40-44	1.5	9.4	78.4	286
45-49	0.8	11.1	81.0	281
Region				
Brest	7.7	10.4	74.6	304
Vitebsk	4.3	9.4	72.7	280
Gomel	4.4	11.6	68.6	310
Grodno	3.4	8.0	77.2	229
Minsk City	4.7	5.9	79.6	386
Minsk	4.8	12.6	73.4	315
Mogilev	6.3	6.9	72.5	240
Area				
Urban	5.1	8.7	75.3	1534
Rural	5.1	11.0	71.0	530
Education				
General basic	28.7	18.8	39.0	92
General secondary	8.5	11.5	68.3	418
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	3.0	8.6	78.6	987
Higher	2.3	7.2	76.8	567
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	6.9	10.1	66.3	351
Second	4.9	7.3	76.6	430
Middle	5.4	9.2	74.0	405
Fourth	4.0	12.2	75.3	394
Richest	4.6	8.0	77.1	484
Total 15-49 years	5.1	9.3	74.2	2064
Total 15-59 years	4.1	9.2	75.4	2769

¹ MICS indicator TA.4.

² MICS indicator TA.3.

XV. Subjective Well-being



It is well-known that the subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions, such as actual income and physical health status. In MICS4, women and men age 15-24 years were asked a set of questions aimed to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives. This understanding can help to gain a more comprehensive picture of young people's life situations.

In addition to a set of questions on life satisfaction in different areas of life, young people were also asked whether they feel themselves happy, as there is a distinction between life satisfaction and happiness. Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with one's job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of the life, but still feel unhappy.

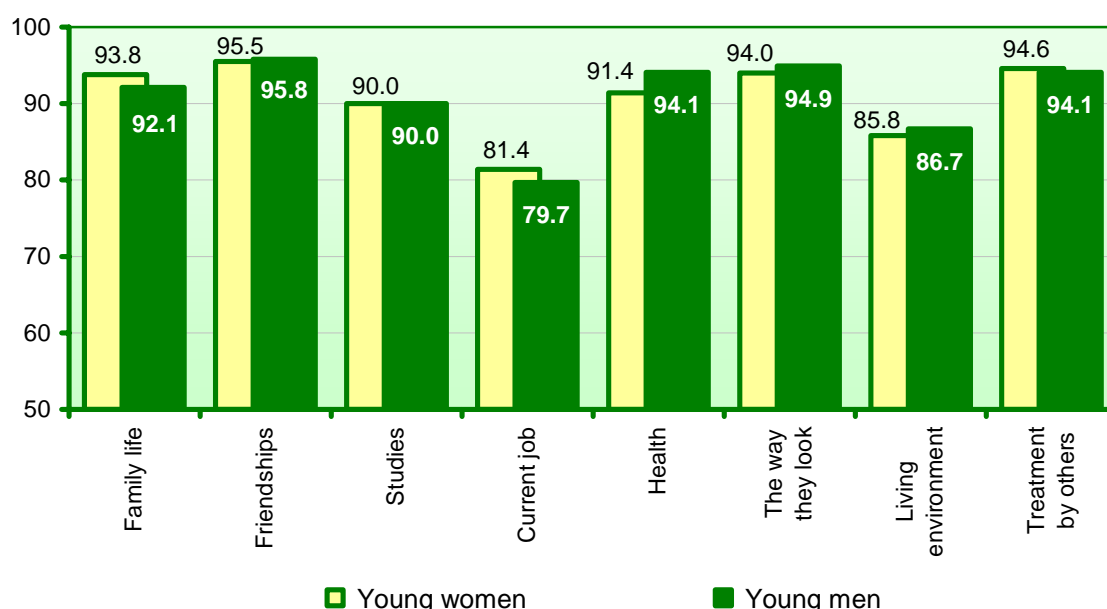
To assess subjective well-being, young men and women were asked whether and how their lives improved during the last year and what changes they expected in the next year.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F).

Tables SW.1, SW.1M and Figure SW.1 show the proportion of young women and young men age 15-24 years, who were very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains.

Figure SW.1. Domains of life satisfaction among young people, Republic of Belarus, 2012

(percent to total population age 15-24 years, by sex)



Overall, the majority of young women and men are very or somewhat satisfied with at least some aspects of their lives. Of the different domains, young women are most satisfied with their friendships (95.5 percent), how they are treated by others (94.6 percent) and how they look

(94 percent). The results for young men are similar: they are most satisfied with their friendships (95.8 percent), how they look (94.9 percent), how they are treated by others and their health (94.1 percent).

Among currently employed, 81.4 percent of young women and 79.7 percent of young men are satisfied with their job. Among current students, 90 percent are satisfied with their studies and their educational institution. Also, 64.4 percent of young women and 67.1 percent of young men are satisfied with their current income.

Respectively, Tables SW.2 and SW.2M present the proportions of women and men who are satisfied with their life in general and who feel happy. In MICS4, «Life satisfaction» is defined as the proportion of women and men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with the following domains:

- family life;
- friendships;
- studies (if current students) or job (if currently employed);
- health;
- the way they look;
- living environment (decent and quality dwelling);
- treatment by others.

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction. The results were scored on a five-point scale. The highest score (5) was assigned to the lowest level of satisfaction, while the lowest score (1) to the highest level of satisfaction. Thus, lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels. According to the survey findings, the mean life satisfaction score ranges from 1.4 to 1.8 among different groups of young people.

The survey has found that the proportions of women and men satisfied with life are almost identical (65.4 percent and 65.5 percent, respectively). The proportion of women with life satisfaction notably varies across the age groups, from 75 percent among 15-19 year old women to only 58.8 percent among women age 20-24 years. No such differentials are present among men.

Among regions, the lowest proportion of young people satisfied with life is in Gomel Region – only 40.2 percent of young women and 46.8 percent of young men. The highest percentage of women who is satisfied with life is in Brest Region (78.3 percent), and the highest percent among men is in Vitebsk Region and Minsk Region (80.7 percent and 80.2 percent, respectively). No marked differentials in life satisfaction are observed among urban and rural young women and men.

The survey data indicate a relationship between life satisfaction level and level of education: the percentage of young women and men with general basic education who are satisfied with life is greater than among young women and men with higher education (74.9 percent and 77.8 percent compared to 62.3 percent and 55.8 percent, respectively). Also, this indicator is higher among women from the richest households compared to women from the poorest households (75.7 percent and 61.4 percent, respectively). Among young men, the relationship between life satisfaction and wealth is different. While 73.2 percent of men from the poorest households are satisfied with their lives, this proportion is down to 64.8 percent among men living in the richest households. The marital status of young women and men is not associated with life satisfaction indicators.

Overall, nearly all (93.7 percent of women and 90.2 percent of men) young people in the republic, interviewed for the survey, reported being very or somewhat happy. The figures are similarly high across all groups of young people, with the exception of young men of Gomel Region, where the percentage of those being happy is 83.6 percent. This is the lowest percentage among the regions.

Tables SW.3 and SW.3M present data on subjective perception of changes in life of young women and young men during the last one year and possible positive changes expected in the next year.

As evidenced by the data, young women generally have more optimistic perceptions of their lives. The proportion of young women who think that their lives improved during the last one year is 56 percent, as compared to 46 percent among young men. The



proportion of young women who expect their lives to get better after one year is 85.6 percent, compared to 80.9 percent among young men. There are more young women than men who think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect their lives will get better after one year (52.3 percent, as compared to 41.9 percent among young men).

Across the regions, the most optimistic perceptions of better life are among young women in Grodno and Brest Regions and young men in Minsk Region, while young men and women from Vitebsk Region are the least optimistic. The proportion of those who think that their lives improved during the last one year and will get better after one year is 60.4 percent among women in Grodno Region and 59.7 percent among women in Brest Region, and also 52 percent among men in Minsk Region, as compared to only 42.3 percent of women and 32.2 percent of men in Vitebsk Region.

Table SW.1. Domains of life satisfaction among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains,
Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	Studies	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Do not study	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age													
15-19	96.7	97.2	90.4	(75.8)	93.5	89.8	96.1	96.2	67.2	10.7	90.9	76.8	494
20-24	91.8	94.2	89.4	82.1	90.0	83.1	93.6	92.5	63.8	54.8	42.8	19.9	721
Region													
Brest	97.9	96.3	92.4	85.9	95.3	94.8	97.4	95.6	73.9	41.7	69.8	42.9	189
Vitebsk	96.2	98.2	95.3	89.4	95.0	86.4	98.7	99.7	62.3	27.9	61.5	52.6	168
Gomel	86.2	84.0	71.4	57.9	74.0	82.7	84.8	77.8	48.6	33.1	62.5	42.6	181
Grodno	90.7	95.7	96.3	(74.6)	97.7	88.5	88.7	97.6	66.4	43.2	64.4	48.6	114
Minsk City	94.5	98.8	88.3	88.0	94.9	77.4	98.1	95.0	53.6	36.2	68.0	35.2	237
Minsk	95.4	96.9	94.9	85.9	92.1	88.5	99.1	98.5	78.6	38.6	50.4	42.8	190
Mogilev	94.4	98.2	97.3	84.8	92.3	85.2	91.5	95.6	74.1	39.5	58.3	41.1	136
Area													
Urban	94.7	95.8	88.7	82.1	91.1	85.1	94.6	94.0	61.8	37.3	60.9	39.7	895
Rural	91.3	94.5	93.4	79.2	92.2	87.7	94.7	94.1	73.7	35.7	66.6	52.1	320
Marital/Union status													
Ever married/in union	96.0	92.6	88.2	86.1	92.0	81.7	95.1	93.2	63.6	63.2	49.6	15.8	458
Never married/in union	92.5	97.2	90.5	76.7	91.0	88.3	94.3	94.5	65.3	20.9	70.1	59.4	757
Education													
General basic	96.1	97.2	90.1	(*)	88.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	(*)	16.6	91.7	86.2	91
General secondary	93.7	95.0	93.8	86.4	93.7	85.5	94.5	94.7	57.7	42.0	78.0	59.4	291
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	94.0	95.1	87.4	81.2	91.9	86.9	94.5	93.4	67.2	58.8	57.0	32.6	362
Higher	93.2	95.7	89.2	79.7	90.3	83.4	94.4	94.0	64.4	20.7	51.2	32.5	471
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	90.4	92.9	91.5	80.5	87.3	85.6	91.4	90.4	65.1	42.0	72.7	51.4	174
Second	92.8	94.7	90.5	81.2	87.6	81.9	94.2	93.4	66.5	37.3	62.0	45.6	285
Middle	96.1	93.5	93.4	80.4	93.5	83.2	95.5	95.5	64.4	38.2	58.0	41.8	238
Fourth	94.5	99.4	85.2	87.7	91.0	88.4	94.8	93.0	66.7	37.9	58.2	38.5	266
Richest	94.4	95.9	90.1	75.8	96.9	89.9	96.3	96.8	59.3	30.4	64.3	40.2	252
Total	93.8	95.5	90.0	81.4	91.4	85.8	94.6	94.0	64.4	36.9	62.4	43.0	1215

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Table SW.1M. Domains of life satisfaction among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains,
Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains:									Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	Studies	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Do not study	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age													
15-19	92.3	97.3	89.6	(82.3)	93.6	88.9	93.5	93.6	59.1	8.4	85.1	72.0	198
20-24	91.9	94.7	90.8	79.4	94.5	85.2	94.5	95.7	68.9	68.6	15.8	13.0	288
Region													
Brest	93.1	92.5	(83.0)	(80.4)	92.2	88.2	99.2	94.9	(71.2)	51.9	32.8	28.1	68
Vitebsk	93.1	97.4	(92.5)	(87.6)	97.2	95.7	93.6	93.8	(55.3)	45.0	53.6	54.7	69
Gomel	90.9	85.6	(74.3)	(61.4)	86.1	81.2	85.4	100.0	(51.4)	28.6	52.4	38.6	75
Grodno	(84.0)	(99.6)	(*)	(68.4)	(96.1)	(83.3)	(91.6)	(100.0)	(60.0)	(50.1)	(45.6)	(45.6)	41
Minsk City	89.1	98.6	95.8	(73.7)	95.7	82.7	96.1	80.2	53.3	35.8	47.3	30.5	88
Minsk	96.1	97.8	(93.7)	(93.4)	99.4	92.0	100.0	100.0	(94.7)	45.9	43.1	38.1	71
Mogilev	95.4	100.0	(100.0)	(86.8)	93.2	84.1	92.2	100.0	(79.8)	56.2	33.6	29.4	75
Area													
Urban	92.7	95.1	90.7	77.3	94.7	87.2	92.9	94.0	65.0	41.5	44.6	37.4	370
Rural	90.2	97.8	87.2	87.1	92.3	85.3	98.0	97.5	73.5	52.4	42.4	36.1	117
Marital/Union status													
Ever married/in union	99.8	94.8	(98.1)	85.4	95.3	83.6	95.9	99.3	77.1	79.6	5.8	3.2	109
Never married/in union	89.9	96.0	89.3	76.3	93.8	87.6	93.6	93.6	61.9	33.8	55.1	46.8	378
Education													
General basic	89.9	95.1	(90.1)	(*)	96.2	91.0	96.1	94.9	(*)	18.2	85.8	81.8	45
General secondary	87.6	96.8	89.8	(87.7)	92.6	84.3	93.3	93.4	(66.6)	43.1	55.4	52.6	105
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	94.9	94.9	91.0	81.7	94.9	88.1	95.6	96.9	71.9	64.4	29.8	24.8	217
Higher	91.7	96.7	89.3	71.7	93.2	84.7	91.3	92.4	60.5	17.9	44.2	28.7	120
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	93.6	97.6	(87.7)	(85.4)	96.1	86.4	97.8	97.1	(78.8)	48.6	48.5	44.8	91
Second	90.5	94.9	(84.7)	85.7	95.2	81.2	91.9	97.2	68.0	45.5	39.3	28.9	106
Middle	95.1	91.0	92.3	63.7	89.5	88.1	87.7	96.6	54.7	43.6	45.0	34.0	104
Fourth	93.0	99.5	(96.8)	81.8	95.4	86.4	98.0	94.2	73.6	46.4	33.4	31.3	92
Richest	88.0	96.5	88.9	(83.1)	94.9	92.0	96.2	88.8	(62.7)	36.4	54.5	47.7	94
Total	92.1	95.8	90.0	79.7	94.1	86.7	94.1	94.9	67.1	44.1	44.1	37.1	487

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Table SW.2. Life satisfaction and perception of happiness among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life in general; the average life satisfaction score; percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income; and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Women with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Percentage of women with no income	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years
Age						
15-19	75.0	1.5	49.1	76.8	95.8	494
20-24	58.8	1.6	46.0	19.9	92.3	721
Region						
Brest	78.3	1.5	62.3	42.9	98.8	189
Vitebsk	73.9	1.5	47.5	52.6	96.4	168
Gomel	40.2	1.8	25.8	42.6	89.1	181
Grodno	67.5	1.4	56.5	48.6	94.2	114
Minsk City	60.5	1.6	34.5	35.2	93.6	237
Minsk	70.9	1.5	56.6	42.8	94.8	190
Mogilev	69.4	1.6	52.9	41.1	87.7	136
Area						
Urban	65.4	1.6	45.7	39.7	94.1	895
Rural	65.3	1.6	49.1	52.1	92.6	320
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	64.0	1.6	47.7	15.8	95.0	458
Never married/in union	66.2	1.6	44.9	59.4	92.9	757
Education						
General basic	74.9	1.5	(*)	86.2	96.8	91
General secondary	66.3	1.5	40.1	59.4	93.8	291
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	66.3	1.6	49.1	32.6	90.2	362
Higher	62.3	1.6	46.3	32.5	95.7	471
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	61.4	1.6	40.3	51.4	90.0	174
Second	61.1	1.6	48.0	45.6	93.2	285
Middle	62.2	1.6	43.2	41.8	95.1	238
Fourth	65.6	1.6	50.5	38.5	92.1	266
Richest	75.7	1.5	47.1	40.2	97.2	252
Total	65.4	1.6	46.5	43.0	93.7	1215

¹ MICS indicator SW.1.

