



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY ROMANIA 2004

SUMMARY REPORT

MAY 2005



This Summary Report was developed based on the Agreement of Cooperation between the Romanian Ministry of Health (MoH) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the JSI Research and Training Institute (JSI R&T), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Institute for Mother and Child Care "Alfred Rusescu" (IMCC).

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The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of the financing agencies.

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FOREWORD

In Romania, the year 1990 marked the end of the pro-natalist policy promoted by the former communist regime for the previous 25 years. The amplitude of the negative consequences of this policy determined the decision makers in the health sector to elaborate coherent reproductive health policies and strategies. Although maternal and infant mortality dropped as a result of implementing the family planning and reproductive health programs, these indicators continue to be at a high level, ranking Romania among the last European countries.

In order to substantiate adequate policies in reproductive health and to adapt them to existing needs, the Ministry of Health, the national and international organizations active in the field jointly contributed to evaluate the real situation with regard to knowledge, attitudes, and practices in reproductive health, to unmet needs for family planning services and to the factors that limit access to reproductive health services.

After 1995, when the results of the first Reproductive Health Survey (RHS-Ro 1993) were made public, changes occurred in Romania that are attributable to the priority interventions implemented. Among these, information-education campaigns and the establishment of publicly and privately delivered family planning services were the most important. RHS-Ro 1993 was coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC, Atlanta, USA.

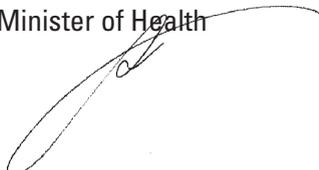
Evaluation of interventions and further identification of priorities were supported by two further surveys: The Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey, for adolescents and youth 15-24 years of age, (YARHS-Ro 1996) conducted in 1996, and the Reproductive Health Survey in Romania conducted in 1999 (RHS-Ro 1999). Both surveys were similar in methodology and content to the survey in 1993, but, additionally, included a male sample.

The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the state of reproductive health in Romania, the mother and child health care services, the barriers for using the health services provided by the primary health care network and hospitals as well as the health promotion and prevention activities in place. Compared to the previous studies, this one has focused more on access to health services, particularly of mother and child care services.

The results of this study constitute an evaluation of interventions implemented over the past five years and are providing a baseline for establishing priorities and assessing impact of future interventions to be financed through the World Bank loan for the new Health Sector Reform Project as well as programmes of assistance supported by other financiers.

Completion of this study was possible as a result of the cooperation among the Ministry of Health, the World Bank, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID/JSI R&T, SDC and WHO. The study was financed by the Ministry of Health, UNFPA, UNICEF and USAID. We highly appreciate the support given by the partner institutions and the excellent example of collaboration in planning, organization and implementation of this study.

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The fourth Reproductive Health Survey was conducted in Romania in the second half of 2004, on a nationally representative household sample of men and women of reproductive age.

The Reproductive Health Survey Romania 2004 was initiated by the Ministry of Health and the World Bank in order to document priorities for intervention for the second phase of the Health Sector Reform Project financed through a World Bank loan. The survey was elaborated through the collaboration of UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID/JSI R&T, SDC, WHO and IMCC. UNFPA was in charge of coordination of the Reproductive Health Survey, establishing and coordinating the Steering Committee as well as to coordinate the dissemination of the survey results.

The survey team wishes to thank the 4441 women and 2361 men who, through their participation in the RHS-Ro 2004, contributed to a better assessment of reproductive health and of unmet needs for services.

I would like to thank the implementing organizations and all persons that contributed to the elaboration of the study. Their names are indicated in the next pages.

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SUMMARY

1. Introduction	1
<i>Aurora Dragomirișteanu</i>	
2. Methodology	2
<i>Leo Morris, Patricia David, Filofteia Panduru, Aurora Dragomirișteanu, Viorica Duma, Sofica Mușat, Andoria Ioniță, Doina Apostol</i>	
2.1 Sample design	2
2.2 Data collection and data entry	2
2.3 Response rates	3
2.4 Expansion of sample results	3
2.4.1 Determining preliminary design weights	3
2.4.2 Final sampling weights	3
3. Sample characteristics	6
<i>Aurora Dragomirișteanu, Leo Morris, Filofteia Panduru, Viorica Duma, Sofica Mușat</i>	
3.1 Household characteristics	6
3.2 Respondent characteristics	7
4. Fertility and abortion	17
<i>Vasile Ghețău, Borbala Köö, Laurențiu Stan, Alin Stănescu</i>	
4.1 Fertility	17
4.1.1 Fertility levels, trends and differentials	18
4.2 Induced abortions	20
5. Family planning	27
<i>Gabriela Scîntee, Adriana Galan, Aurelia Marcu</i>	
5.1 Current and past contraceptive use	27
5.1.1 Current contraceptive use and trends among all women	27
5.1.2 Current contraceptive use and trends among men	29
5.2 Need for contraceptive services	30
6. Maternal and child health	41
<i>Alin Stănescu, Laurențiu Stan, Mihai Corciova, Aurora Dragomirișteanu, Luminița Marcu</i>	
6.1 Prenatal care	41
6.2 Care at time of delivery	43
6.3 Postnatal care	44
6.4 Breastfeeding	45
7. Health services	57
<i>Dan Enăchescu, Cătălin Andrei, Dana Fărcășanu, Daniel Ciurea, Silviu Rădulescu, Cristian Vlădescu, Casandra Butu</i>	
7.1 Attitudes and behaviors towards one's own health	57
7.2 The status of insurance holders	58

7.3 Enrolment with a family physician	59
7.4 Use of health services	59
7.5 Patients' satisfaction with health services	61
8. Sexual and contraceptive experience of young adults	83
<i>Adriana Galan, Gabriela Scîntee, Aurelia Marcu</i>	
8.1 Sexual experience	83
8.2 Contraceptive use	84
9. HIV/AIDS and ITS knowledge and attitudes	95
<i>Dana Fărcășanu, Bogdan Păunescu, Raluca Teodoru, Luminița Marcu, Daniel Ciurea</i>	
9.1 Knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission	95
9.2 Perception of personal risk of contracting HIV / AIDS	97
9.3 Stigma and discrimination	97
10. Physical and sexual abuse	113
<i>Raluca Teodoru, Cătălin Andrei, Dana Fărcășanu, Aurora Dragomirișteanu</i>	
10.1 Childhood abuse: female sample	113
10.2 Domestic violence: female sample	113
10.3 Childhood abuse: male sample	113
10.4 Domestic violence: male sample	114
Key indicators	117
References	120
Glossary	121
Appendix 1: Sampling errors and design effects	125

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1.A Percent Distribution of Women with Complete Interviews by Socio-Economic Status and Residence	6
Figure 3.1.B Percent Distribution of Men with Complete Interviews by Socio-Economic Status and Residence	7
Figure 3.2.A Percent Distribution of Women by Education Level, Marital Status and Socio-Economic Status	8
Figure 3.2.B Percent Distribution of Men by Education Level, Marital Status and Socio-Economic Status	8
Figure 4.1.1 Total Fertility Rates per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 by Residence	17
Figure 4.1.2 Age Specific Fertility Rates per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44	18
Figure 4.1.3 Percentage of Births by Residence, Marital Status and Age	18
Figure 4.1.4 Total Fertility Rates per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 by Development Regions	19
Figure 4.1.5 Total Fertility Rates per 1000 Women Aged 15-44 by Education Level	19
Figure 4.2.1 Total Fertility Rate and Reported Total Abortion Rate	20
Figure 4.2.2 Total Abortion Rates per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44 by Residence	20
Figure 5.1.1 Prevalence of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Use Among All Women of Reproductive Age	27
Figure 5.1.2.1 Prevalence of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Use Among Married Women	28
Figure 5.1.2 Trends in Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods Among Married Women	27
Figure 5.1.3 Prevalence of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive in a Couple Among Men of Reproductive Age (15-49)	29
Figure 5.1.4 Trends in Contraceptive Use Among Single Men, by method	30

Figure 5.2.1	Potential Demand and Unmet Need for Modern Contraception, all Men and Women of Reproductive Age	31
Figure 5.2.2	Potential Demand and Unmet Need for Modern Contraceptives among Married Women	31
Figure 6.1.1	Percentage of Women by Pregnancy Trimester of their First Prenatal Care Visit	41
Figure 6.1.2	Percentage of Women by Number of Prenatal Visits	42
Figure 6.1.3	Percentage of Women who Ever Got Prenatal Care, by Place of Most Prenatal Care Visits and Residence	42
Figure 6.2.1	Percentage of Women Assisted by Physician Alone or by Physician and Midwife Together, Births Between 1999-2004, by Socio-Economic Status	43
Figure 6.2.2	Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births (last birth)	44
Figure 6.2.3	Percentage of Caesarean Deliveries by Selected Characteristics Births in Last Five Years	45
Figure 7.1	Percentage of Sexually Experienced Women Having a Pap Smear in the Last 3 Years and Aware of Breast Self-Exams (BSE)	57
Figure 7.2	Percentage of Women and Men Covered by Health Insurance	58
Figure 7.4.1	Percentage of Women and Men Who Used Health Services in the Past Year	59
Figure 7.4.2	Use of Health Services in the Past Year by Type of Service, Men and Women of Reproductive Age	60
Figure 7.5.1	Percentage of Women and Men satisfy of Health Hospital Service	61
Figure 7.5.2	Satisfaction of the patients that have been hospitalised regarding various aspects of the hospital services	62
Figure 8.1	Percentage of Young Adult 15-24 years old, Women and Men Sexual Experience before Marriage	83
Figure 8.2	Percentage of Sexually Experienced Young Adults that Report Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse	84
Figure 9.1.1.A	Women Who Have Heard About Specified Sexually Transmitted Infections	95
Figure 9.1.1.B	Men Who Have Heard About Specified Sexually Transmitted Infections	96
Figure 9.1.3	Women and Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, by their Comprehensive Knowledge regarding Preventing HIV/AIDS	97
Figure 9.2.1	Women and men perceiving themselves at no risk of contracting HIV/AIDS	98
Figure 9.3.1.A	Women Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, by Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS	98
Figure 9.3.1.B	Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, by Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS	99
Figure 10.1	Percentage of Women and Men Witnessing Physical Abuse Between Parents	113
Figure 10.2	Percentage of Respondents Who Have Ever Been Married Reporting Intimate Domestic	114

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1.A	Interview Results by Residence - Women	4
TABLE 2.1.B	Interview Results by Residence - Men	5
TABLE 3.1.1	Distribution of Households by Number of People per Household and Average Size of the Household, by Residence, Households with at least One Eligible Respondent with a Complete Interview	10
TABLE 3.1.2.A	Distribution of Women with Home Appliances and Utility Equipment	11
TABLE 3.1.2.B	Distribution of Men with Home Appliances and Utility Equipment	12
TABLE 3.2	2002 Romanian Population Census	13
TABLE 3.2.1.A	Percent Distribution of Women by Residence and Development Regions by Selected Characteristics	14
TABLE 3.2.1.B	Percent Distribution of Men by Residence and Development Regions by Selected Characteristics of Respondents	15
TABLE 3.2.2	Percent Distribution of Women and Men by Marital Status, Age Group and Residence	16
TABLE 4.1.1	Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) for Three Year Time Period* Prior to the Survey for Women 15-44 Years of Age**	22
TABLE 4.1.2	Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Selected Characteristics	23
TABLE 4.1.3	Planning status of the most recent pregnancy among women who have had at least one pregnancy during 2001-2004 by Selected Characteristics	24
TABLE 4.2.1	Reported Age Specific Abortion Rates (ASAR) per 1,000 Women for the Three Years Prior to Each Survey	25

TABLE 4.2.2	Reported Age Specific Abortion Rates per 1000 Women for the Three Years Prior to Survey by Selected Characteristics	26
TABLE 5.1.1.A	Prevalence of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Use among All Men and Women of Reproductive Age	32
TABLE 5.1.1.B	Prevalence of Modern and Traditional Contraception Among Women and Men in Union	32
TABLE 5.1.1.C	Reported Source of Modern Contraceptives Used by Women and Men in Union	32
TABLE 5.1.1.D	Current Use of Specific Contraceptive Methods by Residence Women and Men Married or in Union	32
TABLE 5.1.2.A	Current Use of Contraception Among Women Aged 15-44 by Marital Status	33
TABLE 5.1.2.B	Current Use of Contraception Among Men Aged 15-49 by Marital Status	34
TABLE 5.1.3.A	Current Use of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Methods by Selected Characteristics Among Women in Union Aged 15-44	35
TABLE 5.1.3.B	Current Use of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Methods by Selected Characteristics Among Men in Union Aged 15-49	36
TABLE 5.1.4.A	Currently in Union Who are Using Selected Contraceptive Methods	37
TABLE 5.1.4.B	Supply Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Specific Method Men Aged 15-49 Currently in Union Who are Using Selected Contraceptive Methods	38
TABLE 5.2.1.A	Need for Family Planning (FP) Services Among Women Aged 15-44 Years of Age by Marital Status	39
TABLE 5.2.1.B	Need for Family Planning (FP) Services Among Men Aged 15-49 Years of Age by Marital Status	40
TABLE 6.1.1	First Prenatal Care Visit by Pregnancy Trimester and Number of Prenatal Visits, Most Recent Births 1999 - 2004, by Selected Characteristics	46
TABLE 6.1.2	First Prenatal Care Visit by Pregnancy Trimester and Number of Prenatal Visits	47
TABLE 6.1.3	Use of Prenatal Care and Place of Most Prenatal Visits, most Recent Births 1999 - 2004, by Selected Characteristics	48
TABLE 6.1.4	Percentage of Women who received Clinical Tests and Measurements during Prenatal Care Visits by Selected Characteristics Most recent Births, 1999 2004	49
TABLE 6.1.5	Women who had Prenatal Care by Recommendation for HIV testing, Most Recent Birth in the period 1999- 2004 by Selected Characteristics	50
TABLE 6.1.6.A	Percentage of Women who Generally Know about Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT), and have Specific Knowledge about MTCT by Selected Characteristics	51
TABLE 6.1.6.B	Percentage of Men who Generally Know about Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT), and have Specific Knowledge about MTCT by Selected Characteristics	52
TABLE 6.2.1	Place of Delivery and Person who Assisted during the Birth, Births in 1994 - 1999, by Selected Characteristics	53
TABLE 6.3.1	Use of Postnatal Care and Information Received During Postnatal Visit(s) by Selected Characteristics Most Recent Births between 1999-2004	54
TABLE 6.4.1	Breastfeeding Indicators for Most Recent Live Births Between 1999-2004 by Type of Breastfeeding Before 9 Months, by Selected Characteristics	55
TABLE 6.4.2	Average Length (in months) of Breastfeeding, Introducing Non-breast Milk and Introducing Solid Food by Selected Characteristics, Most Recent Live Births Ever Breastfed, in the Period 1999 2004	56
TABLE 7.1.1	Awareness of Breast Self-Exams (BSE) and Frequency of BSE by Selected Characteristics Women 15-44 Years of Age Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	63
TABLE 7.1.2	Cervical Cancer Screening History by Selected Characteristics Women 15-44 Years of Age Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse	64
TABLE 7.2.1.A	Percent Distribution of Women with Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics	65
TABLE 7.2.1.B	Percent Distribution of Men with Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics	66
TABLE 7.2.2.A	Percent Distribution of Women Without Health Insurance and Percent Distribution of Reasons Why Women Do Not Have Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics	67
TABLE 7.2.2.B	Percent Distribution of Men Without Health Insurance and Percent Distribution of Reasons Why Men Do Not Have Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics	68
TABLE 7.3.1.A	Percent Distribution of Women with Health Insurance and Enrolled on a Family Physician's List by Selected Characteristics	69
TABLE 7.3.1.B	Percent Distribution of Men with Health Insurance and Enrolled on a Family Physician's List by Selected Characteristics	70
TABLE 7.4.1.A	Percentage of Women Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year	

	byType of Service Provider By Selected Characteristics	71
TABLE 7.4.1.B	Percentage of Men Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year byType of Service Provider By Selected Characteristics	72
TABLE 7.4.2.A	Percentage of Women Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year byType of Service and Number of Visits, By Selected Characteristics	73
TABLE 7.4.2.B	Percentage of Men Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year byType of Service and Number of Visits, By Selected Characteristics	75
TABLE 7.5.1.A	Percentage of Women Hospitalized for at Least One Day Between 2002-2004 By Level of Satisfaction with the Quality of Hospital Services	77
TABLE 7.5.1.B	Percentage of Men Hospitalized for at Least One Day Between 2002-2004 By Level of Satisfaction with the Quality of Hospital Services	78
TABLE 7.5.2.A	Percentage of Women Hospitalized for at least One Day Between 2002-2004 Satisfied and Very Satisfied with the Quality of Hospital Services, by Selected Characteristics	79
TABLE 7.5.2.B	Percentage of Men Hospitalized for at least One Day Between 2002-2004 Satisfied and Very Satisfied with the Quality of Health Services, by Selected Characteristics	81
TABLE 8.1.1	Reported Sexual Experience of Young Adult Women and Men 15-24 Years of Age by Marital Status at Time of First Sexual Experience, by Age Groups and Residence	86
TABLE 8.1.2.A	Percent of Women Aged 15-44 Who Had Their First Sexual Intercourse Before Selected Ages, by Selected Characteristics	87
TABLE 8.1.2.B	Percent of Men Aged 15-44 Who Had Their First Sexual Intercourse Before Selected Ages, by Selected Characteristics	88
TABLE 8.2.1	Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Adults by Marital Status	89
TABLE 8.2.1.A	Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Women by Marital Status and Residence	90
TABLE 8.2.1.B	Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Men by Marital Status and Residence	91
TABLE 8.2.2	Contraceptive Use at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Adults, by Marital Status	92
TABLE 8.2.2.A	Contraceptive Use at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Women by Marital Status and Residence	93
TABLE 8.2.2.B	Contraceptive Use at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Men by Marital Status and Residence	94
TABLE 9.1.1.A	Women Who Have Heard About Specific Sexually Transmitted Infections, by Selected Characteristics	100
TABLE 9.1.1.B	Men Who Have Heard About Specific Sexually Transmitted Infections, by Selected Characteristics	101
TABLE 9.1.2	Women and Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS and Mentioned Possible Means of Preventing HIV/AIDS Transmission Spontaneously	102
TABLE 9.1.3.A	Women Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, and Have Specific Knowledge regarding Preventing HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics*	103
TABLE 9.1.3.B	Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, and Have Specific Knowledge regarding Preventing HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics*	105
TABLE 9.2.1.A	Women Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, and Self Perceived Risk of Contracting HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics	107
TABLE 9.2.1.B	Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, and Self Perceived Risk of Contracting HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics	108
TABLE 9.3.1.A	Women Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS and Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics	109
TABLE 9.3.1.B	Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, and Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics	111
TABLE 10.1	History of Witnessing Physical Abuse Between Parents or Being Abused as a Child by a Parent Among Women and Men of Reproductive Age, by Selected Characteristics	115
TABLE 10.2	Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Domestic Violence by Type of Abuse, Women and Men* of Reproductive Age Who Have Ever Been Married	116

1. INTRODUCTION

The first national Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) was conducted in Romania in 1993 with technical assistance provided by the Division of Reproductive Health (DRH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta, USA. The household population-based sample included women 15-44 years of age.

The results of the 1993 survey showed that modern contraceptive use was very low, while confidence in traditional methods, principally withdrawal, with documented relatively high failure rates of 30 to 35%, many resulting in unintended pregnancies, was high. Women reported frequent use of traditional methods, high abortion rates and a general lack of knowledge and poor quality of information on reproductive health, as well as a major lack of confidence and lack of understanding of modern contraception.

After 1995, major changes took place in Romania, including IEC campaigns and the development of public and private family planning services. The definition of priority interventions and evaluation of programme strategies were the results of two additional RHSs in Romania: a survey in 1996 on reproductive health among adolescents and young adults 15-24 years of age and another survey conducted in 1999. The two surveys were modeled after the 1993 survey, both in terms of content and methodology, for purposes of trend analyses. One difference was that the 1996 and 1999 surveys included independent male samples.

The purpose of the 2004 survey is to assess the state of reproductive health in Romania since the 1999 survey and to include new modules on health services provided for mothers and children, the difficulties in using the health services provided by the primary care and hospital networks, and preventive health services. The study has also been designed to collect data on reproductive

health services and activities, as in past surveys, with a representative household-based sample of women and men of reproductive age at national level. The methodology and planning for the survey have been developed based on those used in 1993, 1996 and 1999.

The current survey has been designed to include the following **objectives**:

To assess the current fertility status of the female population in terms of fertility, abortion, need for contraceptive services and other reproductive health activities;

To allow policy makers, political decision makers, programme coordinators and researchers to assess and improve existing programmes and to develop new strategies;

To measure changes in fertility and abortion rates, contraceptive prevalence rates, breastfeeding behavior, accessibility to and use of family planning services, and to study factors associated with these changes;

To measure access to health services, with emphasis on primary health care, especially the impact of the development of reproductive health services during the past five years;

To update data on the knowledge, attitude and behaviors of adolescents and young adults 15-24 years of age in relation to reproductive health;

To provide updated information on the level of knowledge about STIs and HIV/AIDS prevention and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS infections (stigma and discrimination);

To provide data on domestic violence and factors associated with verbal, physical and sexual abuse;

To identify and direct future health surveys toward segments of the population with high risk reproductive behaviors.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The fourth national Reproductive Health Survey was conducted in Romania in the second half of 2004 with independent samples of female and male population of reproductive age. The individuals included in the survey have been sampled among all women 15-44 years of age and among all men 15-49 years of age living in Romania during the survey, regardless of their marital status.

The estimated number of respondents based on the sample design (and available budget) was 4,500 women and 2,500 men. As mentioned above, female and male respondents were sampled independently, thus representing two distinct samples.

The survey plan used a multi-stage design. The first stage consisted of selecting a sub-sample from "the master sample in the territorial zones" (EMZOT: Romanian acronym), based on the data available from the most recent Population and Household Census conducted in 2002 (PHC-2002). The EMZOT included 780 research centers or primary sampling units (PSUs) distributed across all the judets (counties) in the country and across the districts in Bucharest. The 780 PSUs were divided into 427 in urban areas and 353 in rural areas. The selection of PSUs from EMZOT, corresponding to the first stage of the sample, was accomplished using a multi-layered selection scheme. The layering criteria were the judets and the urban-rural residence environments within judets. The combination of the geographic definitions resulted in 88 layers (including Bucharest where the selection was done separately for each of the six administrative districts). For each of the 88 layers, the probability of including PSUs in the first stage was proportional to the size of each PSU using the number of existing and occupied households. The EMZOT sample included almost 13 percent of the overall permanent and occupied households in Romania.

In the second stage of the sample design, a sub-sample of 33.33 percent of the PSUs in EMZOT was selected for the female sample, and one-half of the female samples were used for the male sample. This second stage included 260 PSUs for the female sample and 130 PSUs for the male sample. During the third stage of the sample design, there

was a random selection of a cluster of households in each of the PSUs selected during the second stage. The households selected for the female sample were different from those selected for the male sample. In the fourth and final stage, there was a random selection of a female respondent, 15-44 years of age, in all eligible households selected in the third stage of the female sample. The same procedure was used to select male respondents, 15-49 years of age, in the male sample.

The cluster size was based on the number of households needed to complete an average of 18 complete interviews per PSU for the female sample and an average of 21 complete interviews for the male sample. The overall number of eligible households in each PSU was determined by taking into account estimates of the percentage of unoccupied households, non-eligible households and an estimated response rates for females and males based on the outcomes of the field pre-testing of the questionnaire. The final cluster size to complete an average of 18 complete questionnaires per PSU for females and an average of 21 for males was 21 households with eligible women in each PSU for the female sample and of 24 households with eligible men in each PSU for the male sample, respectively.

2.2 DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ENTRY

Data collection was the responsibility of 30 female interviewers for the female sample and 10 male interviewers for the male sample. Interviewer training was based on an "Interviewer Guide Manual" and consisted of five days of theoretical training on field procedures and proper questionnaire management followed by a week of practical field training under the strict supervision of the training staff.

Field activity was monitored by three coordinators, one for the female teams, one for the male teams and an overall field coordinator.

Questionnaire monitoring and assessment was the responsibility of five team supervisors. Each team was assigned a number of PSUs across the country and interviews were conducted in the household of the selected respondent. On average, interviews

took 41 minutes for females and 36 minutes for males. Completed questionnaires were first reviewed by team supervisors and then by field coordinators and, lastly, by evaluators in the data processing department prior to data processing.

A special software programme was developed for data entry and editing based on the format of the questionnaires. A total of 15 data entry operators, who had previously been trained on questionnaire data entry and editing, were involved in data processing activities. The next step after data entry was editing the data for accuracy and inconsistencies, to check on any errors that needed correction.

2.3 RESPONSE RATES

Of the 7,772 households selected in the female sample and the 4,265 households selected in the male sample, 4,875 and 2,621 households, respectively, included at least one eligible respondent. Of all the eligible respondents identified, 4,441 women and 2,361 men had complete interviews, an individual response rate of 91.1 percent for females and 90.1 percent for males (Tables 2.1.A and 2.1.B). Nearly all eligible respondents selected and invited to participate in the study proved to be very cooperative; only 3.5 percent of the eligible women and 2 percent of eligible men refused to be interviewed. Another 4.7 percent of eligible women and 7.2 percent of eligible men could not be contacted after repeated visits.

2.4 EXPANSION OF SAMPLE RESULTS

Since the sampling design was not a self-weighting sample, the final survey results were determined based on a weighting methodology following a two-step procedure, as described below.

2.4.1 DETERMINING PRELIMINARY DESIGN WEIGHTS

Preliminary sample weights based on the sample design were determined according to the differential probability of selection of the PSUs and the selection of one respondent in each eligible household. The EMZOT weight for each PSU equals the reverse of the selection probability. The EMZOT

weight was adjusted by a correction factor to account for non-eligible households in each PSU, in order to compensate for the fact that not all selected households in each PSU were eligible. In addition, since only one respondent was selected in each eligible household, the weight corresponding to each household was the inverse of the number of eligible respondents.

2.4.2 FINAL SAMPLING WEIGHTS

The final sampling weights were computed to adjust the preliminary design weights for differential non-response. These final weights incorporated adjustments to distribute the sample population to be representative proportionally to the population distribution for key demographic variables for the age groups included in the survey. Moreover, the final weights were calculated to be as close as possible to the original weights, by minimizing the distance function between the two weights, which results in a higher accuracy of the estimates. This adjustment is also known as "calibration".

Auxiliary demographic variables were used during the calibration process (population by gender, age groups and marital status) as well as a geographic variable (urban-rural residence).

The structure of the population by these variables has been taken from the most recent demographic estimates or from the results corresponding to the 2002 Population and Household Census.

The calibration procedure involved two stages. During the first stage, a comparison of the sample population by five-year age groups by residence for each gender was made to the population distribution estimated for July 1, 2004. A correction factor was applied to approximate the population distribution by age group by residence on July 1, 2004. During the second stage, the sample distribution of marital status within each of the five-year age groups was adjusted to the distribution according to the 2002 census.

Following "calibration", the weighted distribution of the sample population with complete interviews approximates the distribution of the estimated population by five-year age groups by marital status and residence at the national level.

TABLE 2.1.A
Interview Results by Residence - Women
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Households	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Urban	Rural
Eligible households	4875	62.7	62.2	63.4
Non-eligible	1645	21.2	19.4	23.5
Unoccupied	297	3.8	3.7	4.0
Nobody home	598	7.7	8.3	6.8
Household refusal	269	3.5	5.0	1.4
Other	88	1.1	1.3	0.9
Total	7772	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	7772	7772	4428	3344
Eligible women	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Urban	Rural
Complete interviews	4441	91.1	90.2	92.2
Selected respondent was absent	227	4.7	5.2	4.0
Refusal of the selected respondent	171	3.5	4.0	2.8
Other	36	0.7	0.5	1.0
Total	4875	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of eligible women	4875	4875	2755	2120
Eligible women with a complete questionnaire	4441	4441	2486	1955

TABLE 2.1.B
Interview Results by Residence - Men
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Households	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Urban	Rural
Eligible households	2621	61.5	60.5	62.7
Non-eligible	756	17.7	16.3	19.6
Unoccupied	164	3.8	4.0	3.7
Nobody home	427	10.0	11.2	8.4
Household refusal	210	4.9	6.2	3.2
Other	87	2.0	1.8	2.3
Total	4265	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	4265	4265	2438	1827
Eligible men	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Urban	Rural
Complete interviews	2361	90.1	89.8	90.5
Selected respondent was absent	189	7.2	7.2	7.2
Refusal by selected respondent	53	2.0	2.4	1.5
Other	18	0.7	0.6	0.8
Total	2621	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of eligible men	2621	2621	1475	1146
Eligible men with a complete questionnaire	2361	2361	1324	1037

3. SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

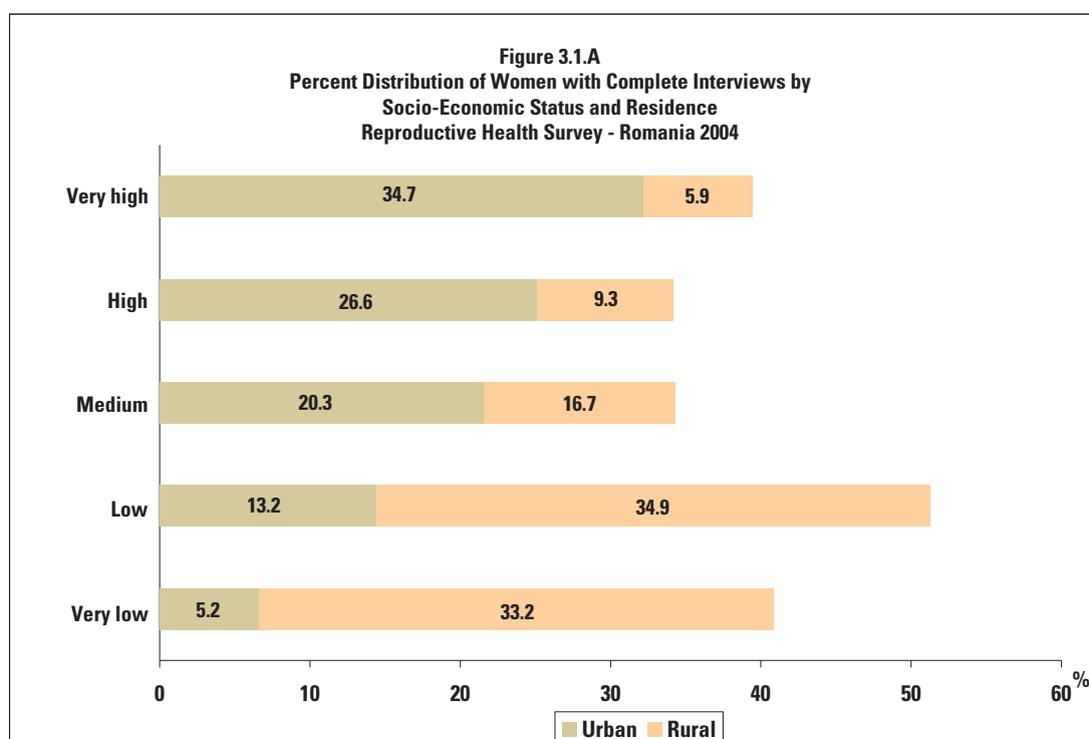
3.1 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

As described in the previous section, the 2004 survey, like the past national surveys, does not have a self-weighted sample design so the tables shown in this section and all subsequent sections of this report have been weighted to represent the national reproductive age population.

Table 3.1.1 shows the percentage distribution as well as the average number of persons per household¹ for all households that include at least one eligible person. Most households having eligible respondents (63.7% in the female sample and 62.0% in the male sample) have three or four household members. Households made up of one or two persons (in the majority probably couples that have no children) are less numerous (16.4% and 20.2%, respectively). These small households are more frequent in urban areas for the female sample (21.6%) than in rural areas (8.2%). Households having six or more persons are also a rarity; the lowest percentages are found in urban areas (4.4% for women and 3.6% for men, respectively).

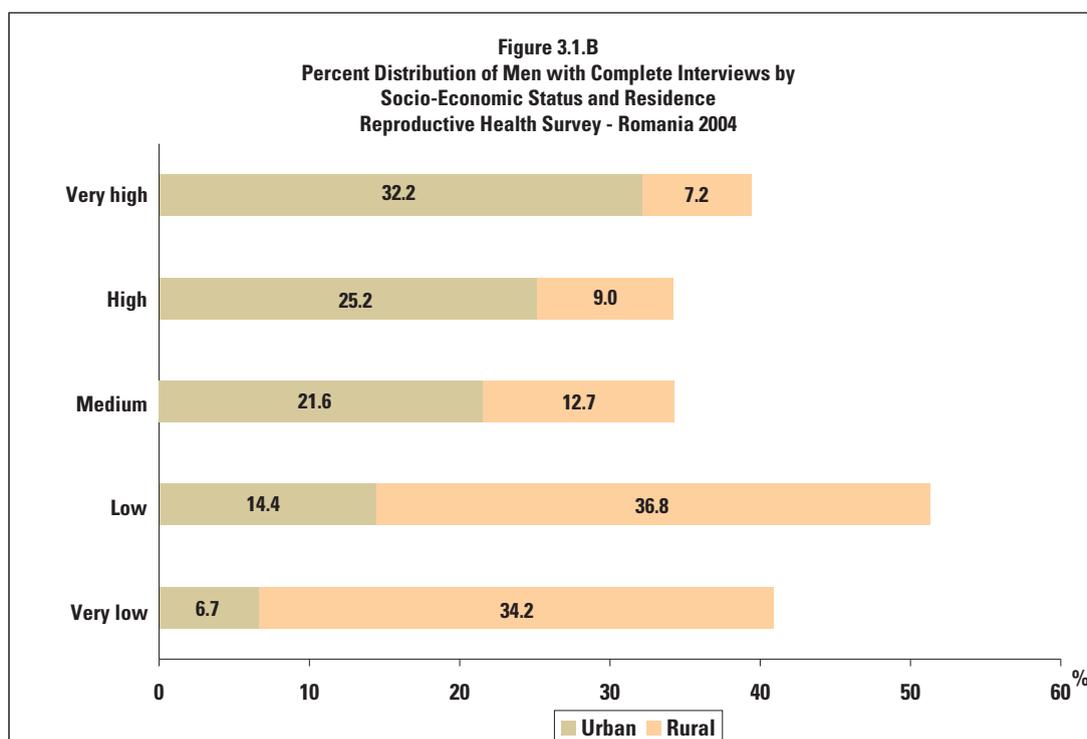
On average, a household with an eligible respondent is made up of four people at most. Households in urban areas are made up of a smaller number of persons (on average, 3.4 and 3.3, per household, respectively), compared to households in rural areas (4.1 and 3.7, respectively).

The socio-economic status of respondents is an important variable associated with reproductive health behavior. To assess the socio-economic status of each respondent, the RHS 2004 obtained information on the degree of household comfort (central heating and toilet inside the house) as well information on household goods (TV, refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, vacuum cleaner, videos, mobile phones, a private car and computer). Also, for each household, a degree of crowdedness² was determined by dividing the total number of persons by the total number of rooms in the household (kitchen and bathroom not included). The respondents were split into two groups: those living in crowded conditions (more than one person per room) and those not living in crowded



¹ By household we understand the person or the group of persons that share the same dwelling, as well as the expenses related to it.

² Crowdedness was determined by dividing the total number of people in a household by the total number of rooms in a household (bathroom and kitchen excluded); the respondents were thus defined as two categories: those who live in crowded conditions (more than one person per room) and those who do not live in crowded conditions (one person per room at the most).



conditions (one or less than one person per room).

The degree of crowdedness of a household is another important indicator of living conditions. Almost two-thirds (61.1%) of reproductive age women and 57.7% of reproductive age men live in crowded conditions (Tables 3.1.2.A and 3.1.2.B). For women, according to the definition, 63.2% live in crowded conditions in rural areas compared with 59.8% in urban areas. For men, the opposite is true, with urban households more crowded (61.2% vs. 53.1%). The most crowded households were found in the central region where 65.4% of the women and 73.0% of the men live in crowded conditions.

All household facilities and goods plus living in non-crowded conditions have been quantified to construct a socio-economic index for each household. Then, at the national level, the score was divided into terciles in order to have three categories for the socio-economic variable (high, middle and low) and into quintiles to use when sample size would permit five categories. Rural areas scored highest in terms of low socio-economic status (Figures 3.1.A and 3.1.B), as well as North-East region for women and the South-West region for men (Tables 3.2.1.A and 3.2.1.B). Bucharest scored the highest in terms of socio-economic status: 71.3% for women and 66.4% for men.

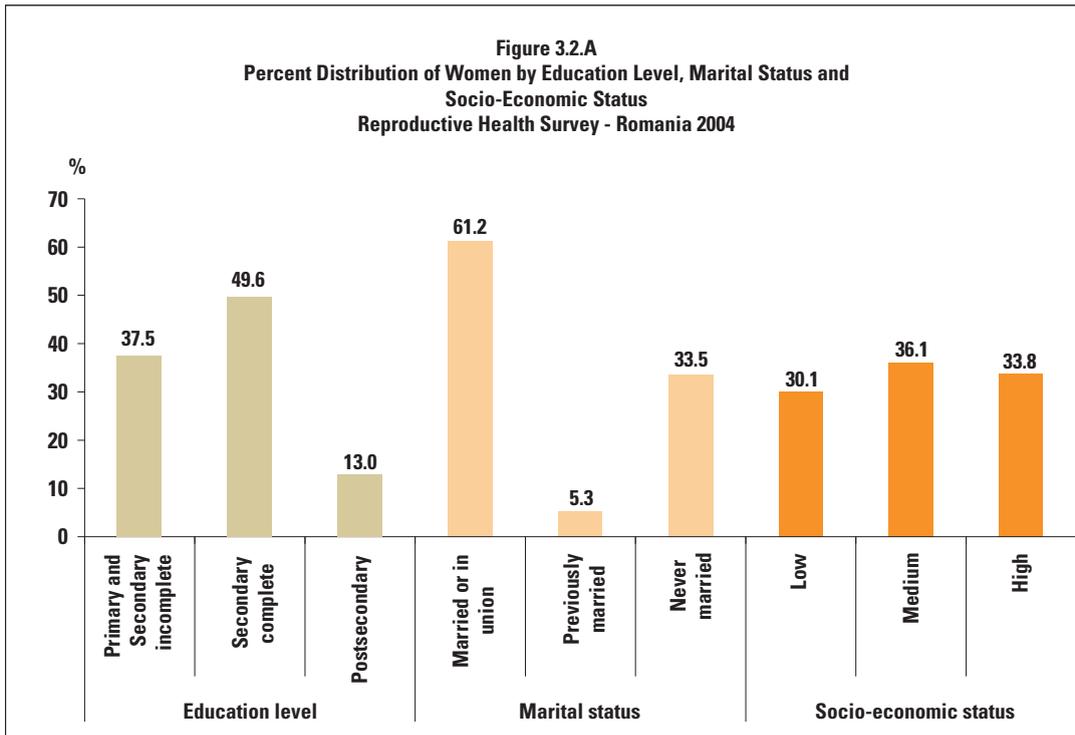
As shown in tables 3.1.2.A and 3.1.2.B, there are three durable consumer goods that are present in

nearly all households: stoves, color TVs and refrigerators. Video cameras, microwave ovens and videos were available in fewest households. For women, the largest discrepancy between urban and rural areas was for flush toilet inside the house (85. vs. 25%), central heating (69% vs. 4%), vacuum cleaner (78% vs. 35%), CD player (42% vs. 13%), mobile phone (81% vs. 46%), a personal computer (42% vs. 12%) and a personal car (43% vs. 27%). The same pattern applies for male households. It is worth mentioning the spectacular rise in mobile phones at the national level: 14% in 1999 to 67% in 2004 for women and 13% in 1999 to 63% in 2004 for the male sample. The similarity in results for the female and male samples at the household level lends increased validity to the 2004 sampling design.

3.2 RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

The characteristics of respondents by residence and development regions are shown in tables 3.2.1.A and 3.2.1.B, figures 3.2.A and 3.2.B.

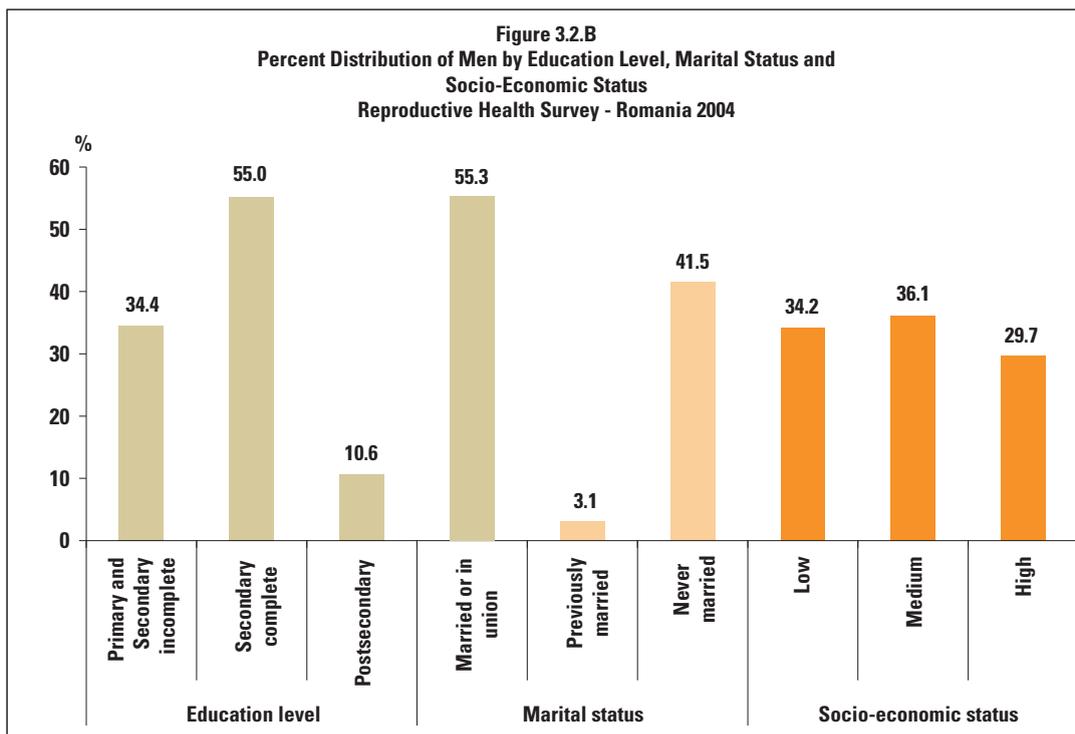
Of the total sample, 34.2% of the women and 30.0% of the men are young adults 15-24 years of age. If we compare the age group distribution between the two areas of residence, we find that the population in rural areas is somewhat younger for women (36% compared with 33%) and men (31% compared with 29%), but neither difference is statistically significant. Only 3.3% of the women



and 4.0% of the men reported only an elementary school education. The respondents in urban areas, not surprisingly, have a higher level of education than respondents in rural areas. The differences in education between the urban and rural areas are more obvious when it comes to post-secondary education; the proportion of female and male respondents in the urban areas who have post-secondary education is five times higher than those

in rural areas (19% vs. 4% and 16% vs. 3%, respectively).

Of the total sample, 42.3% of women have not had any children, 27.0% have had one child, 22.3% have had two children and only 8.4% have had three or more children. The distribution of children reported by the male respondents was similar to that reported by women, except for the larger proportion of males who had no children (51.2%)



reflecting the older age at marriage for males.

As expected, the reported number of children in rural areas is higher, with only 34.3% reporting no children, compared with 47.3% in urban areas, and the proportion having three or more children in rural areas was twice as high as the proportion reported by women in urban areas.

As reported in the Census and in past surveys, the dominant religion is Orthodox Christianity; 89% and 90% of the female and male sample reported this religion. Most respondents who are not Orthodox are either Protestant (4% of women and 6% of men) or Catholic (3% of both women and men). Since only about 10% of respondents are not Orthodox, very little analysis can be reported by religion due to the small sample size for most religions.

When asked about their ethnic affiliation, 93% of women and 93% of men reported that they were Romanian; about 4% of women and men said they were Hungarians and 2% of women and 3% of men identified themselves as Roma. Most experts agree that the Roma population is under-reported both in the Census and in surveys. As with religion, with less than eight percent of the population reported as non-Romanian, no results comparing ethnic affiliation can be presented because of small sample size.

As table 3.2.2 shows, there are important differences for marital status by age group between women and men and between urban and rural areas. A higher percentage of the women (61%) than men (55%) report that they are married or live in a consensual union.

There is a higher percentage of married women (including those living in a consensual union) in rural areas (70%) than in urban areas (56%). However, the situation is the reverse for men with 58% reporting they are married or live in consensual union in urban areas and 52% in rural areas.

These results, similar to past surveys, are in large part, due to an earlier age of marriage for women in rural areas, and migration from rural to urban areas of single men.

On the national level, lifetime marital experience differs by gender and age group. The proportion of women and men who are or were married reaches 96% and 92%, respectively. Approximately 41% of women aged 20-24 are married compared to only 15% of men. Women in urban areas are older when they get married than those in rural areas, as mentioned above, probably due to the postponement of marriage until they have completed their education. In rural areas, 57% of 20-24 years olds are married compared with 32% in urban areas.

TABLE 3.1.1
Distribution of Households by Number of People per Household and Average Size of the Household,
by Residence, Households with at least One Eligible Respondent with a Complete Interview
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Household size	Total	Women Residence		Total	Men Residence	
		Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
1 person	3.7	5.4	1.0	5.7	4.8	6.9
2 persons	12.7	16.2	7.2	14.5	16.3	12.3
3 persons	32.7	37.1	25.6	32.7	36.8	27.4
4 persons	31.0	28.4	35.1	29.3	30.2	28.0
5 persons	12.1	8.4	17.7	11.0	8.3	14.6
6 persons	4.7	2.5	8.2	4.4	2.6	6.8
7+ persons	3.2	1.9	5.1	2.3	1.0	4.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average number of people per household	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.7

TABLE 3.1.2.A
Distribution of Women with Home Appliances and Utility Equipment
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

	Total	Residence		Region									
		Urban	Rural	NE	SE	S	SW	W	NW	C	B		
Utilities and home appliances													
Stove	93.4	96.9	88.0	87.4	94.7	94.3	94.9	96.5	92.0	93.0	98.0		
Color TV	90.1	95.1	82.3	81.1	90.1	90.7	91.8	90.1	89.8	94.3	97.8		
Refrigerator	87.8	93.5	78.8	79.8	91.5	87.3	84.8	95.7	87.8	89.7	92.2		
Washing machine	71.1	82.8	52.4	57.0	70.6	65.2	54.9	82.5	77.2	88.2	85.7		
Mobil phone	67.2	80.6	45.9	57.6	67.4	57.6	55.2	78.2	71.3	73.3	87.3		
Flush toilet inside the house	62.0	85.2	25.1	48.5	63.5	47.6	44.8	71.7	71.0	79.0	83.2		
Vacuum cleaner	61.2	77.5	35.4	43.2	64.5	49.1	51.2	72.5	65.6	73.5	85.5		
Freezer	44.6	51.4	33.9	27.0	42.6	33.6	55.2	56.4	53.1	54.2	53.2		
Central heating	43.7	68.6	4.0	36.2	49.0	27.5	31.6	40.3	46.9	45.6	76.7		
Car	37.2	43.4	27.2	28.4	27.6	37.0	40.0	38.4	41.1	43.2	48.9		
CD player	30.8	42.0	13.0	22.1	28.7	18.6	24.1	26.6	36.7	44.1	52.5		
PC	30.1	41.6	11.9	23.0	24.7	21.6	20.8	33.2	35.5	37.7	52.0		
Video	20.2	26.1	11.0	13.8	12.9	17.9	17.0	15.2	25.8	28.7	34.4		
Microwave oven	13.4	18.1	5.8	12.4	10.6	6.0	8.5	14.2	20.9	18.5	19.8		
Video camera	4.6	6.7	1.1	4.1	3.0	2.7	4.4	4.8	4.9	3.8	9.8		
Crowded household*	61.1	59.8	63.2	65.2	64.4	56.4	62.9	60.1	63.6	65.4	49.9		

* Crowdedness was determined by dividing the total number of people in a household by the total number of rooms in a household (bathroom and kitchen excluded); it was estimated that a woman can be said to live in crowded conditions if there is more than one person per room and it was estimated that a woman could be said not to be living in crowded conditions if there was one or less than one person per room

TABLE 3.1.2.B
Distribution of Men with Home Appliances and Utility Equipment
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

	Total	Residence		Region								
		Urban	Rural	NE	SE	S	SW	W	NW	C	B	
Utilities and home appliances												
Stove	90.7	96.9	82.7	80.1	90.9	95.7	87.9	95.3	88.3	95.0	99.3	
Color TV	89.5	95.4	81.8	81.8	86.6	90.2	88.1	94.0	90.8	93.0	97.8	
Refrigerator	81.3	86.5	74.6	72.0	80.2	83.3	76.5	85.5	87.7	84.1	88.1	
Washing machine	67.5	80.5	50.6	56.1	61.2	62.5	41.0	75.7	82.0	86.3	90.8	
Mobil phone	62.6	76.0	45.2	54.4	61.8	58.6	39.0	64.8	74.8	68.5	89.4	
Flush toilet inside the house	55.8	82.9	20.5	41.7	49.8	44.0	32.9	66.2	63.0	73.4	94.4	
Vacuum cleaner	52.8	70.7	29.4	40.2	51.5	49.1	36.6	52.6	58.3	68.5	78.7	
Freezer	46.0	54.0	35.6	36.7	39.2	37.9	31.0	45.4	64.6	72.3	54.5	
Central heating	41.0	68.4	5.4	31.6	42.6	32.5	20.8	45.2	41.1	54.4	72.4	
Car	40.2	48.0	30.1	26.9	35.8	40.9	43.0	41.9	43.4	39.7	60.5	
CD player	28.8	38.7	15.9	24.9	23.1	22.4	19.3	25.6	38.8	40.0	44.4	
PC	25.3	35.9	11.5	20.2	17.9	23.7	17.2	21.8	32.4	29.5	46.8	
Video	20.4	24.8	14.6	16.6	15.8	19.0	16.3	21.0	25.0	26.7	27.6	
Microwave oven	12.0	16.4	6.4	9.6	8.1	4.4	4.6	11.6	20.0	20.8	23.9	
Video camera	4.6	7.0	1.5	2.8	3.6	2.7	4.3	3.3	5.0	9.9	7.7	
Crowded household*	57.7	61.2	53.1	59.5	48.9	59.0	51.1	52.1	63.1	73.0	57.1	

* Crowdedness was determined by dividing the total number of people in a household by the total number of rooms in a household (bathroom and kitchen excluded); it was estimated that a man can be said to live in crowded conditions if there is more than one person per room and it was estimated that a man could be said not to be living in crowded conditions if there was one or less than one person per room.

TABLE 3.2
2002 Romanian Population Census

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total population	21.680.974	11.435.080	10.245.894
Children 0 - 4 years	1.316.712	571.051	745.662
Women 15 - 19 years	798.298	473.019	325.279
Men 15 - 19 years	838.039	487.684	350.355
Women 15 - 24 years	1.651.029	983.063	667.966
Men 15 - 24 years	1.725.190	1.000.367	724.823
Women 15 - 44 years	4.746.840	2.873.548	1.873.292
Men 15 - 49 years	5.644.408	3.215.705	2.428.703

TABLE 3.2.1.A
Percent Distribution of Women by Residence and Development Regions by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Residence			Region							
	Total	Urban	Rural	NE	SE	S	SW	W	NW	C	B
Unweighted number of cases	4441	2486	1955	718	585	737	515	378	496	553	459
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group											
15-19	17.6	16.5	19.4	17.8	18.9	17.6	17.3	16.7	20.6	19.9	11.9
20-24	16.6	16.6	16.6	13.9	15.9	16.5	15.8	19.7	17.7	16.2	19.8
25-29	18.2	17.8	18.7	18.3	16.9	19.0	19.5	16.9	16.5	14.8	22.7
30-34	17.3	16.9	18.0	17.6	18.2	18.2	15.3	16.8	18.5	17.7	15.8
35-39	16.8	17.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	16.7	17.9	17.6	16.3	16.9	15.3
40-44	13.4	14.5	11.6	15.1	13.4	11.9	14.1	12.3	10.4	14.6	14.4
Education level											
Elementary level	3.3	2.2	5.0	2.4	4.9	5.1	4.1	1.9	20.8	3.2	1.1
Secondary incomplete	34.2	23.7	50.7	40.9	32.1	36.8	37.3	39.2	33.9	31.6	20.1
Vocational, complementary or appretice level	10.1	8.6	12.5	12.4	6.4	10.9	13.3	8.5	9.9	12.4	6.4
Secondary complete	39.5	46.7	28.0	32.5	46.2	41.3	36.4	34.3	40.9	40.9	43.2
Post Secondary	13.0	18.7	3.8	11.8	10.4	5.9	8.9	16.2	12.5	12.0	29.2
Number of living children											
None	42.3	47.3	34.3	38.9	44.1	37.2	33.2	39.9	45.9	47.6	52.9
1	27.0	28.9	24.0	24.2	28.3	27.9	26.9	29.6	26.3	25.0	29.7
2	22.3	17.8	29.4	24.7	18.9	25.2	31.5	22.1	19.6	21.5	13.8
3	5.5	4.3	7.3	7.4	5.6	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	3.8	2.3
4 or more	2.9	1.7	5.0	4.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.4
Marital status											
Married or in union	61.2	56.0	69.5	64.1	57.7	66.1	68.0	63.0	59.0	56.4	54.3
Previously married	5.3	6.5	3.4	5.0	7.2	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.1	4.4	6.8
Never married	33.5	37.5	27.1	30.9	35.2	28.8	27.8	31.9	36.9	39.2	38.9
Religion											
Orthodox	88.8	89.6	87.6	90.0	97.2	96.2	98.5	80.2	69.6	73.6	96.0
Catholic	3.2	4.0	2.0	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	7.1	4.5	11.8	1.2
Protestant	4.4	3.6	5.6	6.5	1.1	3.2	0.4	11.3	8.8	4.7	1.6
Other	3.4	2.6	4.7	0.7	1.2		0.2	1.0	17.0	9.8	1.0
No religion	0.1	0.1	0.1				0.6	0.3			0.2
Ethnic affiliation											
Romanian	93.1	94.0	91.6	97.6	96.4	97.4	98.1	94.1	78.0	78.1	98.8
Hungarian	4.4	4.2	4.8	0.4	0.1	0.4		2.8	16.8	19.8	0.3
Roma	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.9	1.0
Other	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.2			1.3	2.2	0.1	
Employment status											
Working	55.8	65.1	41.0	47.2	55.0	49.5	50.0	67.9	54.9	60.5	71.1
Not working	44.2	34.9	59.0	52.8	45.0	50.5	50.0	32.1	45.1	39.5	28.9
Socio-economic status											
Very low	16.0	5.2	33.2	28.8	15.2	21.3	21.5	7.9	13.8	6.3	2.5
Low	21.6	13.2	34.9	25.8	23.3	28.0	27.7	20.4	17.1	16.1	10.0
Average	18.9	20.3	16.7	14.9	20.6	22.7	14.3	25.8	17.1	22.2	16.1
High	19.9	26.6	9.3	14.4	21.4	14.0	18.9	21.0	21.5	24.3	28.2
Very high	23.6	34.7	5.9	16.1	19.5	13.9	17.5	24.9	30.5	31.0	43.1

TABLE 3.2.1.B
Percent Distribution of Men by Residence and Development Regions by Selected Characteristics of Respondents
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Residence			Region							
	Total	Urban	Rural	NE	SE	S	SW	W	NW	C	B
Unweighted number of cases	2361	1324	1037	368	320	331	293	272	260	277	240
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group											
15-19	15.4	15.5	15.2	15.2	13.9	18.6	12.8	15.4	11.5	14.1	21.3
20-24	14.6	15.1	13.9	16.7	10.3	14.4	15.7	13.1	12.3	17.3	16.5
25-29	16.0	15.9	16.0	13.0	16.0	15.9	16.5	18.5	17.8	15.3	16.7
30-34	15.0	13.9	16.5	16.1	13.5	13.9	18.8	17.2	18.3	12.2	9.3
35-39	14.3	13.9	15.0	13.3	14.5	14.4	13.3	11.8	20.9	15.0	12.2
40-44	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.6	12.0	9.9	13.9	11.5	9.4	11.6	9.0
45-49	13.6	14.5	12.5	14.1	19.9	12.8	9.0	12.6	9.8	14.6	14.9
Education level											
Elementary level	4.0	2.6	5.8	2.4	5.1	3.0	11.5	1.5	4.0	3.5	1.0
Secondary incomplete	30.4	24.2	38.4	40.7	27.0	32.8	24.8	31.2	28.6	26.9	25.0
Vocational, complementary or Apprentice level	26.9	24.0	30.7	31.4	29.3	26.4	23.1	33.3	27.7	27.4	13.2
Secondary complete	28.1	33.0	21.8	19.3	27.4	28.4	30.1	23.4	27.9	32.3	42.6
Post Secondary	10.6	16.3	3.2	6.2	11.2	9.4	10.5	10.5	11.8	9.9	18.3
Number of living children											
None	51.2	50.8	51.7	48.6	52.0	51.2	48.7	57.1	48.0	48.1	57.5
1	21.4	24.1	17.8	20.8	23.1	20.7	21.7	22.8	22.7	19.1	19.8
2	20.1	19.8	20.5	20.1	19.8	20.3	22.5	13.7	20.7	24.6	18.9
3	4.8	3.7	6.2	4.8	3.1	6.4	5.2	4.3	6.0	4.9	3.6
4 or more	2.6	1.7	3.7	5.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.3	0.3
Marital status											
Married or in union	55.3	58.3	51.5	64.1	55.9	54.8	55.6	55.6	59.7	56.0	51.8
Previously married	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.1
Never married	41.6	39.0	44.7	42.5	40.0	42.2	40.6	41.6	38.0	40.8	46.0
Religion											
Orthodox	90.4	91.6	88.8	95.2	98.0	97.5	97.5	89.0	66.2	72.4	98.5
Catholic	3.2	3.8	2.5	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	7.5	6.9	7.6	0.2
Protestant	5.6	4.0	7.6	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.7	3.5	26.2	17.5	0.2
Other	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
No religion	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
Undeclared	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Ethnic affiliation											
Romanian	92.5	94.5	89.8	98.4	96.0	94.8	91.2	96.5	79.4	77.8	99.6
Hungarian	4.1	3.2	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.8	17.1	18.3	0.0
Roma	2.7	1.6	4.2	1.2	0.4	5.2	8.5	0.2	3.1	3.5	0.0
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Employment status											
Working	80.2	78.6	82.2	79.9	80.5	77.0	81.4	80.9	86.8	84.9	71.0
Not working	19.8	21.4	17.8	20.1	19.5	23.0	18.6	19.1	13.2	15.1	29.0
Socio-economic status											
Very low	18.6	6.7	34.2	30.4	20.5	19.3	36.0	11.7	8.4	9.8	1.5
Low	24.2	14.4	36.8	26.7	27.0	31.7	29.1	23.4	23.9	16.0	9.3
Average	17.7	21.6	12.7	16.1	20.2	15.8	7.9	23.1	19.2	18.8	22.8
High	18.2	25.2	9.0	13.2	17.8	18.2	13.3	24.6	19.6	21.5	21.2
Very high	21.3	32.2	7.2	13.6	14.5	15.1	13.7	17.2	28.8	34.0	45.2

TABLE 3.2.2
Percent Distribution of Women and Men by Marital Status, Age Group and Residence
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Age group	Women 15-44 years old				Men 15-49 years old										
	Unweight number of cases	Marital status			Unweight number of cases	Marital status									
		Total	Married	Previously married		Single	Total	Married	Previously married	Single					
Total															
15-19	4441	100.0	61.2	5.3	33.5	100.0	55.3	3.1	41.5	2361	100.0	100.0	55.3	3.1	41.5
20-24	608	100.0	8.2	0.2	91.6	100.0	0.9	0.0	99.1	337	100.0	100.0	0.9	0.0	99.1
25-29	504	100.0	41.4	1.3	57.3	100.0	15.4	0.3	84.3	247	100.0	100.0	15.4	0.3	84.3
30-34	854	100.0	72.6	3.8	23.6	100.0	54.3	1.5	44.2	328	100.0	100.0	54.3	1.5	44.2
35-39	909	100.0	82.2	7.0	10.8	100.0	76.2	3.6	20.2	386	100.0	100.0	76.2	3.6	20.2
40-44	944	100.0	84.5	9.2	6.3	100.0	82.4	4.8	12.8	425	100.0	100.0	82.4	4.8	12.8
45-49	622	100.0	83.6	12.0	4.4	100.0	84.2	6.0	9.8	301	100.0	100.0	84.2	6.0	9.8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.5	7.1	7.4	337	-	-	85.5	7.1	7.4
Urban															
15-19	386	100.0	2.7	0.2	97.1	100.0	1.1	0.0	98.9	197	100.0	100.0	1.1	0.0	98.9
20-24	272	100.0	31.5	1.2	67.3	100.0	15.4	0.4	84.2	151	100.0	100.0	15.4	0.4	84.2
25-29	444	100.0	62.4	4.6	33.1	100.0	55.3	0.5	44.2	173	100.0	100.0	55.3	0.5	44.2
30-34	449	100.0	76.3	8.5	15.2	100.0	80.8	2.8	16.5	196	100.0	100.0	80.8	2.8	16.5
35-39	558	100.0	81.4	11.1	7.5	100.0	88.0	5.5	6.6	222	100.0	100.0	88.0	5.5	6.6
40-44	377	100.0	82.2	14.4	3.4	100.0	90.3	5.9	3.8	169	100.0	100.0	90.3	5.9	3.8
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.9	4.8	2.3	216	-	-	92.9	4.8	2.3
Rural															
15-19	222	100.0	15.7	0.2	84.2	100.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	140	100.0	100.0	0.7	0.0	99.3
20-24	232	100.0	57.2	1.4	41.4	100.0	15.4	0.2	84.4	96	100.0	100.0	15.4	0.2	84.4
25-29	410	100.0	88.1	2.6	9.3	100.0	53.1	2.7	44.2	155	100.0	100.0	53.1	2.7	44.2
30-34	460	100.0	91.0	4.8	4.3	100.0	71.2	4.5	24.3	190	100.0	100.0	71.2	4.5	24.3
35-39	386	100.0	90.1	5.7	4.2	100.0	75.7	4.0	20.3	203	100.0	100.0	75.7	4.0	20.3
40-44	245	100.0	86.4	7.3	6.3	100.0	76.1	6.2	17.7	132	100.0	100.0	76.1	6.2	17.7
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.4	10.6	15.0	121	-	-	74.4	10.6	15.0

4. FERTILITY AND ABORTION

4.1. FERTILITY

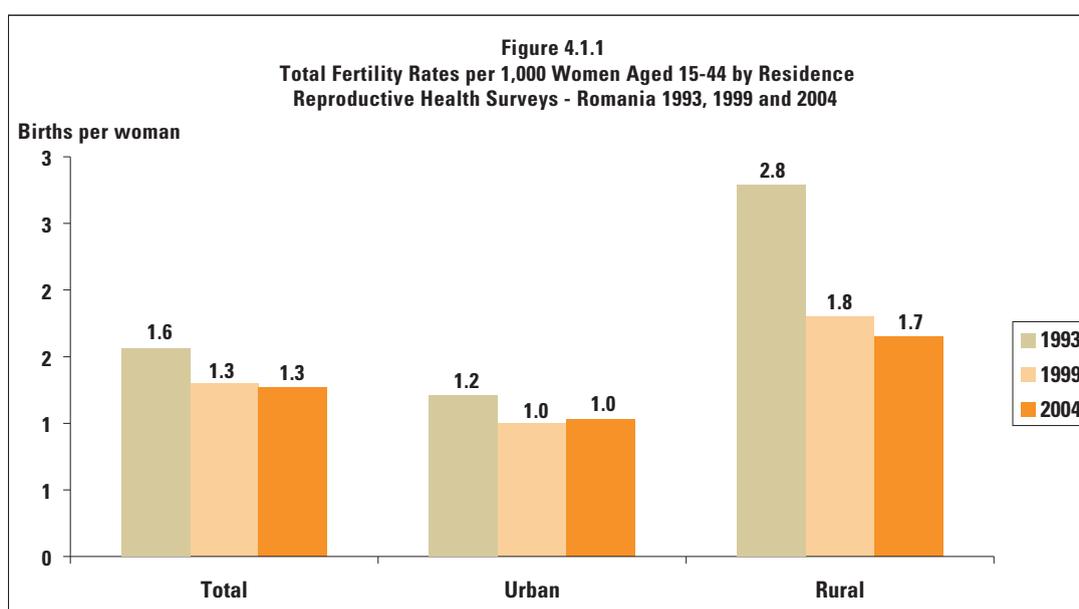
Romanian fertility dramatically decreased at the beginning of 1990s after the fall of the former regime. A strong downward movement of fertility was common to all former communist countries of Central and Eastern Europe after 1990 but the speed, the timing and the magnitude of developments have been different, following the national political, economic and social context. In the case of Romania, one more factor acted.

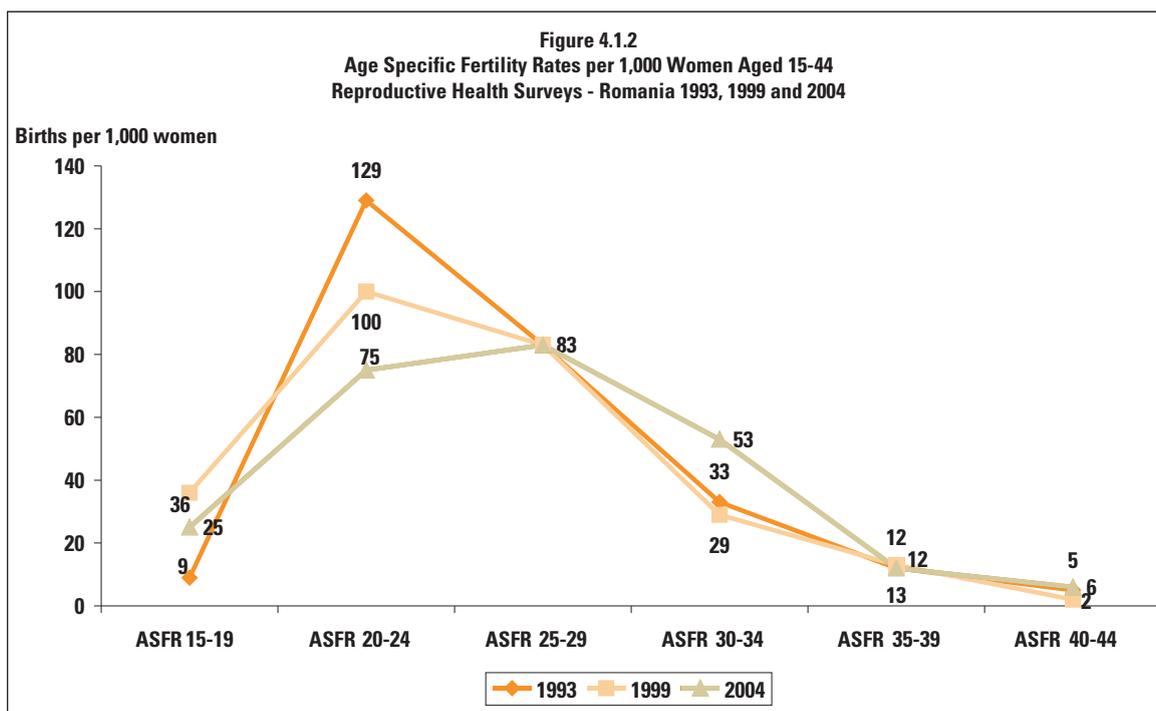
Fertility was maintained relatively high before 1990 by a brutal pro-natalist policy, based on restrictive access to contraception and abortion. That policy was abolished at the end of 1989 and the fertility decline was rapidly installed as a spontaneous development. The new worsening economic and social context has amplified only the speed and the proportion of the decline. The decrease in fertility is a reaction to the complex social changes taking place in Romania and is not solely set off by economic shocks experienced. The political changes, during the first half of 1990s particularly, the enforced reorientation to a changing society, economic and social restructuring, the devaluation of traditional cultural norms, the need to accumulate new knowledge and the expansion of Western ways of thinking and acting, have combined to lead to an irreversible change in fertility and family formation. Also, later age at marriage among young adults, better access to modern contraception and access to the Western

media have impacted the social environment and determinants of fertility.

After the rapid decline in the early 1990s, fertility in Romania has proven to be remarkably stable in the latter part of the decade as well as from 2000 to 2004. But, behind this stability, important structural changes are underway. The pattern of Romanian fertility (as well as in other Central and Eastern European countries) has been known as a youthful one, defined by a low mean age of women at childbearing and a high proportion of fertility realized before the age of 25. After the mid 1990s, Romanian fertility has slowly but continuously departed from this pattern, the mean age of mothers at their first birth climbing up and the trend being well installed.