² MICS indicator SW.2.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SW.2M. Life satisfaction and perception of happiness among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life in general; the average life satisfaction score; percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very or somewhat satisfied with their income; and percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Men with life satisfaction who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Percentage of men with no income	Percentage who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of men age 15-24 years
Age						
15-19	67.3	1.5	44.0	72.0	90.2	198
20-24	64.2	1.6	49.2	13.0	90.2	288
Region						
Brest	60.0	1.5	(51.2)	28.1	96.5	68
Vitebsk	80.7	1.5	(47.1)	54.7	90.9	69
Gomel	46.8	1.6	(23.4)	38.6	83.6	75
Grodno	(74.8)	(1.5)	(51.3)	(45.6)	(96.8)	41
Minsk City	54.9	1.6	33.8	30.5	87.3	88
Minsk	80.2	1.4	(74.1)	38.1	88.2	71
Mogilev	68.6	1.5	(61.6)	29.4	92.1	75
Area						
Urban	64.8	1.5	46.8	37.4	89.8	370
Rural	67.6	1.5	52.7	36.1	91.4	117
Marital/Union status						
Ever married/in union	66.9	1.5	55.7	3.2	92.3	109
Never married/in union	65.1	1.5	44.3	46.8	89.6	378
Education						
General basic	77.8	1.5	(*)	81.8	88.3	45
General secondary	64.3	1.5	(47.1)	52.6	85.9	105
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	68.8	1.5	55.4	24.8	90.5	217
Higher	55.8	1.6	35.9	28.7	94.1	120
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	73.2	1.4	(57.4)	44.8	90.0	91
Second	62.8	1.5	48.3	28.9	92.0	106
Middle	58.2	1.6	36.2	34.0	87.0	104
Fourth	69.8	1.5	53.5	31.3	93.0	92
Richest	64.8	1.5	(48.9)	47.7	89.0	94
Total	65.5	1.5	48.2	37.1	90.2	487

¹ MICS indicator SW.1.

² MICS indicator SW.2.

(*) – Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

Table SW.3. Subjective perception of a better life among young women

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	60.3	87.6	55.9	494
20-24	53.1	84.3	49.8	721
Region				
Brest	64.6	85.7	59.7	189
Vitebsk	46.1	86.5	42.3	168
Gomel	56.3	88.1	50.6	181
Grodno	63.3	95.8	60.4	114
Minsk City	51.5	82.5	49.0	237
Minsk	58.1	80.3	56.3	190
Mogilev	54.5	85.9	49.8	136
Area				
Urban	55.4	86.1	51.9	895
Rural	57.7	84.4	53.3	320
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	57.6	87.4	55.2	458
Never married/in union	55.0	84.6	50.6	757
Education				
General basic	64.5	79.5	56.9	91
General secondary	53.7	86.1	50.3	291
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	51.8	80.6	47.2	362
Higher	59.0	90.4	56.6	471
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	52.4	85.5	49.9	174
Second	60.0	84.0	56.2	285
Middle	53.7	82.9	47.7	238
Fourth	56.2	85.4	51.7	266
Richest	55.9	90.5	54.6	252
Total	56.0	85.6	52.3	1215

¹ MICS indicator SW.3.

Table SW.3M. Subjective perception of a better life among young men

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age				
15-19	45.7	79.2	39.7	198
20-24	46.2	82.0	43.5	288
Region				
Brest	47.5	80.8	40.7	68
Vitebsk	35.1	87.2	32.2	69
Gomel	51.0	80.0	46.0	75
Grodno	(37.2)	(93.2)	(34.4)	41
Minsk City	43.1	71.7	36.2	88
Minsk	55.2	74.0	52.0	71
Mogilev	49.2	86.5	49.2	75
Area				
Urban	46.2	80.3	42.5	370
Rural	45.3	82.6	40.1	117
Marital/Union status				
Ever married/in union	59.1	86.7	54.6	109
Never married/in union	42.2	79.2	38.3	378
Education				
General basic	33.1	73.4	33.1	45
General secondary	54.4	86.3	51.3	105
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	43.0	80.0	38.3	217
Higher	49.1	80.5	43.6	120
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	46.5	82.9	39.1	91
Second	46.2	87.7	45.6	106
Middle	49.7	78.4	44.7	104
Fourth	46.3	75.7	39.8	92
Richest	41.0	79.0	39.7	94
Total	46.0	80.9	41.9	487

¹ **MICS indicator SW.3.**

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

Appendix A. Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix, including target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Republic of Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the following seven regions of the country: Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk and Mogilev Regions and Minsk City.

The sample selection procedure for the Belarus MICS4 is based on a stratified multi-stage cluster sample design.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the Republic of Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was finally calculated as 8,520 households, including 3,408 households with children under 5 years of age.

The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size at the first stage:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]},$$

where

n is the required sample size, expressed as the number of households;

4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence;

r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion;

1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 percent for the expected non-response;

f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect);

0.12 r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 percent of r (relative margin of error of r);

p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based;

\bar{n} is the average household size (number of persons per household).

A review of potential key indicators was performed based on the outputs of MICS3 in the Republic of Belarus in 2005. The required sample size was calculated by the target indicator «percentage of children under 5 with suspected pneumonia». According to the MICS 2005 findings, this indicator had a value of 10.6 percent at *deff* (design effect) of 1.596. According to the Belarus 2009 population census data, the percentage of children under 5 in the total population was 5.2 percent, and the average household size was 2.43 persons.

The target sample size, calculated by substituting these values in the above formula, exceeded 32,000 households. This sample size would ensure the presence in the sample the households with the required number of children under 5 years of age (about 3,400) to produce reliable estimates for the relevant target indicators. However, a survey with such a large sample size would require significant funds, human resources and time. This sample size would be too large and impractical.

Under the conditions in the Republic of Belarus where there are low birth rates and a small average household size, it was recommended to stratify the list of households in each sample cluster into two categories for MICS4: households with children under 5 years of age and households without children under 5 years of age.

Considering both the need to obtain reliable estimates for key indicators for women and children as well as the cost considerations and time, the sample size was determined as 8,500 households, including 3,400 households with children under the age of 5 years. This sample size was distributed by the regions in proportion to the number of households in the regions.

Given various considerations, including the design effect, budget and time required for one survey team to perform the fieldwork in one cluster, the number of sample households to be selected in each cluster for MICS4 was determined as 20 households both for urban and rural areas in the Republic of Belarus. The sample in each cluster included 8 households with children under the age of 5 years and 12 households without children in this age group.

Dividing the number of households in the sample by the number of households to be selected in each cluster (20), the number of clusters required for each region and for each stratum was determined. Table SD.1 shows the distribution of clusters by the regions and strata.

Table SD.1. Distribution of the sample clusters (primary sampling units) for the Republic of Belarus MICS4, by strata

	Households distribution by regions (2009 census data), percent				Number of clusters			
	total	including			total	including		
		urban		rural		urban		rural
		big cities	small towns			big cities	small towns	
Brest Region	100.0	42.0	21.4	36.6	61	26	13	22
Vitebsk Region	100.0	50.7	20.4	28.9	58	29	12	17
Gomel Region	100.0	54.2	17.1	28.7	65	35	11	19
Grodno Region	100.0	37.5	28.3	34.2	49	18	14	17
Minsk City	100.0	100.0	-	-	79	79	-	-
Minsk Region	100.0	27.9	25.8	46.3	65	18	17	30
Mogilev Region	100.0	49.6	23.5	26.9	49	24	12	13
Republic of Belarus	100.0	54.1	18.3	27.6	426	229	79	118

Given that each cluster in the sample has 20 households selected, the final total sample size was calculated as 8,520 households (426 sampled clusters * 20 households selected in each cluster), including a target of 3,408 households with children under the age of 5 years (426 * 8).

The final recommended sample size by region and strata is given in Table SD.2.

Table SD.2. Final recommended sample size

	Number of households in the sample				Of which number of households with children under 5			
	total	including			total	including		
		urban		rural		urban		rural
		big cities	small towns			big cities	small towns	
Brest Region	1220	520	260	440	488	208	104	176
Vitebsk Region	1160	580	240	340	464	232	96	136
Gomel Region	1300	700	220	380	520	280	88	152
Grodno Region	980	360	280	340	392	144	112	136
Minsk City	1580	1580	-	-	632	632	-	-
Minsk Region	1300	360	340	600	520	144	136	240
Mogilev Region	980	480	240	260	392	192	96	104
Republic of Belarus	8520	4580	1580	2360	3408	1832	632	944

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The sampling frame and clusters were based on the 2009 population census data. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were enumeration areas identified for the 2009 population census in the Republic of Belarus. An advantage of using of enumeration areas as PSUs was their small and approximately equal size (each including 100 households on the average). PSUs were selected in each region and each stratum from the list of enumeration areas, sorted geographically according to the administrative area codes and enumeration area numbers. The PSUs in each stratum were selected systematically with probability proportional to the size (PPS) from the 2009 population census frame.

Thus, at the first stage the required number of enumeration areas was selected in each stratum, including the urban areas (separately for big cities and small towns) and rural areas in each of the seven regions. A total of 426 enumeration areas (clusters) were selected for the country with PPS.

Location of clusters across the territory of the republic is presented in Figure SD.1.

Figure SD.1. Location of clusters for MICS4, Republic of Belarus, 2012

Listing Activities

Given the changes in the households in the country between the time of the 2009 Population Census and the MICS4 data collection it was necessary to update the frame by conducting a new listing of households in the sample enumeration areas.

First, for the selected enumeration areas a list of all household addresses was processed based on the 2009 population census data. Later, this list was updated during the visits to every household in the sample enumeration areas. This updated listing was conducted by the listing teams created by the territorial statistical departments.

The listing team's task was to verify the household lists that were provided to them, in order to identify any change that had occurred: to add the address of any new dwelling that was found or exclude from the list any dwelling that disappeared (demolished, destroyed, unoccupied, etc.) since the 2009 population census, as well as identify cases where a household had moved away and another household was living in the same dwelling unit. At the same time, the listing teams asked each current household about the number of children under 5 years of age living in the household (whose 5th birthday would be later than the date of the survey).

If for some reason the listing team was not able to meet with any household at the time of listing, and the neighbours did not give the required information about such households, the data on the household composition was obtained from the house management authorities in the area of the household registration.

The listing operation was organised all over in the country from 1 to 20 February 2012. During the listing the 2009 population census cartographic materials and organization plans were used extensively.

Based on the results of the new listing, the updated lists of addresses/households – divided into households with and without children under 5 years of age – were created for each selected enumeration area (PSU). These lists were used to select households at the second sampling stage.

Selection of Households

The selection of households at the second stage of sampling was conducted in each sample segment, and the households were stratified by those with children under age 5 and those without children.

The households were selected as follows. Firstly, a sample of households with children under 5 years of age was selected. Secondly, a sample of households without children under 5 years of age was selected. Thirdly, households for men interviews were selected.

For the selection process, the households included in the listing for each sample PSU and stratified according to the presence of children under the age of 5 years were numbered within the stratum from 1 to N (the total number of households in each stratum of a sample enumeration area). Then a random systematic sampling method was used for selecting households in each second stage stratum for the MICS4.

The listing results showed that 13.8 percent of the selected enumeration areas (PSUs) have less than 8 households with children under the age of 5 years.

In order to maintain the originally determined number of sample households with children under the age of 5 years in each stratum, the households in each PSU were selected as follows:

when the enumeration area had 8 or less households with children under age 5 in the listing, all of them were included in the sample with certainty at the second sampling stage;

then the difference between the planned number of sample households (8) and the actual number of selected households with children under age 5 in the cluster was determined. Within the same urban and rural stratum, the target number of sample households with children under 5 was increased for the sample PSU with more than 8 households with children, in order to compensate for the difference for the sample PSU with less than 8 households with children under the age of 5 years (preferably where their number was higher);

in each cluster the number of sample households with children was subtracted from 20 to determine the number of households without children to be selected for the sample.

This selection process made it possible to obtain the sample size for the country as a whole close to the recommended size (5,112 households without children under the age of 5 years and 3,408 households with children under the age of 5 years), as well as by regions and stratum.

The sample households for the men's interview with the Questionnaire for Individual Men were selected in each sample cluster for all strata. In each group of selected households with and without children under the age of 5 years, randomization was applied to identify every third household in order to interview all men age 15-59 years found in these households.

The second stage sample of households with and without children in each sample cluster was combined into a single list of households selected for the survey. All households (with or without children under age 5) were sorted in the cluster by the address, and they were then assigned ordinal numbers from 1 to 20. Also, the households selected for the men interviews were marked in this list.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The sample for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (round 4) in the Republic of Belarus is not self-weighting. This is conditioned by the fixed sample size per cluster and by the stratification of households in the updated listing for each sample PSU into two categories based on the presence of children under the age of 5 years in the household.

The households with children in each sample cluster were selected with a higher probability, compared to the stratum of households without children, which resulted in two different weights for the households in the same cluster. The average ratio of the sampling weights for households with children under 5 years of age and for households without children under 5 years of age was 1:5.

For this reason, it was necessary to calculate sampling weights for the subsequent analysis of the survey data.

The basic weight is the reciprocal value of the overall probability of selection for the sample households in a particular sampling stratum (h) from each PSU (i) within category (c):

$$W_{ihc} = \frac{1}{f_{ihc}}$$

The denominator f_{ihc} (the sampling fraction for the c -th category within the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum) is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage within each sampling stratum:

$$f_{ihc} = P_{1ih} \times P_{2ihc}$$

where

P_{1ih} is the probability of selection of the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum at the first stage of selection;

P_{2ihc} is the probability of selection of the sample households of the c -th category within the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum at the second stage of selection.

Since the estimated number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) in the sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing were different, the probabilities and weights varied by cluster and stratum.

It should be pointed out that sometimes the households in the listing are misclassified in reference to having children under 5. For example, children under 5 may be found in some sample households selected from the second stage stratum of households without children, and some sample households selected in the stratum with children under 5 may not have any children. In this case it is necessary to maintain the original probability for the stratum in which these sample households are selected.

Also, the calculation of sampling weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual questionnaires within each stratum, separately for the households with and without children under 5. The adjustment factor for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_{hc} = \text{Number of interviewed households in stratum } hc / \text{Number of occupied households listed in stratum } hc$$

After the completion of fieldwork, the response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum (separately for households with and without children under 5). These were used to adjust the sampling weights calculated for each cluster. The response rates in the Republic of Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_{hc} = \text{Completed women's (or men or under-5's) questionnaires in stratum } hc / \text{Eligible women (or men or under-5s) in stratum } hc$$

These non-response adjustment factors were calculated separately for the households with and without children under 5 within each stratum.

The non-response adjustment factors for women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. The numbers of eligible women, men and under-5 children were obtained from the Household Listing Form of the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each cluster and for each category of households (with children and without children under 5 years of age). These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization was performed by dividing the aforementioned design weights by the average design weight at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar normalization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires.

Appendix B. Wealth Index

The Wealth Index in MICS4 is designed to rank the households by their wealth – from the poorest to the richest. It was calculated using the basic long-term wealth components for the households.

Principal components' analysis has been carried out based of the information on the living conditions of the households, availability of durable household items and vehicles. The following indicators were used to calculate the wealth index:

- main source of drinking water and water for cooking in the household;
- type of hygienic sanitation facilities for excreta removal;
- number of rooms used for sleeping;
- main material of the dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls;
- type of energy/fuel mainly used for cooking;
- availability in the household of:
 - television,
 - DVD-player,
 - personal computer,
 - stationary / mobile telephone,
 - refrigerator,
 - freezer,
 - vacuum cleaner,
 - microwave,
 - washing machine,
 - dishwasher,
 - car,
 - minibus,
 - motorcycle / scooter,
 - boat with motor;
- availability of a bank account (deposit) for any of the household members.