This introductory background is useful in assessing and understanding the data on fertility as provided by the 2004 RHS. The reproductive health data provided by the 2004 survey supplies explanatory variables not available in official birth registration statistics or the Census data. The analysis of fertility data from the RHS has the advantage of correlating fertility data with other information that is extremely valuable such as pregnancy outcome, contraceptive knowledge and use, reproductive health attitudes, availability of health services, knowledge of sexually transmitted infections, including AIDS, and domestic violence. These data are extremely important for programmes directed at maintaining or increasing desired fertility levels.



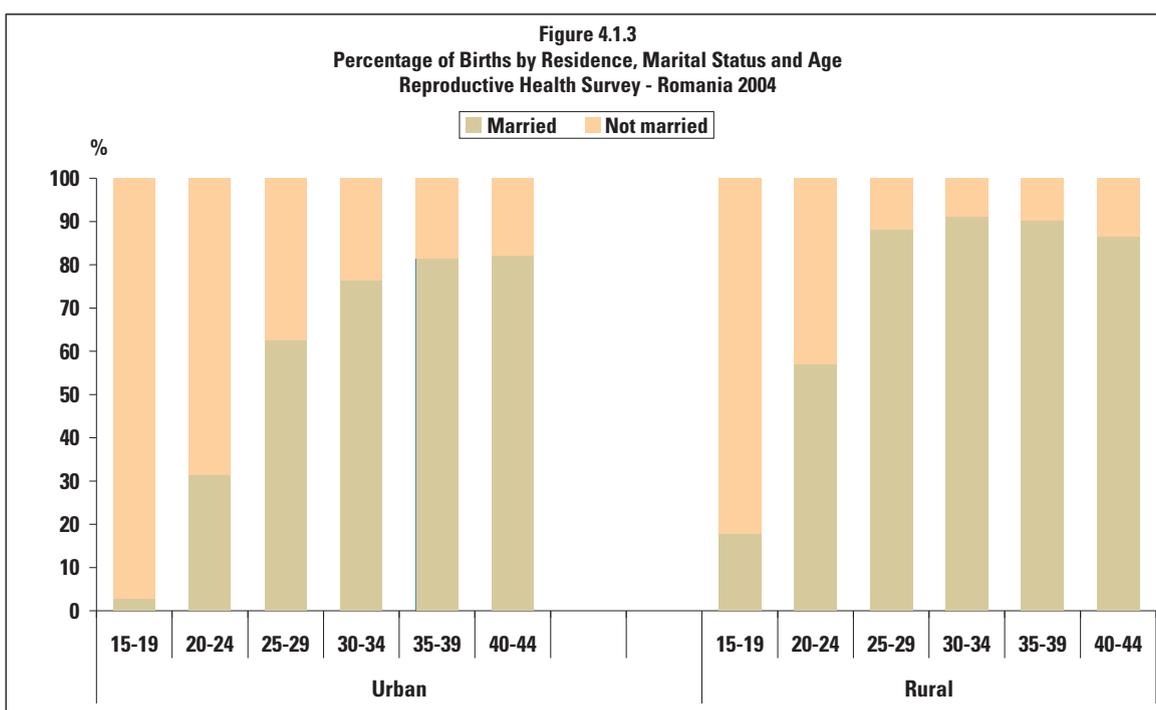


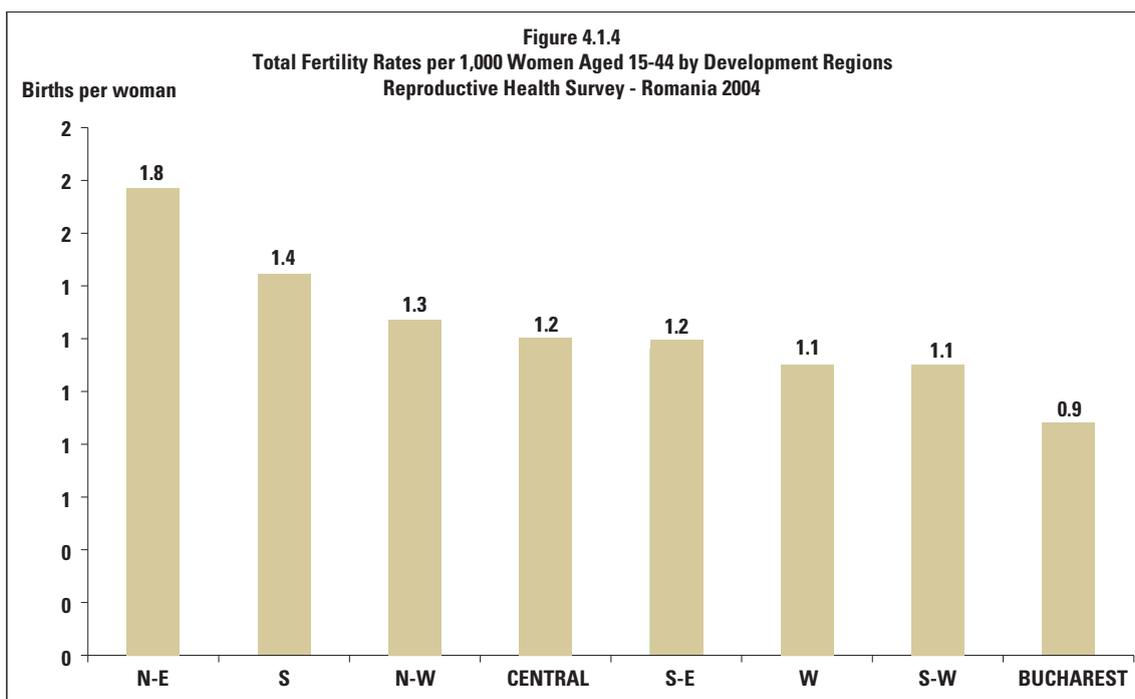
4.1.1 FERTILITY LEVELS, TRENDS AND DIFFERENTIALS

The major changes in fertility in Romania after 1989 took place in the first half of the 1990s. Since 1995, fertility levels have been stable with a total fertility rate (TFR) around 1.3. The TFR for the three-year period prior to the dates of field work for the 2004 RHS is 1.27, rounded off to 1.3 and identical to official figures reported for the last years by governmental agencies.

Romanian fertility has always tended to be quite

early, following the typical pattern for Eastern European countries, with fertility peaking in the 20-24 age group. The early fertility pattern remained typical in Romania after 1989 in spite of the decline in overall fertility in the early 1990's. The results of the 1993 and 1999 RHSs confirmed this pattern with over 50% of the overall TFR contributed by the 20-24 and 25-29 year age groups. In 2004, even though the overall TFR has continued at a level of 1.3 births per women, the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) for 30-34 year olds has increased by approximately



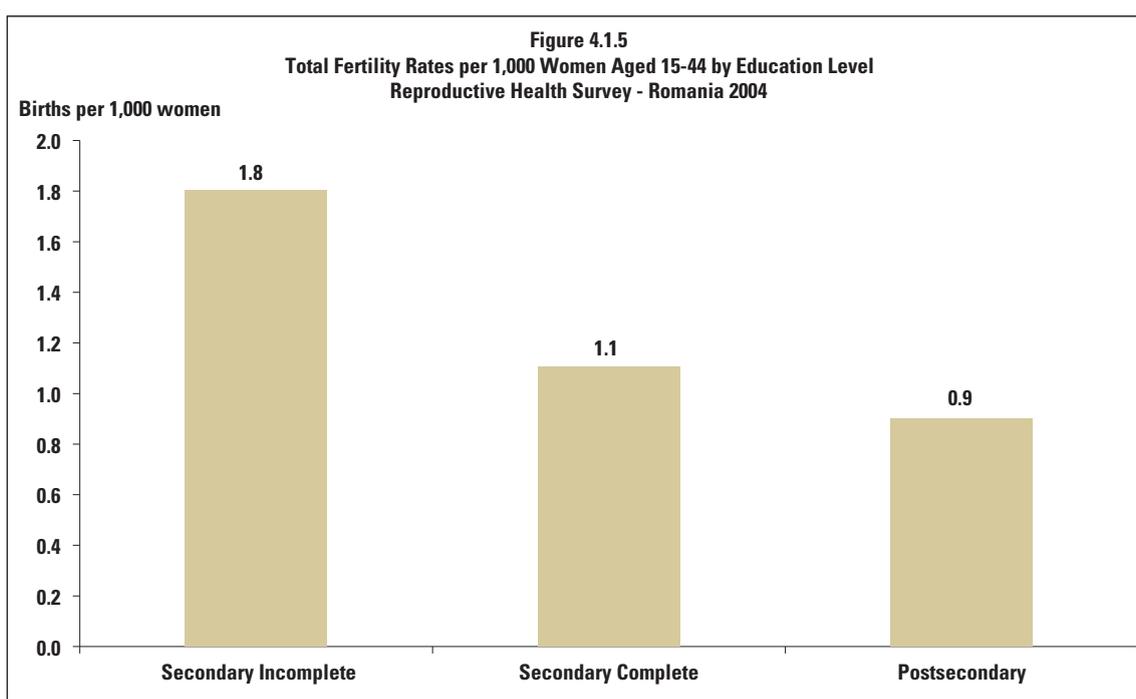


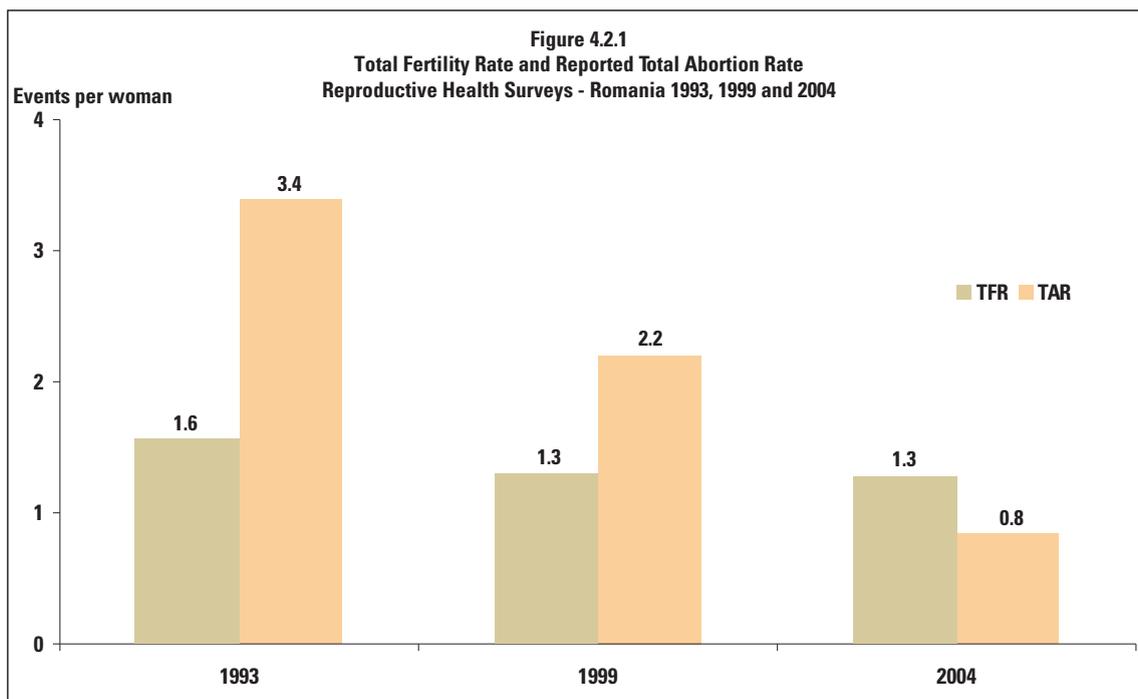
80% while the 25-29 ASFR has remained stable and the ASFR for 20-24 year olds has declined by 25% (Table 4.1.1 and Figure 4.1.2).

Although there have been changes in the profile of age specific fertility in 2004, the differences between urban and rural areas have been maintained. The TFR in urban areas of 1.0 is only one half of the population replacement rate while the TFR for rural areas is 1.7 children per woman, 70% higher than the rate in urban areas. The ASFR for women in rural areas is much higher than the ASFR in urban

areas for women 15-29 years of age (Table 4.1.1). However, the ASFR in the rural areas for women of 30-34 years of age increased after 1999 from 36 to 51 per 1000 women, an increase of 42%.

The fertility data of 2004 RHS confirms the regional differentials of the phenomenon, the TFR reaching 1.8 children per woman in the North-East Region (Moldova) and 1.1 children in West and South-West, while the level for Bucharest Region is slightly under 1 child only (0.9) (Table 4.1.2. and Figure 4.1.4).





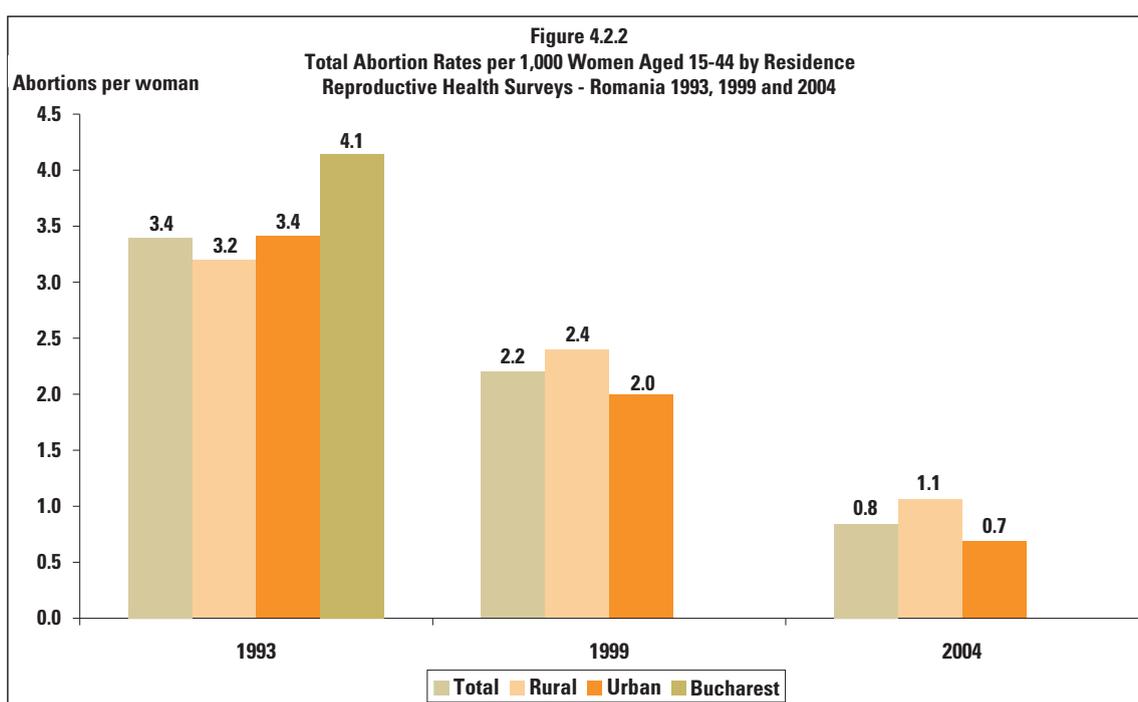
Fertility continues to be inversely related to both education and socio-economic status (Table 4.1.2 and Figure 4.1.5). The education level of women has always been a key determinant variable of fertility. The women having Primary and Secondary Incomplete Education have a TFR of 1.8 children per woman, higher than the TFR of women with secondary complete education (1.1) and with post secondary education (0.9). Significant levels of fertility can be found also in relation with the general socio-economic status of women, the TFR being 0.8 children per woman for women having a

high status, 1.1 for medium status and 1.9 children for low status.

The sample size of the 2004 RHS is too small to analyze fertility by ethnic affiliation and religion.

4.2 INDUCED ABORTIONS

The total abortion rate (TAR) is the number of abortions a woman would have during her lifetime if the age specific rates were to remain the same. The TAR was reported to be 3.4 in the 1993 RHS and 2.2 in the 1999 RHS. This was a decline of 35% in a



period of increased use of modern contraception (Table 4.2.1).

In 2004, the reported TAR was 0.84 per woman for the three-year period prior to the survey (Table 4.2.2 and Figure 4.2.1). However, in 2004, when compared to official abortion reporting for 2002-2004, the respondent report of abortions appeared to be under-reported by approximately 25-30% and the true level should be approximately 1.2, if official reports are not under-reported. However, even the 1.2 rate represents a 45% decline in the TAR since 1999. Obviously, further analysis is needed to

determine if there has been differential under-reporting by residence, age or education level of the respondent.

With this caveat, the TAR in rural areas was reported to be 1.1 compared with 0.7 in urban areas (Figure 4.2.2). This matched the differential seen in the 1999 survey. Also, the TAR is inversely related to education level and socio-economic status, as it was for fertility. This relationship was also true in past surveys. Unfortunately, as with fertility, sample size does not permit a statistically valid analysis by ethnic affiliation and religion.

TABLE 4.1.1
Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) for Three Year Time Period* Prior to the Survey for Women 15-44 Years of Age**
Reproductive Health Surveys - Romania 1993, 1999 and 2004

	1993			1999		2004	
	Total	Bucharest	Urban Other cities	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total fertility rate (children per women)- TFR***	1.56	1.71	2.05	2.79	1.3	1	1.8
Age specific fertility rate 15-19**	49	48	57	68	36	18	63
Age specific fertility rate 20-24	129	131	179	202	100	67	147
Age specific fertility rate 25-29	83	99	117	159	83	79	89
Age specific fertility rate 30-34	33	43	46	72	29	26	36
Age specific fertility rate 35-39	12	21	12	39	13	9	21
Age specific fertility rate 40-44	5	0	0	15	2	2	4
					1.27	1.03	1.65
					25	10	46
					75	50	116
					83	73	98
					53	54	51
					12	11	15
					6	7	4

* Children born between October 2001 and September 2004

** Age at time of birth (ASFR per 1,000 women in each age group)

*** TFR: Births per women

TABLE 4.1.2
Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Age group						Total fertility rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
Total	25	75	83	53	12	6	1.27
Residence							
Urban	10	50	73	54	11	7	1.03
Rural	46	116	98	51	15	4	1.65
Development region							
North-East	29	109	96	78	19	23	1.77
South-East	29	64	85	43	11	0	1.16
South	30	96	103	43	13	4	1.44
South-West	41	71	67	33	4	0	1.08
West	22	79	66	44	5	5	1.10
North-West	24	78	78	51	18	5	1.27
Center	13	55	104	60	8	0	1.20
Bucharest	0	46	53	58	17	4	0.88
Education level							
Secondary Incomplete	30	139	96	69	16	9	1.79
Secondary Complete	12	62	82	44	7	5	1.06
Postsecondary	0	15	69	65	31	4	0.92
Socio-economic status							
Low	54	135	87	70	18	18	1.91
Medium	19	60	88	46	9	3	1.12
High	0	34	75	46	12	1	0.84

TABLE 4.1.3
Planning status of the most recent pregnancy among women who have had at least one pregnancy during 2001-2004
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Number of cases	Total	Planning status of the most recent pregnancy			
			Intended	Unplanned	Unwanted**	Uncertain
Total	1064*	100.0	43.5	7.6	48.7	0.3
Pregnancy outcome						
Currently pregnant	119	100.0	65.4	13.6	20.2	0.9
Living newborn	512	100.0	72.9	12.3	14.5	0.4
Induced abortion	351	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	82	100.0	3.8	0.0	96.2	0.0
Residence						
Urban	482	100.0	44.8	7.2	47.6	0.3
Rural	582	100.0	42.1	8.0	49.7	0.2
Development region						
North - East	187	100.0	47.5	9.8	42.3	0.5
South - East	139	100.0	46.3	6.2	46.2	1.3
South	187	100.0	45.8	5.1	49.1	0.0
South - West	160	100.0	24.9	5.1	70.0	0.0
West	66	100.0	48.8	6.1	45.1	0.0
North - West	101	100.0	41.6	14.0	44.4	0.0
Center	124	100.0	52.1	9.4	38.5	0.0
Bucharest	100	100.0	44.1	6.1	49.8	0.0
Age when pregnancy terminated						
15-19	70	100.0	34.1	15.5	50.4	0.0
20-24	227	100.0	47.3	10.1	41.9	0.7
25-29	367	100.0	51.6	7.0	41.3	0.0
30-34	275	100.0	42.9	5.4	51.3	0.4
35-39	96	100.0	22.3	1.2	76.6	0.0
40-44	24	100.0	***	***	***	***
Undeclared	5	100.0	***	***	***	***
Education level						
Secondary Incomplete	436	100.0	37.3	8.0	54.7	0.0
Secondary Complete	506	100.0	44.9	7.9	46.9	0.4
Postsecondary	122	100.0	60.2	4.8	34.1	0.9
Number of living children						
None	77	100.0	0.7	0.0	99.3	0.0
1	441	100.0	56.6	9.8	33.2	0.4
2	387	100.0	45.2	7.6	46.9	0.3
3 or more	159	100.0	27.4	5.9	66.7	0.0
Socio - economic status						
Very low	283	100.0	36.4	5.3	58.3	0.0
Low	268	100.0	44.1	6.6	49.3	0.0
Medium	178	100.0	46.1	8.9	44.5	0.6
High	171	100.0	46.0	11.0	41.8	1.1
Very high	164	100.0	48.2	8.0	43.8	0.0
Economic situation						
Active person	578	100.0	48.1	7.2	44.1	0.5
Inactive person	486	100.0	37.9	8.0	54.1	0.0

*All pregnancies from period January 2002 - December 2004 (3 years), inclusive of pregnant women at the time of interview

** Unwanted pregnancies also include induced abortion

*** Under 25 cases

TABLE 4.2.1
Reported Age Specific Abortion Rates (ASAR) per 1,000 Women for the Three Years Prior to Each Survey
Reproductive Health Surveys - Romania 1993, 1999 and 2004

	1993*			1999**		2004***	
	Total	Bucharest	Urban Other cities	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total abortion rate in 1,000 women (TAR)	3.39	4.14	3.41	3.20	2.20	2.00	2.40
Age specific abortion rate 15-19	32	11	6	14	26	20	35
Age specific abortion rate 20-24	153	21	14	15	101	91	115
Age specific abortion rate 25-29	209	24	22	19	119	107	138
Age specific abortion rate 30-34	167	21	15	17	15	105	104
Age specific abortion rate 35-39	79	83	56	86	58	54	67
Age specific abortion rate 40-44	40	33	33	24	21	18	30
					0.84	0.69	1.06
					10	9	11
					48	40	60
					42	27	64
					37	29	50
					20	18	24
					12	16	3

* Abortions induced between July 1990 and June 1993

** Abortions induced between July 1996 and June 1999

*** Abortions induced between October 2001 and September 2004

TABLE 4.2.2
Reported Age Specific Abortion Rates per 1000 Women for the Three Years Prior to Survey*
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Age group**						Total induced abortion rate***
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
Total	10	48	42	37	20	12	0.844
Residence							
Urban	9	40	27	29	18	16	0.699
Rural	11	60	64	50	24	3	1.060
Development region							
North-East	2	31	30	18	14	18	0.569
South-East	32	44	56	37	14	8	0.954
South	11	65	49	25	25	0	0.869
South-West	15	107	83	123	37	0	1.827
West	15	20	27	24	11	8	0.519
North-West	0	36	12	22	10	5	0.425
Center	0	16	34	42	24	27	0.716
Bucharest	5	58	36	28	25	25	0.889
Education level							
Secondary Incomplete	8	92	72	46	27	22	1.342
Secondary Complete	15	34	36	40	18	8	0.753
Postsecondary	0	16	18	15	16	9	0.371
Socio-economic status							
Low	14	85	80	49	30	19	1.392
Medium	5	29	31	35	17	6	0.614
High	11	31	19	29	16	13	0.601

* Pregnancies terminated by induced abortions between October 2001 and September 2004

** Age at time of abortion

*** Induced abortions per woman

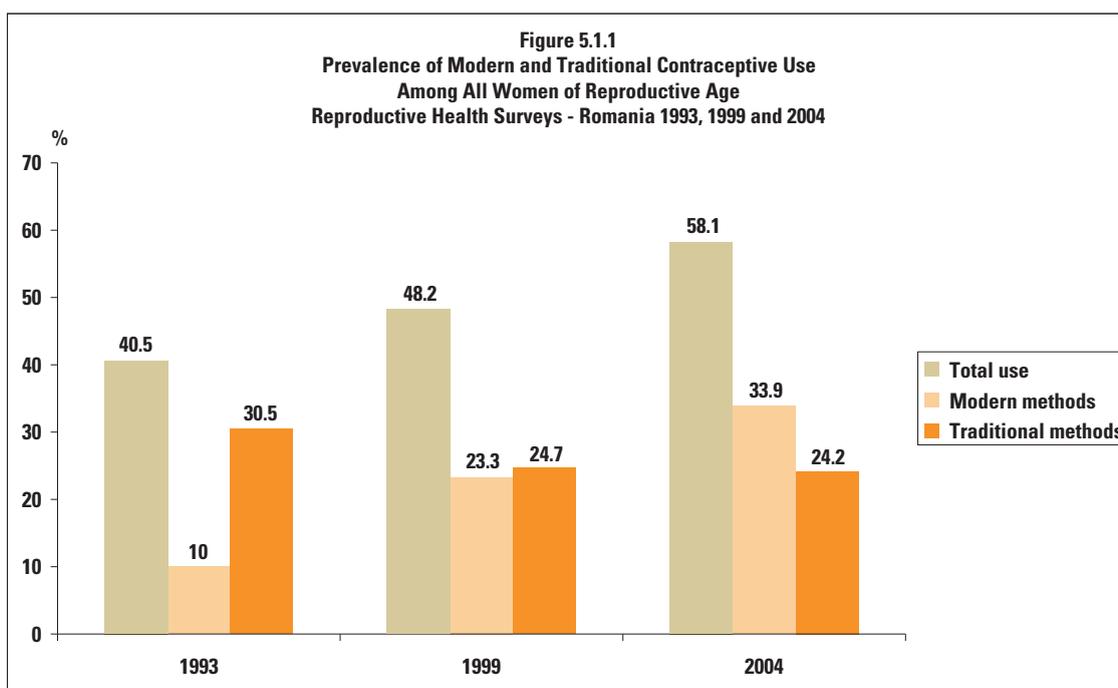
5. FAMILY PLANNING

5.1 CURRENT AND PAST CONTRACEPTIVE USE

5.1.1 CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND TRENDS AMONG ALL WOMEN

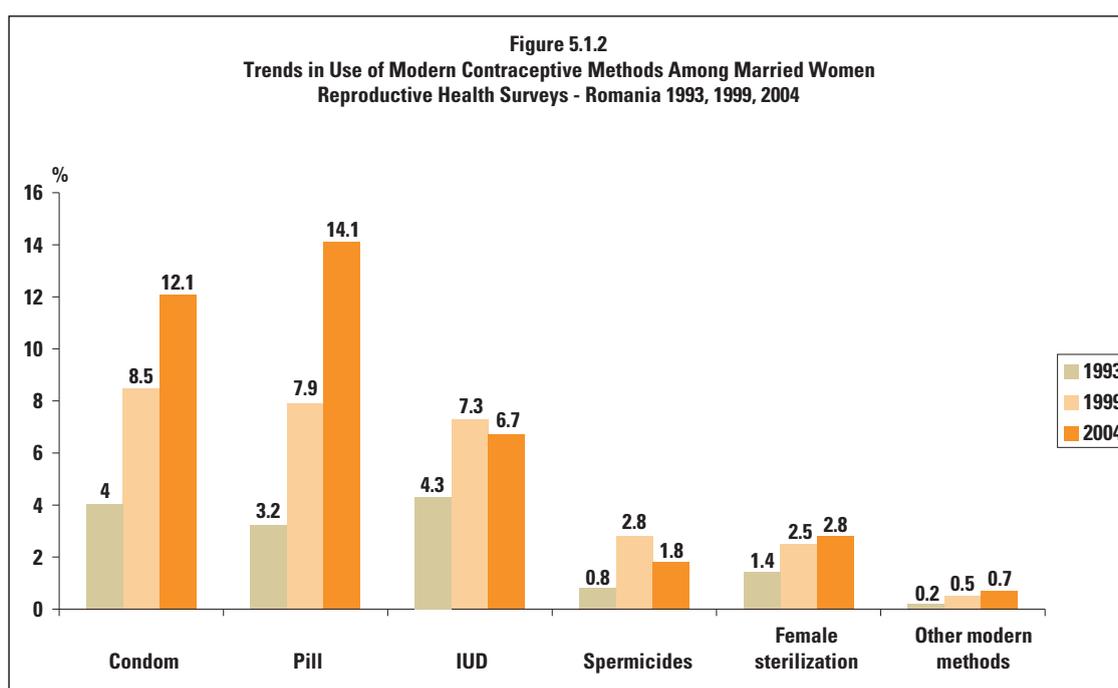
Since the Romania Reproductive Health Survey of 1993, contraceptive use among women in the fertile

ages (15-44) has increased, from 41% in 1993 to 48% in 1999, and reaching 58% of all women in 2004 (Figure 5.1.1). Virtually this increase is due to a growth of the use of modern contraceptive methods, which has tripled since 1993 (Table 5.1.1A).



In 1993, only one in every four users of contraception was using a modern method. By 1999, use of modern and traditional methods was evenly balanced, with

23% using modern methods and 25% using traditional methods, but more than half of all women were not using any method. In 2004, the proportion of women



using a modern contraceptive rose to 34%. As can be seen from Figure 5.1.1, this is the first time that a larger proportion of women reports use of modern methods than reports use of traditional methods.

In 2004, pill and condom were the most commonly used modern methods among women of reproductive age (about 13% used each) (Table 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.2.1). This reflects a doubling in use of oral contraceptives, which were used by only 6% of women in 1999. In 1993, only 2% of women reported using oral contraceptives.

CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND TRENDS AMONG WOMEN IN UNION

Among married women and those living in a consensual union, who are more likely to be sexually active than unmarried women, the overall use of any type of contraceptive method rose from 57% in 1993 to 64% in 1999, reaching 70% in 2004 (Table 5.1.1, Panel B; Table 5.1.2.A). This increase was largely due to the growth in the use of modern contraceptive methods. Among women in union, modern method use increased steadily, moving from 14% in 1993, to 30% in 1999, to reach 38% in 2004. Overall, more than half of all women in union who were using contraception chose the more effective modern methods. Use of the pill nearly doubled between 1999 and 2004, as shown in Figure 5.1.2.

DIFFERENTIALS IN USE AMONG WOMEN IN UNION

The proportion of women in union that used

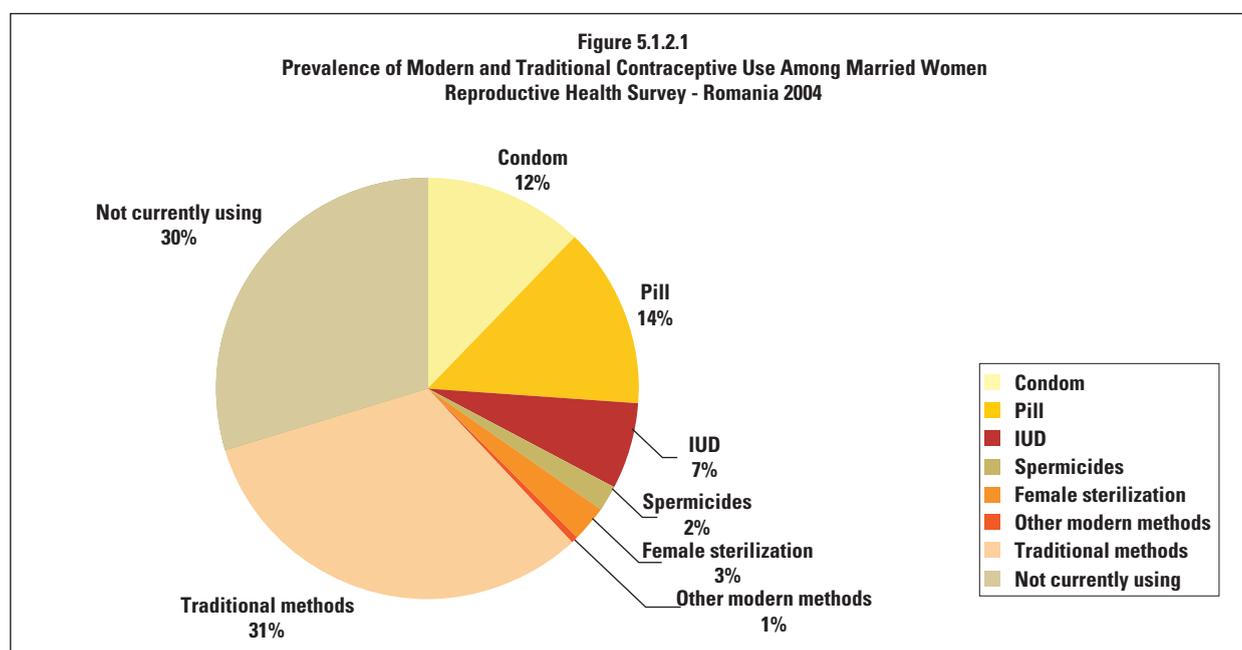
contraception was slightly higher in urban than in rural areas in 1993 (59% vs. 55%) and in 1999 (65% vs. 61%). By 2004, however, 70% of both urban and rural women living in union used some type of contraceptive method.

At the time of both previous surveys, modern contraceptive use among women in union was lower in rural areas than in urban areas, and remains so in 2004. In 2004, 33% of married women in rural areas and 42% in urban areas used modern methods (Table 5.1.3.A). It is important to mention, however, that the increase in modern method use in rural areas has been much greater than the increase in urban areas. In urban areas, modern method use more than doubled (2.5 times) since 1993, while in rural areas use of modern methods has increased to 33% of married women, almost four times the rate of 9% in 1993.

Modern method use is highest among women in union under age 30, and increases with a woman's level of education (Table 5.1.3.A). Use of modern methods is lowest among women in the lowest socio-economic group (23%), with only elementary education (21%), and among those with 3 or more children (28%). Since 1999, modern method use has risen dramatically among the youngest married women (15-24), from 25% in 1999 to 39% in 2004.

CHOICE OF METHOD AND SOURCE OF SUPPLY AMONG WOMEN IN UNION

Amongst women in union, the contraceptive pill is



the most commonly-used modern method, with 14% reporting use of the pill, up from only 8% in 1999 (Figure 5.1.2). One very striking finding in 2004 is that equal proportions of married women in both urban and rural areas reported using the pill (14%) (Table 5.1.1.D).

In 2004, the main source of contraceptives for married women is retail outlets. More than half of women living in union (55%) report obtaining their contraceptives from a pharmacy, shop or kiosk (Table 5.1.4.A). The medical sector (public, private and NGOs) is the second most important source of contraceptives for these women.

In the medical sector, hospitals still rank first as a source of modern contraceptives, but the proportion of women who get their supplies from these facilities has declined (from 27% in 1993, to 20% in 1999 and 18% in 2004). The proportion of women that reports getting their contraceptives from the offices of family physicians (9%) has risen markedly since 1999, when only 1% reported getting their supply from an urban or rural dispensary, which are now known as family physician consultation rooms.