Each wealth component was assigned a weight, and on the basis of these, the quantitative assessment (in points) of the well-being of every household was made.

Then the household members were divided into five equal groups (quintiles) – from the poorest to the richest – by the sum-total of the well-being level of households where these people live.

The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty (low-income level), current incomes or expenditure levels of households. Assessment of the level of well-being is applicable only for a particular set of MICS4 data.

Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Republic of Belarus Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS4) is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected MICS4 indicators:

- Standard error (*se*) is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se/r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator.
- Design effect (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r - 2se$ or $r + 2se$), of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS4 data, SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples module has been used. The sampling errors were calculated for various indicators for the national level, urban and rural areas, and regions. The indicators for which sampling errors were calculated included 5 indicators for the household members, 16 indicators for women, 9 indicators for men, and 7 indicators for children under 5.

Table SE.1 shows the indicators selected for sampling error calculations as well as the base population (denominator) for each indicator. The calculation results are presented in Tables SE.2-SE.11.

Table SE.1 Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Republic of Belarus, 2012

MICS Indicator		Base population
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
8.2	Child labour	Children 5-14 years
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children 0-17 years
WOMEN		
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate among young women	Women age 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey

MICS Indicator		Base population
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women	Women age 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate among young men	Men age 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Men age 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS
9.6	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young men	Men age 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
CHILDREN		
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Children age 0-5 months
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children age 0-23 months
–	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children age under 5 years
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children age under 5 years with diarrhea in the last two weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children age under 5 years with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children age 36-59 months
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months

Table SE.2. Sampling errors: Republic of Belarus

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9962	0.0010	0.001	2.102	1.450	20398	8284	0.994	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9571	0.0051	0.005	5.240	2.289	20398	8284	0.947	0.967
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8960	0.0096	0.011	1.489	1.220	1387	1516	0.877	0.915
Child labour	8.2	0.0145	0.0028	0.193	1.405	1.185	2037	2577	0.009	0.020
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0435	0.0043	0.098	2.885	1.699	4046	6618	0.035	0.052
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6306	0.0100	0.016	1.861	1.364	3985	4302	0.611	0.651
Unmet need	5.4	0.0696	0.0050	0.071	1.628	1.276	3985	4302	0.060	0.079
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9975	0.0025	0.003	3.327	1.824	730	1324	0.992	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9966	0.0026	0.003	2.582	1.607	730	1324	0.991	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9996	0.0004	0.000	0.586	0.766	730	1324	0.999	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9990	0.0007	0.001	0.640	0.800	730	1324	0.998	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2526	0.0161	0.064	1.814	1.347	730	1324	0.220	0.285
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1215	1222	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0625	0.0048	0.076	2.063	1.436	5251	5346	0.053	0.072
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.5615	0.0173	0.031	1.478	1.216	1215	1222	0.527	0.596
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6525	0.0085	0.013	1.821	1.349	5745	5745	0.636	0.669
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0074	0.0014	0.189	1.522	1.234	5740	5740	0.005	0.010
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2438	0.0079	0.032	1.956	1.399	5745	5745	0.228	0.260

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.3338	0.0201	0.060	1.551	1.245	739	851	0.294	0.374
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0068	0.0028	0.418	1.451	1.205	1215	1222	0.001	0.012
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6846	0.0234	0.034	0.599	0.774	285	237	0.638	0.731
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	нп	нп	487	451	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0113	0.0029	0.256	1.501	1.225	1865	1999	0.006	0.017
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.5094	0.0237	0.047	1.010	1.005	487	451	0.462	0.557
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5000	0.0131	0.026	1.488	1.220	2064	2181	0.474	0.526
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0162	0.0028	0.175	1.094	1.046	2062	2178	0.011	0.022
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1971	0.0098	0.050	1.323	1.150	2064	2181	0.177	0.217
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2321	0.0241	0.104	0.980	0.990	321	301	0.184	0.280
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0343	0.0070	0.205	0.674	0.821	487	451	0.020	0.048
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8213	0.0181	0.022	0.389	0.624	220	176	0.785	0.857
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1903	0.0258	0.136	1.062	1.030	287	247	0.139	0.242
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1962	0.0155	0.079	2.061	1.436	1430	1362	0.165	0.227
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0341	0.0044	0.128	1.987	1.410	3443	3443	0.025	0.043
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.6116	0.0126	0.021	0.082	0.286	117	124	0.586	0.637
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7668	0.0269	0.035	0.926	0.962	235	230	0.713	0.821
Support for learning	6.1	0.9568	0.0083	0.009	2.366	1.538	1349	1412	0.940	0.973
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8758	0.0119	0.014	1.845	1.358	1349	1412	0.852	0.900

Table SE.3. Sampling errors: Urban areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9983	0.0007	0.001	1.921	1.386	14778	5971	0.997	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9632	0.0066	0.007	7.256	2.694	14778	5971	0.950	0.976
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8985	0.0119	0.013	1.460	1.208	909	944	0.875	0.922
Child labour	8.2	0.0128	0.0031	0.244	1.265	1.125	1392	1637	0.007	0.019
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0320	0.0038	0.118	2.045	1.430	2826	4481	0.024	0.039
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6414	0.0111	0.017	1.696	1.302	2958	3140	0.619	0.664
Unmet need	5.4	0.0648	0.0055	0.085	1.582	1.258	2958	3140	0.054	0.076
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	571	989	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9995	0.0005	0.001	0.502	0.708	571	989	0.998	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9994	0.0006	0.001	0.561	0.749	571	989	0.998	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9988	0.0009	0.001	0.613	0.783	571	989	0.997	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2426	0.0184	0.076	1.813	1.347	571	989	0.206	0.279
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	895	863	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0473	0.0045	0.095	1.771	1.331	3966	3937	0.038	0.056
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.5595	0.0204	0.036	1.455	1.206	895	863	0.519	0.600
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6577	0.0097	0.015	1.736	1.317	4293	4189	0.638	0.677
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0073	0.0016	0.216	1.442	1.201	4290	4187	0.004	0.010
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2398	0.0092	0.038	1.951	1.397	4293	4189	0.221	0.258

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.3183	0.0225	0.071	1.448	1.203	577	624	0.273	0.363
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0061	0.0032	0.526	1.477	1.215	895	863	0.000	0.013
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6751	0.0247	0.037	0.481	0.694	225	174	0.626	0.725
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	370	327	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0104	0.0033	0.316	1.532	1.238	1386	1465	0.004	0.017
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.5043	0.0260	0.052	0.884	0.940	370	327	0.452	0.556
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4870	0.0157	0.032	1.560	1.249	1534	1590	0.456	0.518
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0160	0.0032	0.197	1.002	1.001	1532	1587	0.010	0.022
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1959	0.0114	0.058	1.303	1.142	1534	1590	0.173	0.219
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2230	0.0276	0.124	0.951	0.975	243	218	0.168	0.278
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0376	0.0085	0.228	0.659	0.812	370	327	0.020	0.055
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8262	0.0208	0.025	0.362	0.602	157	121	0.785	0.868
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1868	0.0330	0.176	1.173	1.083	198	165	0.121	0.253
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1953	0.0176	0.090	1.996	1.413	1117	1014	0.160	0.231
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0337	0.0049	0.146	1.841	1.357	2567	2477	0.024	0.044
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.6818	0.0144	0.021	0.089	0.299	87	95	0.653	0.711
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8036	0.0291	0.036	0.976	0.988	197	183	0.745	0.862
Support for learning	6.1	0.9698	0.0064	0.007	1.397	1.182	966	997	0.957	0.983
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8957	0.0118	0.013	1.490	1.221	966	997	0.872	0.919

Table SE.4. Sampling errors: Rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9906	0.0030	0.003	2.198	1.483	5620	2313	0.985	0.997
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9411	0.0068	0.007	1.924	1.387	5620	2313	0.927	0.955
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8913	0.0162	0.018	1.538	1.240	478	572	0.859	0.924
Child labour	8.2	0.0180	0.0057	0.316	1.715	1.310	644	940	0.007	0.029
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0701	0.0109	0.155	3.857	1.964	1220	2137	0.048	0.092
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5994	0.0220	0.037	2.346	1.532	1026	1162	0.555	0.643
Unmet need	5.4	0.0832	0.0108	0.129	1.763	1.328	1026	1162	0.062	0.105
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9883	0.0113	0.011	3.720	1.929	159	335	0.966	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9862	0.0114	0.012	3.183	1.784	159	335	0.963	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	159	335	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	159	335	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2884	0.0326	0.113	1.733	1.317	159	335	0.223	0.354
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	320	359	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1092	0.0134	0.122	2.588	1.609	1285	1409	0.082	0.136
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.5670	0.0323	0.057	1.521	1.233	320	359	0.502	0.632
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6371	0.0176	0.028	2.073	1.440	1452	1556	0.602	0.672
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0076	0.0029	0.385	1.764	1.328	1449	1553	0.002	0.013
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2558	0.0156	0.061	1.976	1.406	1452	1556	0.225	0.287

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.3894	0.0452	0.116	1.939	1.393	162	227	0.299	0.480
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0085	0.0058	0.679	1.416	1.190	320	359	0.000	0.020
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7198	0.0607	0.084	1.133	1.064	60	63	0.598	0.841
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	117	124	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0141	0.0061	0.434	1.439	1.200	479	534	0.002	0.026
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.5254	0.0535	0.102	1.413	1.189	117	124	0.418	0.632
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5374	0.0233	0.043	1.285	1.134	530	591	0.491	0.584
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0167	0.0062	0.370	1.366	1.169	530	591	0.004	0.029
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2005	0.0193	0.096	1.376	1.173	530	591	0.162	0.239
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2601	0.0491	0.189	1.029	1.014	79	83	0.162	0.358
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0240	0.0113	0.472	0.674	0.821	117	124	0.001	0.047
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.8095	0.0359	0.044	0.452	0.672	64	55	0.738	0.881
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1980	0.0395	0.199	0.795	0.891	89	82	0.119	0.277
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1994	0.0322	0.162	2.255	1.502	313	348	0.135	0.264
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0350	0.0092	0.264	2.429	1.559	876	966	0.017	0.053
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	29	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	47	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6.1	0.9241	0.0241	0.026	3.423	1.850	383	415	0.876	0.972
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8253	0.0296	0.036	2.519	1.587	383	415	0.766	0.885

Table SE.5. Sampling errors: Brest Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9950	0.0024	0.002	1.353	1.163	3120	1178	0.990	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9775	0.0078	0.008	3.286	1.813	3120	1178	0.962	0.993
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9330	0.0156	0.017	1.002	1.001	243	258	0.902	0.964
Child labour	8.2	0.0118	0.0064	0.542	1.490	1.221	355	426	0.000	0.025
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0356	0.0119	0.335	4.055	2.014	684	982	0.012	0.059
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6108	0.0284	0.046	2.111	1.453	650	625	0.554	0.667
Unmet need	5.4	0.0797	0.0137	0.172	1.590	1.261	650	625	0.052	0.107
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	126	173	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	126	173	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	126	173	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	126	173	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2559	0.0529	0.207	2.527	1.590	126	173	0.150	0.362
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	189	169	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0661	0.0147	0.223	2.627	1.621	805	750	0.037	0.095
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.5830	0.0387	0.066	1.032	1.016	189	169	0.506	0.660
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.7428	0.0215	0.029	1.959	1.400	889	812	0.700	0.786
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0097	0.0039	0.406	1.311	1.145	888	811	0.002	0.018
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2442	0.0193	0.079	1.628	1.276	889	812	0.206	0.283

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.3108	0.0416	0.134	0.849	0.921	106	106	0.228	0.394
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0111	0.0111	1.002	1.893	1.376	189	169	0.000	0.033
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	20	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	68	57	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0084	0.0063	0.756	1.325	1.151	278	275	0.000	0.021
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.5567	0.0493	0.089	0.551	0.743	68	57	0.458	0.655
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.7175	0.0300	0.042	1.321	1.149	303	298	0.657	0.778
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0230	0.0092	0.402	1.128	1.062	303	298	0.005	0.041
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2477	0.0265	0.107	1.123	1.060	303	298	0.195	0.301
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46	37	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0539	0.0256	0.475	0.719	0.848	68	57	0.003	0.105
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	21	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57	34	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1461	0.0403	0.276	2.302	1.517	240	178	0.066	0.227
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0388	0.0131	0.338	2.055	1.434	553	447	0.013	0.065
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	18	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	34	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6.1	0.9476	0.0241	0.025	2.101	1.449	215	180	0.899	0.996
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8492	0.0268	0.032	1.005	1.002	215	180	0.796	0.903

Table SE.6. Sampling errors: Vitebsk Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9938	0.0042	0.004	3.248	1.802	2714	1132	0.985	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9583	0.0095	0.010	2.548	1.596	2714	1132	0.939	0.977
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8973	0.0271	0.030	1.865	1.366	208	235	0.843	0.952
Child labour	8.2	0.0155	0.0081	0.524	1.461	1.209	266	340	0.000	0.032
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0660	0.0111	0.169	1.612	1.270	504	801	0.044	0.088
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.6267	0.0269	0.043	1.608	1.268	502	520	0.573	0.681
Unmet need	5.4	0.0980	0.0167	0.170	1.637	1.280	502	520	0.065	0.131
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	89	163	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	89	163	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	89	163	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	89	163	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1695	0.0332	0.196	1.267	1.126	89	163	0.103	0.236
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	168	181	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0580	0.0125	0.215	1.892	1.376	654	666	0.033	0.083
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.6084	0.0467	0.077	1.648	1.284	168	181	0.515	0.702
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.7519	0.0191	0.025	1.431	1.196	729	736	0.714	0.790
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0092	0.0048	0.520	1.844	1.358	728	735	0.000	0.019
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2774	0.0252	0.091	2.322	1.524	729	736	0.227	0.328

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.3159	0.0668	0.212	2.606	1.614	108	127	0.182	0.450
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0022	0.0016	0.722	0.211	0.459	168	181	0.000	0.005
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47	46	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	69	67	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0352	0.0153	0.434	1.788	1.337	247	261	0.005	0.066
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.5395	0.0480	0.089	0.611	0.782	69	67	0.444	0.635
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4871	0.0391	0.080	1.789	1.337	280	293	0.409	0.565
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0484	0.0118	0.244	0.879	0.937	278	291	0.025	0.072
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2507	0.0324	0.129	1.628	1.276	280	293	0.186	0.315
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	44	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0295	0.0259	0.880	1.553	1.246	69	67	0.000	0.081
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	29	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	36	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1229	0.0376	0.306	2.194	1.481	176	168	0.048	0.198
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0148	0.0048	0.324	0.588	0.767	387	374	0.005	0.024
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	11	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	14	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	132	134	1.000	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.9064	0.0273	0.030	1.167	1.080	132	134	0.852	0.961

Table SE.7. Sampling errors: Gomel Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9992	0.0005	0.000	0.391	0.625	3073	1243	0.998	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9342	0.0118	0.013	2.824	1.680	3073	1243	0.911	0.958
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9155	0.0297	0.032	2.413	1.554	173	212	0.856	0.975
Child labour	8.2	0.0226	0.0086	0.380	1.290	1.136	294	388	0.005	0.040
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0380	0.0106	0.277	2.829	1.682	565	930	0.017	0.059
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5942	0.0262	0.044	1.678	1.295	589	592	0.542	0.647
Unmet need	5.4	0.0501	0.0109	0.217	1.467	1.211	589	592	0.028	0.072
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	91	163	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9980	0.0020	0.002	0.321	0.566	91	163	0.994	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	91	163	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	91	163	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2943	0.0404	0.137	1.274	1.129	91	163	0.213	0.375
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	181	175	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0931	0.0130	0.140	1.559	1.249	809	778	0.067	0.119
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.5513	0.0423	0.077	1.258	1.122	181	175	0.467	0.636
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5832	0.0229	0.039	1.802	1.342	880	835	0.537	0.629
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0031	0.0022	0.720	1.336	1.156	880	835	0.000	0.008
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2749	0.0207	0.075	1.790	1.338	880	835	0.234	0.316

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.3708	0.0567	0.153	1.781	1.334	129	130	0.257	0.484
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0014	0.0015	1.031	0.267	0.517	181	175	0.000	0.004
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7493	0.0355	0.047	0.329	0.574	63	50	0.678	0.820
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	75	62	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0126	0.0080	0.631	1.335	1.155	279	263	0.000	0.029
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.5559	0.0734	0.132	1.333	1.154	75	62	0.409	0.703
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5274	0.0436	0.083	2.190	1.480	310	288	0.440	0.615
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	310	288	0.000	0.000
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2739	0.0249	0.091	0.898	0.948	310	288	0.224	0.324
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53	45	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0308	0.0072	0.233	0.105	0.325	75	62	0.016	0.045
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	29	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	28	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2648	0.0482	0.182	1.970	1.404	173	166	0.168	0.361
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0367	0.0112	0.306	1.622	1.273	474	456	0.014	0.059
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	16	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	35	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6.1	0.8704	0.0378	0.043	2.433	1.560	199	193	0.795	0.946
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8364	0.0498	0.060	3.481	1.866	199	193	0.737	0.936

Table SE.8. Sampling errors: Grodno Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9959	0.0026	0.003	1.637	1.279	2271	972	0.991	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9898	0.0045	0.004	1.912	1.383	2271	972	0.981	0.999
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9500	0.0193	0.020	1.255	1.120	153	161	0.911	0.989
Child labour	8.2	0.0007	0.0007	1.052	0.223	0.473	212	291	0.000	0.002
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0516	0.0169	0.328	4.632	2.152	403	793	0.018	0.085
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5904	0.0357	0.061	2.829	1.682	439	537	0.519	0.662
Unmet need	5.4	0.0485	0.0088	0.182	0.907	0.952	439	537	0.031	0.066
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	56	141	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9972	0.0028	0.003	0.399	0.632	56	141	0.992	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	56	141	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9934	0.0067	0.007	0.942	0.971	56	141	0.980	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1902	0.0334	0.176	1.016	1.008	56	141	0.123	0.257
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	114	131	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0347	0.0113	0.327	2.475	1.573	580	647	0.012	0.057
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.7313	0.0608	0.083	2.448	1.565	114	131	0.610	0.853
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5442	0.0281	0.052	2.185	1.478	627	689	0.488	0.600
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0122	0.0047	0.380	1.234	1.111	627	689	0.003	0.022
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1755	0.0188	0.107	1.689	1.300	627	689	0.138	0.213

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2200	0.0372	0.169	0.711	0.843	61	89	0.146	0.294
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0042	0.0015	0.362	0.071	0.267	114	131	0.001	0.007
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	21	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	42	(*)	(*)
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0114	0.0058	0.509	0.756	0.869	212	254	0.000	0.023
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	42	(*)	(*)
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4643	0.0279	0.060	0.838	0.915	229	269	0.409	0.520
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0303	0.0092	0.304	0.772	0.878	229	269	0.012	0.049
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1786	0.0348	0.195	2.214	1.488	229	269	0.109	0.248
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	28	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	42	(*)	(*)
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	12	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	34	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1485	0.0334	0.225	1.263	1.124	111	144	0.082	0.215
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0113	0.0048	0.426	0.926	0.962	326	446	0.002	0.021
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	7	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	9	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6.1	0.9953	0.0036	0.004	0.580	0.762	155	216	0.988	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8168	0.0297	0.036	1.266	1.125	155	216	0.757	0.876

Table SE.9. Sampling errors: Minsk City

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9989	0.0009	0.001	1.043	1.022	3720	1509	0.997	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9638	0.0160	0.017	11.059	3.325	3720	1509	0.932	0.996
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8646	0.0270	0.031	1.381	1.175	222	222	0.811	0.919
Child labour	8.2	0.0209	0.0085	0.405	1.394	1.181	359	398	0.004	0.038
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0221	0.0050	0.225	1.442	1.201	838	1254	0.012	0.032
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.7468	0.0199	0.027	1.744	1.321	778	836	0.707	0.787
Unmet need	5.4	0.0478	0.0108	0.226	2.134	1.461	778	836	0.026	0.069
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	207	325	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9986	0.0014	0.001	0.453	0.673	207	325	0.996	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9985	0.0016	0.002	0.519	0.721	207	325	0.995	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9985	0.0016	0.002	0.519	0.721	207	325	0.995	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2468	0.0326	0.132	1.858	1.363	207	325	0.182	0.312
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	237	215	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0384	0.0089	0.232	2.201	1.483	1036	1022	0.021	0.056
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.4484	0.0401	0.089	1.389	1.179	237	215	0.368	0.529
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6992	0.0148	0.021	1.116	1.056	1120	1078	0.670	0.729
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0050	0.0029	0.575	1.788	1.337	1117	1076	0.000	0.011
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2063	0.0181	0.088	2.151	1.467	1120	1078	0.170	0.243

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2874	0.0397	0.138	1.178	1.085	152	154	0.208	0.367
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0081	0.0080	0.984	1.694	1.301	237	215	0.000	0.024
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	62	43	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	88	86	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0010	0.0010	1.009	0.436	0.660	353	427	0.000	0.003
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.2853	0.0508	0.178	1.077	1.038	88	86	0.184	0.387
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4223	0.0259	0.061	1.261	1.123	386	458	0.370	0.474
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0000	0.0000	na	na	na	386	457	0.000	0.000
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1561	0.0161	0.103	0.894	0.945	386	458	0.124	0.188
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.2549	0.0533	0.209	0.747	0.864	52	51	0.148	0.361
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0260	0.0025	0.096	0.021	0.144	88	86	0.021	0.031
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36	30	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	54	46	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2384	0.0284	0.119	1.481	1.217	409	335	0.182	0.295
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0415	0.0100	0.241	1.935	1.391	922	769	0.021	0.062
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	35	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7771	0.0477	0.061	1.168	1.081	114	90	0.682	0.872
Support for learning	6.1	0.9584	0.0132	0.014	1.296	1.139	333	299	0.932	0.985
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.8951	0.0235	0.026	1.748	1.322	333	299	0.848	0.942

Table SE.10. Sampling errors: Minsk Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9939	0.0033	0.003	2.242	1.497	3146	1268	0.987	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9476	0.0120	0.013	3.649	1.910	3146	1268	0.924	0.972
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.8285	0.0268	0.032	1.225	1.107	224	244	0.775	0.882
Child labour	8.2	0.0059	0.0047	0.795	1.652	1.285	325	442	0.000	0.015
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0525	0.0134	0.256	4.106	2.026	620	1132	0.026	0.079
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5995	0.0260	0.043	1.974	1.405	599	702	0.547	0.651
Unmet need	5.4	0.0812	0.0115	0.142	1.242	1.115	599	702	0.058	0.104
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	96	236	1.000	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	96	236	1.000	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	96	236	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	96	236	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.2562	0.0256	0.100	0.810	0.900	96	236	0.205	0.307
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	190	202	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0716	0.0125	0.175	2.004	1.416	790	854	0.047	0.097
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.5766	0.0448	0.078	1.650	1.284	190	202	0.487	0.666
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6393	0.0227	0.036	2.055	1.433	874	919	0.594	0.685
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0036	0.0024	0.667	1.480	1.216	872	918	0.000	0.008
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2487	0.0195	0.078	1.870	1.368	874	919	0.210	0.288

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.4376	0.0511	0.117	1.412	1.188	93	134	0.335	0.540
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0013	0.0013	0.997	0.258	0.508	190	202	0.000	0.004
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	33	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	71	73	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0059	0.0043	0.731	1.023	1.012	282	326	0.000	0.014
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.6339	0.0662	0.104	1.358	1.166	71	73	0.502	0.766
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5097	0.0299	0.059	1.288	1.135	315	360	0.450	0.570
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0082	0.0059	0.718	1.534	1.239	315	360	0.000	0.020
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1452	0.0241	0.166	1.684	1.298	315	360	0.097	0.193
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.1463	0.0502	0.343	0.988	0.994	46	50	0.046	0.247
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0189	0.0046	0.244	0.083	0.288	71	73	0.010	0.028
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	28	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.0807	0.0216	0.267	0.326	0.571	44	53	0.038	0.124
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1622	0.0351	0.217	2.172	1.474	190	240	0.092	0.233
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0397	0.0097	0.244	1.461	1.209	445	595	0.020	0.059
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	25	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	33	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6.1	0.9822	0.0128	0.013	2.316	1.522	179	249	0.957	1.000
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.9051	0.0192	0.021	1.061	1.030	179	249	0.867	0.943

Table SE.11. Sampling errors: Mogilev Region

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9956	0.0033	0.003	2.457	1.567	2355	982	0.989	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9292	0.0234	0.025	8.147	2.854	2355	982	0.882	0.976
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9032	0.0294	0.033	1.807	1.344	164	184	0.844	0.962
Child labour	8.2	0.0218	0.0090	0.412	1.098	1.048	227	292	0.004	0.040
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0576	0.0125	0.217	2.095	1.447	433	726	0.033	0.083
WOMEN										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5886	0.0251	0.043	1.275	1.129	427	490	0.538	0.639
Unmet need	5.4	0.0925	0.0194	0.210	2.197	1.482	427	490	0.054	0.131
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9710	0.0269	0.028	3.128	1.769	64	123	0.917	1.000
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9710	0.0269	0.028	3.128	1.769	64	123	0.917	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	64	123	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	64	123	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.3700	0.0507	0.137	1.344	1.159	64	123	0.269	0.471
Literacy rate among young women	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	136	149	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0781	0.0161	0.206	2.253	1.501	578	629	0.046	0.110
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women	9.2	0.5203	0.0434	0.084	1.119	1.058	136	149	0.433	0.607
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5499	0.0300	0.055	2.455	1.567	628	676	0.490	0.610
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0126	0.0055	0.435	1.622	1.274	628	676	0.002	0.023
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.2890	0.0269	0.093	2.380	1.543	628	676	0.235	0.343

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									r - 2se	r + 2se
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.3768	0.0612	0.162	1.753	1.324	91	111	0.254	0.499
Sex before age 15 among young women	9.11	0.0210	0.0138	0.657	1.372	1.171	136	149	0.000	0.049
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	24	(*)	(*)
MEN										
Literacy rate among young men	7.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	75	64	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0101	0.0088	0.871	1.491	1.221	215	193	0.000	0.028
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young men	9.2	0.4609	0.0584	0.127	0.866	0.931	75	64	0.344	0.578
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3504	0.0371	0.106	1.297	1.139	240	215	0.276	0.425
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0141	0.0101	0.715	1.568	1.252	240	215	0.000	0.034
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.1228	0.0236	0.193	1.110	1.054	240	215	0.076	0.170
Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56	46	(*)	(*)
Sex before age 15 among young men	9.11	0.0672	0.0300	0.447	0.906	0.952	75	64	0.007	0.127
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	27	(*)	(*)
CHILDREN										
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	16	(*)	(*)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2535	0.0586	0.231	2.362	1.537	131	131	0.136	0.371
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0390	0.0171	0.439	2.779	1.667	336	356	0.005	0.073
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	12	(*)	(*)
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	15	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	6.1	0.9747	0.0122	0.012	0.842	0.917	135	141	0.950	0.999
Attendance to early childhood education	6.7	0.9268	0.0269	0.029	1.495	1.223	135	141	0.873	0.981

Appendix D. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1. Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Republic of Belarus, 2012

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	number	percent	number	percent		number	percent	number	percent
0	163	1.7	135	1.2	43	134	1.4	130	1.2
1	156	1.6	144	1.3	44	117	1.2	139	1.3
2	145	1.5	132	1.2	45	109	1.1	130	1.2
3	137	1.4	148	1.4	46	145	1.5	144	1.3
4	146	1.5	130	1.2	47	113	1.2	157	1.5
5	105	1.1	124	1.1	48	178	1.9	194	1.8
6	102	1.1	113	1.0	49	139	1.5	136	1.2
7	96	1.0	94	0.9	50	164	1.7	223	2.1
8	110	1.2	96	0.9	51	158	1.7	227	2.1
9	94	1.0	93	0.9	52	188	2.0	208	1.9
10	88	0.9	93	0.9	53	192	2.0	205	1.9
11	114	1.2	93	0.9	54	189	2.0	195	1.8
12	104	1.1	128	1.2	55	143	1.5	208	1.9
13	108	1.1	92	0.8	56	169	1.8	205	1.9
14	97	1.0	94	0.9	57	151	1.6	204	1.9
15	105	1.1	85	0.8	58	136	1.4	161	1.5
16	101	1.1	85	0.8	59	102	1.1	150	1.4
17	107	1.1	91	0.8	60	113	1.2	117	1.1
18	104	1.1	70	0.6	61	113	1.2	145	1.3
19	99	1.0	80	0.7	62	125	1.3	146	1.3
20	113	1.2	82	0.8	63	108	1.1	138	1.3
21	127	1.3	118	1.1	64	95	1.0	98	0.9
22	145	1.5	135	1.2	65	84	0.9	128	1.2
23	127	1.3	129	1.2	66	33	0.3	68	0.6
24	150	1.6	137	1.3	67	39	0.4	89	0.8
25	173	1.8	147	1.4	68	58	0.6	53	0.5
26	145	1.5	166	1.5	69	29	0.3	59	0.5
27	155	1.6	156	1.4	70	51	0.5	116	1.1
28	173	1.8	138	1.3	71	66	0.7	99	0.9
29	143	1.5	158	1.5	72	59	0.6	106	1.0
30	132	1.4	173	1.6	73	56	0.6	113	1.0
31	137	1.4	144	1.3	74	36	0.4	102	0.9
32	161	1.7	167	1.5	75	53	0.6	111	1.0
33	149	1.6	145	1.3	76	35	0.4	87	0.8
34	134	1.4	125	1.2	77	40	0.4	70	0.6
35	148	1.5	161	1.5	78	30	0.3	76	0.7
36	150	1.6	136	1.3	79	35	0.4	61	0.6
37	142	1.5	158	1.5	80	36	0.4	75	0.7
38	147	1.5	145	1.3	81	18	0.2	49	0.5
39	135	1.4	144	1.3	82	20	0.2	60	0.6
40	141	1.5	152	1.4	83	34	0.4	60	0.6
41	140	1.5	118	1.1	84	17	0.2	53	0.5
42	143	1.5	130	1.2	85+	48	0.5	165	1.5
					DK / missing	-	-	5	0.0
					Total	9549	100.0	10849	100.0

Figure DQ.1. Number of household population by single ages, Republic of Belarus, 2012

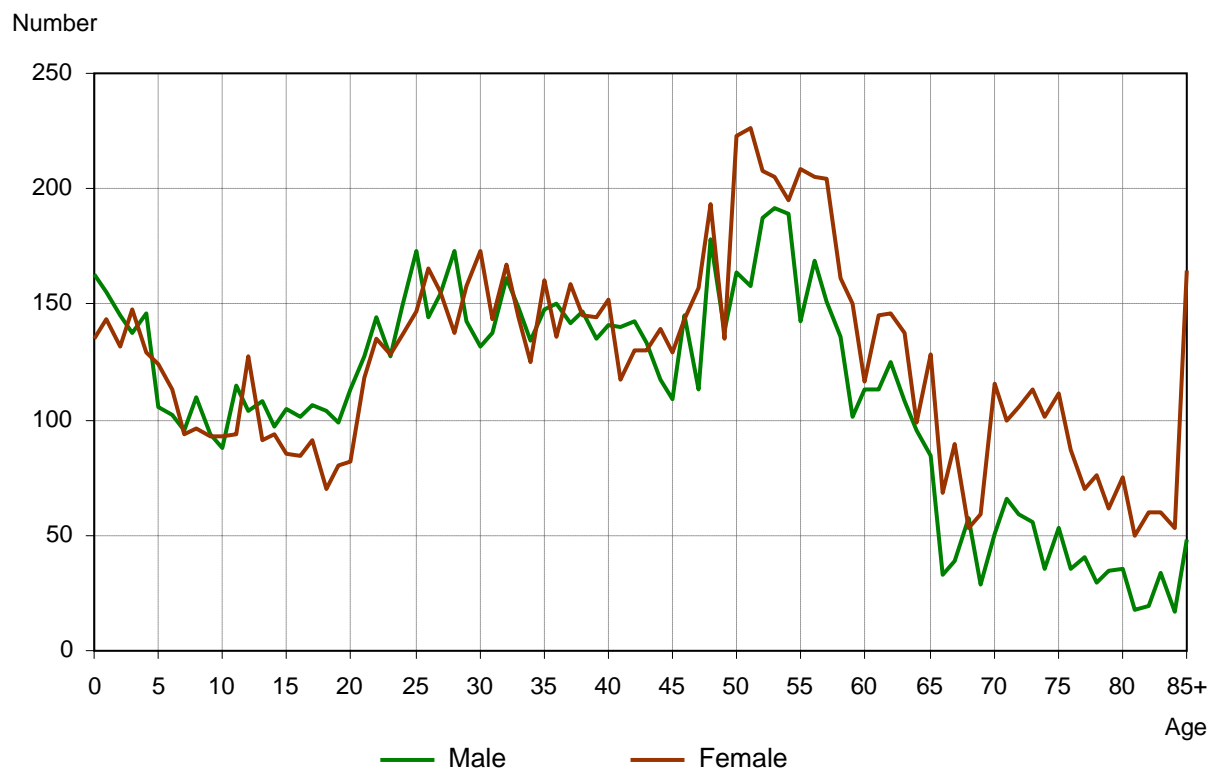


Table DQ.2. Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women¹

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Republic of Belarus, 2012

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	number	number	percent	
10-14	499	na	na	na
15-19	412	391	8.6	94.9
20-24	601	571	12.6	94.9
25-29	764	741	16.3	96.9
30-34	754	741	16.3	98.3
35-39	745	727	16.0	97.6
40-44	670	642	14.1	95.9
45-49	760	734	16.1	96.5
50-54	1058	na	na	na
15-49	4705	4546	100.0	96.6

Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49 = 1.39.