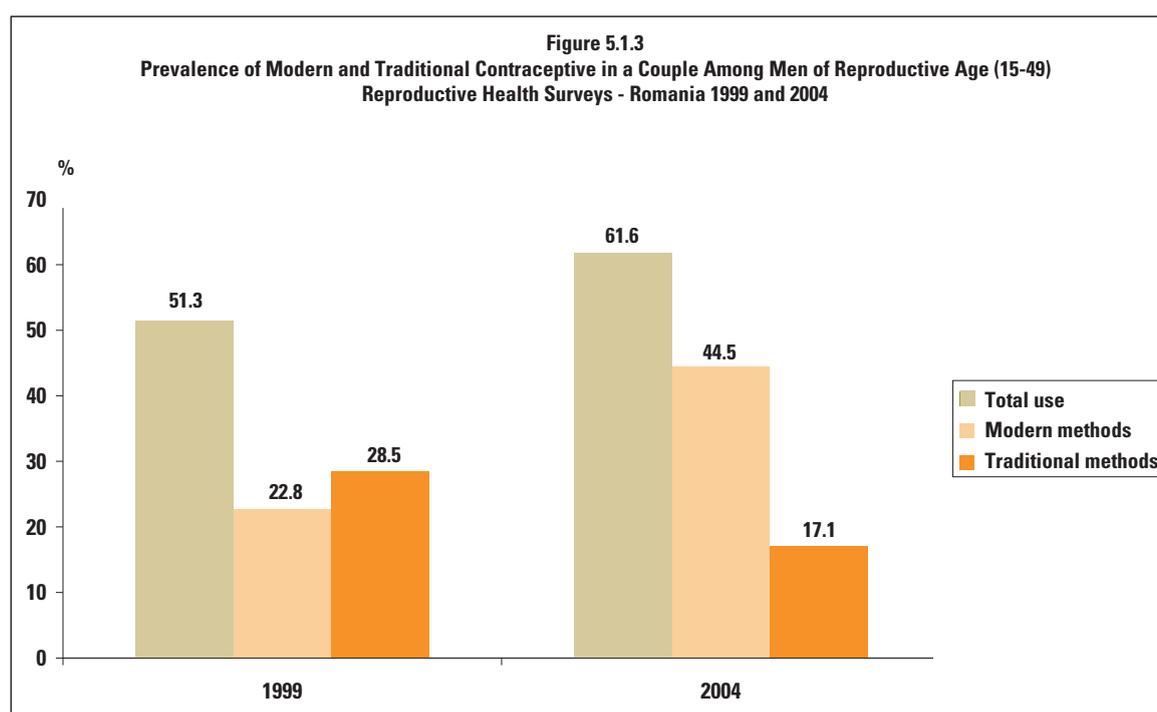
In 2004, family physicians were a much more important source of oral contraceptives supply for married women than in 1999. As shown in table 5.1.4.A, 18% of women reported getting their supply of oral contraceptives from their family physician, while in 1999 only 2% reported this as their source of supply.

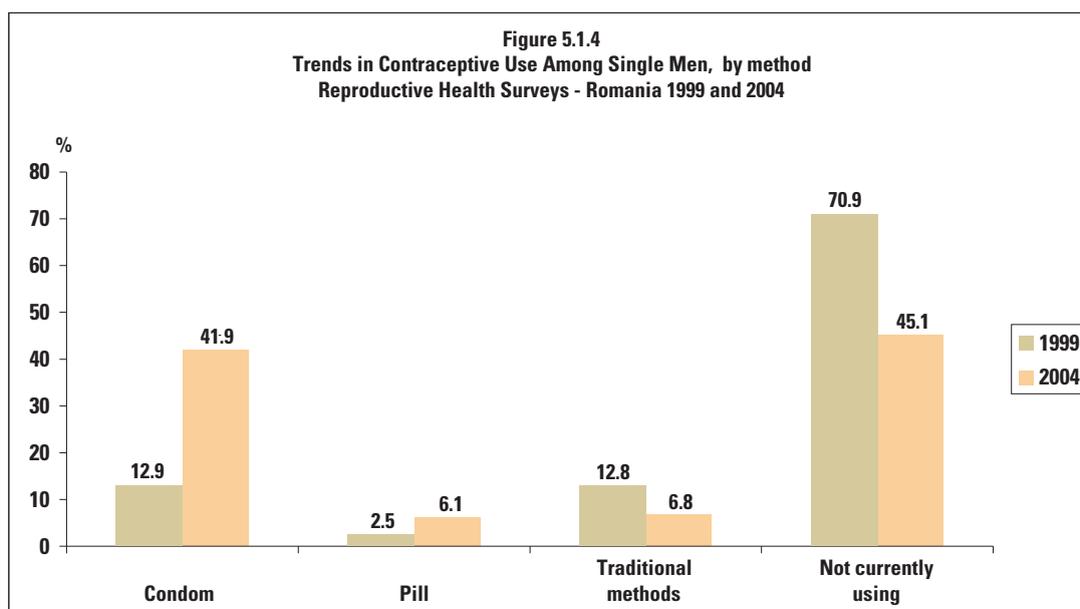
5.1.2 CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND TRENDS AMONG MEN

Use of modern contraception among men aged 15 to 49 rose from 51% in 1999 to 62% in 2004 (Table 5.1.1 and Figure 5.1.3). This increase appears to be due to increased use of contraceptive methods among unmarried men. Men living in union (either formal or consensual union) report a contraceptive use rate of 67%, which is almost identical to the value in 1999 (66%), but between 1999 and 2004, contraceptive use amongst single (never married) and previously married men jumped from 29% to 59% and 55%, respectively. Condom use amongst single men tripled, rising from 13% to 42% during that time (Table 5.1.2.B and Figure 5.1.4).

In both urban and rural areas, men living in union reported a shift from traditional to modern method use (Table 5.1.3.B). In urban areas, modern method use among married men increased from 32% in 1999 to 46% in 2004. In rural areas, modern method use rose from 21% in 1999 to 36% in 2004. Increases in use of oral contraceptives and condoms, both of which doubled in rural areas, account for most of this change (Table 5.1.3.B and Key Indicators Table).

Like women, most men living in a union report that their source of contraceptives is from the retail sector (64%), while about half that many (29%) reports getting their supply from hospitals or physicians (Table 5.1.4.B).





In 2004, family physicians' consultation rooms rank second amongst health sector sources of contraceptives, although the percentage of men who report obtaining their supplies from their family physician (6%) is lower than for women (9%) (Tables 5.1.4.A and 5.1.4.B). The importance of family physicians as a source of contraceptives has grown considerably during the last five years. In 1999, a mere 0.4% of men got their contraceptive supplies from the family physicians (then located in dispensaries), while in 2004 this rose to 6%. Just as for women, family physicians are a less important source of supply in urban areas (3%) than in rural areas (11%) (data not shown).

5.2 NEED FOR CONTRACEPTIVE SERVICES

A useful indicator for family planning programmes is the estimated proportion of couples in need of family planning methods. In Romania in particular, previous surveys have calculated the proportion of women and men who have a potential need for some form of contraception, and those in need of the more effective modern methods of contraception (oral contraceptives, condoms, IUDs, sterilization).

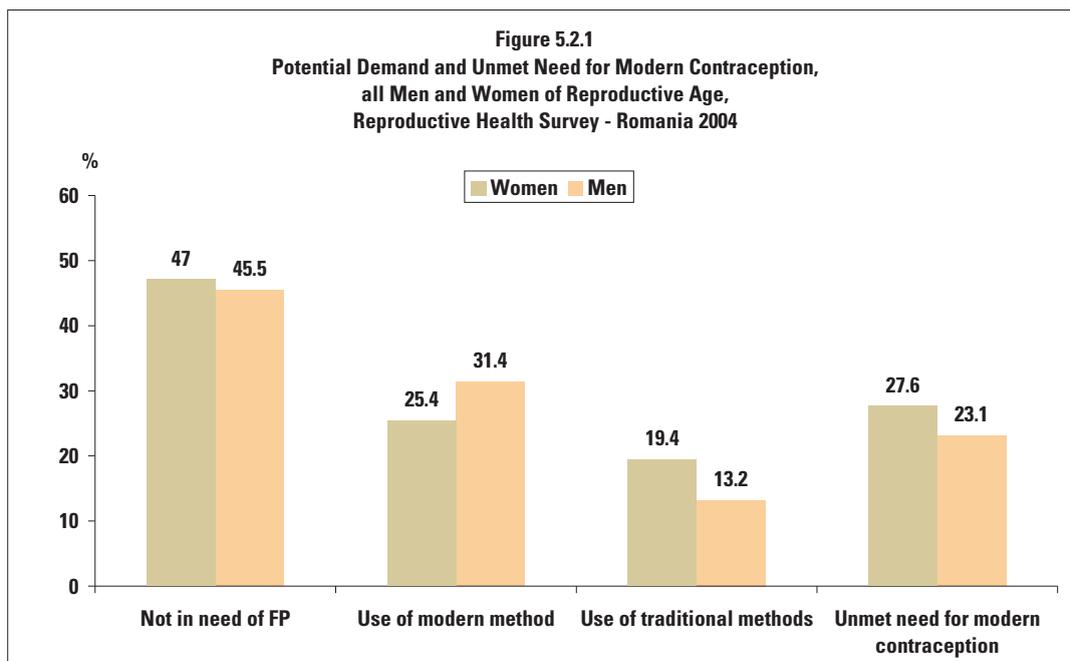
To estimate the potential demand for contraceptives, the following is calculated: first the proportion of women and men (who report about their partners) who are not currently sexually active, are pregnant or in the immediate postpartum period, are otherwise unable to get pregnant (infertile/infecund), or are actively trying to get pregnant. These are men and women who are not currently in need of

contraceptives. In 2004, these men and women represented 47% and 46%, respectively, of all respondents (Table 5.2.1.A and B and Figure 5.2.1). The remaining respondents that is, those who are sexually active, able to get pregnant and not actively trying to get pregnant are considered to be potentially in need of a contraceptive method. In 2004, this amounted to 53% of women and 55% of men.

Where use of traditional methods of contraception is quite high, as was formerly the case in Romania, a more useful indicator is the unmet need for a modern method of contraception. This indicator is estimated by adding current users of traditional methods to non-users of any contraception method at risk of an unintended pregnancy. (Table 5.2.1.A and B).

Women in Romania have a slightly higher unmet need for modern contraceptives than men (28% compared to 23%, as shown in Figure 5.2.1).

We also compared potential demand for contraception and unmet need among women in union in 2004 and 1999 (Table 5.2.1.A and Figure 5.2.2). As is often the case with this indicator, unmet need for modern contraceptives is almost exactly the same in 2004 as it was in 1999 namely 39% of women living in union are in need of modern contraceptives. This is true, despite a small increase in use of modern methods among these women and decline in the proportion of women who use traditional methods. One explanation may be that as contraceptive use, especially use of more effective modern methods increases, women's responses to questions about the timing of their next pregnancy may change.



In 2004, twice as many women in union as in 1999 were not using contraceptive methods, even risking an unwanted pregnancy. In 2004, 12% of women

responded that they wanted to get pregnant “right away” or “when God wants”, compared with only 6% who responded this way in 1999 (data not shown).

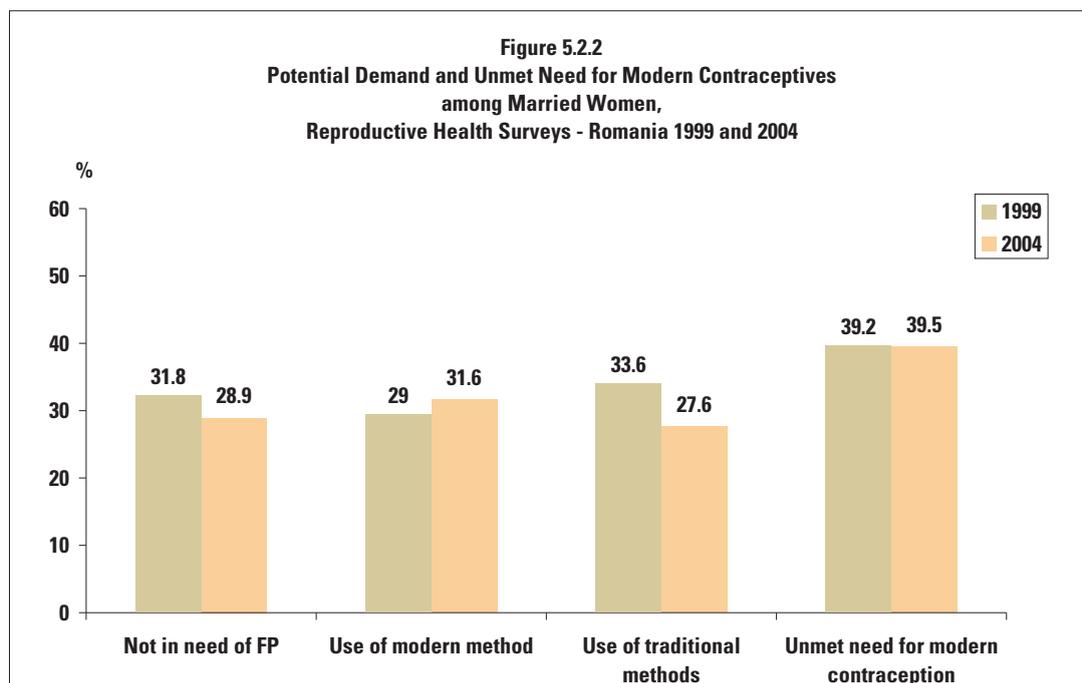


TABLE 5.1.1					
A. Prevalence of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Use among All Men and Women of Reproductive Age					
Reproductive Health Surveys Romania - 1993, 1999 and 2004					
	1993		1999		2004
	Women	Women	Men	Women	Men
Current use of contraceptive methods (%)	40.5	48.2	51.3	58.1	61.6
Modern	10.0	23.3	22.8	33.9	44.5
Condoms	3.0	7.7	10.9	13.1	26.6
Pills	2.3	6.5	5.9	12.7	12.2
IUDs	2.5	4.9	3.9	4.4	3.2
Spermicides	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.9
Female sterilization	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.5
Other modern methods	0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2
Traditional	30.5	24.7	28.5	24.2	17.1
Non-users	59.5	51.8	48.7	41.9	38.4
B. Prevalence of Modern and Traditional Contraception Among Women and Men in Union					
Reproductive Health Surveys Romania - 1993, 1999 and 2004					
	1993		1999		2004
	Women	Women	Men	Women	Men
Current use of contraceptive methods (%)	57.3	63.8	66.2	70.3	66.9
Modern	13.9	29.5	27.3	38.2	42.3
Condoms	4.0	8.5	9.6	12.1	15.1
Pills	3.2	7.9	8.2	14.1	16.9
IUDs	4.3	7.3	6.4	6.7	5.8
Spermicides	0.8	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.5
Female sterilization	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	2.6
Other modern methods	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4
Traditional	43.4	34.3	38.9	32.2	24.6
Non-users	42.7	36.2	33.8	29.7	33.1
C. Reported Source of Modern Contraceptives Used by Women and Men in Union					
Reproductive Health Surveys Romania - 1993, 1999 and 2004					
	1993		1999		2004
	Women	Women	Men	Women	Men
Health sector (public, private, NGO)	36.8	40.7	25.8	41.5	28.5
Retailers (shops, kiosks, markets)	0.0	3.7	15.5	7.7	12.2
Pharmacies	37.9	47.7	53	47	51.7
Other sources	25.3	7.9	5.7	3.8	7.6
D. Current Use of Specific Contraceptive Methods by Residence Women and Men Married or in Union					
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004					
Contraceptive use	Women		Men		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Current use of contraceptive methods (%)	70.2	70.5	67.7	65.7	
Modern methods	42.2	33.0	46.4	36.2	
Condoms	15.9	7.1	18.1	10.8	
Pills	14.1	14.1	17.3	16.3	
IUDs	7.4	5.8	6.6	4.5	
Spermicide	2.3	1.3	2.0	0.8	
Female sterilization	2.3	3.5	2.1	3.3	
Other modern methods	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	
Traditional methods	28.0	37.5	21.2	29.5	
Coitus interruptus	19.8	32.9	14.7	25.5	
Calendar method	8.1	4.5	6.4	3.9	
Other traditional methods	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Non-users	29.8	29.5	32.3	34.3	

TABLE 5.1.2.A
Current Use of Contraception Among Women Aged 15-44 by Marital Status
Reproductive Health Surveys Romania - 1999, 2004

Use of Contraception	1999				2004			
	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married
Unweighted number of cases	6888	4846	476	1566	4441	3113	278	1050
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current use	48.2	63.8	19.9	19.7	58.1	70.3	57.2	35.9
Modern methods	23.3	29.5	12.2	12.7	33.9	38.2	34.3	26.2
Condoms	7.7	4.5	1.9	7.2	13.1	12.1	11.1	15.4
Pills	6.5	7.9	1.7	4.8	12.7	14.1	14.2	9.8
IUDs	4.9	7.3	3.5	0.1	4.4	6.7	5.3	0.0
Spermicide	2.0	2.8	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.5	0.6
Female sterilization	1.9	2.5	4.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	1.6	0.1
Other modern methods	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.2
Traditional methods	24.7	34.3	7.7	7.1	24.2	32.2	22.9	9.7
Coitus interruptus	20.6	28.7	5.2	5.9	18.9	25.5	14.6	7.4
Calendar methods	4.1	5.6	2.5	1.2	5.3	6.6	8.3	2.3
Current non-use	51.8	36.2	80.1	80.3	41.9	29.7	42.8	64.1

TABLE 5.1.2.B
Current Use of Contraception Among Men Aged 15-49 by Marital Status
Reproductive Health Surveys Romania - 1999, 2004

Use of contraception	1999				2004			
	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married
Unweighted number of cases	2434	1595	95	744	2361	1534	79	748
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current use	51.3	66.2	28.6	29.1	61.6	66.9	59.2	54.9
Modern methods	22.8	27.3	13.9	16.2	44.5	42.3	37.2	48.1
Condoms	10.9	9.6	11.4	12.9	26.6	15.1	27.0	41.9
Pills	5.9	8.2	2.5	2.5	12.2	16.9	8.0	6.1
IUDs	3.2	6.4	0.0	0.2	3.2	5.8	0.5	0.0
Spermicide	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.1
Female sterilization	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.6	1.8	0.0
Other modern methods	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Traditional methods	28.5	38.9	14.7	12.8	17.1	24.6	21.9	6.8
Coitus interruptus	20.8	28.1	12.4	9.8	13.8	19.1	20.8	6.2
Calendar methods	7.7	10.8	2.3	3.0	3.3	5.4	1.2	0.6
Other traditional methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Current non-use	48.7	33.8	71.4	70.9	38.4	33.1	40.8	45.1

TABLE 5.1.3.A
Current Use of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Methods
by Selected Characteristics Among Women in Union Aged 15-44
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Any method	Modern methods	Traditional methods	Percent of modern methods users
Total	3113	70.3	38.2	32.2	54.3
Residence					
Urban	1551	70.2	42.2	28.0	60.1
Rural	1562	70.5	33.0	37.5	46.8
Development region					
North-East	514	72.7	33.4	39.3	45.9
South-East	400	70.1	36.8	33.2	52.5
South	548	69.1	36.8	32.4	53.3
South-West	402	65.8	31.1	34.7	47.3
West	267	71.8	38.6	33.2	53.8
North-West	338	74.7	46.5	28.3	62.2
Center	370	69.0	37.4	31.7	54.2
Bucharest	274	69.4	50.8	18.6	73.2
Age group					
15-24	300	64.3	39.4	24.9	61.3
25-34	1477	73.4	42.8	30.6	58.3
35-44	1336	68.9	32.7	36.2	47.5
Number of living children					
None	321	57.5	37.1	20.3	64.5
1	1230	72.9	42.1	30.7	57.8
2	1166	74.7	37.8	36.8	50.6
3+	396	62.5	27.8	34.7	44.5
Education level					
Elementary	108	42.1	21.0	21.1	49.9
Secondary incomplete	921	64.3	29.3	35.0	45.6
Vocational	429	72.5	32.9	39.6	45.4
Secondary complete	1311	74.9	43.0	31.9	57.4
Post Secondary	344	74.9	54.5	20.5	72.8
Socio-economic status					
Very low	594	59.2	22.8	36.4	38.5
Low	764	72.4	33.5	38.9	46.3
Average	543	72.3	38.6	33.7	53.4
High	553	73.0	45.2	27.8	61.9
Very high	659	72.9	48.5	24.4	66.5
Ethnic affiliation					
Romanian	2846	71.1	38.3	32.8	53.9
Hungarian	176	69.5	48.1	21.4	69.2
Roma	68	43.8	16.5	27.2	37.7
Other	23	*	*	*	*

* Less than 25 cases within this category

TABLE 5.1.3.B
Current Use of Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Methods
by Selected Characteristics Among Men in Union Aged 15-49
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Any method	Modern methods	Traditional methods	Percent of modern methods users
Total	1534	66.9	42.3	63.2	54.3
Residence					
Urban	883	67.7	46.4	68.5	60.1
Rural	651	65.7	36.2	55.1	46.8
Development region					
North-East	242	63.3	35.5	56.1	45.9
South-East	207	57.4	36.6	63.8	52.5
South	209	67.6	39.0	57.7	53.3
South-West	190	63.1	39.8	63.1	47.3
West	179	68.8	44.4	64.5	53.8
North-West	177	72.5	43.3	59.7	62.2
Center	185	71.6	49.2	68.7	54.2
Bucharest	145	76.3	59.3	77.7	73.2
Age group					
15-24	65	57.8	38.0	65.7	61.3
25-34	529	72.2	49.1	68.0	58.3
35-44	940	64.2	38.4	59.8	47.5
Number of living children					
None	229	53.8	41.2	76.6	64.5
1	564	69.5	43.2	62.2	57.8
2	564	75.1	46.7	62.2	50.6
3+	177	52.3	28.5	54.5	44.5
Education level					
Elementary	56	28.3	17.0	60.1	49.9
Secondary incomplete	285	60.5	30.0	49.6	45.6
Vocational	529	64.7	37.1	57.3	45.4
Secondary complete	459	74.2	51.7	69.7	57.4
Post Secondary	205	74.6	57.5	77.1	72.8
Socio-economic status					
Very low	268	48.8	25.1	51.4	38.5
Low	365	68.4	35.9	52.5	46.3
Average	285	69.0	43.9	63.6	53.4
High	298	68.2	48.5	71.1	61.9
Very high	318	75.7	55.5	73.3	66.5
Ethnic affiliation					
Romanian	1395	67.8	42.8	63.1	53.9
Hungarian	73	68.0	46.9	69.0	69.2
Roma	52	39.8	18.4	46.2	37.7
Other	14	*	*	*	*

* Less than 25 cases within this category

TABLE 5.1.4.A
Supply Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Specific Method, Women Aged 15-44 Currently in Union Who are Using Selected Contraceptive Methods
Reproductive Health Surveys - Romania 1999, 2004

Source of contraception	1999							2004										
	Total	Condoms	Pills	IUDs	Spermicides	Female sterilization	Total*	Condoms	Pills	IUDs	Spermicides	Female sterilization	Total*	Condoms	Pills	IUDs	Spermicides	Female sterilization
Unweighted number of cases	1400	389	368	364	129	129	1185	366	429	217	61	94	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical sector	40.7	2.3	31.9	89.5	2.2	100.0	41.5	4.3	40.6	89.5	11.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family physician office/Dispensary	1.1	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.2	1.2	18.2	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Specialized ambulatory offices	10.4	0.7	6.8	33.3	0.9	0.3	7.7	1.6	5.4	28.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FP office/clinic	8.8	1.3	18.2	12.3	0.3	1.6	6.4	1.1	10.7	11.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hospital/Maternity/Gynecology section	20.4	0.0	4.9	42.0	1.0	98.1	18.3	0.3	6.3	46.5	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retailers	51.4	73.3	66.6	9.8**	95.6	0.0	54.7	85.9	59.1	9.5	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacies	47.7	60.9	66.6	9.8	95.6	0.0	47.0	61.7	58.9	9.5	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Market	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Store/Kiosk	3.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sources	7.7	24.2	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.0	3.4	9.2	0.3	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partner	6.8	23.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Friend	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Relative (mother, father or other relatives)	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undeclared	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*The total also includes 18 women who use injectables or other contraceptive methods

**IUD bought from the pharmacy with a prescription and brought into the clinic/maternity

TABLE 5.1.4.B
Supply Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods by Specific Method, Men Aged 15-49 Currently in Union Who are Using Selected Contraceptive Methods
Reproductive Health Surveys - Romania 1999, 2004

Source of contraception	1999						2004					
	Total	Condoms	Pills	IUDs	Spermicides	Female sterilization	Total*	Condoms	Pills	IUDs	Spermicides	Female sterilization
Unweighted number of cases	571	225	164	97	0	26	653	230	259	90	29	39
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical sector	25.8	1.2	24.6	79.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	3.5	23.0	81.3	13.9	100.0
Family physician office/Dispensary	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.6	2.2	10.3	2.2	3.4	0.0
Specialized ambulatory offices	7.9	0.3	4.3	38.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.0	19.0	0.0	2.6
FP office/clinic	4.7	0.9	13.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	5.7	3.6	7.1	0.0
Hospital/Maternity/Gynecology section	12.8	0.0	6.9	37.9	0.0	94.3	16.9	0.4	7.1	56.5	3.4	97.4
Retailers	68.5	94.8	64.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	63.9	94.6	66.6	6.4	57.2	0.0
Pharmacies	53.0	62.3	64.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	51.7	60.8	66.6	6.4	57.2	0.0
Market	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Store/Kiosk	14.9	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sources	4.3	2.4	9.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.8	10.4	10.7	28.9	0.0
Partner	3.9	2.0	9.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.8	10.1	10.7	26.8	0.0
Friend	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.0
Relative (mother, father or other relatives)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undeclared	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0

*The total also includes 6 men who use injectables or other contraceptive methods

TABLE 5.2.1.A
Need for Family Planning (FP) Services Among Women Aged 15-44 Years of Age by Marital Status
Reproductive Health Surveys - Romania 1999, 2004

Need for FP Services	1999				2004			
	Marital status				Marital status			
	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married
Unweighted number of cases	6888	4846	476	1566	4441	3113	278	1050
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women not currently in need of FP services	48.2	31.8	76.0	78.8	47.0	28.9	70.1	76.3
Never had sexual intercourse	18.3	0.0	0.0	64.2	19.1	0.0	0.0	57.2
Not currently sexually active	11.7	5.7	60.8	13.4	14.7	9.0	59.4	17.9
Currently pregnant or postpartum	3.7	5.5	1.5	0.1	3.3	5.2	0.2	0.3
Trying to get pregnant	3.4	4.7	3.0	0.5	4.5	6.8	3.4	0.3
Infertile/subfertile	11.1	15.9	10.7	0.6	5.4	7.9	7.0	0.6
Potential need for FP services	51.8	68.2	24.0	21.2	53.0	71.1	29.9	23.7
Current users of a modern contraceptive method	23.1	29.0	12.1	12.3	25.4	31.6	14.4	15.8
Current users of a traditional contraceptive method	24.2	33.6	7.5	7.0	19.4	27.6	8.5	6.2
Non-user, running the risk of unwanted pregnancies	4.5	5.6	4.4	1.9	8.2	11.9	6.9	1.7
Unmet need for a modern contraception method	28.7	39.2	11.9	8.9	27.6	39.5	15.5	7.9

TABLE 5.2.1.B
Need for Family Planning (FP) Services Among Men Aged 15-44 Years of Age by Marital Status
Reproductive Health Surveys - Romania 1999, 2004

Need for FP Services	1999				2004			
	Marital status				Marital status			
	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married	Total	Married or in union	Previously married	Never married
Unweighted number of cases	2434	1595	95	744	2361	1534	79	748
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men not currently in need of FP services	44.1	29.8	48.2	67.0	45.5	27.0	55.5	69.4
Never had sexual intercourse	9.9	0.0	0.0	27.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	33.3
Not currently sexually active	16.6	3.4	32.9	36.6	21.2	9.5	50.2	34.7
Currently pregnant or postpartum	2.9	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0
Trying to get pregnant	6.2	8.0	12.0	2.7	5.1	8.3	0.0	1.3
Infertile/subfertile	8.5	13.9	3.3	0.3	4.4	7.6	5.2	0.0
Potential need for FP services	55.9	70.1	51.8	33.0	54.4	73.0	44.5	30.6
Current users of a modern contraceptive method	21.8	26.0	13.4	15.9	31.4	36.2	25.1	25.6
Current users of a traditional contraceptive method	27.1	37.1	14.7	11.8	13.2	21.3	11.2	2.4
Non-user, running the risk of unwanted pregnancies	7.0	7.0	23.7	5.3	9.9	15.5	8.3	2.6
Unmet need for a modern contraception method	344.1	44.1	38.4	17.1	23.1	36.9	19.4	5.0

6. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

6.1 PRENATAL CARE

This section describes the use of pre-natal care by women who had their most recent delivery (live or stillborn) during the five years preceding the survey (between October 1999 and September 2004). Most women (94%) received some pre-natal care, and nearly three quarters (74%) had their first prenatal consultation in the first trimester of pregnancy (Figure 6.1.1 and Table 6.1.1). Less than one woman in five (17%) had the first prenatal consultation in the second trimester and only 2% began prenatal care in the third trimester.

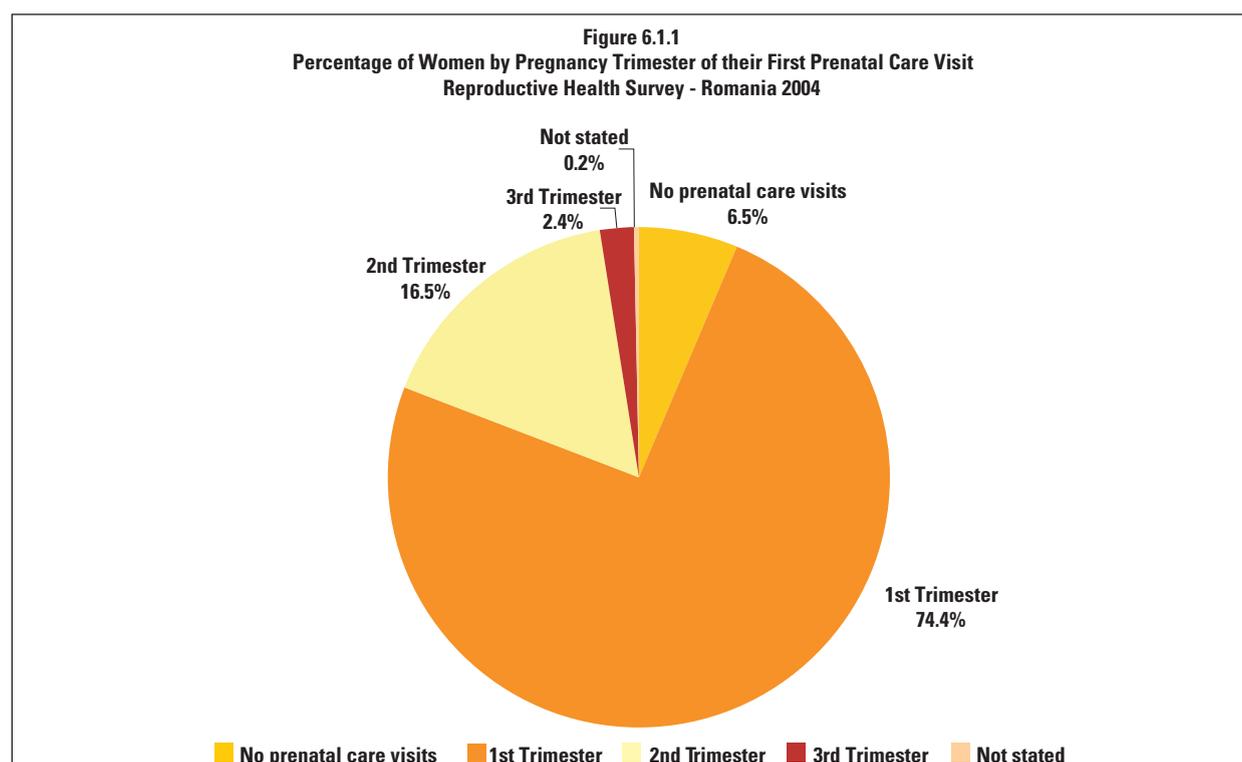
Since 1999, when only 89% of women received prenatal care, the proportion of women who received any care has increased significantly. The proportion of women receiving care early in pregnancy has also increased, from only 60% that had their first prenatal consultation in the first trimester in 1999 to 74% in 2004 (Table 6.1.2).

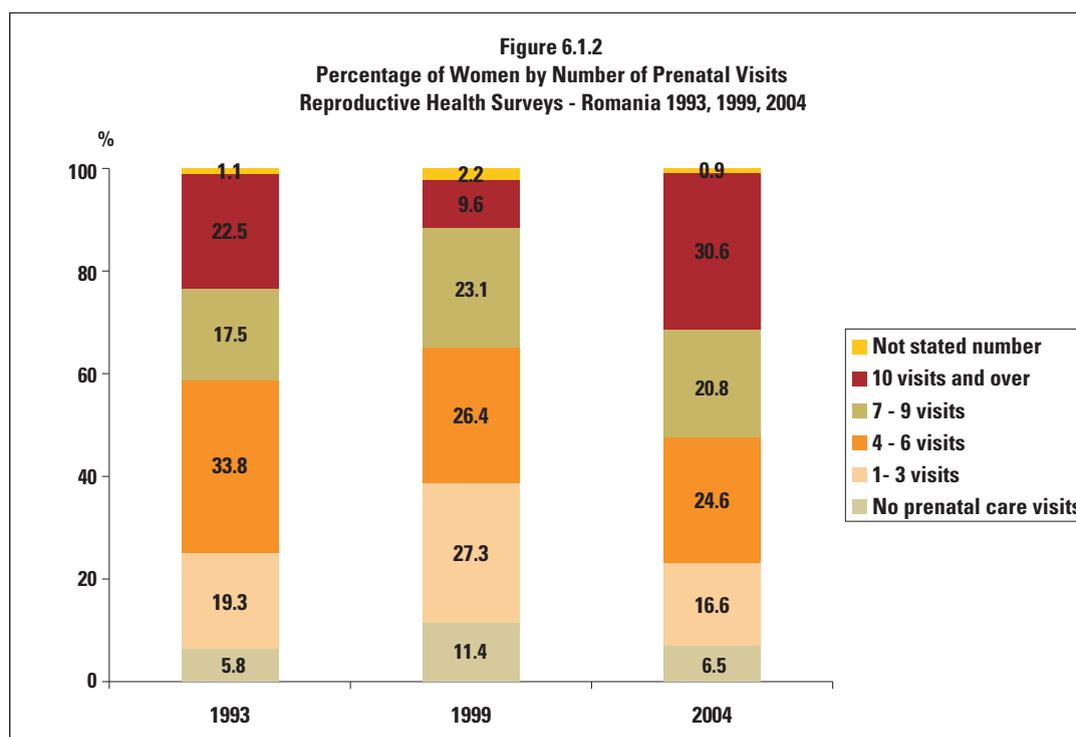
Just as in 1999, women in rural areas, women who had not completed secondary school, who were in the lowest socio-economic group, or having a third or higher birth, were less likely than other women to receive any prenatal care. If they did receive care, their first visit was more likely to occur later in pregnancy (Table 6.1.1).

Women in urban areas are more likely to start

prenatal care earlier in pregnancy than rural women: 83% of urban women have their first visit during the first trimester, compared to only 66% of rural women (Table 6.1.1). Compared to 1999, the proportion beginning prenatal care in the first trimester rose in both urban and rural areas. In 1999, 67% of urban women began care in their first trimester of pregnancy, rising to 83% of urban women in 2004. There was also an increase among rural women: in 1999, only 54% of rural women began care this early compared with 66% in 2004 (Table 6.1.2). Women who had more than two previous births were the least likely to begin prenatal care during the first trimester (only 52%), which is still an increase from the 45% starting care in the first trimester in 1999.

The Romanian Ministry of Health recommends that women with uncomplicated pregnancies should have 10 prenatal consultations. The percent of women who had 10 or more prenatal visits more than tripled, from 10% in 1999 to more than 30% in 2004 (Figure 6.1.2 and Table 6.1.2). The proportion of women receiving the MOH-recommended number of visits increased among both urban and rural women, but among rural women, the increase was greater quadrupling from only 5% of rural women in 1999 to 22% in 2004.



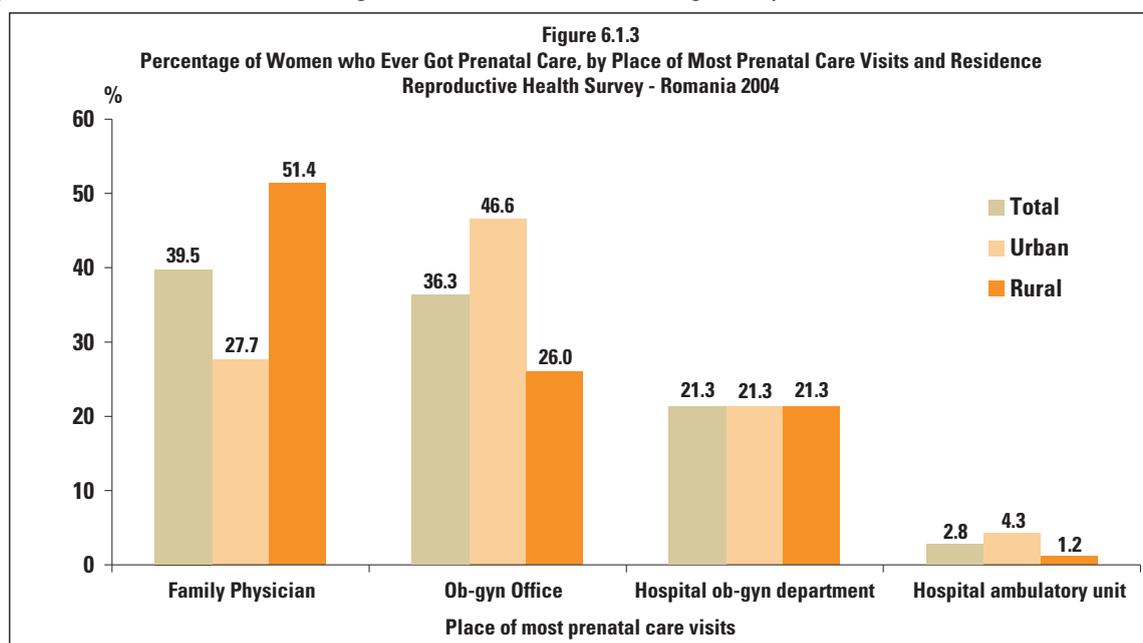


The proportion of women who had 4 or more consultations also rose, from 59% in 1999 to 76% in 2004, increasing by about 16 percentage points in both urban and rural areas since 1999.

In 2004, the main sources of prenatal care were family physicians (40%) and public or private offices of obstetricians (36%) (Figure 6.1.3 and Table 6.1.3). Women in rural areas were almost twice as likely as urban women to report that their family physician was the main source of their prenatal care. Fifty-one percent of rural women used their family physician for prenatal care compared with 28% of women living in urban areas.

The percent of women to receive prenatal care from an obstetrician is almost twice as high in urban areas than in rural areas (47% in urban areas and 26% in rural areas). Women in the highest socio-economic tercile were significantly more likely to receive care from an obstetrician than other women (Table 6.1.3).

Early initiation of prenatal care is important, but the content of care is equally important. In 2004, women were asked what clinical tests and measurements were made during their prenatal consultations, and whether they were told to take iron and vitamins during their prenatal visits (Table 6.1.4).



The proportion of women whose blood pressure was measured during prenatal visits was 92%. Eighty-eight percent reported having a blood test, and 80% said they gave a urine sample. More than four out of five women reported that their doctor recommended taking iron and vitamin D supplements during pregnancy, and of those women, 95% reported actually taking those supplements. In 2004, 76% of women reported having an ultrasound examination, as compared to only 53% in 1999.

About one-third of women who received prenatal care reported that they were advised to take an HIV test, and the same percentage reported being tested for HIV during their pregnancy (Table 6.1.5). However, less than one in three women tested for HIV reported speaking with testing center staff about HIV/AIDS at the time of testing. Only 10% of pregnant women received all the legally-mandated services HIV testing and counseling. Legislation to provide these testing and counseling services to all pregnant women was enacted in 2001, but was not a requirement until 2003. These data pertain to births since 1999, and so probably understate the current coverage of these services.

Two-thirds of women who received prenatal care were not tested for HIV (67%). When asked the reason they were not tested, most of these women reported that they were not advised to be tested (57%). Four percent reported that they did not want to perform the test, or were afraid to be tested, and

3% said that the test was unavailable, or was not free.

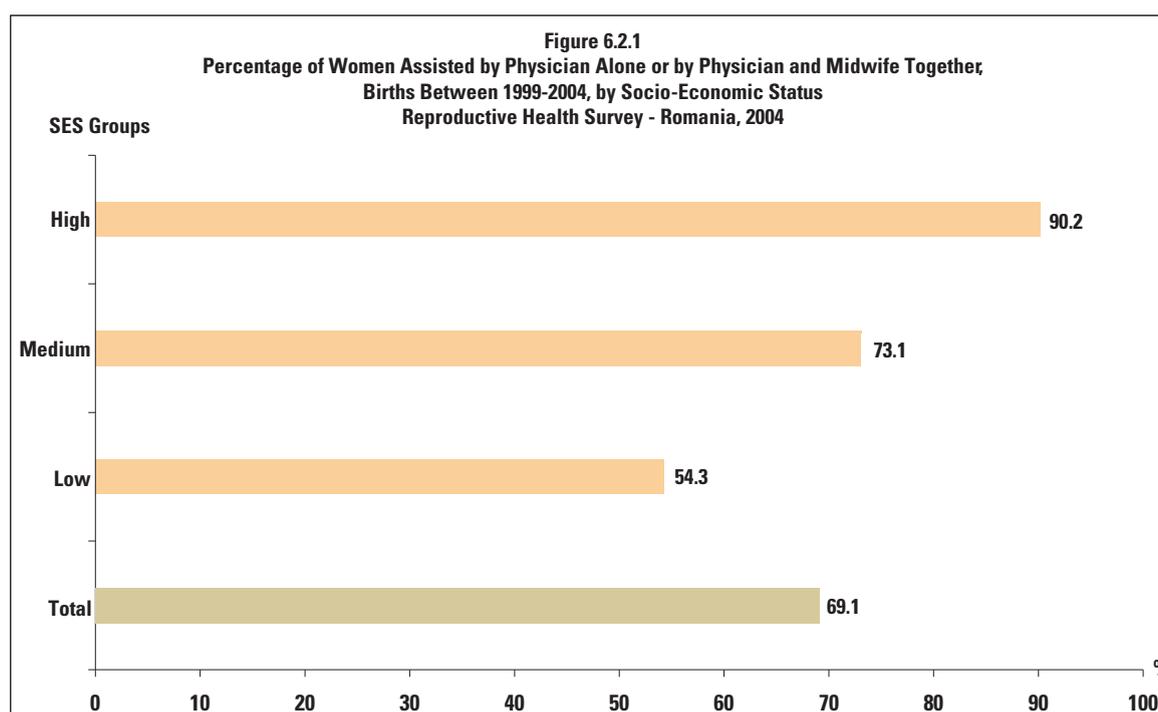
Almost half of all women interviewed know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy or delivery, and through breast feeding (Table 6.1.6 A). The percentage of men who are acquainted with all the three ways that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child (during pregnancy or delivery, and through breast feeding) was 54% (Table 6.1.6 B).

6.2 CARE AT TIME OF DELIVERY

Of the most recent deliveries during the five years preceding the survey, almost all took place in maternity hospitals or in the obstetrics department of general hospitals (98%) (Table 6.2.1).

More than two-thirds (69%) of the deliveries were assisted by obstetricians, either alone (15%) or together with a midwife (54%). Women in rural areas, those who received no prenatal care, and women having their third or higher order birth were less likely to be assisted during delivery by an obstetric specialist (60%, 58% and 55%, respectively) than other women. All in all, nearly 80% of urban women and nearly 60% of rural women were assisted by an obstetrician, either alone or with a midwife.

One of every five urban women and nearly two of every five rural women were assisted during



delivery by a midwife only. The greatest differences in assistance during delivery appear to be related to socio-economic status. Among women in the lowest socio-economic group, only a little more than half (54%) were attended by a physician (either alone or with a midwife), while more than 90% of those in the higher socio-economic group were assisted by a physician (Figure 6.2.1). Almost half of the poorest women were attended by a midwife alone (44%), as compared with only 10% of women in the wealthiest group (Table 6.2.1).

Eight percent of the most recent births in the last five years were reported to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth, the same proportion of low weight births as those born in the five years preceding 1999 (Figure 6.2.2).

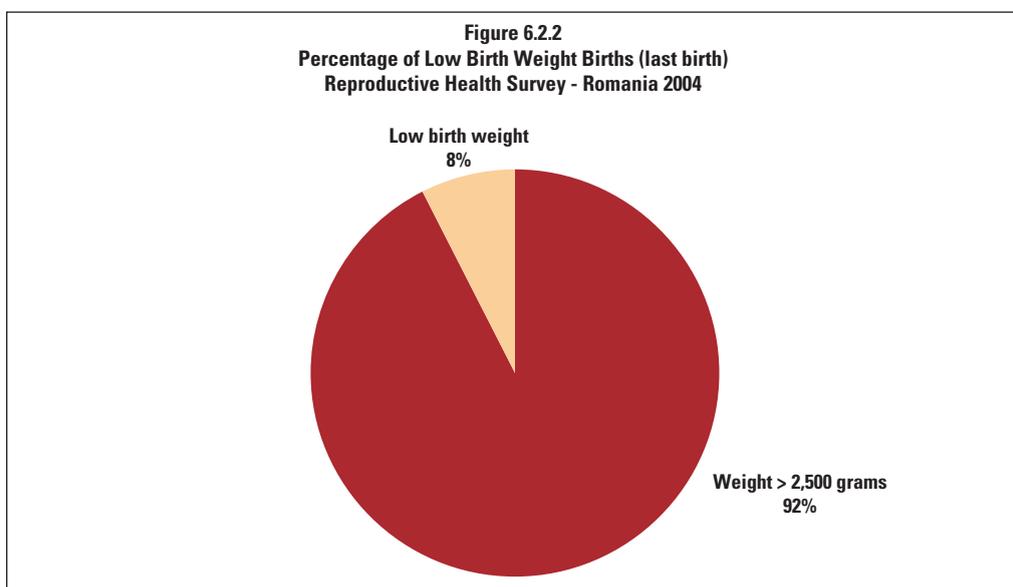
Figure 6.2.3 shows the proportion of most recent births in the five years preceding the survey that were delivered by Caesarean section. Caesarean deliveries accounted for almost 20% of deliveries, with an increase of 8 percentage points from the five year period preceding 1999, when they accounted for only 11% of deliveries. In 1999, women in urban areas were nearly twice as likely to deliver by Caesarean section (15%) than those in rural areas (8%). The Caesarean section rate in urban areas nearly doubled between 1999 and 2004, from 15% to 27% of births delivered by Caesarean section. In rural areas, where Caesarean deliveries in the five year period preceding 2004 accounted for 12% of most recent deliveries, the increase was not as large, only four percentage points.

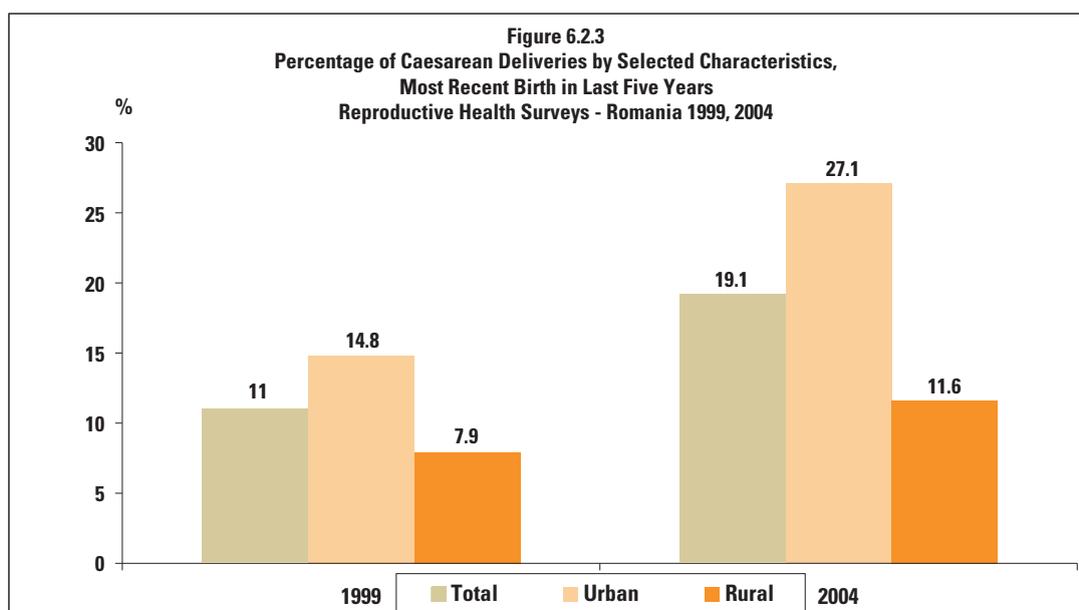
6.3 POSTNATAL CARE

As in the 1999 survey, the survey in 2004 obtained information about the use of postnatal care, as well as about the content of postnatal advice she received during the six weeks following delivery. Women were much less likely to receive any postnatal care than to have prenatal care (38%, as compared to 94% who received prenatal care) (Table 6.3.1 and Table 6.1.1). Urban women were almost twice as likely to receive postnatal care as women in rural areas (49% in urban areas compared with 30% in rural areas). The proportion of rural women who received any postnatal care has hardly changed since 1999 (27% of rural women in 1999 compared to 30% in 2004).

Postnatal care use was lower in women who did not complete their secondary education (28%), among women in the lowest socio-economic group (25%), and among women having their third or higher order birth (26%). More than half of women with a Caesarean birth received postnatal care (56%), while only one-third of women with vaginal deliveries received postnatal care (Table 6.3.1). None of these indicators of postnatal care has changed significantly from the levels in 1999.

Of women who received postnatal care, most reported that they received information about immunization (85%), newborn care (78%), diet and food (66%), breastfeeding (77%) and about how to take care of their breasts (74%). However, only about half of these women reported receiving information about contraceptive methods (53%) or the optimal spacing of births (47%) during a postnatal visit.





6.4 BREASTFEEDING

As can be seen from the data shown in Table 6.4.1, most of the children (88%) delivered during the last five years were breastfed for some period of time. To assure the optimal chance of successful breastfeeding, breastfeeding counselors recommend that babies be put to the breast immediately after delivery, and at most, not more than an hour following delivery. In 2004, only 12% of newborns are put to the breast within one hour of birth (data not shown).

Of the overall number of children who were ever breastfed, 65% were breastfed during the first day following delivery, which is a slight increase compared to 1999, when 58% of newborns were breastfed in the first day after birth.

For all infants, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life is now recommended by UNICEF and the World Health Organization. For international comparative purposes, the indicator of exclusive breastfeeding is based on children 0-5 months of age at the time of the survey (104 children) and this indicator is shown in the Key Indicator Table at the end of this report. In 2004, only 37% of children 0-5 months old were reported to be exclusively breastfed (that is, received only breast milk and nothing else).

By the time children reach 9 months of age, they should continue to receive breast milk, but also require solid or semi-solid foods. Again, the international indicator is based only on children aged 6-9 months at the time of the survey. Forty-one percent of the 73 children between 6 and 9

months of age were still receiving breast milk, and were also getting complementary food (solid or semi-solid food) during the 24 hours preceding the survey. (These children may be receiving other milk, in addition to breast milk, which is allowed under international recommendations for infant feeding.)

Because these indicators depend on only a very small sample of children in the specific age ranges, they cannot be calculated to examine differences in feeding practices within Romania. However, the 2004 survey asked mothers additional questions about feeding practices in the past. Using these questions, differences in exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding can be examined by selected characteristics, as shown in Table 6.4.1.

Using this approach, 16% of Romanian children aged less than six months (0 to 5 months inclusive) were exclusively breastfed during the first six months of life (Table 6.4.1). Thirty-two percent of infants over the age of six months were reported to continue breastfeeding and also receive solid or semi-solid complementary food between 6 and 9 months of age.

The average duration of breastfeeding (average age at weaning) is 6 months, a decline of more than 2 months since 1999, when mean duration of any breastfeeding was estimated to be 8.4 months (Table 6.4.2). The average age when solid food is introduced is at about 4 months, and the average age breastfed infants are given milk other than breast milk is almost five months.

TABLE 6.1.1
First Prenatal Care Visit by Pregnancy Trimester and Number of Prenatal Visits, Most Recent Births 1999 - 2004, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Prenatal Care		Trimester of the First Prenatal Visit						Number of Prenatal Visits					
	Unweighted number of cases	Yes (%)	Total	No visits	1st	2nd	3rd	Undeclared	No visits	1 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 +	Undeclared
Total	1122	93.5	100.0	6.5	74.4	16.5	2.4	0.2	6.5	16.6	24.6	20.8	30.6	0.9
Residence														
Urban	487	96.0	100.0	4.0	83.3	11.3	1.2	0.2	4.0	10.4	21.4	24.3	39.3	0.5
Rural	635	91.1	100.0	8.9	65.9	21.5	3.5	0.2	8.9	22.4	27.7	17.4	22.3	1.2
Development region														
North-East	221	89.4	100.0	10.6	68.2	18.8	2.2	0.2	10.6	16.4	33.4	19.7	18.7	1.2
South-East	147	96.3	100.0	3.7	78.1	16.3	1.8	0.0	3.7	14.5	25.1	26.7	29.6	0.4
South	204	96.4	100.0	3.6	76.1	16.5	3.8	0.0	3.6	24.6	23.0	17.5	31.3	0.0
South-West	127	91.9	100.0	8.1	56.8	31.4	3.7	0.0	8.1	30.0	24.0	18.1	18.1	1.7
West	93	91.9	100.0	8.1	74.2	16.1	1.6	0.0	8.1	21.5	21.6	25.3	21.1	2.4
North-West	115	88.4	100.0	11.6	74.8	11.7	1.9	0.0	11.6	4.8	18.8	23.6	40.1	1.2
Center	130	98.2	100.0	1.8	86.7	10.3	0.7	0.4	1.8	6.1	21.6	14.3	55.3	0.8
Bucharest	85	97.9	100.0	2.1	89.9	4.9	2.3	0.9	2.1	8.5	17.1	24.2	48.0	0.0
Mother's age at time of birth*														
15-24	414	93.0	100.0	7.0	70.7	19.4	2.9	0.0	7.0	21.6	25.5	18.2	26.9	0.9
25-34	650	93.9	100.0	6.1	78.4	13.5	1.7	0.3	6.1	12.0	24.4	23.2	33.7	0.7
35-44	55	91.2	100.0	8.8	64.2	24.0	3.0	0.0	8.8	22.0	17.3	18.6	30.7	2.6
Education level														
Secondary Incomplete	426	89.1	100.0	10.9	59.4	26.7	2.9	0.1	10.9	27.6	26.1	16.2	18.0	1.2
Secondary Complete	565	95.7	100.0	4.3	81.8	11.1	2.5	0.2	4.3	10.7	24.4	21.2	38.8	0.7
Postsecondary	131	98.1	100.0	1.9	91.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.4	20.6	34.2	37.1	0.8
Socio-economic status														
Very low	283	84.4	100.0	15.6	51.3	28.2	4.7	0.2	15.6	34.4	24.0	12.0	12.5	1.4
Low	304	93.2	100.0	6.8	68.2	21.2	3.7	0.2	6.8	18.0	32.5	18.4	23.4	0.8
Medium	179	97.7	100.0	2.3	80.5	16.3	0.4	0.5	2.3	10.2	24.4	20.5	42.1	0.5
High	178	96.7	100.0	3.3	91.2	5.1	0.3	0.0	3.3	6.2	19.9	32.1	38.1	0.4
Very high	178	100.0	100.0	0.0	96.3	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	17.3	27.1	50.3	1.1
Ethnicity														
Romanian	1012	94.6	100.0	5.4	76.0	16.2	2.2	0.2	5.4	15.6	25.5	21.8	30.8	1.0
Birth Order														
First	508	95.6	100.0	4.4	79.8	13.8	1.8	0.2	4.4	13.7	22.5	21.9	36.6	1.0
Second	422	96.5	100.0	3.5	77.0	16.5	2.9	0.1	3.5	18.3	25.2	22.8	29.3	0.8
Third or higher	192	80.3	100.0	19.7	52.0	24.8	3.2	0.3	19.7	21.7	29.8	12.9	15.1	0.7

* Distribution by age groups doesn't include 3 women who didn't declare their age at time of delivery

TABLE 6.1.2
First Prenatal Care Visit by Pregnancy Trimester and Number of Prenatal Visits
Reproductive Health Surveys - Romania 1993, 1999 and 2004

	1993						1999			2004		
	Total	Bucharest	Other cities	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
Unweighted total number of cases	1440	253	532	624	2040	791	1249	1122	487	635		
Prenatal visits												
Yes	94.1	90.9	96.9	92.2	88.6	90.6	86.9	93.5	96.0	91.1		
No	5.8	9.1	3.1	7.8	11.4	9.4	13.1	6.5	4.0	8.9		
Trimester of the first prenatal visit												
No visit	5.8	9.1	3.1	7.8	11.4	9.4	13.1	6.5	4	8.9		
1st trimester	57.3	47.7	65.5	51.4	60.3	67.4	54.2	74.4	83.3	65.9		
2nd trimester	33.2	36.7	28.8	36.6	23.9	20.4	26.9	16.5	11.3	21.5		
3rd trimester	3.6	6.4	2.6	4.1	4.4	2.8	5.8	2.4	1.2	3.5		
Undeclared	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2		
Number of prenatal visits												
No visit	5.8	9.1	3.1	7.8	11.4	9.4	13.1	6.5	4	8.9		
1-3 visits	19.3	18.2	15.8	22.9	27.3	18.9	34.5	16.6	10.4	22.4		
4-6 visits	33.8	32.6	32.6	35.2	26.4	25.6	27.1	24.6	21.4	27.7		
7-9 visits	17.5	13.6	20.7	15.2	23.1	29.4	17.7	20.8	24.3	17.4		
10 or more visits	22.5	25.8	27.1	17.4	9.6	14.4	5.4	30.6	39.3	22.3		
Undeclared number	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.5	1.2		

TABLE 6.1.3
Use of Prenatal Care and Place of Most Prenatal Visits, most Recent Births 1999 - 2004, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Prenatal Care		Unweighted number of cases	Yes (%)	Unweighted number of cases	Location of most prenatal visits				
	Unweighted number of cases	Yes (%)				Total	Family physician	Ob-gyn Office	Hospital-ob-gyn Department	Hospital ambulatory unit
Total	1122	93.5	1050	100.0	39.5	36.3	21.3	2.8	0.1	
Residence										
Urban	487	96.0	469	100.0	27.7	46.6	21.3	4.3	0.1	
Rural	635	91.1	581	100.0	51.4	26.0	21.3	1.2	0.1	
Mother's age at time of birth*										
15-24	414	93.0	385	100.0	46.5	32.7	20.3	0.6	0.0	
25-34	650	93.9	612	100.0	34.6	39.8	21.2	4.3	0.2	
35-44	55	91.2	50	100.0	36.6	30.0	28.3	4.8	0.0	
Education level										
Secondary Incomplete	426	89.1	380	100.0	49.7	25.7	23.2	1.3	0.0	
Secondary Complete	565	95.7	541	100.0	37.4	37.8	20.6	4.0	0.2	
Postsecondary	131	98.1	129	100.0	18.4	61.5	18.5	1.7	0.0	
Socio-economic status										
Low	498	87.9	439	100.0	52.5	23.0	23.4	0.9	0.2	
Medium	365	97.1	355	100.0	36.9	38.3	22.0	2.8	0.0	
High	259	98.6	256	100.0	22.5	54.6	17.2	5.6	0.1	
Birth order										
First	508	95.6	486	100.0	35.8	40.7	20.9	2.7	0.0	
Second	422	96.5	408	100.0	39.8	35.5	20.6	3.8	0.3	
Third or higher	192	80.3	156	100.0	52.5	22.4	24.8	0.3	0.0	

* Distribution by age group doesn't include 3 women who didn't declare their age at time of delivery

TABLE 6.1.4
Percentage of Women who received Clinical Tests and Measurements during Prenatal Care Visits by Selected Characteristics Most Recent Births, 1999 - 2004
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Blood Pressure Measured	Ultrasound	Blood test	Urine sample	Advised to take Iron Supplement & Vitamin D	Took Iron Supplement & Vitamin D, of those who were advised to take
Total	1050	92.3	75.7	88.1	80.1	82.9	94.6
Residence							
Urban	469	94.2	88.0	91.2	86.2	86.3	95.4
Rural	581	90.5	63.5	85.0	74.0	79.5	93.8
Mother's age at time of birth*							
15-24	385	91.8	68.5	85.9	75.9	80.1	91.4
25-34	612	93.3	81.5	90.0	83.3	84.8	97.1
35-44	50	90.4	82.9	86.9	80.9	84.3	95.2
Education level							
Secondary Incomplete	380	87.5	57.5	81.4	70.0	72.2	89.6
Secondary Complete	541	95.2	83.5	92.3	86.6	88.3	96.6
Postsecondary	129	95.0	97.7	91.0	83.5	92.0	98.4
Socio-economic status							
Low	439	89.1	57.3	81.5	70.1	74.9	89.0
Medium	355	94.2	82.6	91.4	85.8	86.1	96.9
High	256	95.0	95.9	94.4	88.5	91.3	99.1
Birth order							
First	486	92.1	81.8	91.6	82.9	85.5	95.3
Second	408	93.2	74.5	87.4	81.7	82.2	93.8
Third or higher	156	90.6	56.8	77.6	65.7	75.1	93.8
Trimester of the first prenatal visit**							
First trimester	837	93.7	78.6	91.1	83.6	85.5	96.3
Second trimester	182	87.2	65.1	77.1	69.5	75.9	87.1
Third trimester	28	84.6	59.7	74.1	49.6	49.3	83.3

* Distribution by age excludes 3 women who did not declare their age at time of delivery

** Distribution by trimester of first prenatal care visit excludes 3 women who did not declare the trimester of their first prenatal visit

TABLE 6.1.5 Women who had Prenatal Care by Recommendation for HIV testing, Most Recent Birth in the period 1999- 2004 by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004											
Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Of women who received prenatal care			Of women who were tested for HIV			Of women who were NOT tested for HIV			
		Were given recommendation for an HIV test	Were NOT given recommendation for an HIV test	Total tested	Spoke with testing centre staff	Did NOT speak with testing centre staff	Total	HIV test was recommended	Did not want or were afraid	The test was not free or was not available	Other reasons
Total	1050	32.6	67.4	32.6	10.4	22.3	67.4	57.0	4.3	2.6	6.5
Residence											
Urban	469	40.8	59.2	41.0	13.6	27.4	59.0	48.9	4.4	1.9	6.3
Rural	581	24.4	75.6	24.2	7.1	17.1	75.8	65.1	4.2	3.2	6.7
Mother's age at time of birth*											
15-24	385	25.0	75.0	25.1	9.8	15.3	74.9	65.3	4.9	2.3	5.3
25-34	612	39.0	61.0	38.7	10.8	27.9	61.3	49.8	4.0	3.0	7.9
35-44	50	28.4	71.6	31.4	11.0	20.3	68.6	64.2	2.9	0.0	1.5
Education level											
Secondary Incomplete	380	22.5	77.5	22.0	5.4	16.6	78.0	67.8	4.3	3.3	6.0
Secondary Complete	541	35.1	64.9	36.2	12.6	23.6	63.8	53.6	4.1	2.4	6.8
Postsecondary	129	52.2	47.8	49.5	16.1	33.4	50.5	39.4	5.2	0.8	6.8
Socio-economic status											
Low	439	20.1	79.9	19.5	5.6	13.9	80.5	69.6	3.8	3.7	6.0
Medium	355	37.3	62.7	38.5	12.9	25.6	61.5	52.6	4.2	1.4	6.3
High	256	46.3	53.7	45.7	14.6	31.1	54.3	42.8	5.2	2.3	7.5
Birth order											
First	486	39.7	60.3	40.0	13.6	26.5	60.0	51.5	3.8	0.6	5.7
Second	408	26.6	73.4	36.1	7.6	18.5	73.9	62.4	5.6	4.8	6.7
Third or higher	156	22.8	77.2	23.2	6.2	17.1	76.8	62.5	2.6	3.5	9.0
Number of prenatal visits**											
1-3 visits	184	15.4	84.6	16.3	4.1	12.2	83.7	71.6	3.9	2.9	7.1
4-6 visits	282	24.4	75.6	23.8	10.5	13.3	76.2	65.4	3.8	3.7	5.0
7-9 visits	234	36.2	63.8	35.1	10.4	24.8	64.9	54.9	4.0	2.4	7.1
10 and more visits	339	46.5	53.5	47.4	13.9	33.5	52.6	43.8	4.8	1.7	6.7

* Distribution by age group excludes include 3 women who did not declare their age at time of delivery

** Distribution by number of prenatal visits excludes 11 women who did not declare the number of prenatal visits

TABLE 6.1.6.A
Percentage of Women who Generally Know about Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT),
and have Specific Knowledge about MTCT by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Has knowledge of MTCT	Knows HIV/AIDS can be transmitted			
			During Pregnancy or Delivery	During Breastfeeding	During Pregnancy, Delivery and Breastfeeding	Doesn't know either means of transmission
Total	4421	86.6	82.5	50.0	49.2	3.2
Residence						
Urban	2842	89.7	86.1	51.4	50.7	2.9
Rural	1939	81.6	76.9	47.9	46.9	3.7
Development region						
North-East	715	84.1	78.7	45.3	45.3	5.4
South-East	585	87.3	83.4	56.0	55.3	3.3
South	736	85.2	82.9	49.7	49.3	1.9
South-West	515	85.0	81.6	55.1	53.0	1.3
West	375	92.0	87.2	58.2	57.4	4.0
North-West	489	83.6	79.8	42.3	41.5	3.0
Center	548	84.1	78.2	41.9	40.0	4.0
Bucharest	458	93.9	91.4	55.0	54.6	2.2
Age group						
15-24	1103	81.8	76.7	44.8	43.7	3.9
25-34	1755	89.2	85.1	51.5	50.8	3.3
35-44	1563	88.9	86.1	54.2	53.6	2.2
Education Level						
Secondary Incomplete	1618	78.3	73.4	44.9	44.0	4.0
secondary Complete	2257	90.7	87.2	52.6	51.8	2.7
Postsecondary	546	94.2	91.1	55.0	54.6	2.7
Socio-economic status						
Low	1427	77.1	72.1	45.6	44.9	4.3
Meidum	1603	88.9	85.4	50.6	49.9	2.8
High	1391	92.4	88.8	53.4	52.4	2.7
Ethnicity*						
Romanian	4071	87.1	83.3	50.7	49.9	3.1
Hungarian	239	85.5	79.2	43.8	42.2	4.7
Rroma	81	60.5	56.0	37.7	37.7	4.5
Sexual experience						
Without previous sexual experience	598	80.9	76.1	43.2	41.7	3.3
With previous sexual experience	3823	87.9	84.1	51.6	51.0	3.2

* Distribution by ethnicity excludes 30 cases of women with an ethnicity other than Romanian, Hungarian or Roma

TABLE 6.1.6.B
Percentage of Men who Generally Know about Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT),
and have Specific Knowledge about MTCT by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Has knowledge of MTCT	Knows HIV/AIDS can be transmitted			
			During Pregnancy or Delivery	During Breastfeeding	During Pregnancy, Delivery and Breastfeeding	Doesn't know either means of transmission
Total	2333	88.1	81.7	56.3	54.4	4.5
Residence						
Urban	1315	88.6	83.2	54.5	52.1	3.0
Rural	1018	87.3	79.7	58.6	57.3	6.4
Development region						
North-East	357	85.6	79.3	54.0	53.6	5.8
South-East	316	83.6	79.7	54.9	52.9	2.0
South	331	89.0	82.8	62.5	61.3	5.0
South-West	291	92.9	89.2	69.2	67.3	1.8
West	266	93.1	87.1	56.8	52.3	1.5
North-West	258	87.0	78.3	54.0	52.8	7.5
Center	275	84.9	74.5	47.7	45.2	7.9
Bucharest	239	90.4	83.4	49.1	46.1	4.0
Age group						
15-24	574	87.0	79.3	53.05	52.0	6.2
25-34	704	89.2	82.5	57.6	54.6	3.7
35-44	1055	88.0	82.9	57.4	56.0	3.8
Education level						
Secondary Incomplete	751	86.8	79.5	58.3	57.5	6.6
secondary Complete	1326	88.1	82.0	56.2	53.6	3.5
Postsecondary	256	91.9	87.0	50.6	48.4	2.8
Socio-economic status						
Low	800	85.7	79.3	60.7	59.7	5.4
Meidum	838	88.7	82.2	56.1	54.3	4.7
High	695	90.0	83.8	51.6	48.5	3.1
Ethnicity*						
Romanian	2130	87.7	81.6	55.9	53.9	4.1
Hungarian	109	94.1	80.1	52.6	51.1	12.6
Rroma	75	91.0	86.1	77.1	77.1	4.9
Sexual experience						
Without previous sexual experience	259	88.5	80.2	57.0	55.6	6.9
With previous sexual experience	2074	88.0	81.9	56.2	54.2	4.1

*Distribution by ethnicity excludes 19 cases of men with an ethnicity other than Romanian, Hungarian or Roma

TABLE 6.2.1
Place of Delivery and Person who Assisted with the Birth, Most Recent Birth in Last Five Years, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Location of the most recent birth						Person who assisted with birth						
		Hospital / Maternity			Private center			Physician		Both together		No Other one		
		Total	Level I	Level III	Abroad	Private center	Health center	Home	Total	Miwife	Physician			
Total	1122	33.4	38.4	26.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	15.1	29.8	54.0	0.6	0.5
Residence														
Urban	487	23.8	41.3	34.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.1	20.5	61.1	0.0	0.3
Rural	635	42.6	35.7	18.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.8	100.0	12.3	38.7	47.3	1.1	0.6
Mother's age at time of birth*														
15-24	414	36.4	39.7	21.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.1	100.0	13.0	35.3	50.5	1.0	0.2
25-34	650	31.8	37.6	28.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	100.0	16.9	25.2	56.9	0.3	0.7
35-44	55	25.4	33.5	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.0	28.8	57.2	0.0	0.0
Education level														
Secondary Incomplete	426	39.5	38.2	18.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.4	100.0	13.0	40.3	44.2	1.3	1.2
Secondary Complete	565	33.1	40.4	25.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	16.3	27.1	56.5	0.1	0.0
Postsecondary	131	15.2	30.7	50.8	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.1	7.2	75.7	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic status														
Low	498	41.8	36.8	18.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.1	100.0	11.4	43.5	42.9	1.3	0.9
Medium	365	34.6	41.3	23.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	26.6	57.5	0.0	0.3
High	259	17.2	37.6	43.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.2	9.8	69.0	0.0	0.0
Birth order														
First	508	31.1	39.2	28.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	16.1	24.5	59.1	0.1	0.1
Second	422	35.7	38.3	24.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	15.2	31.5	52.2	0.7	0.4
Third or higher	192	35.7	36.3	23.2	0.5	0.0	1.3	3.1	100.0	12.1	42.3	42.4	1.5	1.7
Trimester of the first prenatal visit**														
No prenatal visits	72	40.3	38.8	14.4	1.1	0.0	2.2	3.3	100.0	7.2	39.0	50.5	1.0	2.3
First trimester	837	30.1	39.2	28.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	16.8	25.7	56.7	0.5	0.2
Second trimester	182	44.8	34.1	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	100.0	10.9	44.4	43.7	0.0	1.0
Third trimester	28	37.7	47.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	14.2	28.8	52.3	4.7	0.0

* Distribution by age group excludes 3 women who did not declare their age at time of delivery.