¹ Weights used for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights.
na – not applicable.

Table DQ.2M. Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men¹

Household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Republic of Belarus, 2012

Age	Household population of men age 10-64 years	Interviewed men age 15-59 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	number	number	percent	
10-14	189	na	na	na
15-19	210	199	7.2	94.7
20-24	310	284	10.3	91.4
25-29	344	329	12.0	95.6
30-34	338	324	11.8	96.0
35-39	336	327	11.9	97.3
40-44	306	288	10.5	94.1
45-49	304	283	10.3	93.0
50-54	426	405	14.8	95.1
55-59	322	309	11.3	96.1
60-64	105	na	na	na
15-49	2147	2032	100.0	94.7
15-59	2896	2747	100.0	94.9

Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49 = 1.40.

¹ Weights used for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights.
na – not applicable.

Table DQ.3. Age distribution of under-5s in household and under-5 questionnaires¹

Household population of children age 0-7, children age 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, Republic of Belarus, 2012

Age	Household population of children age 0-7 years	Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5s interviewed (Completion rate)
	number	number	percent	
0	298	294	20.6	98.7
1	299	297	20.9	99.4
2	277	276	19.4	99.8
3	285	284	19.9	99.5
4	276	273	19.2	99.1
5	229	na	na	na
6	216	na	na	na
7	189	na	na	na
0-4	1435	1425	100.0	99.3

Ratio of 5 to 4 лет = 0.83.

¹ Weights used for both household population of children and interviewed children household weights.
na – not applicable.

Table DQ.4. Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women age 15-49, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Household population of women age 15-49 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	number	percent	number	percent	
Region					
Brest	727	15.5	679	14.9	93.4
Vitebsk	596	12.7	574	12.6	96.3
Gomel	719	15.3	670	14.7	93.1
Grodno	514	10.9	512	11.3	99.6
Minsk city	917	19.5	899	19.8	98.1
Minsk	717	15.2	703	15.5	98.0
Mogilev	514	10.9	509	11.2	98.9
Area					
Urban	3515	74.7	3394	74.7	96.5
Rural	1190	25.3	1152	25.3	96.8
Household size					
1	185	3.9	185	4.1	100.0
2	916	19.5	889	19.5	97.0
3	1621	34.4	1572	34.6	97.0
4	1365	29.0	1312	28.9	96.1
5+	619	13.2	588	12.9	95.1
Education of household head					
None	1	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
Primary	27	0.6	25	0.6	93.8
General basic	164	3.5	161	3.5	98.0
General secondary	856	18.2	820	18.0	95.7
Vocational-technical/Secondary specialized	2339	49.7	2263	49.8	96.7
Higher	1317	28.0	1275	28.1	96.8
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	645	13.7	612	13.5	94.9
Second	946	20.1	912	20.1	96.5
Middle	952	20.2	913	20.1	95.9
Fourth	1038	22.1	1009	22.2	97.1
Richest	1124	23.9	1099	24.2	97.8
Total	4705	100.0	4546	100.0	96.6

Table DQ.4M. Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men age 15-59(49), interviewed men age 15-59(49), and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Household population of men age 15-59 years		Interviewed men age 15-59 years		Percent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	number	percent	number	percent	
Region					
Brest	418	14.4	376	13.7	90.0
Vitebsk	369	12.7	351	12.8	95.3
Gomel	413	14.3	374	13.6	90.6
Grodno	352	12.2	351	12.8	99.8
Minsk city	591	20.4	569	20.7	96.3
Minsk	483	16.7	465	16.9	96.4
Mogilev	270	9.3	260	9.5	96.2
Area					
Urban	2087	72.1	1989	72.4	95.3
Rural	809	27.9	758	27.6	93.8
Household size					
1	207	7.2	207	7.5	100.0
2	857	29.6	839	30.5	97.9
3	867	29.9	816	29.7	94.2
4	671	23.2	626	22.8	93.3
5+	293	10.1	259	9.4	88.2
Education of household head					
None	3	0.1	3	0.1	100.0
Primary	35	1.2	35	1.3	100.0
General basic	107	3.7	106	3.8	98.5
General secondary	624	21.6	585	21.3	93.7
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	1394	48.2	1313	47.8	94.1
Higher	732	25.3	706	25.7	96.5
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	551	19.0	522	19.0	94.6
Second	584	20.2	564	20.5	96.5
Middle	558	19.3	533	19.4	95.6
Fourth	556	19.2	521	19.0	93.8
Richest	647	22.3	608	22.1	94.0
Total 15-59 years	2896	100.0	2747	100.0	94.9
Total 15-49 years	2147	100.0	2032	100.0	94.7

Table DQ.5. Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Percent of eligible under-5s with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	number	percent	number	percent	
Region					
Brest	230	16.0	227	15.9	98.4
Vitebsk	161	11.2	161	11.3	99.7
Gomel	197	13.7	194	13.6	98.6
Grodno	136	9.5	136	9.5	100.0
Minsk city	384	26.8	383	26.9	99.6
Minsk	186	12.9	186	13.0	100.0
Mogilev	140	9.8	138	9.7	98.7
Area					
Urban	1070	74.6	1064	74.7	99.5
Rural	365	25.4	361	25.3	98.8
Household size					
2	48	3.3	48	3.3	100.0
3	462	32.2	459	32.2	99.4
4	576	40.1	573	40.3	99.5
5+	349	24.3	345	24.2	98.6
Education of household head					
Primary	3	0.2	3	0.2	100.0
General basic	52	3.6	52	3.6	100.0
General secondary	264	18.4	261	18.3	98.9
Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	637	44.4	631	44.3	99.1
Higher	479	33.4	477	33.5	99.7
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	192	13.4	188	13.2	98.0
Second	248	17.3	247	17.3	99.7
Middle	266	18.6	266	18.7	99.9
Fourth	311	21.6	308	21.6	99.1
Richest	418	29.1	416	29.2	99.4
Total	1435	100.0	1425	100.0	99.3

Table DQ.6. Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Republic of Belarus, 2012

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing / incomplete information ¹	Number of cases
Household Questionnaire			
Age	All household members	0.0	20398
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	-	8284
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	-	8284
Questionnaire for Individual Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women age 15-49 years		
Only month		-	5745
Both month and year		-	5745
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 years		
Only month		0.6	4677
Both month and year		1.8	4677
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 years with year of first marriage not known	-	4677
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 years who have ever had sex	0.9	775
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 years who have ever had sex	-	768
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	-	5745
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	-	5745
Questionnaire for Individual Men			
Man's date of birth	All men age 15-59 years		
Only month		-	2769
Both month and year		-	2769
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-59 years		
Only month		0.5	2177
Both month and year		2.4	2177
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-59 years with year of first marriage not known	-	2177
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 years who have ever had sex	0.9	328
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 years who have ever had sex	-	325
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	-	2769
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	-	2769
Questionnaire for Children Under Five			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		-	3443
Both month and year		-	3443
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	-	3443
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	-	3443

¹ Includes "Don't know" responses.

Table DQ.7. Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, Republic of Belarus, 2012

Age of the child	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household		Total	Number of under-5 children
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
0	100.0	-	-	100.0	298
1	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	299
2	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	277
3	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	285
4	98.8	0.1	1.1	100.0	276
Total	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	1435

Table DQ.8. Selection of children age 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Percent of households with at least two children age 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, Republic of Belarus, 2012

	Percent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children age 2-14 years
Region		
Brest	98.9	181
Vitebsk	97.5	121
Gomel	98.1	155
Grodno	100.0	145
Minsk city	99.4	177
Minsk	99.0	206
Mogilev	98.4	124
Area		
Urban	99.0	671
Rural	98.6	438
Number of children age 2-14 years		
2	98.8	923
3	98.7	151
4	100.0	28
5+	100.0	7
Total	98.8	1109

Table DQ.9. School attendance by single age*Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Republic of Belarus, 2012*

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Currently attending														Total	Number of household members
		Preschool	Primary school				Secondary school							Vocational-technical/ Secondary specialized	Higher		
			Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11				
5	6.0	91.5	1.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	200
6	0.2	28.8	69.6	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	207
7	-	2.0	23.2	68.1	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	190
8	-	-	0.0	19.8	76.9	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	203
9	1.0	-	0.2	-	18.0	78.3	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	193
10	-	-	-	-	1.1	20.7	74.4	3.6	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	192
11	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	27.0	66.7	5.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	213
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	18.9	76.8	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	218
13	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.6	18.1	76.9	2.5	-	-	-	-	100.0	185
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	14.2	78.7	2.0	-	0.7	-	100.0	205
15	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	22.3	52.7	1.6	23.1	-	100.0	180
16	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	16.2	52.4	27.9	-	100.0	194
17	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	14.4	38.6	30.9	100.0	170
18	20.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	48.2	29.7	100.0	177
19	32.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.0	42.0	100.0	202
20	51.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	8.4	39.4	100.0	220
21	51.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	44.0	100.0	263
22	64.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	30.3	100.0	302
23	78.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	18.5	100.0	250
24	80.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	16.4	100.0	308

Appendix E. MICS4 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS4 Indicator ^[M]		Module ¹	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ²
NUTRITION					
2.4	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ³	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.7	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BF	Number of children age 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.8	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BF	Number of children age 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁴ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.10	Duration of breastfeeding	BF	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.11	Bottle feeding	BF	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.12	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BF	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	BF	Number of children age 6-23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times ⁵ or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁶ during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.15	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.18	Low-birth weight infants	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	

^[M] Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men.

¹ Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

² MDG indicators as of February 2010.

³ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

⁴ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids).

⁵ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times for infants age 6-8 months, 3 times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds 4 times for children age 6-23 months.

⁶ Infants age 0-5 who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

MICS4 Indicator		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
CHILD HEALTH					
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	
3.9	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.11	Solid fuels	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey: (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	

MICS4 Indicator		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were delivered by caesarean section	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their last live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after birth	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Learning materials: children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.4	Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.7	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women ^[M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary school	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2

MICS4 Indicator		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour	Total number of children age 5-14 years	
8.3	School attendance among child labourers	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5-14 years involved in child labour	
8.4	Child labour among students	ED - CL	Number of children age 5-14 years who are involved in child labour and are currently attending school	Total number of children age 5-14 years attending school	
8.6	Marriage before age 15 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18 ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.8	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union ^[M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.10a 8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) for women age 15-19 years (b) for women age 20-24 years	Total number of women currently married or in union (a) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	
9.17	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
8.11	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^[M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
HIV/AIDS and SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ¹ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

¹ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.

MICS4 Indicator		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young women ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection ¹ , know that a healthy looking person can have HIV, and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ¹ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ² toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.5	Women who know where to be tested for HIV ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^[M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.8	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and who received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who gave a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.9	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who gave a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who gave a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.10	Young women who have never had sex ^[M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Sex before age 15 among young women ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.12	Age-mixing among sexual partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.13	Sex with multiple partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	

¹ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.

² Women (1) who think that a teacher with HIV should be allowed to teach in school,

(2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV,

(3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the HIV,

(4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with HIV.

MICS4 Indicator		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners ^[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	MDG 6.2
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY					
MT.1	Access to mass media ^[M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
MT.2	Use of computers ^[M]	MT	Number of women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
MT.3	Use of Internet ^[M]	MT	Number of women age 15-24 years who used the Internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
TA.1	Tobacco use ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
TA.2	Smoking before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
TA.3	Alcohol use ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
TA.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^[M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING					
SW.1	Life satisfaction ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, and how they look	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
SW.2	Perception of happiness ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
SW.3	Perception of a better life ^[M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15-24 years	

Indicator		Module	Numerator	Denominator
MICS4 not standard indicators				
	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children age 2-14 years
	Awareness of benefits of iodized salt consumption	SI	Number of households who know about benefits of iodized salt consumption	Total number of households
	Reported use of iodized salt for cooking	SI	Number of households reported using (using always or sometime) iodized salt for cooking	Total number of households
	Experience of domestic violence	DV	Number of women age 15-49 years, who are married/in union or ever been married/in union who have ever experienced domestic violence	Total number of women age 15-49 years, who are married/in union or ever been married/in union
	Help seeking to stop violence	DV	Number of women age 15-49 years, who are married/in union or ever been married/in union and who sought for help because of domestic violence committed by their husbands/partners	Total number of women age 15-49 years, who are married/in union or ever been married/in union who have ever experienced domestic violence

Appendix F. Questionnaires



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number:..... ____ ____ ____	HH2. Household number:..... ____ ____	
HH3. Interviewer number: ____ ____	HH4. Supervisor number:..... ____ ____	
HH5. Date / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2012		
HH6. Area: Urban1 Rural2	HH7. Region: Brest1 Vitebsk2 Gomel3 Grodno4 Minsk City5 Minsk6 Mogilev7	
HH7A. Household is selected for men's interview: Yes1 No2		

WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF (*city, region*). NOW THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IS ORGANISED IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS TO OBTAIN OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
☐ No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:	
HH8. Name of head of household: _____	
HH9. Result of household interview: Completed01 No household member or no competent respondent that could participate in the survey is at home at the time of the visit 02 Entire household absent for extended period of time 03 Refused 04 Dwelling vacant / dwelling is not used for HH living (misused) 05 Dwelling destroyed 06 Dwelling not found 07 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Rank number: _____ HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ____ ____	HH13. Number of woman's questionnaires completed: ____ ____
HH13A. Number of men age 15- 59 years: ____ ____	HH13B. Number of man's questionnaires completed: ____ ____
HH14. Number of children under age 5: ____ ____	HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ____ ____
HH16. Field edited by (number): ____ ____	HH17. Data entry clerk (number): ____ ____

HH18.
Record the time of
interview beginning:

Hour__ __

Minutes__ __

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

							For women age 15-49	For men age 15-59	For children age 5-14	For children under age 5	For children age 0-17			
HL1. Rank number	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION- SHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE- HOLD?	HL4. MALE OR FEMALE?	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?		HL6. HOW OLD IS (name) (in completed years?	HL7. Circle line number if woman is age 15-49	HL7A. Circle line number if man is age 15-59	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?	HL11. Is (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?	HL13. Is (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?
		See the codes below	1 Male 2 Female	98 DK	9998 DK	If age is 95 or above, record «95»			Record rank number of mother / caretaker	Record rank number of mother / caretaker	1 Yes 2 No ⇔ HL13 8 DK ⇔ HL13	Record rank number of mother or 00 for «No»	1 Yes 2 No ⇔ next person 8 DK ⇔ next person	Record rank number of father or 00 for «No»
RANK NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	15-49	15-59	MOTHER	MOTHER	YES NO DK	MOTHER	YES NO DK	FATHER
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	__ __	__ __	1 2 8	__ __	1 2 8	__ __

							For women age 15-49	For men age 15-59	For children age 5-14	For children under age 5	For children age 0-17			
HL1. Rank number	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION- SHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSE- HOLD?	HL4. MALE OR FEMALE?	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH?		HL6. HOW OLD IS (name) (in completed years?	HL7. Circle line number if woman is age 15-49	HL7A. Circle line number if man is age 15-59	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD?	HL11. Is (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?	HL13. Is (name)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSE- HOLD?
		See the codes below	1 Male 2 Female	98 DK	9998 DK	If age is 95 or above, record «95»			Record rank number of mother / caretaker	Record rank number of mother / caretaker	1 Yes 2 No ⇨ HL13 8 DK ⇨ HL13	Record rank number of mother or 00 for «No»	1 Yes 2 No ⇨ next person 8 DK ⇨ next person	Record rank number of father or 00 for «No»
RANK NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	15-49	15-59	MOTHER	MOTHER	YES NO DK	MOTHER	YES NO DK	FATHER
09		___ _	1 2	___	___ _ _ _	___ _	09	09	___ _	___ _	1 2 8	___ _	1 2 8	___ _
10		___ _	1 2	___	___ _ _ _	___ _	10	10	___ _	___ _	1 2 8	___ _	1 2 8	___ _

Tick here if additional HH questionnaire used ☐

Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household

01 HEAD	06 PARENT	11 NIECE / NEPHEW
02 WIFE / HUSBAND	07 PARENT-IN-LAW	12 OTHER RELATIVE
03 SON / DAUGHTER	08 BROTHER / SISTER	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW	14 NOT RELATED
05 GRANDCHILD	10 UNCLE / AUNT	98 DON'T KNOW (DK)

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15- 59 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man's Questionnaire.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.

NOW, MAY I ASK YOU FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT THE EDUCATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD.

EDUCATION														ED	
For household members age 5 and above						For household members age 5-24 years									
ED1. Rank number	ED2. Name and age Copy from HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM HL2 and HL6		ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, INCLUDING PRE-SCHOOL?		ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL (GRADE) OF EDUCATION HAS RECEIVED / IS RECEIVING (name) AT THIS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL / STAGE?	ED5. DURING THE 2011-2012 SCHOOL YEAR, DID (name) ATTEND ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, INCLUDING PRE-SCHOOL?	ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL (GRADE) IS/WAS (name) ATTENDING?		ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, 2010-2011, DID (name) ATTEND ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, INCLUDING PRE- SCHOOL?	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHAT LEVEL (GRADE) DID (name) ATTEND?				
			1 Yes 2 No → next person		See the codes below. If level = 0, skip to ED5	98 DK If less than 1 grade, enter «00»	1 Yes 2 No → ED7	If level = 0, skip to ED7	98 DK	1 Yes 2 No → next person		If level = 0, go to next person	98 DK		
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	LEVEL (GRADE)	GRADE	YES	NO	LEVEL (GRADE)	GRADE	YES	NO	DK	LEVEL (GRADE)	GRADE
01		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
02		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
03		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
04		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
05		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
06		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
07		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
08		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
09		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __
10		__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 8	__ __

Codes of levels (grades) of education to the questions ED4A, ED6, ED8:			
0 PRESCHOOL	2 GENERAL BASIC	4 VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL	6 HIGHER
1 PRIMARY	3 GENERAL SECONDARY	5 SECONDARY SPECIALIZED	8 DON'T KNOW (DK)

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap/standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 Bottled water 91 Other (specify) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 96⇒WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling 11 Piped into yard or plot 12 Piped to neighbour 13 Public tap/standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Protected well 31 Unprotected well 32 Bottled water 91 Other (specify) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling 1 In own yard/plot 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes __ __ __ DK 998	
WS5. WHO FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER? Probe: WHAT IS THE AGE AND SEX OF THIS HOUSEHOLD MEMBER?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8
WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?	Boil A Add chlorine B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Let it stand F Other (specify) X DK Z	
Continue to ask to get the information on all the measures and circle the codes of all mentioned measures.		

QUESTIONNAIRES

<p>WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?</p> <p><i>If «flush», probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?</p>	<p>Flush</p> <p>Flush to piped sewer system.....11</p> <p>Flush to septic tank12</p> <p>Flush to pit (latrine)13</p> <p>Flush to somewhere else14</p> <p>Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where.....15</p> <p>Pit</p> <p>Ventilated Improved Pit latrine21</p> <p>Pit latrine with slab22</p> <p>Pit latrine without slab / Open pit.....23</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?</p>	<p>Yes1</p> <p>No2</p>	2 ↓ HC2
<p>WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS TOILET FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?</p>	<p>Other households only (not public)1</p> <p>Public facility2</p>	2 ↓ HC2
<p>WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>Number of households (<i>if less than 10</i>) 0__</p> <p>Ten or more households10</p> <p>DK98</p>	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p>HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?</p>	<p>Number of rooms__ __</p>	
<p>HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i></p> <p><i>Circle the code of the main floor material.</i></p>	<p>Simple floor</p> <p>Wood planks.....21</p> <p>Finished floor</p> <p>Parquet or polished wood31</p> <p>Linoleum.....32</p> <p>Ceramic tiles.....33</p> <p>Carpet.....35</p> <p>Laminate.....36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i></p> <p><i>Circle the code of the main roof material.</i></p>	<p>Metal31</p> <p>Wood32</p> <p>Ceramic tiles34</p> <p>Roofing slate37</p> <p>Ruberoid.....38</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

<p>HC5. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Circle the code of the main walls material.</i></p>	<p>Bricks33</p> <p>Construction blocks.....34</p> <p>Covered bricks / blocks35</p> <p>Wood36</p> <p>Plastic panels37</p> <p>Concrete / reinforced concrete.....38</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>																							
<p>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF ENERGY / FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR COOKING?</p>	<p>Electricity01</p> <p>Liquefied Gas (in gas cylinder)02</p> <p>Natural gas03</p> <p>Kerosene05</p> <p>Coal06</p> <p>Wood08</p> <p>No food cooked in household95</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	<p>01⇒HC8</p> <p>02⇒HC8</p> <p>03⇒HC8</p> <p>05⇒HC8</p> <p>95⇒HC8</p>																						
<p>HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>If «In the house», probe:</i></p> <p>IS IT DONE IN A KITCHEN?</p>	<p>In the house</p> <p> In a kitchen1</p> <p> Elsewhere in the house2</p> <p>In a separate building.....3</p> <p>Outdoors4</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 6</p>																							
<p>HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
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<p>HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2									
Yes	No																							
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QUESTIONNAIRES

HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒HC11
HC10A. DOES YOUR FAMILY RENT THIS DWELLING FROM ANYONE WHO IS NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 Other (specify) 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC13
HC12. HOW MANY ARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?	Ares ____ ____ ____	
<i>If less than 1, record «000».</i> <i>If 995 or more, record «995».</i> <i>If unknown, record «998».</i>		
HC13. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, OTHER FARM ANIMALS OR POULTRY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC16
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE?		
[A] COWS OR BULLS?	Cows or bulls ____ ____	
[B] HORSES?	Horses ____ ____	
[C] GOATS?	Goats ____ ____	
[D] SHEEP?	Sheep ____ ____	
[E] CHICKENS?	Chickens ____ ____	
[F] PIGS?	Pigs ____ ____	
[G] RABBITS?	Rabbits ____ ____	
<i>If none, record «00».</i> <i>If 95 or more, record «95».</i> <i>If unknown, record «98».</i>		
HC16. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK DEPOSIT?	Yes 1 No 2	

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CHILD LABOUR												CL														
<p><i>To be administered for children in the household age 5-14 years.</i> <i>For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.</i></p>																										
CL1. Rank number	CL2. Name and age Copy from HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM HL2 and HL6		CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? If «Yes»: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND?			CL4. SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK OR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?			CL5. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?			CL6. SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?			CL7. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) DO ANY PAID OR UNPAID IN A FAMILY BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET? Include work for a business run by the child, alone or with one or more partners.			CL8. SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK IN A FAMILY BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET?			CL9. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (name) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, CLEANING, WASHING CLOTHES, COOKING; OR CARING FOR CHILDREN, OLD OR SICK PEOPLE?			CL10. SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DOING THESE HOUSEHOLD CHORES?		
			1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 Yes, unpaid 3 No ⇒ CL5			If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.			1 YES 2 No ⇒ CL7						1 YES 2 No ⇒ CL9						1 YES 2 No ⇒ Next Line					
RANK NUMBER	NAME	AGE	YES paid	NO unpaid		NUMBER OF HOURS	YES	NO		NUMBER OF HOURS	YES	NO		NUMBER OF HOURS	YES	NO		NUMBER OF HOURS	YES	NO		NUMBER OF HOURS	YES	NO		
01		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
02		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
03		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
04		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
05		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
06		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
07		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
08		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
09		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				
10		__ __	1	2	3	__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __	1	2		__ __				

CHILD DISCIPLINE**CD****Table 1. Children Aged 2-14 Years Eligible for Child Discipline Questions**

- List each of the sequence number, name, sex and age of each child aged 2-14 years below.
- Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 (CD6).
- If there are no children age 2-14 years in the household, skip to SI2.

CD1. Line number	CD2. Rank number from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Sex from HL4		CD5. Age from HL6
LINE NUMBER	RANK NUMBER	NAME	M	F	AGE
01	___		1	2	___
02	___		1	2	___
03	___		1	2	___
04	___		1	2	___
05	___		1	2	___
06	___		1	2	___
07	___		1	2	___
08	___		1	2	___
CD6. Total children age 2-14 years					___

- If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD8; write down «1» and continue with CD9.

Table 2: Selection of Random Child for Child Discipline Questions

- Use Table 2 to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household.
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. Find the line with such number in Table 2.
- Check the total number of eligible children in CD6 above. Find the column with such figure in Table 2.
- Circle the line number in the box where the row and the column meet. This is the line number of the child (CD1) about whom the questions will be asked.
- Record the line number of the selected child in CD8.

CD7.	Total number of children aged 2-14 years (CD6)							
Last digit of household number (HH2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

CD8. Record the line number of the selected child, about whom the questions will be asked _____

CD9. Write the name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the line number in CD8.		Name _____ Rank number ____	
CD10. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH <i>(name)</i> IN THE PAST MONTH?			
	Yes	No	
CD11. FORBADE <i>(name)</i> DOING SOMETHING LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE?	1	2	
CD12. EXPLAINED WHY <i>(name)</i> 's BEHAVIOUR / WICKEDNESS WAS WRONG?	1	2	
CD13. SHOOK HIM/HER?	1	2	
CD14. SHOUTED OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER?	1	2	
CD15. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO?	1	2	
CD16. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH HAND?	1	2	
CD17. HIT HIM/HER ON THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BODY WITH HAND OR WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, BEATER, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT?	1	2	
CD18. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT?	1	2	
CD21. BEAT HIM/HER AS HARD AS ONE COULD?	1	2	
CD22. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / No opinion 8		

IODINE DEFICIENCY PREVENTION		SI
SI2. DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF IODISED SALT CONSUMPTION AS CHEAP AND ONE OF THE MAIN MEANS OF IDD ELIMINATION?	Yes..... 1 No 2	
SI3. DO YOU USE IODISED SALT FOR COOKING? <i>If the answer is «Yes», probe:</i> HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE IODISED SALT FOR COOKING: CONSTANTLY OR SOMETIMES?	Yes, constantly 1 Yes, sometimes 2 No 3 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	

HH19. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :
------------------------	--------------------------------

<p>HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the household list (HL7). <input type="checkbox"/> A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the household list (HL9). <input type="checkbox"/> A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man age 15- 59 years in the household list (HL7A). <p>Return to the cover page and make sure that all information is entered, including the number of eligible women aged 15-49 (HH12), under-5 children (HH14) and men aged 15- 59 (HH13A).</p>

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM, column HL7). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name: _____	WM4. Woman's line number: _____	
WM5. Interviewer number: _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2012	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF (*city, region*). NOW THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IS ORGANISED IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS TO OBTAIN OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN. IN THIS RESPECT I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ Yes, permission is given. ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- ☐ No, permission is not given. ⇒ Complete WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

WM7. Result of woman's interview:	Completed..... 01 Not at home 02 Refused..... 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated..... 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96
-----------------------------------	---

WM8. Field edited by (number): _____	WM9. Data entry clerk (number): _____
---	--

WM10. *Record the time.*

Hour and minutes :

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND

WB

WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?

Date of birth:

Month.....

DK month.....98

Year

DK year 9998

WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU (IN COMPLETED YEARS)?

Age (in completed years)

Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent.

WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, INCLUDING PRESCHOOL?

Yes.....1

No 2

2⇒WB7

WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION
HAVE YOU RECEIVED / ATTENDING NOW?

Preschool.....0

Primary 1

General basic 2

General secondary 3

General secondary	3
Vocational-technical	4

Secondary specialized.....5

Higher 6

.....

WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?

Grade.....

If less than 1 grade, enter «00».

WB6. Check WB4.

□ General basic, general secondary, vocational-technical, secondary specialized or higher. ↓ MT1

□ *Primary.* \Rightarrow WB7

WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME.

Cannot read at all 1

Able to read only parts of sentence.....2

Able to read only parts of sentence.....	2
Able to read whole sentence.....	3

Able to read whole sentence 3

No sentence in required language

No sentence in required language 4

Show sentence on the card to the respondent.

If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:

CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?

With visual deficiency (blind or visually impaired).....5

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MT
MT1. Check WB7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank. ⇒ MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4). ⇒ MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5). ⇒ MT3	
MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT5. Check WB2. Age of woman is between 15 and 24?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ MT6 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ CM1	
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MT9
MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MT9
MT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ↓ CM1
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ↓ CM1
If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.		
MT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

LIVE BIRTH		CM
<p>CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?</p> <p>I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2 ↓ IS1
<p>CM1A. TO HOW MANY CHILDREN, WHO WAS BORN ALIVE, HAVE YOU GIVEN BIRTH DURING YOUR LIFE?</p>	<p>Number of children — —</p>	
<p>CM12. WHEN DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO A CHILD LAST TIME (EVEN IF THE CHILD DIED)?</p> <p><i>If the woman does not know the date of delivery, circle «98».</i></p> <p><i>Month and year should be recorded in any case.</i></p>	<p>Date of delivery:</p> <p>Date — —</p> <p>DK date 98</p> <p>Month — —</p> <p>Year — — — —</p>	
<p>CM13. Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview) in 2010?</p> <p><i>If the woman gave birth to a live child, record this child's name:</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>Use the name of this child in the next questions.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ DB1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ IS1</p>	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.</i></p>		
<p>DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (name), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	1 ↓ MN1
<p>DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>No more children 2</p>	2 ↓ MN1
<p>DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT?</p>	<p>Months 1 — —</p> <p>Years 2 — —</p> <p>DK 9 98</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.</i></p>		
<p>MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2 ⇒ MN17

QUESTIONNAIRES

<p>MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle the codes of all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Doctor's assistant D</p> <p>Other person:</p> <p>Relative / Friend H</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p>									
<p>MN2AA. TO MONITOR THE COURSE OF PREGNANCY, DID YOU USE FREE OR PAID SERVICES?</p>	<p>Free services 1</p> <p>Paid services 2</p> <p>Both 3</p>	<p>1⇒MN3</p>								
<p>MN2AB. DECISION ON THE USE OF PAID MEDICAL SERVICES WAS TAKEN INDEPENDENTLY BY YOU ALONE OR TOGETHER WITH THE HUSBAND/PARTNER?</p>	<p>Independently 1</p> <p>Together with the husband / partner 2</p> <p>Other (specify) 6</p>									
<p>MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Number of checks (if less than 10) 0__</p> <p>Ten or more checks 10</p> <p>DK 98</p>									
<p>MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?</p> <p>[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?</p> <p>[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Yes	No									
1	2									
1	2									
1	2									
<p>MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle the codes of all answers given.</i></p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p>Doctor A</p> <p>Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Doctor's assistant D</p> <p>Other person:</p> <p>Relative / Friend H</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p> <p>No one Y</p>									
<p>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of medical institution.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private institution, write the name of the place:</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p align="center">(name of the place)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Home:</p> <p>Your home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public health sector:</p> <p>Hospital / Maternity hospital 21</p> <p>Medical centre 22</p> <p>Other public (specify) 26</p> <p>Private medical sector:</p> <p>Hospital 31</p> <p>Medical centre 32</p> <p>Maternity hospital 33</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) 36</p> <p>Other (specify) 96</p>	<p>11⇒MN20</p> <p>12⇒MN20</p> <p>96⇒MN20</p>								

QUESTIONNAIRES

MN19. WAS (<i>name</i>) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION?	Yes 1 No 2	
MN20. WHEN (<i>name</i>) 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 DK 8	
MN21. WAS (<i>name</i>) WEIGHTED AT BIRTH?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒MN23 8⇒MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (<i>name</i>) WEIGHT?	From card 1 (kg) ____ . ____ ____ From recall 2 (kg) ____ . ____ ____ DK 9 9998	
<i>Record weight from health card, if available.</i>		
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (<i>name</i>)?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ↓ PN1
MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (<i>name</i>) TO THE BREAST?	Immediately 0 00 Hours 1 ____ Days 2 ____ DK / Don't remember 9 98	
<i>If less than 1 hour, record «00» hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i>		
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2 ↓ PN1 8 ↓ PN1
MN27. WHAT WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK?	Milk (other than breast milk) A Water B Sugar or glucose water C Gripe water D Sugar-salt-water solution E Juice F Infant formula G Tea/Infusions H Honey I Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
<i>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</i>		
<i>Continue to probe to identify what the woman was giving to the child to drink, and circle the codes of all answers.</i>		

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview.		
PN1. Check MN18. Was the child delivered in a health facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (MN18=21-26 or 31-36). ⇒ PN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No (MN18=11-12 or 96). ⇒ PN6	
PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name). YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (name or type of facility in MN18). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY? If less than one day, record the number of hours. If less than one week, record the number of days. Otherwise, record the number of weeks.	Hours..... 1 __ __ Days 2 __ __ Weeks 3 __ __ DK / Don't remember9 98	
PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY DURING YOUR STAY AT THIS MEDICAL INSTITUTION. FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (name), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (name) IS OK. BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	
PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU. DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (name or type or facility in MN18)?	Yes 1 No 2	
PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18). DID ANYONE CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18)?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒PN11 2⇒PN16
PN6. Check MN17. Did a health professional assist with the delivery?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (MN17=A-D). ⇒ PN7 <input type="checkbox"/> No (MN17≠A-D). ⇒ PN10	
PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (person or persons in MN17) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (name)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (name), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (name) IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (person or persons in MN17) LEFT YOU, DID (person or persons in MN17) CHECK ON (name)'S HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	
PN8. AND DID (person or persons in MN17) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	

QUESTIONNAIRES

PN9. AFTER THE <i>(person or persons in MN17)</i> LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF <i>(name)</i> ?	Yes 1 No 2	1⇒PN11 2⇒PN18
PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON <i>(name)</i> 'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING <i>(name)</i> , CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER <i>(name)</i> WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒PN19
PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once 1 More than once 2	1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B
PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? <i>If less than one day, record the number of hours. If less than one week, record the number of days. Otherwise, record the number of weeks.</i>	Hours 1 ____ Days 2 ____ Weeks 3 ____ DK / Don't remember 9 98	
PN13. WHO CHECKED ON <i>(name)</i> 'S HEALTH?	Health professional: Doctor A Nurse / Midwife B Doctor's assistant D Other person: Relative / Friend H Other (<i>specify</i>) X	
PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE? <i>Probe to identify the type of medical institution. If unable to determine whether public or private institution, write the name of the place:</i> _____ <i>(name of the place)</i> _____ _____	Home: Your home 11 Other home 12 Public health sector: Hospital / Maternity hospital 21 Medical centre 22 Polyclinic 24 Other public (<i>specify</i>) 26 Private medical sector: Hospital 31 Medical centre 32 Maternity hospital 33 Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
PN15. Check MN18. Was the child delivered in a health facility?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (MN18=21-26 or 31-36). ⇒ PN16 <input type="checkbox"/> No (MN18=11-12 or 96). ⇒ PN17	

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ILLNESS SYMPTOMS		IS
IS1. Check HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM, column HL9: Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ IS2 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ CP0	
IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY <u>RIGHT AWAY</u> ? Probe: ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? <i>Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother / caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.</i> <i>Circle all symptoms mentioned, but DO NOT PROMPT with any suggestions.</i>	Child not able to drink or breastfeedA Child becomes sickerB Child develops a feverC Child has fast breathingD Child has difficult breathingE Child has blood in stoolF Child is drinking poorlyG Other (specify)X Other (specify)Y Other (specify)Z	

CONTRACEPTION			CP
CP0. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. SOME PEOPLE USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. HAVE YOU HEARD OF:	Yes	No	
[A] FEMALE STERILIZATION	1	2	
[B] MALE STERILIZATION	1	2	
[C] IUD	1	2	
[D] INJECTABLES	1	2	
[E] IMPLANTS	1	2	
[F] PILL	1	2	
[G] MALE CONDOM	1	2	
[H] FEMALE CONDOM	1	2	
[I] DIAPHRAGM	1	2	
[J] FOAM/JELLY	1	2	
[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)	1	2	
[L] PERIODIC ABSTINENCE/RHYTHM	1	2	
[M] WITHDRAWAL	1	2	
[N] EMERGENCY/POSTCOITAL CONTRACEPTION	1	2	
[X] OTHER	1	2	
CP1. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Unsure 8		1 ↓ UN1

CP2. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ↓ UN1
CP3. WHAT METHOD ARE YOU USING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?	Female sterilization..... A Male sterilization B IUD..... C Injectables..... D Implants E Pill F Male condom G Female condom H Diaphragm I Foam/ Jelly J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) K Periodic abstinence/ Rhythm..... L Withdrawal M Other (specify) X	
<i>DO NOT PROMPT. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i>		
CP4. DECISION ON THE USE OF CONTRACEPTION WAS TAKEN INDEPENDENTLY BY YOU ALONE OR TOGETHER WITH THE HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Independently 1 Husband /partner's decision 2 Joint decision 3 Other (specify) 6	

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		UN
UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ UN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, DK / Unsure. ⇒ UN5	
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes..... 1 No 2	1⇒UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later..... 1 No more children 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child..... 1 No more / None 2 DK / Undecided..... 8	1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
UN5. Check CP3. Currently using «Female sterilization»	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ UN6	
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child 1 No more / None 2 Cannot get pregnant..... 3 DK / Undecided..... 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9

QUESTIONNAIRES

UN7. WHEN DO YOU PLAN TO GIVE BIRTH TO (A/ANOTHER) CHILD?	In months 1 ____ In years 2 ____ Soon..... 993 Cannot get pregnant..... 994 After marriage 995 Other 996 DK 998	994⇒UN1 1
UN8. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, DK / Unsure. ⇒ UN9	
UN9. Check CP3. Currently using a contraception method?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ UN10	
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes..... 1 ____ No 2 ____ DK 8 ____	1 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex..... A Menopausal B Never menstruated C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result E Postpartum amenorrheic F Breastfeeding..... G Too old H Other (specify) X DK Z	
UN12. Check UN11. «Never menstruated» mentioned?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ↓ MA1 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ UN13	
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?	Days ago..... 1 ____ Weeks ago..... 2 ____ Months ago..... 3 ____ Years ago 4 ____ In menopause/Has had hysterectomy 994 Before last birth..... 995 Never menstruated 996	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 ____ Yes, living with a man..... 2 ____ No, not in union / not married 3 ____	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in (completed) years ____ DK..... 98	
MA2A. Check MA1. Currently married or living with a man?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ MA7 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ MA5	

QUESTIONNAIRES

MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3 ↓ DV1
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed..... 1 Divorced 2 Separated..... 3	
MA7. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN?	Only once 1 More than once 2	
MA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Month..... __ __ DK month..... 98 Year __ __ __ __ DK year..... 9998	9998 ↓ MA9
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years..... __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				DV
<i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i>				
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND/PARTNER IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE/PARTNER DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND/PARTNER JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE/PARTNER IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:	Yes	No	DK	
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	1	2	8	
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	1	2	8	
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	1	2	8	
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	1	2	8	
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	1	2	8	
DV2. WHAT WOULD YOU IDENTIFY AS THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TOWARD WOMEN COMMITTED BY HUSBANDS/PARTNERS?	Abuse of alcohol A Psychological disorder, insanity, emotional condition..... B Jealousy..... C Stereotyped behaviour..... D Disadvantaged socio-economic conditions ... E Mass media F Other (specify) _____ X			
<i>Circle all causes mentioned, but DO NOT PROMPT.</i>				
DV3. Check MA1 and MA5. Currently married or in union or ever was married or in union?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ DV4 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ DV9			
DV4. HAVE YOU EVER EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY HUSBANDS/PARTNERS (PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC OR SEXUAL ABUSE)?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember / No answer..... 8	2⇒DV9 8⇒DV9		

QUESTIONNAIRES

DV5. HOW OFTEN HAVE YOU EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY HUSBANDS/PARTNERS WITHIN 12 MONTHS, SINCE <i>(date and month of interview)</i> 2011?	Every day or almost every day 1 1-2 times a week..... 2 1-2 times a month 3 Less than once a month 4 DK / Don't remember / No answer..... 8	
DV6. HAVE YOU EVER LEFT YOUR HOUSE, TRYING TO AVOID VIOLENCE OR ESCAPE THE VIOLENCE BY THE HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember / No answer..... 8	
DV7. HAVE YOU EVER SOUGHT FOR HELP FROM ANYONE BECAUSE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY THE HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember / No answer..... 8	1⇒DV9 8⇒DV9
DV8. WHY HAVE YOU NEVER SEEK HELP?	Did not want that anyone learned about that misfortuneA Did not believe they would be given any helpB Was afraid that the husband/partner may learn C Did not know where to go D Other <i>(specify)</i> X	
DV9. WHAT ARE <u>THE MOST</u> EFFICIENT MEASURES TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN YOUR OPINION?	Social announcementsA Public disapprove of perpetrators.....B Strict legislation..... C Teaching young people to respect other people D Professional help by psychologistE Other <i>(specify)</i> X	
<i>Circle all countermeasures mentioned, but DO NOT PROMPT.</i>		
DV10. HAVE YOU EVER EXPERIENCED <u>PHYSICAL</u> VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY THE PARENTS TO YOU IN CHILDHOOD?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember / No answer..... 8	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
<i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i>		
SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse 00 Age in years..... ____ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95	00 ↓ HA1
SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember 8	

QUESTIONNAIRES

SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	Days ago..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago..... 2 __ __ Months ago..... 3 __ __ Years ago..... 4 __ __	4⇒SB15
<i>All answers for the last 12 months should be recorded in months, years or days. If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.</i>		
SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	Husband..... 1 Partner..... 2 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance..... 4 Other (specify)..... 6	3⇒SB7 4⇒SB7 6⇒SB7
<i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.</i>		
<i>If «Boyfriend», probe: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i>		
<i>If «Yes», circle «2». If «No», circle «3».</i>		
SB6. Check MA1. Currently married or living with a man?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ SB8 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ SB7	
SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If «DK», probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... __ __ DK..... 98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WITH ANY OTHER PERSON, NOT YET PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?	Husband..... 1 Partner..... 2 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance..... 4 Other (specify)..... 6	3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12
<i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.</i>		
<i>If «Boyfriend», probe: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i>		
<i>If «Yes», circle «2». If «No», circle «3».</i>		
SB11. Check MA1 and MA7. Currently married or living with a man and married only once or lived with a man only once?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ SB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else. ⇒ SB12	
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If «DK», probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... __ __ DK..... 98	
SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒SB15
SB14. WITH HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners..... __ __	

SB15. WITH HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?	Number of lifetime partners — — DK..... 98	
<i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate. If number of partners is 95 or more, write «95».</i>		

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AIDS OR HIV?	Yes.....1 No2	2 ↓ TA1
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
HA7. DO YOU THINK IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE HIV?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	
HA8. CAN HIV BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:	Yes No DK	
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	1 2 8	
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	1 2 8	
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	1 2 8	
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, SHOULD A PERSON BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING AT SCHOOL IF HAVING HIV?	Yes.....1 No2 DK / Unsure / Depends.....8	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD HIV?	Yes.....1 No2 DK / Unsure / Depends.....8	

QUESTIONNAIRES

HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH HIV, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes.....1 No2 DK / Unsure / Depends.....8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes.....1 No2 DK / Unsure / Depends.....8	
HA13. Check CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (day and month of interview) in 2010?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ HA14 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ HA24	
HA14. Check MN1. Received antenatal care?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ HA24	
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT:	Yes	No
[A] BABIES GETTING HIV FROM THEIR MOTHER?	1	2
[B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING HIV?	1	2
[C] GETTING TESTED FOR HIV?	1	2
[D] WERE YOU OFFERED A TEST FOR HIV?	1	2
HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒HA19 8⇒HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	1⇒HA22 2⇒HA22 8⇒HA22
HA19. Check MN17. Did a health professional assist with the delivery?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (MN17=A-D). ⇒ HA20 <input type="checkbox"/> No (MN17≠A-D). ⇒ HA24	
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes.....1 No2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR HIV AFTER THE DELIVERY?	Yes.....1 No2	1⇒HA25
HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago.....2 2 or more years ago3	1 ↓ TA1 2 ↓ TA1 3 ↓ TA1

QUESTIONNAIRES

HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE HIV?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago1 12-23 months ago.....2 2 or more years ago3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes.....1 No2 DK.....8	1 ↓ TA1 2 ↓ TA1 8 ↓ TA1
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR HIV?	Yes.....1 No2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette00 Age.....__ __	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes__ __	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Number of days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
<i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>		
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?	Cigars.....A Water pipe.....B CigarillosC Pipe.....D Other (specify).....X	
<i>Circle all mentioned.</i>		
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Number of days0 __ 10 days or more but less than a month10 Everyday / Almost every day30	
<i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>		

QUESTIONNAIRES

TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO OR SNUFF?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒TA14
TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA Snuff.....B Other (specify) X	
TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ↓ LS1
TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL?	Never had one drink of alcohol 00 Age..... ____	00 ↓ LS1
TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>	Did not have one drink in last one month 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00 ↓ LS1
TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of drinks ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. Check WB2. Age of woman is between 15 and 24?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ LS2 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ WM11	
LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY, NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? <i>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents.</i> YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.	Very happy.....1 Somewhat happy2 Neither happy, nor unhappy3 Somewhat unhappy4 Very unhappy.....5	

NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED, NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.

Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents.

AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Circle the response code shown by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.