** Distribution by trimester of first prenatal care visit excludes 3 women who did not declare the trimester of their first prenatal visit.

TABLE 6.3.1
Use of Postnatal Care and Information Received During Postnatal Visits(s) by Selected Characteristics
Most Recent Births between 1999-2004
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Use of postnatal care		Information received during postnatal care							Unweighted number of cases
	Unweighted number of cases	%	Immunization	Child Care	Breast-feeding	Breast Care	Nutrition	Family Planning	Optimal birth spacing	
Total	1122	38.0	85.2	78.1	77.2	73.7	65.9	53.4	46.9	426
Residence										
Urban	487	48.7	83.8	75.5	76.1	72.4	64.1	53.9	48.8	237
Rural	635	29.8	87.5	82.2	79.1	75.8	68.7	52.7	44.0	189
Mother's age at time of birth*										
15-24		35.5	82.4	73.6	75.7	68.5	61.1	50.5	40.2	147
25-34	414	39.4	87.3	81.0	78.7	77.0	68.6	54.8	50.9	256
35-44	650	40.0	80.8	77.3	69.0	73.9	69.2	56.6	49.6	22
55										
Education level										
Secondary Incomplete	426	27.9	86.8	76.0	76.6	67.8	62.9	46.9	37.8	119
Secondary Complete	565	40.0	85.0	80.0	79.5	76.2	66.7	55.9	49.6	226
Postsecondary	131	61.8	83.5	75.6	72.0	74.9	67.8	55.8	52.4	81
Socio-economic status										
Low	498	25.1	87.8	76.7	78.2	71.5	60.8	47.0	37.4	125
Medium	365	42.5	87.5	79.6	80.6	72.4	63.7	47.7	45.7	155
High	259	56.4	81.0	77.6	73.2	76.6	71.9	63.9	55.5	146
Birth order										
First	508	43.5	84.7	78.7	77.8	76.4	67.0	56.4	51.0	221
Second	422	36.7	87.0	79.4	77.7	70.8	68.3	53.2	44.2	155
Third or higher	192	26.0	82.5	70.9	72.8	69.1	52.5	39.0	34.8	50
Type of Delivery										
Vaginal	914	33.9	86.1	77.8	77.7	72.2	65.7	52.8	43.2	310
C-Section	208	55.8	82.8	78.9	76.2	77.7	66.2	55.2	56.9	116

* Distribution by age groups excludes 3 women who did not declare their age at time of delivery.

TABLE 6.4.1
Breastfeeding Indicators for Most Recent Live Births Between 1999-2004,
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Ever Breast-fed*	Exclusively breastfeed 0-5 months (till 6 months)	Complementary feeding to breastfeeding at any age before 9 months	Total unweighted number of children 6 months and over	Total children 6 months and over	Complementary feeding to breastfeeding only after 6 months
Total	1109	100.0	88.3	15.8	32.2	1005	100.0	8.5
Residence								
Urban	481	100.0	88.0	14.3	29.1	440	100.0	7.6
Rural	628	100.0	88.5	17.3	35.2	565	100.0	9.4
Initiation of first breastfeed**								
No breastfeed	131	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	121	100.0	0.0
Before 24 hours	635	100.0	100.0	16.0	38.8	578	100.0	8.4
24-48 hours	205	100.0	100.0	21.4	35.8	185	100.0	12.8
over 48 hours	130	100.0	100.0	21.0	24.2	113	100.0	9.0
Mother's age at time of birth***								
15-24	408	100.0	90.6	16.5	33.5	378	100.0	8.6
25-34	643	100.0	87.5	16.1	31.4	577	100.0	8.8
35-44	55	100.0	76.8	7.1	30.2	48	100.0	3.1
Education level								
Elementary and secondary incomplete	418	100.0	89.8	19.5	38.1	368	100.0	10.9
Secondary complete	560	100.0	87.2	14.0	30.3	519	100.0	7.5
Postsecondary	131	100.0	88.1	11.8	21.9	118	100.0	5.5
Socio-economic status								
Low	488	100.0	90.1	18.7	39.6	441	100.0	10.3
Medium	363	100.0	85.0	14.6	29.1	330	100.0	8.5
High	258	100.0	89.3	12.4	23.4	234	100.0	5.2
Birth order								
First	504	100.0	89.5	14.8	28.4	466	100.0	7.8
Second	416	100.0	88.6	17.0	33.8	378	100.0	9.6
Third or higher	189	100.0	83.8	16.3	40.4	161	100.0	8.2
Number of prenatal visits****								
No prenatal visits	72	100.0	90.0	22.4	41.5	63	100.0	10.9
1-3 visits	182	100.0	88.1	16.9	41.5	166	100.0	10.5
4-6 visits	279	100.0	89.4	16.7	35.5	256	100.0	8.5
7-10 visits	337	100.0	89.2	15.1	29.1	302	100.0	8.2
Over 10 visits	228	100.0	84.7	13.1	23.0	208	100.0	6.9
Undeclared	11	100.0	100.0	9.9	20.3	10	100.0	0.0
Weight at birth								
Below 2500 grams	80	100.0	69.7	12.5	25.6	71	100.0	5.5
2500 grams or more	1029	100.0	89.7	16.1	32.7	934	100.0	8.7
Trimester of the first prenatal visit*****								
No prenatal visits	72	100.0	90.0	22.4	41.5	63	100.0	10.9
First trimester	826	100.0	88.7	14.7	30.7	754	100.0	8.0
Second trimester	180	100.0	84.6	17.3	32.0	158	100.0	8.0
Third trimester	28	100.0	93.2	20.7	53.9	27	100.0	17.5

* Excluding 10 cases of women who were unable to say at what age the child was fed milk other than the maternal one, solid food or they were unable to say when they had stopped breastfeeding

** Distribution by the initiation of breastfeeding exclude 8 cases of women who did not specify the time of initiation

*** Distribution by age groups exclude 3 women who did not declare their age at time of delivery

**** Distribution by number of prenatal visits exclude 11 women who did not declare the number of prenatal visits they had during pregnancy

***** Distribution exclude 3 women who did not declare the trimester of their first prenatal visit

TABLE 6.4.2
Average Length (in months) of Breastfeeding, Introducing Non-breast Milk and
Introducing Solid Food by Selected Characteristics, Most Recent Live Births Ever Breastfed,
in the Period 1999 - 2004
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Average length of breastfeeding	Average age for introducing other milk	Average age for introducing solid food
Total	978	6.1	5.0	4.3
Residence				
Urban	421	5.8	4.9	4.1
Rural	557	6.3	5.0	4.4
Mother's age at time of birth***				
15-24	372	5.8	4.7	4.3
25-34	562	6.4	5.1	4.2
35-44	42	6.2	5.3	4.2
Education level				
Secondary Incomplete	377	6.5	5.1	4.2
Secondary Complete	484	6.0	5.0	4.3
Postsecondary	117	5.0	4.1	4.4
Socio-economic status				
Low	437	7.1	5.5	4.4
Medium	311	5.3	4.6	4.1
High	230	5.3	4.4	4.2
Birth order				
First	451	5.3	4.4	4.2
Second	369	6.5	5.5	4.5
Third or higher	158	7.6	5.6	4.1
Number of prenatal visits****				
No prenatal visits	63	7.1	4.5	5.1
1-3 visits	159	7.5	6.0	4.3
4-6 visits	251	6.2	5.1	4.3
7-10 visits	300	5.5	4.8	4.2
Over 10 visits	194	5.4	4.3	4.1
Timing of first breastfeed**				
Before 24 hours	635	6.5	5.1	4.3
24-48 hours	205	5.9	5.0	4.3
over 48 hours	130	4.5	3.9	4.1
Weight of birth				
Below 2500 grams	55	4.8	3.7	3.9
2500 grams or more	923	6.2	5.0	4.3
Trimester of the first prenatal visit*****				
No prenatal visits	63	7.1	4.5	5.1
First trimester	729	5.9	5.0	4.2
Second trimester	157	6.2	4.8	4.1
Third trimester	26	7.4	5.9	4.4

* Excluding 10 cases of women who were unable to say at what age the child was fed milk other than maternal milk, solid food or they were unable to say when they stopped breastfeeding

** Distribution by age groups exclude 2 women who did not declare their age at time of delivery

*** Distribution by number of prenatal visits exclude 11 women who did not declare the number of prenatal visits they had during pregnancy

**** Distribution by the initiation of breastfeeding exclude 8 cases of women who did not specify the time of initiation

***** Distribution exclude 3 women who did not declare the trimester of their first prenatal visit

7. HEALTH SERVICES

This chapter examines health attitudes and behaviors, insurance coverage, health service use and perceived quality of health services among men and women of reproductive age in Romania.

7.1 ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS TOWARDS ONE'S OWN HEALTH

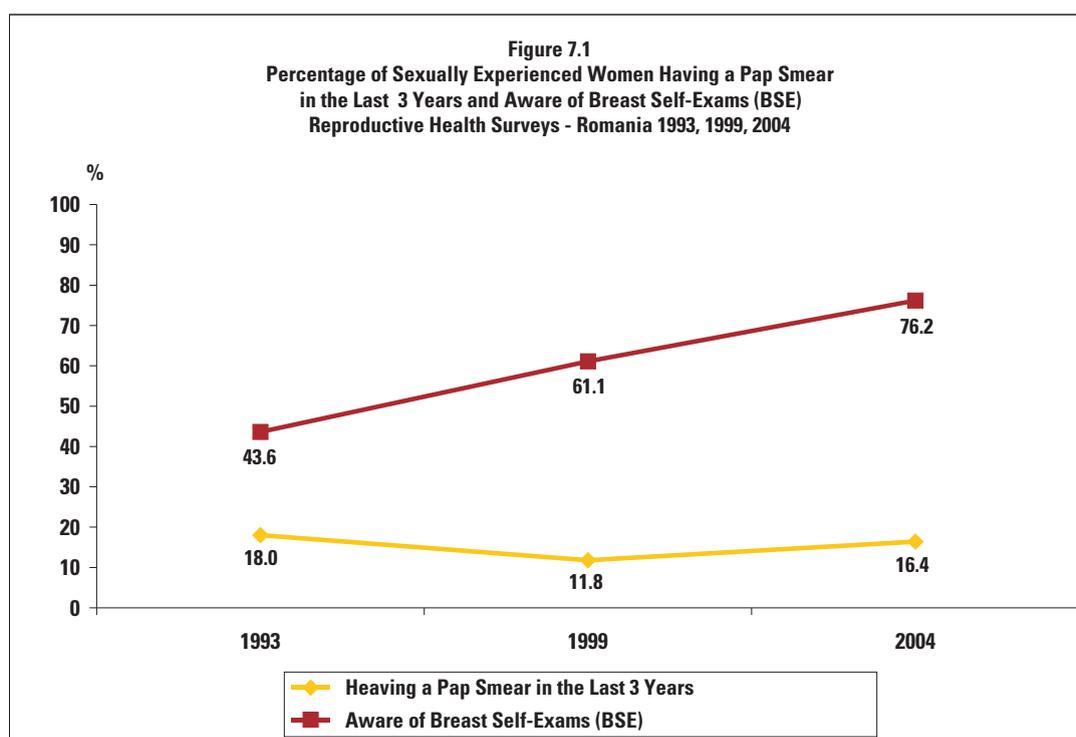
In Romania, late diagnosis of breast and cervical cancer, and ignorance about risk factors and symptoms result in Romania having the highest cervical cancer mortality rate in Europe and a low survival rate for patients diagnosed with late stage breast cancer. The Romanian Ministry of Health is working to improve the system for the early detection of cervical and breast cancer, as well as to increase knowledge among women about the importance of early detection. Women of reproductive age were asked about their knowledge of and use of preventive services and practices for early detection of breast and cervical cancer.

Three-quarters of sexually experienced women are

aware of breast self-examination (BSE) (Table 7.1.1). This is a marked improvement from 1999, when only 61% of women had heard of BSE (Figure 7.1). Awareness of BSE increased in both urban and rural areas. In 2004, 85% of women in urban areas and 61% in rural areas knew about BSE, also a significant improvement since 1999, when only 71% of urban women and 43% of rural women were aware of BSE. This represents an improvement among rural women of 18 percentage points.

While BSE awareness is relatively high, less than 50% of the sexually experienced women report that they have never performed self-examination of their breasts, and only one in every three women say they do BSE every month.

The women most likely never to have heard of breast self-examination, or to have heard of it, but never performed it themselves, were rural (66%), poor (76% of those of lowest socio-economic status), those who with only elementary or lower secondary education (75%), younger (15-24) 60%, and those who never had a gynaecological examination (70%).



More than 80% of sexually experienced women have never had a Pap smear test for cervical cancer and 37% say they have never heard of the test (Table 7.1.2). Only one woman in every six reports that she was screened for cervical cancer during the 3 years preceding the survey, little changed from the situation in 1999 (Figure 7.1). In rural areas, nine out of every ten women have either never heard of the Pap test (51%) or have heard of, but never had the test (38%).

Women least likely to have had the test were rural women (89%), those who completed only elementary or lower secondary school (91%), and those in the lowest socio-economic category (93%). Even among women who had a previous gynaecologic examination, 80% of those who had the exam more than a year before reported that they have never been tested for cervical cancer. 64% of those who had a gynaecologic exam in the year preceding the survey report they have never been tested, and of those, 23% had never heard of the exam. Only one in every four women who had a gynaecological exam in the previous year reports to have been tested for cervical cancer.

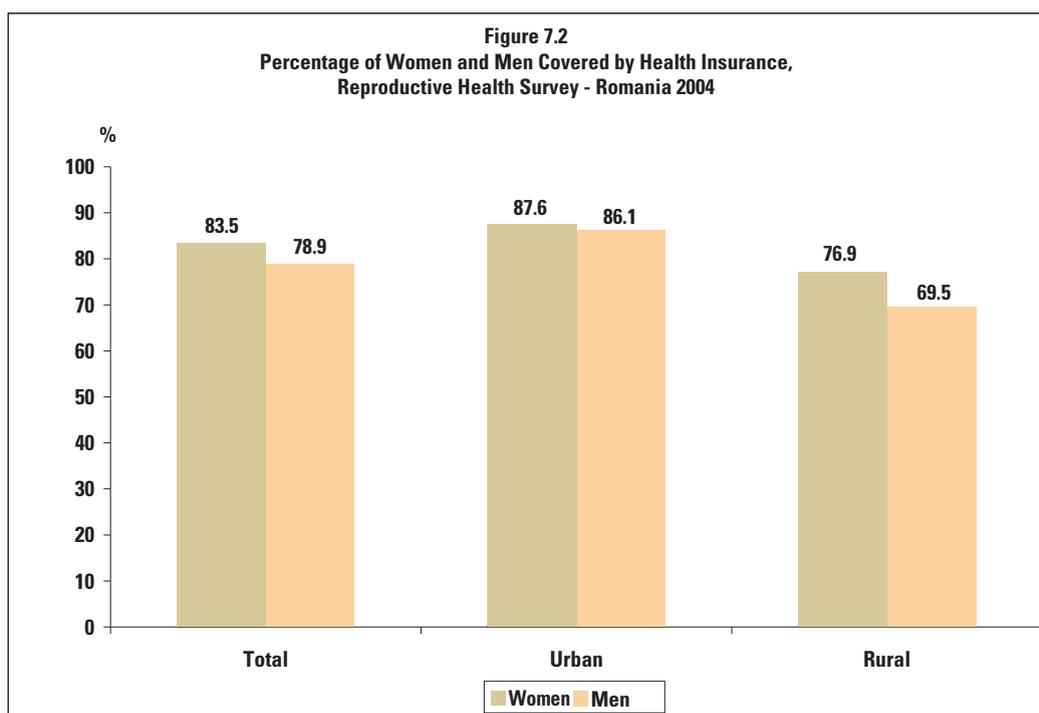
Women least likely to have ever heard of the Pap smear test are those with only an elementary or lower secondary education (62%), those who never

had a gynecological examination (60%), women of low socio-economic status (60%), those who have three or more children (56%), and younger women (53% of 15-24 year olds).

7.2 THE STATUS OF INSURANCE HOLDERS

One of the factors that affect use of health services is the number of inhabitants whose expenses are covered by medical insurance. In 2004, 84% of women said they were covered by health insurance (Table 7.2.1.A). As an exception, 47% of the Roma women reported that they were not covered by health insurance or did not know. The percent of women covered by insurance is higher in urban than in rural areas (88% of women in urban areas compared with 77% of rural women Figure 7.2), and only 70% of the poorest women said they were insured, although 90% of women rated average or above-average socio-economically were covered by insurance.

Four men out of five said they were covered by health insurance (Table 7.2.1.B). As an exception, 50% of the Roma men reported that they were not covered by health insurance or did not know. The proportion of men who have health insurance is higher in urban areas (86%), than in rural areas



(70%). Only 60% of the poorest are insured, as opposed to those having a high socio-economic level, of whom 92 % report being insured.

Other large differences are seen by level of education: only 68% of men with an elementary or lower secondary school education have health insurance, as compared with 94% of men with higher secondary or post-secondary schooling. For women, the difference is smaller, but still important, with 76% of women with only an elementary or lower secondary school education reporting that they have health insurance, compared with 94% of women with higher secondary or post-secondary qualifications.

The main reason given for lack of health insurance is unemployment. 66% of uninsured women declared that unemployment was the main reason for this situation (Table 7.2.2.A), while other reasons (lack of money or lack of control over the situation) count together for less than 20% of uninsured respondents.

For uninsured men, although the main reason is still unemployment (42%), other reasons are more important than for women. The second important reason for not being insured is the lack of control over the situation (that is, responded "it is not up to me") (17%), the lack of knowledge on how to get

insured (15%) and the lack of money (13%) Table 7.2.2.B.

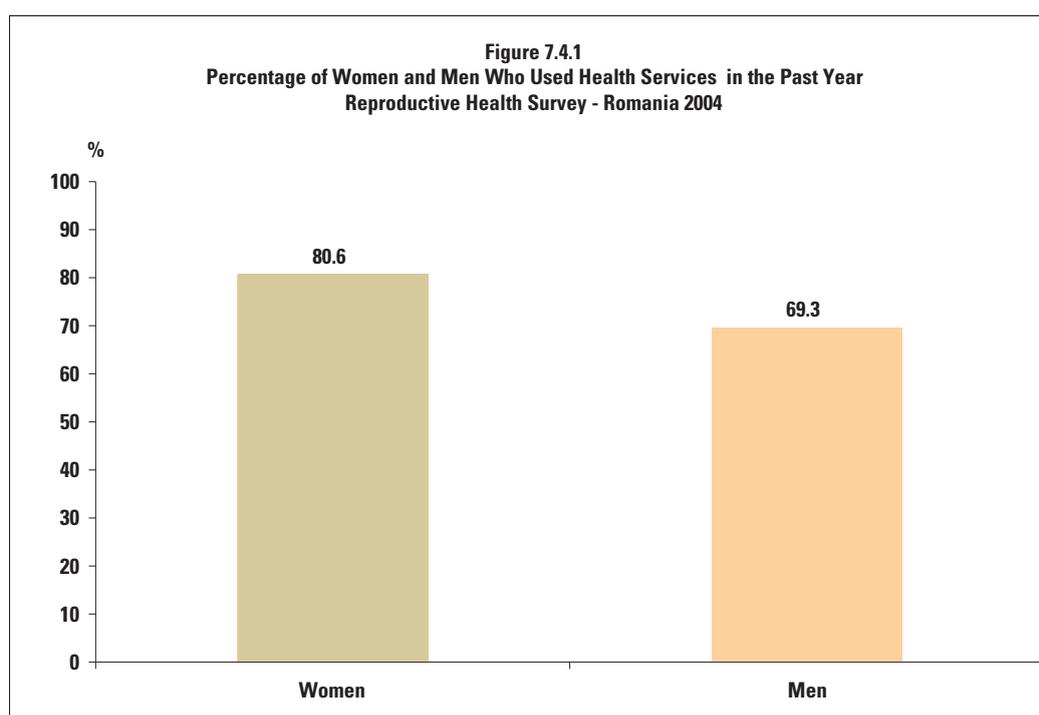
7.3 ENROLMENT WITH A FAMILY PHYSICIAN

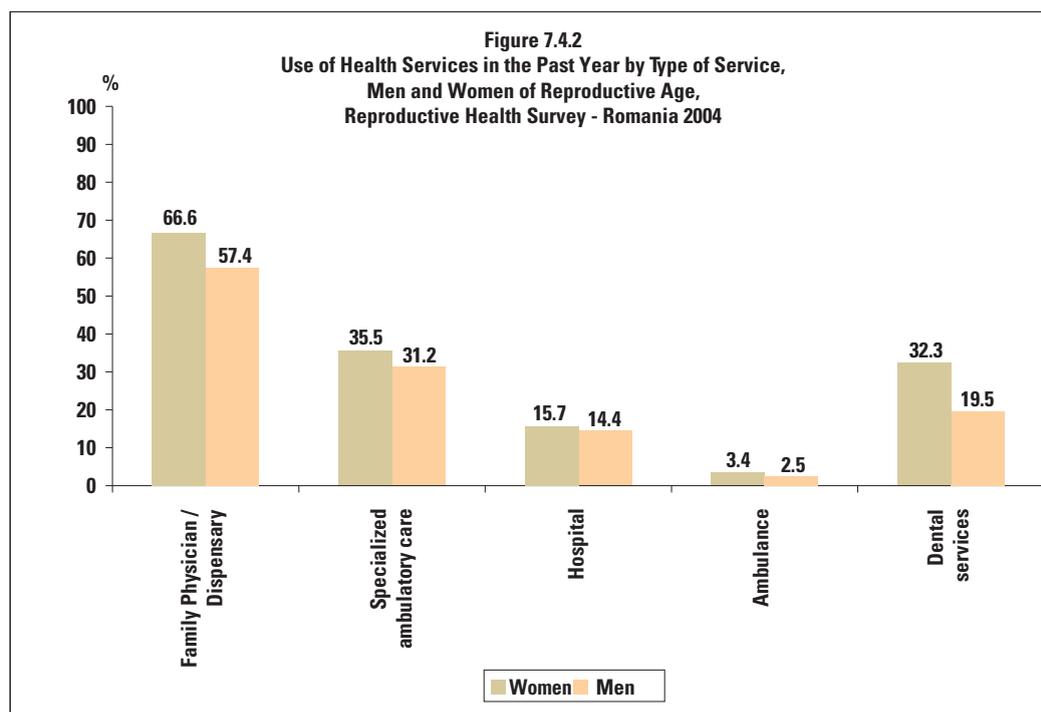
Although 17% of women report that they have no health insurance, nearly all women (97%) say they are on the list of a family physician (Table 7.3.1.A). There was no difference in enrolment among women living in urban and rural areas. Among men, the picture is the same: 96% of the men aged 15 to 49 said their name was on the list of a family physician, with little difference between urban and rural men (Table 7.3.1.B).

7.4 USE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Most women who used health services during the last year used primary care (67%), while 36% used specialized ambulatory services, 16% of the women resorted to hospital services, and 3% reported use of emergency services (ambulance services) (Table 7.4.1.A and Figures 7.4.1). Almost one third of women reported using dentistry services in the previous year.

More than half of men (57%) used a primary care provider (Table 7.4.1.B and (Figures 7.4.2).) during the previous year. Specialized ambulatory services





were used by 31% of the men, 14% used hospital services, and 3% used emergency (ambulance) services. One in five men reported using dentistry services (Table 7.4.1.B).

DIFFERENTIALS IN USE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Among women, use of all types of services - except ambulance services - was higher in urban than in rural areas. Half as many rural women only 19% - used dentistry services in the past year as compared with 41% of urban women (Table 7.4.1.A). Use of family physicians' services was also lower among rural women (59% in the past year) compared to urban women (72%), but the difference was not as great as for dentistry services.

As can be seen from Table 7.4.1.A, there is a strong relationship between use of family physicians, polyclinics, and dentistry services according to socio-economic levels. Only 54% of the poorest women used family physicians in the previous year, while three quarters of the wealthiest women used these services. The difference is even more striking for use of specialized polyclinic services, with only 18% of women in the lowest socio-economic

classification using such services, as compared with almost half of the women in the highest economic classification. Only 10% of the poorest women report seeing a dentist in the previous year, while half of the wealthiest women report using dental services.

Among men, similar differentials are evident, but often not as sharply defined. Rural men were about 10% less likely to use a primary health care provider's services in the previous year, compared to urban men (Table 7.4.1.B), but only half as likely to use dental services (14% of rural men reported use of dentistry services, as compared with 24% of urban men). A clear gradient in use of primary care physicians, specialized polyclinics, and dentistry services can be seen by socio-economic status, with, for example only 5% of the poorest men using dental services, but 36% of men in the highest socio-economic category using these services.

Use of hospital services, however, appears to be evenly distributed among different groups. For men, the main difference in use of hospital services appears to be that older men are somewhat more likely to be hospitalized than younger men (21% of men over 45 reported hospitalization in the previous year compared with only 10% of men between 25

and 34). For women, there appears to be no significant age differences in use of hospital services.

The most used health services during the year preceding the survey were the primary health care services, with 45% of women and 44% of men using them 1-3 times. Twenty-two percent of women and 13% of men used them more than 3 times during the same period (Table 7.4.2.A and 7.4.2.B).

Specialized ambulatory services are the next most used services, with 29% of women and 27% of men resorting to them 1-3 times and 6% of women and 4% of men more than 3 times, during the previous year.

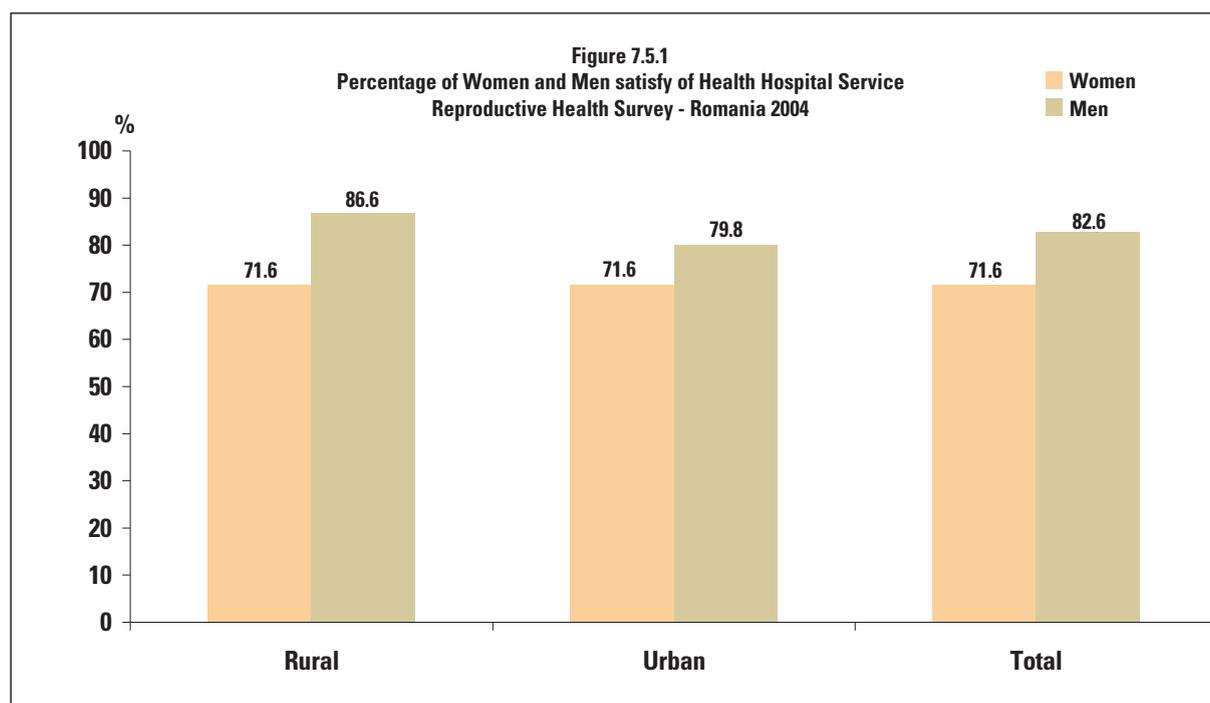
One in five women and nearly one in six men used dentistry services for 1-3 times during the previous year, while one in eight women and one in twenty men used them for more than 3 times.

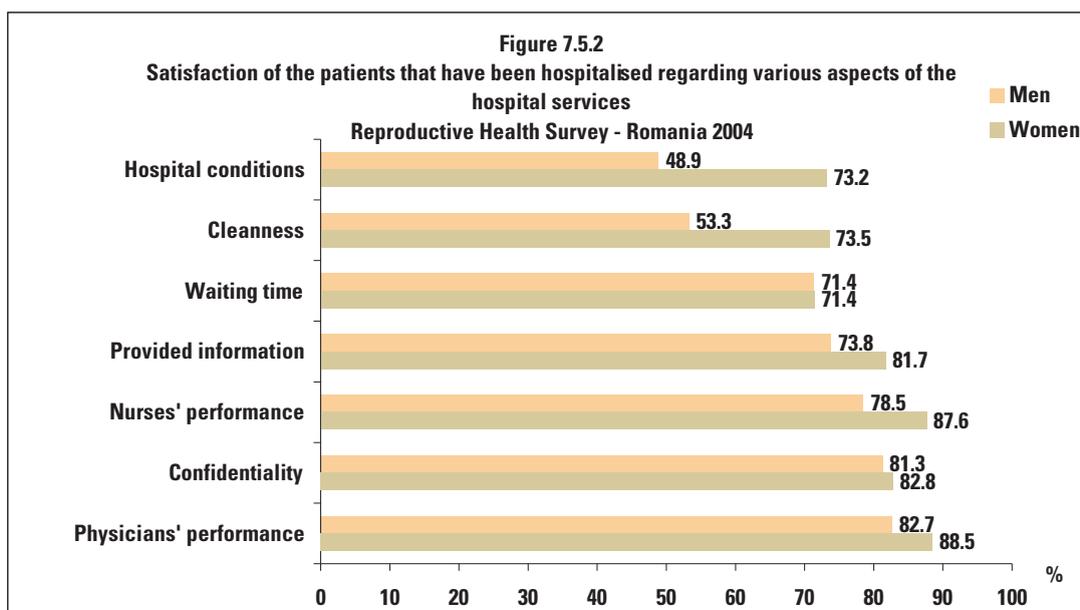
Hospital services were used by 14% of women and 13% of men for 1-3 times in the indicated period of time, and more than 3 times by approximately 1% of women and men. Emergency services were the least often used health services, with 3% of women and 2% of men using them 1-3 times in the previous year and less than 1% of women and men using them for more often.

7.5 PATIENTS' SATISFACTON WITH HEALTH SERVICES

Fifteen percent of both men and women report having been hospitalized for at least one day between 2002 and 2004. These men and women were asked to assess the degree of satisfaction with several factors: their physicians' performance, nurse's performance, hospital cleanliness, waiting time, information provided about their illness, confidentiality and general hospital conditions (Tables 7.5.2.A and 7.5.2.B).

Both men and women are more satisfied with the aspects that have to do with their medical care (physicians' and nurses' activity, information provided regarding their illness and confidentiality). The percentages of patients that were satisfied or very satisfied range between 74% and 89%. As regards the accommodation conditions in hospital and cleanliness, respondents report lower levels of satisfaction (49%-74%) (Figure 7.5.2, Tables 7.5.2.A and 7.5.2.B). Generally, levels of satisfaction are much lower among women than among men, especially with respect to hospital accommodation (only 49% of women satisfied compared to 73% of men) and cleanliness (53% of women, compared to 74% of men).





In order to assess the overall level of satisfaction with hospital services, a global indicator was generated by attributing 5 points to answers of “very satisfied” and so forth, to 1 point to answers of “not at all satisfied” and summing all the answers to questions regarding satisfaction with

hospital services (Figure 7.5.1). It can be seen from the data displayed in Tables 7.5.1.A and 7.5.1.B that men are more satisfied than women, 83% of men and 72% of women report being “very satisfied”, or “satisfied”.