LS3. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED (ARE/WERE) YOU WITH THIS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? <i>If the woman says that she does not have a job, circle «0» and continue with the next question.</i>	Does not have a job.....0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood, district, infrastructure and the quality of dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	

QUESTIONNAIRES

LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?	Does not have any income0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
<i>If the woman says that she does not have any income, circle «0» and continue with the next question.</i>		
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENEDED, OVERALL?	Improved.....1 More or less the same2 Worsened3	
LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better1 More or less the same2 Worse3	

WM11. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :
------------------------	--------------------------------

WM12. Check HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM, column HL9. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age under-5 living in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to Questionnaire for Children Under Five for that child and start the interview with this woman. <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this woman by thanking her for her cooperation. Check for the presence of any other eligible woman, man or child under-5 in the household.
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations






Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD ¹

SIDE 1

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy
				

SIDE 2

Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied
				

¹ The card was shown to young women and men during interviews on Module «Life Satisfaction».



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN

MEN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 59 (see HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM, column HL7A). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>		
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name: _____	MWM4. Man's line number: _____	
MWM5. Interviewer number: _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2012	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:

WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF (*city, region*). NOW THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IS ORGANISED IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS TO OBTAIN OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN. IN THIS RESPECT I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ Yes, permission is given. ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- ☐ No, permission is not given. ⇒ Complete MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

MWM7. Result of man's interview:	Completed..... 01 Not at home 02 Refused..... 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated..... 05 Other (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96
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MWM8. Field edited by (number): _____	MWM9. Data entry clerk (number): _____
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ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MMT
MMT1. Check MWB7.	<input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank. ⇒ MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4). ⇒ MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind (codes 1 or 5). ⇒ MMT3	
MMT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT5. Check WB2. Age of man is between 15 and 24?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ MMT6 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ MMA1	
MMT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
MMT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
MMT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ↓ MMA1
MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ↓ MMA1
<i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>		
MMT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a woman 2 No, not in union / not married..... 3	3⇒MMA5
MMA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in (<i>completed</i>) years __ __ DK 98	
MMA2A. Check MMA1. Currently married or living with a woman?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ MMA7 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ MMA5	
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man 2 No 3	3 ↓ MDV1
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed..... 1 Divorced 2 Separated..... 3	
MMA7. HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN?	Only once 1 More than once 2	
MMA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Month __ __ DK month 98 Year..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	9998 ↓ MMA9
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV
<i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i>		
MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND/PARTNER IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE/PARTNER DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND/PARTNER JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE/PARTNER IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:	Yes	No
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	1	2
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	1	2
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	1	2
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	1	2
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	1	2

QUESTIONNAIRES

MDV2. WHAT WOULD YOU IDENTIFY AS THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY WIFE/PARTNER?	Abuse of alcohol A Psychological disorder, insanity, emotional condition B Jealousy C Stereotyped behaviour D Disadvantaged socio-economic conditions ... E Mass media F Other (specify) _____ X	
<i>Circle all causes mentioned, but DO NOT PROMPT.</i>		
MDV9. WHAT ARE THE MOST EFFICIENT MEASURES TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN YOUR OPINION?	Social announcements A Public disapprove of perpetrators..... B Strict legislation C Teaching young people to respect other people D Professional help by psychologist E Other (specify) _____ X	
<i>Circle all countermeasures mentioned, but DO NOT PROMPT.</i>		
MDV10. HAVE YOU EVER EXPERIENCED <u>PHYSICAL</u> VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY THE PARENTS TO YOU IN CHILDHOOD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember / No answer 8	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<i>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</i>		
MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse.....00 Age in years First time when started living with (first) wife / partner95	00 ↴ MHA1
MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
MSB3. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED? <i>All answers for the last 12 months should be recorded in months, years or days. If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago 1 ____ Weeks ago 2 ____ Months ago 3 ____ Years ago 4 ____	4 ⇒ MSB15
MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	

QUESTIONNAIRES

MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	Wife1 Partner2 Girlfriend.....3 Casual acquaintance4 Other (specify)6	3⇒MSB7 4⇒MSB7 6⇒MSB7
<i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.</i>		
<i>If «Girlfriend», probe: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i>		
<i>If «Yes», circle «2». If «No», circle «3».</i>		
MSB6. Check MMA1. Currently married or living with a woman?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ MSB8 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ MSB7	
MSB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If «DK», probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner DK98	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WITH ANY OTHER PERSON, NOT YET PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes1 No.....2	
MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?	Wife1 Partner2 Girlfriend.....3 Casual acquaintance4 Other (specify)6	3⇒MSB12 4⇒MSB12 6⇒MSB12
<i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.</i>		
<i>If «Girlfriend», probe: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?</i>		
<i>If «Yes», circle «2». If «No», circle «3».</i>		
MSB11. Check MMA1 and MMA5. Currently married or living with a woman and married only once or lived with a woman only once?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ MSB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else. ⇒ MSB12	
MSB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If «DK», probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner DK98	
MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes1 No.....2	2⇒MSB15
MSB14. WITH HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners DK98	
MSB15. WITH HOW MANY PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?	Number of lifetime partners..... DK98	
<i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate. If number of partners is 95 or more, write «95».</i>		

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AIDS OR HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ↓ MTA1
MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA7. DO YOU THINK IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
MHA8. CAN HIV BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:	Yes No DK	
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	1 2 8	
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	1 2 8	
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, SHOULD A PERSON BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING AT SCHOOL IF HAVING HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Unsure / Depends..... 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Unsure / Depends..... 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH HIV, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Unsure / Depends..... 8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK / Unsure / Depends..... 8	

QUESTIONNAIRES

MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	1 ↓ MTA1 2 ↓ MTA1 8 ↓ MTA1
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR HIV?	Yes..... 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette 00 Age..... — —	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes — —	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>	Number of days 0 — 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars..... A Water pipe..... B Cigarillos C Pipe D Other (specify) X	
MTA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>	Number of days 0 — 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	

QUESTIONNAIRES

MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO OR SNUFF?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA14
MTA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇒MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA Snuff.....B Other (specify) X	
MTA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>	Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No 2	2 ↓ MLS1
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL?	Never had one drink of alcohol 00 Age..... ____	00 ↓ MLS1
MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>	Did not have one drink in last one month 00 Number of days 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month 10 Everyday / Almost every day 30	00 ↓ MLS1
MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE?	Number of drinks ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. Check MWB2. Age of man is between 15 and 24?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ MLS2 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ MWM11	
MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY, NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? <i>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents.</i> YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.	Very happy.....1 Somewhat happy2 Neither happy, nor unhappy3 Somewhat unhappy4 Very unhappy.....5	

NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED, NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED.

Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents.

AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.

Circle the response code shown by the respondent, for questions MLS3 to MLS13.

MLS3. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
MLS5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?	Yes.....1 No2	2⇒MLS7
MLS6. HOW SATISFIED (ARE/WERE) YOU WITH THIS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?	Does not have a job.....0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
If the man says that she does not have a job, circle «0» and continue with the next question.		
MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood, district, infrastructure and the quality of dwelling.		
MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	

QUESTIONNAIRES

MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?	Does not have any income0 Very satisfied1 Somewhat satisfied2 Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied3 Somewhat unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied5	
<i>If the man says that he does not have any income, circle «0» and continue with the next question.</i>		
MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENEED, OVERALL?	Improved.....1 More or less the same2 Worsened3	
MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better1 More or less the same2 Worse3	

MWM11. Record the time.	Hour and minutes :
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MWM12. Check HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM, column HL9. Is the man the caretaker of any child age under-5 living in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to Questionnaire for Children Under Five for that child and start the interview with this man. <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this man by thanking him for her cooperation.
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

CHILD'S INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM, column HL9) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM, column HL6). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>		
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name: _____	UF4. Child's line number: _____	
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: _____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____	
UF7. Interviewer number: _____	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2012	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

WE ARE FROM THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF (CITY, REGION). NOW THE NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IS ORGANISED IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS TO OBTAIN OBJECTIVE INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN. IN THIS RESPECT I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SEVERAL QUESTIONS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

MAY I START NOW?

- ☐ Yes, permission is given. ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- ☐ No, permission is not given. ⇒ Complete UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (child's name from UF3) HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5:	Completed.....	01
	Not at home	02
	Refused.....	03
	Partly completed	04
	Incapacitated.....	05
	Other (specify)	96
UF10. Field edited by (number): _____	UF11. Data entry clerk (number): _____	

UF12. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES :	
------------------------	--------------------------------	--

AGE		AG
<p>AG1. IN WHAT DATE, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker does not know the exact birth date circle «98».</i> <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth:</p> <p>Date..... :</p> <p>DK day 98</p> <p>Month :</p> <p>Year..... :</p>	
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS (name) IN COMPLETED YEARS?</p> <p><i>Record «0», if less than 1 year.</i> <i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years).....</p>	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT			EC
<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (name)?</p>	<p>None 00</p> <p>Number of children's books 0</p> <p>Ten or more books 10</p>		
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (name) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME?</p> <p>DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:</p>	Yes	No	DK
[A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)?	1	2	8
[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?	1	2	8
[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)?	1	2	8
<p><i>Read each point and circle the answer before heading to the next point.</i> <i>If the respondent says «Yes» to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.</i></p>			

<p>EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN.</p> <p>ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (name):</p> <p>[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p><i>If the child was not left alone or was left alone for less than an hour enter «0».</i> <i>If the answer is «Don't know», enter «8».</i></p>	<p>Number of days left alone for more than an hour _</p> <p>Number of days left with other child for more than an hour _</p>																																									
<p>EC4. Check AG2. Age of child is 3 or 4 year?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ EC5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ BF1</p>																																									
<p>EC5. DOES (name) PARTICIPATE IN ANY LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME AT HOME, AT PRESCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OR OPTIONAL EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒EC7</p> <p>8⇒EC7</p>																																								
<p>EC6. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, TO HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) LEARN/ATTEND?</p>	<p>Number of hours _ _</p>																																									
<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (name):</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="3">Yes</th><th>No</th></tr> <tr> <th></th><th>Mother</th><th>Father</th><th>Other</th><th></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] READ CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD?</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr> <tr> <td>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?</td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes			No		Mother	Father	Other		[A] READ CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y	[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD?	A	B	X	Y	[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	
	Yes			No																																						
	Mother	Father	Other																																							
[A] READ CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y																																						
[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?	A	B	X	Y																																						
[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y																																						
[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD?	A	B	X	Y																																						
[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y																																						
[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y																																						
<p>[A] READ CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?</p>	A	B	X	Y																																						
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<p>[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p>	A	B	X	Y																																						
<p>[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD?</p>	A	B	X	Y																																						
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<p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?</p>	A	B	X	Y																																						
<p><i>Read each point and circle the answer before heading to the next point.</i></p>																																										
<p><i>If «Yes», probe:</i> WHO FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE WAS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES WITH (name)?</p>																																										
<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR CHILD. CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN (name) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>Yes..... 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																									

QUESTIONNAIRES

EC9. CAN (<i>name</i>) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC10. DOES (<i>name</i>) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC11. CAN (<i>name</i>) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC12. IS (<i>name</i>) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC13. DOES (<i>name</i>) FOLLOW SIMPLE REQUESTS/ DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC14. WHEN ASKED OR GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (<i>name</i>) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC15. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC16. DOES (<i>name</i>) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	
EC17. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes..... 1 No 2 DK..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING		BF
BF1. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BF3 8⇒BF3
BF2. IS HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

QUESTIONNAIRES

BF3. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT LIQUIDS THAT <i>(name)</i> MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED IN WHETHER <i>(name)</i> HAD THEM EVEN IF IT WAS COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>PLAIN WATER</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF4. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>INFANT FORMULA</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BF6 8⇒BF6
BF5. HOW MANY TIMES DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK INFANT FORMULA?	Number of times..... _ _	
BF6. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>MILK</u> (NOT INCLUDING BREASTMILK), YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BF8 8⇒BF8
BF7. HOW MANY TIMES DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK MILK?	Number of times..... _ _	
BF8. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF9. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>BROTH</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF10. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK OR EAT <u>VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF11. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION)</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF12. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>ANY OTHER LIQUIDS</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
BF13. DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK OR EAT <u>YOGURT OR OTHER YOGURT PRODUCTS</u> FOR KIDS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒BF15 8⇒BF15
BF14. HOW MANY TIMES DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK OR EAT YOGURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... _ _	
BF15. DID <i>(name)</i> EAT <u>THIN PORRIDGE</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

QUESTIONNAIRES

BF16. DID <i>(name)</i> EAT <u>SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒BF18 8⇒BF18
BF17. HOW MANY TIMES DID <i>(name)</i> EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... _ _	
BF18. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID <i>(name)</i> DRINK <u>ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?</u>	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS			CA											
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS <i>(name)</i> HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7												
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH <i>(name)</i> WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME <i>(name)</i> HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO DRINK? <i>If «Less», probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less..... 2 About the same 3 More 4 Nothing to drink..... 5 DK 8													
CA3. DURING THE TIME <i>(name)</i> HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? <i>If «Less», probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less 1 Somewhat less..... 2 About the same 3 More 4 Stopped food..... 5 Never gave food..... 6 DK 8													
CA4. DURING THE EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, WAS <i>(name)</i> GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	No	DK	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
Yes	No	DK												
1	2	8												
1	2	8												
1	2	8												
[A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED (FOR EXAMPLE, REHYDRON, GASTROLIT, AND ALIKE)? [B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA? [C] HOME-MADE FLUID? <i>Read each point and circle the answer before heading to the next point.</i>														
CA5. WAS ANY MEDICATION GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7												

<p>CA6. WHAT MEDICATION WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned:</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(name of medication)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Pill or Syrup:</p> <p>Antibiotic..... A</p> <p>Antimotility B</p> <p>Zinc..... C</p> <p>Other (not antibiotic, antimotility or zinc)..... G</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup..... H</p> <p>Injection:</p> <p>Antibiotic..... L</p> <p>Non-antibiotic M</p> <p>Unknown injection N</p> <p>Intravenous O</p> <p>Home remedy / Herbal medicine Q</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p>CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>8⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA8. WHEN (name) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>8⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA9. WERE THOSE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACTS OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?</p>	<p>Problem in lower respiratory tracts only..... 1</p> <p>Blocked or runny nose only..... 2</p> <p>Both..... 3</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA14</p> <p>6⇒CA14</p>
<p>CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS WITH A COUGH FROM ANY SOURCE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No..... 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2⇒CA12</p> <p>8⇒CA12</p>
<p>CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p><i>Circle all providers mentioned, but DO NOT PROMPT with any suggestions.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place:</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(name of the place)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Public health sector:</p> <p>Hospital A</p> <p>Polyclinic B</p> <p>Health Care Institution..... C</p> <p>Outpatients' clinic D</p> <p>Other public (specify) _____ H</p> <p>Mobile / emergency care..... E</p> <p>Private medical sector:</p> <p>Hospital / Clinic I</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) _____ O</p> <p>Private physician * J</p> <p>Relative / Friend..... P</p> <p>Traditional healer R</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p>	

* Individual entrepreneurs engaged in medical activities with a special permit (license).

QUESTIONNAIRES

CA12. WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes 1 No..... 2 DK 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned:</i> _____ (names of medicines) _____ _____	Antibiotic: Pill / Syrup A Injection B Paracetamol / Panadol / Acetaminophen P Aspirin Q Ibuprofen R Other (specify) X DK Z	
CA14. Check AG2: Child aged under 3?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ CA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No. ↓ UF13	
CA15. THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	Child used toilet..... 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet 02 Put into ditch 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste)..... 04 Buried 05 Left in the open 06 Other (specify) 96 DK 98	

UF13. Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... : ..
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UF14. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. ⇒ Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No. ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation. Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

**Republic of Belarus
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
of the Situation of Children and Women
2012**

Final Report

Responsible for the issue:

I.I.Konoshonok

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