TABLE 7.1.1
Awareness of Breast Self-Exams (BSE) and Frequency of BSE by Selected Characteristics
Women 15-44 Years of Age Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Frequency of BSE				Total never performing***	Awareness
		Every month	Every 2-5 months	1-2 per year or less	Never		Total aware
Total	3836	31.3	10.8	7.8	26.2	50	76.2
Residence							
Urban	2103	37.6	12.9	9.2	25.7	40.4	85.3
Rural	1733	21.0	7.5	5.5	27.2	65.9	61.3
Development region							
North-East	607	30.7	9.7	3.9	29.4	55.7	73.7
South-East	511	31.2	8.1	9.2	29.8	51.4	78.4
South	644	36.9	9.5	6.6	23.9	47	76.9
South-West	454	28.6	9.3	5.7	22.4	56.4	66.0
West	333	26.1	8.2	11.4	27.0	54.4	72.6
North-West	421	25.7	11.3	6.4	27.2	56.6	70.6
Center	467	31.7	10.7	9.1	26.1	48.6	77.5
Bucharest	399	35.5	19.8	12.4	22.8	32.3	90.5
Age group							
15-24	564	23.0	9.0	7.5	29.8	60.5	69.3
25-34	1726	30.8	12.3	7.9	26.2	49.1	77.1
35-44	1546	36.6	10.2	7.8	24.3	45.4	78.9
Marital status							
Married / in union	3113	30.9	10.0	7.3	25.0	51.7	73.3
Previously married	278	35.9	13.5	6.9	23.7	43.7	80.0
Never married	445	31.1	13.3	10.1	32.3	45.5	86.8
Education level							
Elementary and secondary incomplete	1191	15.7	4.8	4.7	26.3	74.8	51.5
Secondary complete	2125	36.2	12.0	8.0	27.5	43.8	83.7
Postsecondary	520	43.8	18.4	13.2	21.6	24.7	96.9
Socio-economic status							
Low	1251	15.5	5.0	3.4	26.6	76	50.6
Medium	1387	33.5	12.6	8.9	27.5	45	82.5
High	1198	42.3	13.9	10.3	24.5	33.5	91.0
Ethnic affiliation							
Romanian	3512	32.3	11.0	8.0	26.8	48.6	78.2
Hungarian	221	24.4	12.0	6.4	21.6	57.3	64.3
Roma	76	6.4	1.9	0.9	9.3	90.7	18.6
Other	27	21.6	4.0	2.5	26.8	71.8	55.0
Current contraceptive use							
Modern Methods	1564	36.5	13.6	9.1	25.6	40.8	84.8
Traditional Methods	1189	28.8	9.2	7.7	26.3	54.2	72.1
None	1083	26.2	8.5	5.8	27.1	59.5	67.6
Routine gynecologic exam							
Ever had	2679	37.3	12.2	8.7	25.7	41.7	84.0
Never had	1156	16.7	7.6	5.7	27.5	70.1	57.4
Undeclared	1	*	*	*	*	*	*

*** Total of women never performing BSE (including those not aware)

TABLE 7.1.2
Cervical Cancer Screening History by Selected Characteristics
Women 15-44 Years of Age Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Time of Last Cervical Cancer Screening Test							Total never tested
			Within past year	Within 1-2 years	Within 2-3 years	More than 3 years ago	Undeclared	Never had tested	Never heard of the test	
Total	3836	100.0	9.8	5.1	1.5	2.8	0.4	43.5	37.0	80.5
Residence										
Urban	2103	100.0	12.8	6.3	1.7	3.4	0.4	47.0	28.4	75.4
Rural	1733	100.0	4.8	3.2	1.1	1.8	0.3	37.8	51.0	88.8
Development region										
North-East	607	100.0	5.0	2.7	1.0	1.4	0.2	47.7	41.9	89.6
South-East	511	100.0	10.6	4.9	1.3	3.2	0.2	40.2	39.5	79.7
South	644	100.0	8.3	4.6	1.0	3.3	0.1	45.2	37.4	82.6
South-West	454	100.0	7.4	2.0	3.2	4.0	0.2	47.2	36.0	83.2
West	333	100.0	14.1	5.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	30.2	46.9	77.1
North-West	421	100.0	12.4	6.5	1.0	1.6	0.5	36.7	41.3	78.0
Center	467	100.0	4.2	4.6	1.4	2.9	0.9	43.8	42.1	85.9
Bucharest	399	100.0	19.0	11.2	1.6	4.2	0.5	49.5	14.0	63.5
Age group										
15-19	153	100.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	60.4	98.5
20-24	411	100.0	6.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	40.1	50.9	91.0
25-29	826	100.0	10.7	5.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	45.3	35.8	81.1
30-34	900	100.0	9.8	8.1	2.1	1.9	0.5	45.5	32.2	77.7
35-39	929	100.0	12.1	5.1	2.1	4.1	0.4	45.9	30.4	76.3
40-44	617	100.0	11.5	5.6	1.8	7.8	0.5	40.5	32.3	72.8
Education level										
Elementary and secondary incomplete	1191	100.0	4.1	2.0	0.6	1.6	0.3	29.8	61.6	91.4
Secondary complete	2125	100.0	10.4	5.5	1.6	3.6	0.5	48.8	29.7	78.5
Postsecondary	520	100.0	18.5	9.8	2.8	2.2	0.2	50.7	15.8	66.5
Marital Status										
Married/ in union	3113	100.0	10.7	5.5	1.6	3.2	0.4	41.1	37.5	78.6
Previously married	278	100.0	10.1	6.0	1.7	3.8	0.5	47.3	30.6	77.9
Never married	445	100.0	5.8	3.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	52.2	37.3	89.5
No of living children										
None	815	100.0	8.9	5.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	48.5	35.2	83.7
1	1371	100.0	12.2	5.9	2.2	2.8	0.2	46.0	30.8	76.8
2	1227	100.0	8.7	5.1	1.7	4.8	0.5	40.1	39.1	79.2
3 and more	423	100.0	7.2	2.6	0.4	2.0	0.5	31.5	55.9	87.4
Socio-economic status										
Low	1251	100.0	3.0	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.2	32.7	59.9	92.6
Medium	1387	100.0	8.8	4.9	1.6	3.6	0.6	46.7	33.9	80.6
High	1198	100.0	16.6	8.0	2.2	2.8	0.3	49.2	20.9	70.1
Ethnic affiliation										
Romanian	3512	100.0	10.2	5.2	1.5	2.9	0.3	44.8	35.0	79.8
Hungarian	221	100.0	5.9	5.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	30.7	53.6	84.3
Roma	76	100.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	16.4	80.6	97.0
Other	27	100.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	36.1	57.1	93.2
Employment status										
Working	2390	100.0	12.2	6.7	1.9	3.3	0.4	47.2	28.4	75.6
Not working	1446	100.0	5.5	2.5	0.7	1.9	0.4	37.0	52.0	89.0
Current contraceptive use										
Modern Methods	1564	100.0	12.0	6.4	1.7	2.0	0.2	48.8	28.8	77.6
Traditional Methods	1189	100.0	7.4	3.4	1.4	2.7	0.5	42.8	41.8	84.6
None	1083	100.0	8.9	5.0	1.1	4.1	0.5	36.3	44.1	80.4
Gynecologic exams										
Within past year	1334	100.0	25.2	6.8	1.4	2.1	0.3	41.5	22.6	64.1
Within 1-2 years	646	100.0	2.0	12.9	2.4	2.8	0.4	50.8	28.8	79.6
Within 2-3 years	245	100.0	0.0	0.8	7.4	1.5	1.0	57.3	31.9	89.2
More than 3 years ago	442	100.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	11.4	0.6	48.1	38.4	86.5
Undeclared	13	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Never	1156	100.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.2	37.4	60.1	97.5

TABLE 7.2.1.A
Percent Distribution of Women with Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Report that they have insurance	Do not know whether they have insurance	Report that they do not have insurance
Total	4441	100.0	83.5	1.2	15.3
Residence					
Urban	2486	100.0	87.6	0.8	11.6
Rural	1955	100.0	76.9	1.9	21.2
Development region					
North-East	718	100.0	75.5	0.9	23.7
South-East	585	100.0	83.6	1.9	14.5
South	737	100.0	85.3	0.5	14.2
South-West	515	100.0	82.7	2.1	15.2
West	378	100.0	87.0	1.9	11.1
North-West	496	100.0	83.7	1.4	14.9
Center	553	100.0	89.0	1.1	9.9
Bucharest	459	100.0	85.8	0.8	13.4
Age group					
15-24	1112	100.0	82.9	2.9	14.2
25-34	1763	100.0	83.7	0.5	15.9
35-44	1566	100.0	83.9	0.2	15.9
Marital status					
Married/ in union	3113	100.0	82.0	0.7	17.3
Previously married	278	100.0	83.8	0.1	16.2
Never married	1050	100.0	86.1	2.4	11.5
Education level					
Elementary and secondary incomplete	1637	100.0	75.9	2.2	21.9
Secondary complete	2257	100.0	86.6	0.7	12.7
Postsecondary	547	100.0	93.5	0.4	6.1
Socio-economic status					
Low	1445	100.0	69.8	2.1	28.2
Medium	1604	100.0	88.7	0.6	10.6
High	1392	100.0	90.0	1.1	8.8
Employment status					
Working	2511	100.0	91.1	0.4	8.5
Not working	1930	100.0	73.8	2.2	23.9
Ethnic affiliation					
Romanian	4080	100.0	84.0	1.2	14.8
Hungarian	245	100.0	88.2	0.4	11.4
Roma	86	100.0	53.1	3.6	43.4
Other	30	100.0	67.5	0.0	32.5
Number of living children					
None	1420	100.0	85.6	2.0	12.4
1	1371	100.0	86.1	0.5	13.4
2	1227	100.0	82.1	0.9	16.9
3 or more	423	100.0	68.4	0.6	31.0

TABLE 7.2.1.B
Percent Distribution of Men with Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristic	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Report that they have insurance	Do not know whether they have insurance	Report that they do not have insurance
Total	2361	100.0	78.9	1.3	19.8
Residence					
Urban	1324	100.0	86.1	0.8	13.0
Rural	1037	100.0	69.5	1.8	28.6
Development region					
North-East	368	100.0	70.8	1.8	27.4
South-East	320	100.0	77.2	2.4	20.5
South	331	100.0	80.8	0.3	18.8
South-West	293	100.0	64.0	1.3	34.7
West	272	100.0	87.4	2.3	10.2
North-West	260	100.0	82.6	0.0	17.4
Center	277	100.0	86.2	0.9	12.9
Bucharest	240	100.0	90.2	0.6	9.2
Age group					
15-24	584	100.0	78.4	3.6	18.0
25-34	714	100.0	76.0	0.3	23.7
35-45	1063	100.0	81.7	0.2	18.1
Marital status					
Married/ in union	1534	100.0	81.9	0.2	17.9
Previously married	79	100.0	66.8	0.0	33.2
Never married	748	100.0	75.9	2.7	21.4
Education level					
Elementary and secondary incomplete	770	100.0	68.1	3.2	28.7
Secondary complete	1335	100.0	82.7	0.3	17.0
Postsecondary	256	100.0	94.4	0.0	5.6
Socio-economic status					
Low	820	100.0	60.2	1.8	38.0
Medium	844	100.0	86.1	1.1	12.8
High	697	100.0	91.7	0.8	7.5
Employment status					
Working	1934	100.0	76.1	0.6	23.2
Not working	427	100.0	90.3	3.8	5.9
Ethnic affiliation					
Romanian	2157	100.0	79.3	1.2	19.4
Hungarian	110	100.0	87.4	0.0	12.6
Roma	75	100.0	50.1	3.7	46.2
Other	19	100.0	*	*	*
Number of living children					
None	1008	100.0	77.4	2.2	20.4
1	598	100.0	81.9	0.3	17.8
2	574	100.0	81.5	0.2	18.4
3 or more	181	100.0	74.2	0.4	25.4

TABLE 7.2.2.A
Percent Distribution of Women without Health Insurance and Percent Distribution of
Reasons Why Women Do Not Have Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Does not work	Does not want to because she does not need to	Does not want to because services are not worth it	It is not up to her	Does not know how to get insurance	Does not have money	She worked abroad	Other reasons	Unde- clared reason
Total	707	100.0	66.0	2.2	2.7	7.3	3.0	12.2	0.5	0.6	15.5
Residence											
Urban	273	100.0	59.3	3.2	5.1	10.7	3.8	10.8	1.0	1.1	5.0
Rural	434	100.0	71.8	1.3	0.5	4.3	2.2	13.5	0.1	0.2	6.0
Development region											
North-East	183	100.0	75.1	0.4	3.2	3.7	1.8	10.8	0.6	1.0	3.6
South-East	95	100.0	68.8	3.1	3.1	4.7	0.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	5.5
South	109	100.0	76.3	0.6	0.0	8.9	1.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
South-West	88	100.0	49.0	0.9	1.0	14.6	6.4	22.3	0.0	0.0	5.8
West	44	100.0	53.1	11.1	3.5	1.8	5.3	21.1	0.0	4.2	0.0
North-West	80	100.0	65.4	2.5	0.0	2.7	2.0	12.1	1.1	0.0	14.2
Center	54	100.0	73.0	2.0	2.9	12.6	1.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	4.6
Bucharest	54	100.0	45.7	4.2	8.0	14.1	8.2	15.2	0.0	1.3	3.3
Age group											
15-24	162	100.0	70.8	1.9	1.3	12.3	2.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	7.6
25-34	288	100.0	63.7	2.1	3.6	4.5	2.6	15.8	1.4	1.4	4.7
35-44	257	100.0	63.8	2.6	2.9	5.6	3.9	16.6	0.0	0.5	4.2
Marital status											
Married/ in union	537	100.0	69.1	1.6	2.9	4.1	2.2	14.5	0.8	0.6	4.2
Previously married	50	100.0	65.3	1.9	1.2	7.9	4.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	4.8
Never married	120	100.0	57.6	3.9	2.3	15.9	4.5	5.7	0.0	0.9	9.2
Education level											
Elementary and secondary incomplete	382	100.0	70.3	1.9	0.8	7.7	2.8	11.3	0.5	0.2	4.4
Secondary complete	292	100.0	61.8	1.8	5.1	6.7	3.2	12.7	0.7	0.9	7.1
Postsecondary	33	100.0	54.5	7.8	2.1	7.9	2.3	18.2	0.0	2.8	4.4
Socio-economic status											
Low	418	100.0	70.5	1.2	0.9	6.2	3.3	12.7	0.3	0.2	4.8
Medium	173	100.0	66.2	2.6	2.9	6.3	0.8	12.1	0.3	0.9	7.9
High	116	100.0	53.1	4.2	7.5	11.8	4.9	11.2	1.4	1.4	4.5
Employment status											
Working	203	100.0	52.6	3.8	2.8	11.4	4.3	15.9	0.5	2.1	6.6
Not working	504	100.0	72.0	1.5	2.6	5.5	2.4	10.6	0.5	0.0	5.0
Ethnic affiliation											
Romanian	629	100.0	65.1	2.2	3.0	7.4	3.2	12.8	0.6	0.7	5.0
Hungarian	29	100.0	68.1	6.3	0.0	3.0	3.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	12.8
Roma	37	100.0	80.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	2.0
Other	12	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living children											
None	177	100.0	57.4	3.2	13.3	13.3	4.1	9.2	0.5	0.7	8.7
1	182	100.0	70.8	2.1	5.6	5.6	2.0	11.4	0.7	0.6	2.0
2	213	100.0	70.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	3.2	14.7	0.7	0.6	5.3
3 or more	135	100.0	69.8	0.7	5.7	5.7	1.7	15.6	0.0	0.7	4.5

TABLE 7.2.2.B
Percent Distribution of Men without Health Insurance and Percent Distribution of
Reasons Why Men Do Not Have Health Insurance, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Does not work	Does not want to because he does not need to	Does not want to because services are not worth it	It is not up to her	Does not know how to get insurance	Does not have money	He worked abroad	Other reasons	Undeclared reason
Total	445	100.0	41.6	6.5	3.1	17.2	14.9	13.0	1.3	0.0	2.4
Residence											
Urban	160	100.0	47.0	6.9	3.9	12.3	11.6	12.7	2.2	0.0	3.3
Rural	285	100.0	38.3	6.3	2.5	20.2	16.8	13.2	0.8	0.0	1.8
Development region											
North-East	94	100.0	34.5	5.4	3.5	8.2	24.3	15.1	4.1	0.0	4.9
South-East	68	100.0	40.1	7.1	4.1	21.9	12.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	3.8
South	68	100.0	54.3	6.0	0.0	11.2	18.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
South-West	93	100.0	28.1	4.2	5.9	24.9	10.9	24.4	0.5	0.0	1.1
West	25	100.0	38.0	8.7	6.9	26.0	7.2	9.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
North-West	42	100.0	58.0	6.7	0.0	15.0	17.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Center	32	100.0	62.7	12.1	0.0	16.9	3.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.5
Bucharest	23	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	2.4
Age group											
15-24	98	100.0	45.3	6.8	0.8	20.3	15.9	4.8	2.2	0.0	3.8
25-34	161	100.0	39.3	3.8	4.6	16.7	16.4	16.3	2.0	0.0	0.9
35-49	186	100.0	41.1	9.0	3.2	15.5	12.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	2.8
Marital status											
Married/ in union	271	100.0	39.3	7.8	5.1	15.0	15.5	14.3	0.2	0.0	2.8
Previously married	29	100.0	54.5	4.8	0.0	17.3	7.3	13.9	0.0	0.0	2.2
Never married	145	100.0	42.6	5.3	1.2	19.7	15.0	11.5	2.8	0.0	1.9
Education level											
Elementary and secondary incomplete	212	100.0	36.7	7.4	1.9	20.3	15.0	14.4	1.1	0.0	3.2
Secondary complete	219	100.0	44.6	5.7	4.4	14.1	15.7	12.1	1.7	0.0	1.7
Postsecondary	14	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic status											
Low	292	100.0	37.2	4.2	3.1	17.8	17.5	17.2	0.8	0.0	2.2
Medium	102	100.0	51.8	9.5	2.4	16.5	11.7	5.4	1.0	0.0	1.8
High	51	100.0	45.9	13.9	4.3	15.3	5.9	4.8	5.4	0.0	4.7
Employment status											
Working	416	100.0	39.5	6.7	3.2	17.5	15.8	13.6	1.3	0.0	2.4
Not working	29	100.0	74.0	4.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	4.6	1.7	0.0	2.4
Ethnic affiliation											
Romanian	391	100.0	38.9	7.0	3.4	16.9	16.3	13.6	1.4	0.0	2.5
Hungarian	12	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roma	39	100.0	58.2	0.6	0.0	25.2	1.8	10.8	1.6	0.0	1.8
Other	3	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of living children											
None	188	100.0	42.1	5.4	2.0	20.2	15.0	11.1	2.4	0.0	1.8
1	106	100.0	37.8	9.6	3.2	13.2	16.6	14.3	0.5	0.0	4.6
2	103	100.0	41.0	6.5	5.8	11.7	15.9	17.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
3 or more	48	100.0	47.7	6.4	3.0	19.6	8.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	1.5

TABLE 7.3.1.A
Percent Distribution of Women with Health Insurance and Enrolled on a Family Physician's List
By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Report that they have insurance	Enrolled on a Family Physician's List
Total	4441	100.0	83.5	97.2
Residence				
Urban	2486	100.0	87.6	97.8
Rural	1955	100.0	76.9	96.3
Development region				
North-East	718	100.0	75.5	93.9
South-East	585	100.0	83.6	98.6
South	737	100.0	85.3	97.4
South-West	515	100.0	82.7	97.6
West	378	100.0	87.0	97.7
North-West	496	100.0	83.7	98.5
Center	553	100.0	89.0	99.0
Bucharest	459	100.0	85.8	96.7
Age group				
15-24	1112	100.0	82.9	97.0
25-34	1763	100.0	83.7	97.5
35-44	1566	100.0	83.9	97.0
Marital status				
Married/ in union	3113	100.0	82.0	97.1
Previously married	278	100.0	83.8	96.8
Never married	1050	100.0	86.1	97.4
Education level				
Elementary and secondary incomplete	1637	100.0	75.9	95.6
Secondary complete	2257	100.0	86.6	97.9
Postsecondary	547	100.0	93.5	99.2
Socio-economic status				
Low	1445	100.0	69.8	94.2
Medium	1604	100.0	88.7	98.4
High	1392	100.0	90.0	98.6
Employment status				
Working	2511	100.0	91.1	98.1
Not working	1930	100.0	73.8	96.0
Ethnic affiliation				
Romanian	4080	100.0	84.0	97.3
Hungarian	245	100.0	88.2	98.6
Roma	86	100.0	53.1	89.1
Other	30	100.0	67.5	100.0
Number of living children				
None	1420	100.0	85.6	97.2
1	1371	100.0	86.1	97.5
2	1227	100.0	82.1	96.9
3 or more	423	100.0	68.4	97.1

TABLE 7.3.1.B
Percent Distribution of Men with Health Insurance and Enrolled on a Family Physician's List
By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Report that they have insurance	Enrolled on a Family Physician's List
Total	2361	100.0	78,9	96.2
Residence				
Urban	1324	100.0	86,1	97.1
Rural	1037	100.0	69,5	95.1
Development region				
North-East	368	100.0	70,8	92.8
South-East	320	100.0	77,2	94.8
South	331	100.0	80,8	97.2
South-West	293	100.0	64,0	97.4
West	272	100.0	87,4	97.3
North-West	260	100.0	82,6	96.0
Center	277	100.0	86,2	99.0
Bucharest	240	100.0	90,2	97.8
Age group				
15-24	584	100.0	78,4	98.6
25-34	714	100.0	76,0	94.3
35-49	1063	100.0	81,7	93.4
Marital status				
Married/ in union	1534	100.0	81,9	97.7
Previously married	79	100.0	66,8	91.8
Never married	748	100.0	75,9	94.6
Education level				
Elementary and secondary incomplete	770	100.0	68,1	82.9
Secondary complete	1335	100.0	82,7	94.6
Postsecondary	256	100.0	94,4	96.6
Socio-economic status				
Low	820	100.0	60,2	91.3
Medium	844	100.0	86,1	94.7
High	697	100.0	91,7	98.5
Employment status				
Working	1934	100.0	76,1	95.6
Not working	427	100.0	90,3	98.7
Ethnic affiliation				
Romanian	2157	100.0	79,3	96.1
Hungarian	110	100.0	87,4	100.0
Roma	75	100.0	50,1	95.2
Other	19	100.0	*	*
Number of living children				
None	1008	100.0	77,4	94.9
1	598	100.0	81,9	97.6
2	574	100.0	81,5	98.0
3 or more	181	100.0	74,2	96.8

TABLE 7.4.1.A
Percentage of Women Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year by Type of Service Provider
By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Family Physician	Specialized ambulatory care	Hospital	Ambulance	Dental services
Total	4441	100.0	66.6	35.5	15.7	3.4	32.3
Residence							
Urban	2486	100.0	71.6	41.0	16.3	3.0	40.7
Rural	1955	100.0	58.8	26.8	14.8	4.0	19.1
Development region							
North-East	718	100.0	61.6	25.0	13.5	2.1	24.8
South-East	585	100.0	57.6	35.5	13.8	2.7	22.4
South	737	100.0	65.2	34.6	12.3	2.2	23.9
South-West	515	100.0	65.3	35.3	18.6	4.9	29.6
West	378	100.0	67.9	28.1	17.6	4.4	34.4
North-West	496	100.0	73.5	35.8	19.5	3.9	40.9
Center	553	100.0	75.1	41.2	15.5	2.5	45.8
Bucharest	459	100.0	73.0	51.5	18.6	5.8	46.6
Age group							
15-19	608	100.0	76.1	26.8	13.2	3.8	36.9
20-24	504	100.0	65.4	37.3	16.1	4.5	35.8
25-29	854	100.0	65.6	41.1	17.6	3.6	29.1
30-34	909	100.0	62.6	36.3	16.6	2.5	33.7
35-39	944	100.0	65.4	35.4	15.9	3.6	29.7
40-44	622	100.0	64.0	36.3	14.6	1.9	28.2
Marital status							
Married/ in union	3113	100.0	63.9	36.8	17.3	3.3	26.8
Previously married	278	100.0	63.1	39.6	17.5	5.4	29.1
Never married	1050	100.0	72.2	32.5	12.6	3.1	42.9
Education level							
Elementary	142	100.0	55.3	19.7	24.1	6.3	16.5
Secondary incomplete	1495	100.0	63.3	26.0	13.5	4.3	24.4
Vocational	493	100.0	66.3	31.2	16.8	4.5	22.9
Secondary complete	1764	100.0	67.8	41.1	16.2	2.6	36.0
Postsecondary	547	100.0	75.1	50.9	17.1	1.7	53.7
Socio-economic status							
Very low	779	100.0	53.5	18.4	13.8	5.8	9.9
Low	1011	100.0	61.5	29.7	15.9	4.2	22.2
Medium	826	100.0	70.9	38.0	15.9	1.9	31.3
High	850	100.0	70.5	40.0	13.8	2.5	41.2
Very high	975	100.0	73.6	46.6	18.3	2.9	50.2
Employment status							
Working	2511	100.0	68.3	40.8	16.1	3.1	36.5
Not working	1930	100.0	64.6	28.8	15.2	3.7	28.2
Ethnic affiliation							
Romanian	4080	100.0	66.9	35.7	15.3	3.2	32.4
Hungarian	245	100.0	68.4	40.1	19.9	5.0	42.8
Roma	86	100.0	55.2	17.0	26.0	11.0	11.9
Other	30	100.0	53.2	36.3	17.6	0.0	9.1
Religion							
Orthodox	3917	100.0	66.8	36.0	15.4	3.5	31.8
Catholic	185	100.0	73.2	34.8	16.2	1.6	40.5
Protestant	151	100.0	57.7	24.6	17.3	2.3	34.5
Other	182	100.0	66.0	34.9	18.7	4.1	34.0
No religion	6	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living children							
None	1420	100.0	71.8	36.1	13.6	3.5	41.0
1	1371	100.0	65.6	38.5	17.1	3.6	31.9
2	1227	100.0	61.7	34.2	16.7	2.2	24.4
3 or more	423	100.0	57.8	26.7	18.7	5.1	12.7

TABLE 7.4.1.B
Percentage of Men Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year by Type of Service Provider
By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Family Physician	Specialized ambulatory care	Hospital	Ambulance	Dental services
Total	2361	100.0	57.4	31.2	14.4	2.5	19.5
Residence							
Urban	1324	100.0	61.4	35.2	15.0	2.9	23.8
Rural	1037	100.0	52.3	25.9	13.6	1.9	13.8
Development region							
North-East	368	100.0	48.1	27.7	19.4	3.0	18.5
South-East	320	100.0	59.0	28.6	14.1	1.6	12.7
South	331	100.0	61.2	27.4	13.2	3.0	16.3
South-West	293	100.0	46.5	23.3	8.5	0.5	9.5
West	272	100.0	58.3	37.8	5.9	1.1	17.0
North-West	260	100.0	61.0	39.1	19.1	4.4	27.8
Center	277	100.0	65.0	32.7	19.5	2.0	28.9
Bucharest	240	100.0	66.8	38.1	13.2	4.1	30.4
Age group							
15-19	337	100.0	69.2	33.8	13.9	0.9	19.0
20-24	247	100.0	55.5	30.9	18.8	2.2	28.9
25-29	328	100.0	51.3	27.6	10.7	2.4	20.1
30-34	386	100.0	47.1	30.4	10.0	3.6	17.2
35-39	425	100.0	55.7	28.3	13.2	2.5	16.5
40-44	301	100.0	61.8	33.5	13.5	2.9	19.8
45-49	337	100.0	63.0	34.7	21.4	3.0	14.6
Marital status							
Married/ in union	1534	100.0	56.0	31.3	12.5	2.6	18.4
Previously married	79	100.0	55.9	29.5	21.3	2.4	17.1
Never married	748	100.0	59.4	31.2	16.4	2.3	21.0
Education level							
Elementary	98	100.0	42.9	20.7	14.9	2.1	4.8
Secondary incomplete	672	100.0	63.5	27.5	14.8	2.2	14.3
Vocational	664	100.0	56.4	30.9	15.4	2.2	13.2
Secondary complete	671	100.0	64.3	34.3	14.5	2.7	28.0
Postsecondary	256	100.0	58.4	37.8	10.0	3.5	33.1
Socio-economic status							
Very low	459	100.0	42.9	19.3	14.3	1.7	5.0
Low	557	100.0	53.4	24.4	12.6	2.2	13.4
Medium	409	100.0	61.2	36.3	17.1	3.8	19.3
High	440	100.0	62.1	39.1	13.4	2.3	22.7
Very high	496	100.0	67.5	38.2	15.1	2.5	36.3
Employment status							
Working	1934	100.0	53.9	30.1	12.9	2.5	18.7
Not working	427	100.0	71.8	35.6	20.6	2.5	22.5
Ethnic affiliation							
Romanian	2157	100.0	57.6	31.3	14.2	2.4	19.6
Hungarian	110	100.0	60.8	38.4	19.9	3.3	24.0
Roma	75	100.0	45.8	19.5	11.4	4.1	9.5
Other	19	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Religion							
Orthodox	2130	100.0	57.0	30.5	13.7	2.3	18.2
Catholic	86	100.0	60.0	32.9	17.5	0.5	35.1
Protestant	121	100.0	65.3	42.7	24.4	6.4	29.2
Other	17	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
No religion	7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living children							
None	1008	100.0	58.4	31.4	15.6	2.3	21.7
1	598	100.0	54.5	31.0	11.0	2.3	18.9
2	574	100.0	59.8	32.3	13.2	2.3	16.4
3 or more	181	100.0	53.0	26.8	19.3	5.0	13.7

TABLE 7.4.2.A
Percentage of Women Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year by Type of Service and Number of Visits, By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Number of visits Family Physician			Number of visits Specialized ambulatory care			Number of admissions Hospital			Number of Ambulance Calls			Number of Dentistry visits			
		1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	
		Total															
Total	4441	100.0	44.7	21.6	0.3	29.3	5.9	0.3	14.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	0.2	0.3	20.2	11.9	0.3
Residence																	
Urban	2486	100.0	46.6	24.7	0.3	33.4	7.3	0.4	14.3	1.7	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.4	24.8	15.5	0.4
Rural	1955	100.0	41.8	16.7	0.3	22.9	3.7	0.1	13.6	1.0	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.3	12.9	6.1	0.1
Development region																	
North-East	718	100.0	44.3	17.2	0.2	20.2	4.6	0.2	12.5	0.9	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	16.5	8.1	0.2
South-East	585	100.0	38.9	18.7	0.0	30.8	4.7	0.0	12.7	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	16.3	6.1	0.0
South	737	100.0	47.2	18.0	0.0	29.3	5.2	0.0	11.4	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	14.6	9.2	0.1
South-West	515	100.0	42.9	21.8	0.5	30.1	5.2	0.0	15.9	2.6	0.0	4.7	0.2	0.0	19.0	10.6	0.0
West	378	100.0	46.5	21.3	0.0	25.0	3.2	0.0	15.9	1.3	0.4	3.4	0.6	0.4	18.6	15.8	0.0
North-West	496	100.0	49.5	23.2	0.7	28.9	6.5	0.4	17.7	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.4	0.1	28.1	12.6	0.2
Center	553	100.0	43.6	31.4	0.1	34.9	6.2	0.1	13.7	1.5	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.3	25.7	20.1	0.0
Bucharest	459	100.0	46.7	25.5	0.9	38.4	11.4	1.7	15.2	1.9	1.5	3.3	0.7	1.8	27.2	17.7	1.7
Age group																	
15-19	608	100.0	46.6	29.2	0.2	22.2	4.5	0.0	12.3	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.0	23.2	13.7	0.0
20-24	504	100.0	44.7	20.8	0.0	32.0	5.3	0.0	14.3	1.6	0.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	24.3	11.5	0.0
25-29	854	100.0	46.0	19.5	0.1	33.6	7.2	0.4	16.1	1.3	0.3	2.8	0.5	0.4	17.0	11.7	0.4
30-34	909	100.0	41.8	20.2	0.5	30.2	5.5	0.6	14.7	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.7	20.0	13.1	0.7
35-39	944	100.0	47.9	17.1	0.4	30.1	4.9	0.5	14.0	1.5	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.4	20.3	9.1	0.3
40-44	622	100.0	40.5	23.0	0.5	27.6	8.5	0.2	12.5	1.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	15.9	12.0	0.3
Marital status																	
Married/ in union	3113	100.0	43.3	20.4	0.2	30.0	6.6	0.2	15.5	1.5	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.3	16.8	9.7	0.3
Previously married	278	100.0	43.7	17.9	1.5	32.8	5.0	1.8	14.1	1.6	1.8	3.3	0.3	1.8	15.5	12.5	1.2
Never married	1050	100.0	47.5	24.4	0.2	27.6	4.8	0.2	11.4	1.1	0.1	2.7	0.4	0.1	27.2	15.6	0.1
Education level																	
Elementary	142	100.0	40.4	14.0	0.9	16.5	2.3	0.9	22.0	1.2	0.9	4.8	0.7	0.9	11.0	4.6	0.9
Secondary incomplete	1495	100.0	42.3	20.8	0.2	22.1	3.7	0.2	12.4	0.9	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.3	16.4	7.7	0.3
Vocational	493	100.0	44.7	21.2	0.4	25.9	5.4	0.0	15.1	1.4	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.3	13.2	9.2	0.4
Secondary complete	1764	100.0	44.9	22.7	0.2	33.6	7.3	0.3	14.1	1.9	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.2	22.5	13.4	0.1
Postsecondary	547	100.0	52.0	22.8	0.4	41.3	8.9	0.7	15.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.7	31.3	22.0	0.4

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Number of visits Family Physician			Number of visits Specialized ambulatory care			Number of admissions Hospital			Number of Ambulance Calls			Number of Dentistry visits			
		Total		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
		1-3	Over 3	1-3	Over 3	1-3	Over 3	1-3	Over 3	1-3	Over 3	1-3	Over 3	1-3	Over 3	1-3	Over 3
Socio-economic status																	
Very low	779	100.0	40.9	12.2	0.4	16.5	1.3	0.7	12.3	0.9	0.6	4.8	0.4	0.6	7.6	1.9	0.4
Low	1011	100.0	41.8	19.5	0.2	24.5	4.9	0.4	14.2	1.2	0.5	3.6	0.1	0.5	14.3	7.5	0.5
Medium	826	100.0	45.7	25.1	0.2	30.2	7.7	0.1	14.9	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	19.0	12.2	0.1
High	850	100.0	45.7	24.4	0.3	33.9	5.9	0.2	11.9	1.8	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.1	27.7	13.4	0.1
Very high	975	100.0	48.5	24.8	0.3	37.9	8.5	0.2	16.1	1.9	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	28.9	21.0	0.3
Employment status																	
Working	2511	100.0	46.7	21.2	0.3	34.1	6.4	0.3	14.6	1.2	0.3	2.6	0.2	0.4	22.0	13.3	0.3
Not working	1930	100.0	42.2	22.1	0.2	23.3	5.2	0.3	13.4	1.6	0.2	3.1	0.3	0.2	17.9	10.0	0.2
Ethnic affiliation																	
Romanian	4080	100.0	45.0	21.6	0.3	29.4	6.0	0.3	13.5	1.5	0.3	2.6	0.2	0.3	20.1	12.1	0.3
Hungarian	245	100.0	42.1	25.8	0.6	34.0	5.8	0.3	19.5	0.2	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.3	30.0	12.7	0.2
Roma	86	100.0	40.1	15.1	0.0	13.5	3.6	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.1	0.0
Other	30	100.0	44.9	8.3	0.0	33.7	2.7	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.5	0.0
Religion																	
Orthodox	3917	100.0	44.7	21.8	0.2	29.7	6.1	0.3	13.6	1.5	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	19.8	11.7	0.3
Catholic	185	100.0	51.7	21.5	0.0	28.9	5.8	0.0	16.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	25.1	15.4	0.0
Protestant	151	100.0	41.5	15.0	1.2	22.1	2.5	0.0	16.7	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	20.8	13.6	0.0
Other	182	100.0	41.7	23.6	0.7	29.0	5.6	0.3	18.3	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.3	23.8	10.0	0.3
No religion	6	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living children																	
None	1420	100.0	47.7	23.8	0.3	30.3	5.4	0.4	12.1	1.2	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.3	25.7	15.0	0.3
1	1371	100.0	44.9	20.5	0.2	32.1	6.3	0.1	15.2	1.6	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.4	19.1	12.5	0.2
2	1227	100.0	41.5	20.2	0.1	27.0	6.8	0.3	15.0	1.5	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	16.2	7.9	0.4
3 or more	423	100.0	38.5	18.3	1.0	22.0	4.6	0.1	17.4	1.1	0.1	5.0	0.0	0.1	7.7	5.1	0.0

TABLE 7.4.2.B
Percentage of Men Who Went to Selected Health Facilities in the Past Year by Type of Service and Number of Visits, By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Number of visits Family Physician			Number of visits Specialized ambulatory care			Number of admissions Hospital			Number of Ambulance Calls			Number of Dentistry visits			
		1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	
		Total															
Total	2361	100.0	44.2	27.1	0.2	13.1	3.9	0.2	13.1	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	14.1	5.2	0.1
Residence																	
Urban	1324	100.0	46.6	30.9	0.3	13.2	4.1	0.3	13.2	1.5	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.2	17.3	6.3	0.2
Rural	1037	100.0	41.1	22.1	0.2	13.1	3.6	0.1	13.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	9.9	3.8	0.1
Development region																	
North-East	368	100.0	36.2	22.1	0.9	17.7	4.9	0.8	17.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.8	12.4	5.3	0.8
South-East	320	100.0	46.7	25.5	0.0	13.6	3.1	0.0	13.6	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	3.7	0.0
South	331	100.0	46.6	22.8	0.0	10.9	4.6	0.0	10.9	2.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	3.7	0.0
South-West	293	100.0	37.5	21.6	0.3	8.0	1.2	0.4	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.6	0.0
West	272	100.0	48.4	34.7	0.2	5.9	2.9	0.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	12.0	5.0	0.0
North-West	260	100.0	45.0	35.0	0.2	17.9	4.1	0.0	17.9	1.2	0.0	3.6	0.8	0.0	21.5	6.3	0.0
Center	277	100.0	43.8	28.2	0.0	18.5	4.6	0.0	18.5	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	21.7	7.1	0.0
Bucharest	240	100.0	54.2	33.0	0.0	10.3	5.1	0.0	10.3	2.2	0.7	2.8	1.3	0.0	22.1	8.4	0.0
Age group																	
15-19	337	100.0	51.1	30.1	0.2	11.9	3.7	0.0	11.9	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.6	7.5	0.0
20-24	247	100.0	45.5	28.5	0.1	18.1	2.4	0.0	18.1	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	24.2	4.7	0.0
25-29	328	100.0	44.9	24.4	0.0	10.2	3.2	0.0	10.2	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	14.8	5.3	0.0
30-34	386	100.0	38.1	28.6	0.8	8.3	1.0	0.8	8.3	0.9	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.7	12.5	4.0	0.7
35-39	425	100.0	43.5	24.1	0.2	12.4	4.2	0.0	12.4	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	10.8	5.7	0.0
40-44	301	100.0	46.3	28.6	0.0	13.1	4.4	0.5	13.1	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	14.6	5.2	0.0
45-49	337	100.0	39.9	25.7	0.3	18.7	8.7	0.3	18.7	2.4	0.3	2.3	0.4	0.3	10.2	4.1	0.3
Marital status																	
Married/ in union	1534	100.0	42.1	27.1	0.3	11.4	3.9	0.3	11.4	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.1	13.3	5.0	0.1
Previously married	79	100.0	41.8	27.2	0.0	19.5	2.3	0.0	19.5	1.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	9.6	7.5	0.0
Never married	748	100.0	47.2	27.1	0.2	15.0	3.9	0.1	15.0	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	15.5	5.4	0.1
Education level																	
Elementary	98	100.0	33.8	15.5	0.0	14.3	3.9	1.3	14.3	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	0.0
Secondary incomplete	672	100.0	41.7	23.6	0.4	13.2	3.6	0.3	13.2	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.3	9.0	5.0	0.3
Vocational	664	100.0	42.3	27.0	0.2	14.2	3.8	0.1	14.2	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	10.8	2.3	0.1
Secondary complete	671	100.0	48.9	29.5	0.1	13.3	4.8	0.0	13.3	1.2	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	21.1	6.8	0.0
Postsecondary	256	100.0	47.5	35.4	0.2	9.3	2.2	0.2	9.3	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	22.9	10.2	0.0

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Number of visits Family Physician			Number of visits Specialized ambulatory care			Number of admissions Hospital			Number of Ambulance Calls			Number of Dentistry visits			
		1-3		Over 3	1-3		Over 3	1-3		Over 3	1-3		Over 3	1-3		Over 3	
		Total	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A	1-3	Over 3	N/A
Socio-economic status																	
Very low	459	100.0	32.0	10.4	0.5	14.6	3.8	0.8	13.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	3.1	1.4	0.5
Low	557	100.0	42.5	10.8	0.2	22.8	1.6	0.0	11.8	0.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	3.3	0.0
Medium	409	100.0	46.1	14.7	0.5	29.9	6.1	0.3	13.3	3.5	0.2	2.4	1.3	0.2	14.3	4.8	0.2
High	440	100.0	49.8	12.3	0.0	33.2	5.8	0.0	12.7	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	17.0	5.7	0.0
Very high	496	100.0	50.4	17.7	0.0	35.3	2.9	0.0	14.3	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	25.6	10.8	0.0
Employment status																	
Working	1934	100.0	43.0	10.7	0.3	26.5	3.3	0.3	11.9	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	13.9	4.7	0.2
Not working	427	100.0	49.2	22.5	0.2	29.6	6.0	0.0	18.1	2.4	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	15.0	7.4	0.0
Ethnic affiliation																	
Romanian	2157	100.0	44.6	12.7	0.3	27.1	3.9	0.2	12.9	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.1	14.1	5.4	0.1
Hungarian	110	100.0	40.5	20.3	0.0	36.0	2.4	0.0	19.2	0.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	4.6	0.0
Roma	75	100.0	35.1	10.8	0.0	15.6	3.9	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.5	0.0
Other	19	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Religion																	
Orthodox	2130	100.0	44.1	12.6	0.3	26.4	3.9	0.2	12.4	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.2	13.1	5.0	0.2
Catholic	86	100.0	46.2	13.8	0.0	29.9	3.1	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	25.3	9.7	0.0
Protestant	121	100.0	45.5	19.8	0.0	38.3	4.5	0.0	23.8	0.6	0.0	5.9	0.6	0.0	21.8	7.4	0.0
Other	17	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
No religion	7	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living children																	
None	1008	100.0	46.3	11.9	0.2	27.3	4.0	0.1	14.3	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	15.9	5.7	0.1
1	598	100.0	43.2	10.8	0.4	28.0	2.7	0.3	9.7	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.2	12.8	5.9	0.2
2	574	100.0	43.3	16.3	0.2	27.7	4.2	0.4	12.2	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.2	12.4	3.9	0.2
3 or more	181	100.0	34.6	18.4	0.0	21.6	5.1	0.0	17.2	2.1	0.0	3.3	1.7	0.0	10.1	3.7	0.0

TABLE 7.5.1.A
Percentage of Women Hospitalized for at least One Day Between 2002-2004
By Level of Satisfaction with the Quality of Hospital Services
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Total	669	100.0	26.0	45.6	20.6	5.1	2.8
Residence							
Urban	381	100.0	27.4	44.2	18.3	6.4	3.7
Rural	288	100.0	23.7	47.9	24.3	2.9	1.3
Development region							
North-East	87	100.0	19.2	51.7	19.6	7.3	2.1
South-East	90	100.0	17.1	56.7	16.9	6.9	2.4
South	102	100.0	23.4	58.1	15.2	3.2	0.0
South-West	103	100.0	22.7	34.3	34.2	4.2	4.6
West	62	100.0	21.0	49.5	15.8	13.2	1.9
North-West	78	100.0	36.8	36.0	24.4	0.9	0.6
Center	81	100.0	34.4	38.8	20.7	5.4	8.7
Bucharest	66	100.0	37.2	37.1	15.8	1.1	
Age group							
15-24	160	100.0	16.8	43.8	26.3	11.1	2.0
25-34	244	100.0	26.3	46.3	19.1	2.6	5.6
35-44	265	100.0	33.2	46.4	17.1	2.4	0.9
Marital status							
Married/ in union	484	100.0	27.3	47.8	18.0	3.8	3.1
Previously married	53	100.0	21.7	47.2	28.3	1.3	1.5
Never married	132	100.0	23.6	39.4	25.1	9.6	2.3
Education level							
Elementary and secondary incomplete	243	100.0	24.4	44.9	23.0	5.0	2.7
Secondary complete	354	100.0	25.7	46.4	20.1	4.9	2.8
Postsecondary	72	100.0	31.8	44.3	14.8	6.1	2.9
Socio-economic status							
Low	216	100.0	21.3	47.6	23.7	6.8	0.5
Medium	247	100.0	30.5	46.1	17.1	2.6	3.6
High	206	100.0	25.5	43.3	21.3	6.1	3.9
Employment status							
Working	382	100.0	27.5	46.4	18.6	5.8	1.6
Not working	287	100.0	24.0	44.6	23.0	4.2	4.2
Number of living children							
None	212	100.0	23.0	39.8	24.1	8.7	4.4
1	196	100.0	27.1	48.8	18.2	3.1	2.8
2	200	100.0	30.4	48.6	16.4	3.3	1.3
3 or more	61	100.0	22.1	51.1	25.1	1.3	0.0

TABLE 7.5.1.B
Percentage of Men Hospitalized for at least One Day Between 2002-2004
By Level of Satisfaction with the Quality of Hospital Services
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
Total	360	100.0	36.2	46.4	14.9	1.6	0.8
Residence							
Urban	207	100.0	34.4	45.4	17.4	2.2	0.6
Rural	153	100.0	38.7	47.9	11.6	0.7	1.1
Development region							
North-East	68	100.0	38.7	38.7	20.7	1.9	0.0
South-East	46	100.0	25.4	63.4	6.3	3.8	1.1
South	51	100.0	36.5	43.9	18.2	1.4	0.0
South-West	43	100.0	22.7	56.2	15.4	2.6	3.0
West	28	100.0	23.9	64.8	9.2	2.1	0.0
North-West	43	100.0	60.5	24.9	13.5	0.0	1.1
Center	51	100.0	50.2	43.0	6.8	0.0	0.0
Bucharest	30	100.0	17.4	53.4	26.7	0.0	2.5
Age group							
15-24	89	100.0	36.5	41.0	20.9	0.9	0.7
25-34	81	100.0	31.3	49.8	15.7	3.1	0.0
35-49	190	100.0	38.5	48.2	10.7	1.2	1.3
Marital status							
Married/ in union	227	100.0	36.3	47.2	12.4	2.5	1.6
Previously married	18	100.0	26.2	60.9	12.9	0.0	0.0
Never married	115	100.0	37.2	43.9	18.2	0.6	0.0
Education level							
Elementary and secondary incomplete	131	100.0	41.2	44.4	13.5	0.3	0.5
Secondary complete	201	100.0	29.9	49.9	17.0	2.3	0.9
Postsecondary	28	100.0	58.3	30.0	6.6	3.1	2.1
Socio-economic status							
Low	131	100.0	36.1	47.9	15.2	0.4	0.4
Medium	135	100.0	34.8	46.0	15.6	2.7	0.9
High	94	100.0	38.7	45.0	13.4	1.5	1.3
Employment status							
Working	260	100.0	36.0	45.3	15.9	1.8	1.0
Not working	100	100.0	36.8	49.2	12.5	1.0	0.5
Number of living children							
None	154	100.0	35.9	46.9	16.3	0.5	0.4
1	80	100.0	29.4	45.0	18.9	4.8	1.8
2	90	100.0	33.4	53.3	11.4	1.4	0.6
3 or more	36	100.0	57.9	31.2	7.8	1.4	1.7

TABLE 7.5.2.A
Percentage of Women Hospitalized for at least One Day Between 2002-2004 Satisfied and Very Satisfied with the Quality of Hospital Services, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Satisfied with the Quality of Hospital Services							Overall	
	Unweighted number of cases	Physician's activity	Nurse's activity	Cleanliness	Waiting time	Information regarding the disease	Confidentiality		Hospital conditions
Total	669	82.7	78.5	53.3	71.4	73.8	81.3	48.9	71.6
Residence									
Urban	381	81.1	77.6	51.1	71.7	73.7	81.9	46.0	71.6
Rural	288	85.4	80.0	57.0	71.0	74.0	80.3	53.0	71.6
Development region									
North-East	87	82.1	79.6	54.3	55.9	60.1	80.3	39.6	70.9
South-East	90	88.1	82.0	54.2	79.2	77.5	76.4	46.9	73.8
South	102	87.6	83.9	56.9	76.8	78.2	85.5	57.8	81.5
South-West	103	73.7	67.0	45.5	70.4	70.9	74.9	44.2	57.0
West	62	82.6	69.9	38.7	75.6	79.1	76.4	40.6	70.5
North-West	78	82.6	86.4	54.3	71.5	76.7	80.9	54.3	72.8
Center	81	83.1	84.3	64.1	73.2	72.3	87.2	51.3	73.2
Bucharest	66	83.1	75.7	56.9	74.0	81.2	88.8	57.4	74.3
Age group									
15-24	160	75.5	69.9	44.4	61.4	65.5	69.8	45.0	60.6
25-34	244	81.0	75.5	51.7	73.2	74.8	85.3	46.2	72.6
35-44	265	90.3	88.2	62.1	78.0	79.9	87.1	54.5	79.6
Marital status									
Married/ in union	484	83.7	80.6	56.0	71.9	74.0	82.8	49.0	75.2
Previously married	53	87.9	84.2	51.5	80.3	80.1	91.6	53.3	68.9
Never married	132	78.9	71.5	46.8	67.9	71.9	74.6	47.4	63.0
Education level									
Elementary and secondary incomplete	243	81.7	80.0	54.7	68.5	71.7	75.7	48.3	69.3
Secondary complete	354	82.7	78.1	51.6	72.8	74.2	84.5	48.8	72.1
Postsecondary	72	86.2	75.4	56.4	74.6	78.9	84.6	50.9	76.2

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Satisfied with the Quality of Hospital Services							Overall
		Physician's activity	Nurse's activity	Cleanliness	Waiting time	Information regarding the disease	Confidentiality	Hospital conditions	
Socio-economic status									
Low	216	82.3	78.1	59.3	69.8	69.3	77.2	53.6	68.9
Medium	247	82.8	80.4	55.7	75.0	78.2	81.6	49.5	76.7
High	206	83.0	76.9	45.6	69.2	73.4	84.5	44.1	68.8
Employment status									
Working	382	83.7	78.4	55.0	71.7	74.0	82.5	51.6	73.9
Not working	287	81.5	78.6	51.2	71.1	73.7	79.7	45.4	68.6
Ethnic affiliation									
Romanian	607	83.2	78.3	53.7	72.4	74.0	82.4	49.3	72.4
Hungarian	38	80.1	78.3	52.9	63.6	78.5	78.7	46.7	70.1
Other	24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living children									
None	212	75.2	68.1	47.1	66.2	69.4	74.3	47.1	62.8
1	196	82.7	84.1	54.7	69.9	74.9	84.4	48.1	76.0
2	200	91.5	84.9	58.7	77.5	78.6	86.7	52.7	79.0
3 or more	61	89.0	86.4	59.6	80.4	75.7	85.5	47.5	73.6

TABLE 7.5.2.B Percentage of Men Hospitalized for at least One Day Between 2002-2004 Satisfied and Very Satisfied with the Quality of Hospital Services, by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004									
Characteristics	Satisfied with the Quality of Hospital Services								
	Unweighted number of cases	Physician's activity	Nurse's activity	Cleanliness	Waiting time	Information regarding the disease	Confidentiality	Hospital conditions	Overall
Total	360	88.5	87.6	73.5	71.4	81.7	82.8	73.2	82.7
Residence									
Urban	207	87.0	87.0	71.2	66.2	79.0	80.3	73.8	79.8
Rural	153	90.4	88.4	76.7	78.3	85.3	86.0	72.6	86.5
Development region									
North-East	68	87.0	83.3	67.5	68.7	76.7	83.6	63.3	77.4
South-East	46	90.9	92.1	77.4	79.2	86.1	89.4	81.3	88.8
South	51	93.4	89.9	65.9	75.7	88.8	78.5	64.8	80.4
South-West	43	94.3	88.7	75.0	67.9	78.3	70.6	73.6	78.9
West	28	92.1	85.3	81.7	72.3	74.8	74.8	78.6	88.6
North-West	43	89.3	93.1	80.5	78.4	87.6	95.2	75.2	85.4
Center	51	86.6	90.5	84.4	76.8	78.8	86.7	86.1	93.2
Bucharest	30	71.8	75.6	60.3	43.8	81.9	73.0	72.7	70.8
Age group									
15-24	89	85.2	89.5	70.9	63.5	82.0	84.7	75.1	77.5
25-34	81	88.4	83.6	72.3	69.1	81.0	81.7	65.9	81.1
35-49	190	90.5	88.3	75.8	77.4	81.9	82.1	75.7	86.7
Marital status									
Married/ in union	227	89.2	86.6	71.2	73.4	80.8	79.2	71.2	83.5
Previously married	18	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Never married	115	86.7	89.3	75.3	68.9	84.5	87.3	75.8	81.1
Education level									
Elementary and secondary incomplete	131	89.0	91.4	73.8	74.1	87.6	88.2	74.8	85.6
Secondary complete	201	87.7	84.3	71.7	68.8	77.9	79.3	71.0	79.8
Postsecondary	28	91.2	91.7	86.7	76.1	78.2	79.3	82.3	88.2

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Satisfied with the Quality of Hospital Services							Overall
		Physician's activity	Nurse's activity	Cleanliness	Waiting time	Information regarding the disease	Confidentiality	Hospital conditions	
Socio-economic status									
Low	131	88.2	89.4	78.5	80.6	86.7	87.0	78.7	84.0
Medium	135	87.2	85.2	73.1	66.4	75.6	80.6	71.7	80.8
High	94	90.8	88.8	67.0	65.8	84.2	80.0	67.8	83.7
Employment status									
Working	260	87.2	88.3	73.7	71.4	80.1	81.9	73.5	81.4
Not working	100	91.6	85.9	73.1	71.3	85.8	84.9	72.5	86.0
Ethnic affiliation									
Romanian	328	88.7	88.0	72.6	69.9	80.8	81.8	72.7	82.1
Hungarian	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living children									
None	154	87.6	88.8	75.0	71.5	84.5	87.5	76.1	82.7
1	80	85.9	82.4	68.9	60.8	70.5	71.3	65.0	74.4
2	90	93.9	88.7	70.9	75.2	80.9	77.7	72.0	86.6
3 or more	36	85.3	88.5	80.6	82.1	89.9	90.8	76.7	89.1

8. SEXUAL AND CONTRACEPTIVE EXPERIENCE OF YOUNG ADULTS

As in previous surveys, the RHS-Ro 2004 included a module with a series of questions about the sexual behavior of young adults 15-24 years of age, including the age of their sexual debut, the relationship with their first partner and the use of contraceptive methods at first sexual intercourse, as well as current sexual behavior. Data on first sexual experience and contraceptive use at most recent sexual intercourse are included in this summary report. The final report will include additional data on current sexual behavior and attitudes toward the use of condoms.

8.1 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

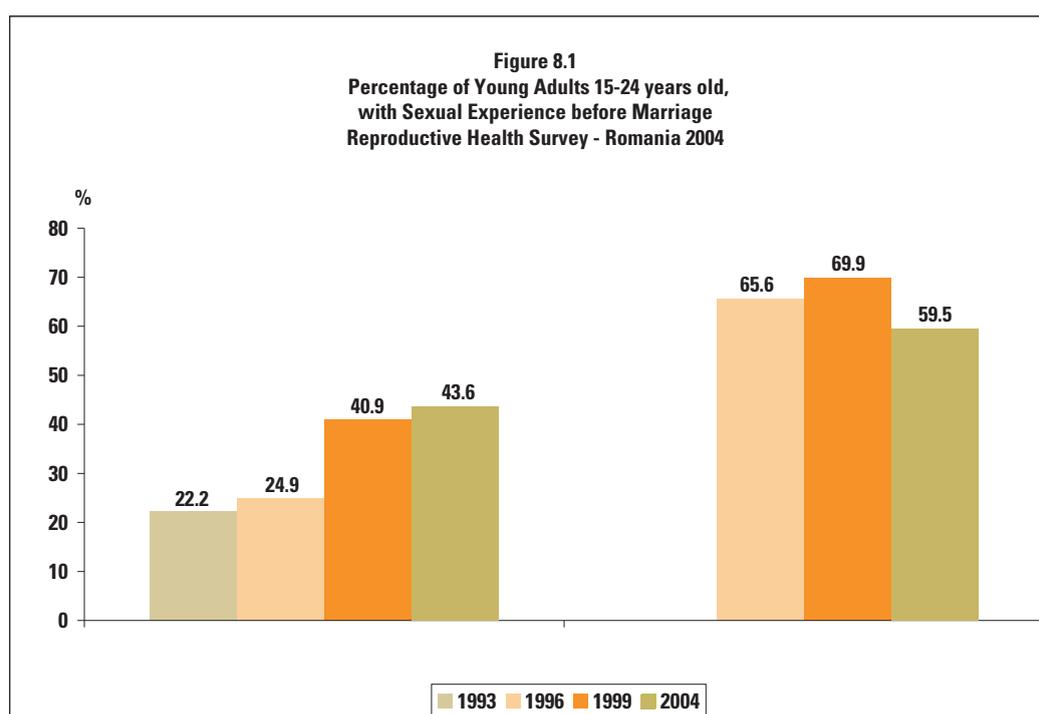
In 2004, nearly one-half of young women (49%) and 60% of young men reported that they were sexually experienced (Table 8.1.1). There were no major differences between female young adults reporting sexual experience in urban (50%) and rural areas (48%). However, 47% of urban young adult women reported premarital sexual experience compared with 38% in rural areas. Almost all young men with sexual experience reported premarital sexual experience. Almost two-thirds of young adult males (64%) reported premarital sexual experience in urban areas compared with 53% in rural areas.

However, the results should be carefully interpreted due to the small sample size available by residence.

As mentioned above, almost all young adult males reported their first sexual experience to be premarital. For young adult women, 89% of sexually experienced women reported their first sexual experience to be premarital. This is a 12-percentage point increase over 1999. The urban premarital rate is 47.2% compared with 38.3% in rural areas, but the difference is not statistically significant given the sample size available for young adults by residence.

Generally, all four RHSs in Romania show that most of the young women who are sexually experienced began their sexual life prior to the marriage. In 1993 and 1996 about half of sexually experienced young adults reported premarital sexual experience; in 1999 these proportions increased to 77% and in 2004 reached about 90%. The vast majority of young men reporting premarital sexual experience remained basically constant in all studies.

Young women don't start their sexual activity very early in Romania (Table 8.1.2.A). Sexual experience among women under 15 years of age is very uncommon (2.8%). Still uncommon is the sexual



experience reported before the age of 16 (7.9%), a percentage comparable with that from RHS '99 (7.1%). A delay of sexual debut can be noticed compared with 1999 even for later ages: before age of 18 (28.4% in 1999 compared with 26.1% in 2004) as well as before the age of 20 (56.3% in 1999 compared with 40.5% in 2004). Only before the age of 25, almost half of the young women become sexually active (48.3%) In contrast, young men report an earlier start of their sexual activity than women (Table 8.1.2.B). More men than women reported sexual experience before the age of 15 (13.2%), while before the age of 16, 21% reported sexual experience. However, this value is lower than in 1999 (26.7%). In 1999, more than half of young men reported sexual activity before the age of 18, while in 2004 this was the case only before the age of 20. For instance, in 1999, 81% of men were sexually experienced before the age of 20, while in 2004 only slightly more than half (58.4%) were sexually active before the age of 25.

It is worth mentioning that two times more women in rural areas (4.2%) reported sexual experience before the age of 15 than women living in urban areas (1.8%) (Table 8.1.2.A). In fact, generally speaking, young rural women begin their sexual activity earlier than urban women. This is true until the age of 18 and probably reflects the earlier age of marriage in rural areas; afterwards, the sexual experience rates become very similar.

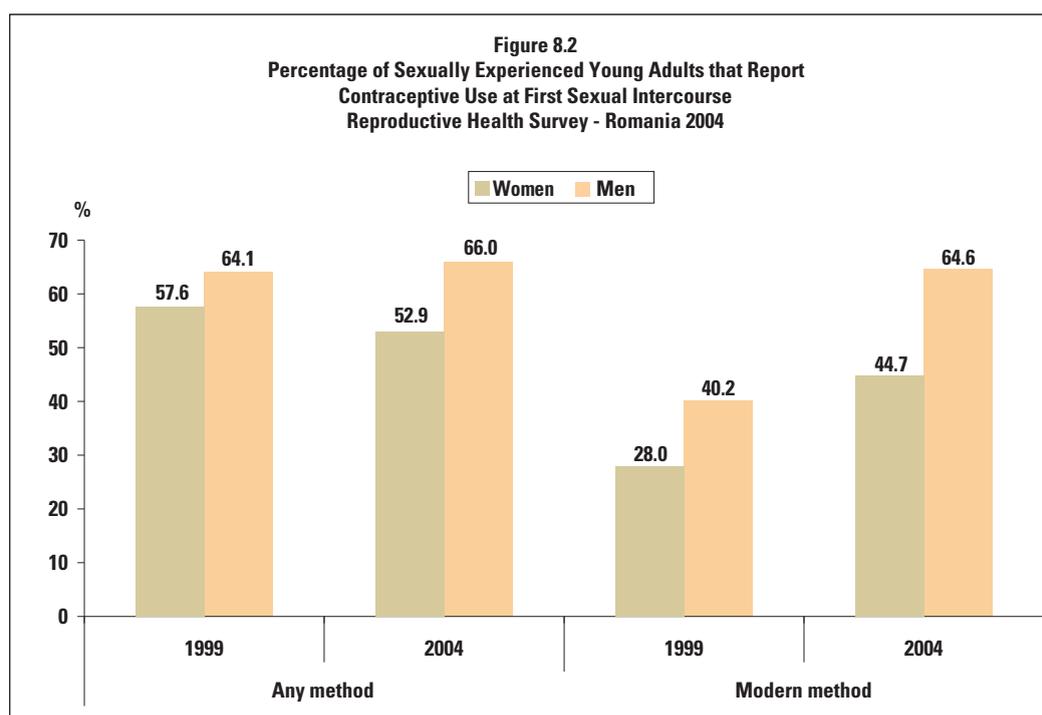
The trends are completely reversed for young men,

urban men becoming sexually active earlier than rural men for all age groups (Table 8.1.2.B). However, although the trend is very consistent, most differences are not significant due to small sample size.

8.2 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Slightly over 50% of sexually experienced young women (53%) and two-thirds (66%) of the sexually experienced young men reported that they or their partners used a form of contraception at the time of their first sexual experience (Table 8.2.1). In 1999, use of traditional methods of contraception, principally withdrawal, by women was higher than modern methods of contraception (27.3% compared with 23.3%). In 2004, there was a spectacular change of situation, the percentage using modern methods, mostly condoms, increasing to 44.7% and traditional methods falling to only 8.2%. Almost all contraceptive users among young men used a condom at first experience: 63% of 66% total users. The situation has also improved a great deal in the case of young adult men. In 1999, only 62% of the males who used a contraceptive at first sexual experience used a modern method; in 2004, 98% used a modern method (Figure 8.2).

Women who had their first sexual experience at marriage were less likely to use a contraceptive method (38%) than women with premarital sex



(59%). The use of condoms by single women was two times higher (46%), compared with the case of married women (21%). However, the use of condoms during the first sexual experience at marriage increased from 6% in 1999 to 21% in 2004.

The pattern of contraceptive use at first sexual experience is different according to residence (Tables 8.2.1.A and 8.2.1.B). Almost two thirds of urban young women (64.3%) used a contraceptive method at first sexual experience, while only 35.2% of rural women used contraception at first sexual experience. Almost the same difference can be noticed for young men (70.4% in urban areas and 58.7% in rural areas). However, due to the smaller sample size for the males, this difference is not significant. It is noteworthy that the prevalence of contraceptive use has increased in urban areas among married women compared with 1999 (53.1% compared with 31.8%). It does not appear to be the case for single women in rural areas: 38.1% used contraception in 2004, while 47.6% used contraception at first sexual experience in 1999. However, once again, there is no significant difference due to the small sample size. We can also notice that the situation changed significantly in 2004, with a clear option for modern contraception, while in 1999 traditional methods were more popular. Regardless of residence, a large increase in modern methods can be noticed, compared with 1999 (more than three times) among married women; it is also the case for single women, both in rural and urban areas (in rural areas it almost doubled).

The prevalence of contraceptive use at last intercourse is high among young sexually experienced women (75.2%) (Table 8.2.2). In 1999,

modern and traditional methods were almost equally used. In 2004, modern methods were two times more frequently used than the traditional ones at last intercourse (50.1% compared with 25.1%). Nearly half (24%) of the modern methods users have used the condom at last intercourse, while 23% used the pill. In 1999, withdrawal represented the most prevalent method used at last intercourse (31%), while in 2004 only 18% of sexually experienced young women used this method.

The level of contraceptive use at last intercourse has considerably increased in 2004 compared with 1999 (82% compared with 62%) among young men (Table 8.2.2).

The majority of young men have used a modern method at last intercourse (74%), with the condom being obviously the most used method (64% out of 74% modern method users).

Patterns of contraceptive use at last intercourse were influenced by marital status (Table 8.2.2). Among unmarried sexually experienced women, the pattern of contraceptive use at last intercourse is higher than married women (86% vs. 64%) with greater use of modern methods (61% vs. 39%).

Obviously, some married couples are not using contraception because they desire a pregnancy. It can be mentioned that condom use is much higher (62%) among the modern method users. The prevalence of contraceptive use at last intercourse is high among young married women also (64%), modern methods representing 61% of the total. The use of condom was three times higher among single women than among married women.

TABLE 8.1.1
Reported Sexual Experience of Young Adult Women and Men 15-24 Years of Age
by Marital Status at Time of First Sexual Experience, by Age Group and Residence
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Current age	Unweighted number of cases	Total	No sexual experience	Reported sexual experience		
				After marriage	Before marriage	Undeclared
Women aged 15 - 24						
Total	1112	100.0	51.0	5.2	43.6	0.3
15-19 of whom:	608	100.0	77.0	2.4	20.5	0.1
15-17	399	100.0	86.3	1.0	12.7	0.0
18-19	209	100.0	57.1	5.4	36.1	0.4
20-24	504	100.0	23.4	8.1	68.0	0.5
Urban	658	100.0	49.9	2.6	47.2	0.3
15-19 of whom:	386	100.0	79.5	0.5	20.0	0.0
15-17	249	100.0	88.2	0.0	11.8	0.0
18-19	137	100.0	63.7	1.3	35.1	0.0
20-24	272	100.0	20.6	4.7	74.1	0.6
Rural	454	100.0	52.5	9.0	38.3	0.3
15-19 of whom:	222	100.0	73.5	5.1	21.1	0.3
15-17	150	100.0	84.0	2.2	13.8	0.0
18-19	72	100.0	49.5	11.9	37.6	1.0
20-24	232	100.0	27.9	13.5	58.4	0.3
Men aged 15 - 24						
Total	584	100.0	40.4	0.1	59.5	0.0
15-19 of whom:	337	100.0	64.0	0.0	36.0	0.0
15-17	221	100.0	76.2	0.0	23.8	0.0
18-19	116	100.0	41.6	0.0	58.4	0.0
20-24	247	100.0	15.6	0.2	84.2	0.0
Urban	348	100.0	35.8	0.2	63.9	0.0
15-19 of whom:	197	100.0	60.6	0.0	39.4	0.0
15-17	128	100.0	72.8	0.0	27.2	0.0
18-19	69	100.0	38.2	0.0	61.8	0.0
20-24	151	100.0	10.4	0.4	89.2	0.0
Rural	236	100.0	46.7	0.0	53.3	0.0
15-19 of whom:	140	100.0	68.4	0.0	31.6	0.0
15-17	93	100.0	80.7	0.0	19.3	0.0
18-19	47	100.0	46.1	0.0	53.9	0.0
20-24	96	100.0	22.8	0.0	77.2	0.0

TABLE 8.1.2.A
Percent of Women Aged 15-24 Who Had Their First Sexual Intercourse by Selected Ages,
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Have had sexual intercourse	Age of first sexual intercourse							Never had sexual intercourse
				<15	<16	<18	<20	<22	<25	Undeclared	
Total	1112	100.0	49.0	2.8	7.9	26.1	40.5	46.1	48.3	0.7	51.0
Residence											
Urban	658	100.0	50.1	1.8	4.9	22.7	40.3	46.5	49.4	0.7	49.9
Rural	454	100.0	47.5	4.2	12.2	31.1	40.7	45.5	46.8	0.7	52.5
Development region											
North-East	177	100.0	40.8	0.4	4.1	19.4	35.1	38.3	38.8	2.0	59.2
South-East	145	100.0	54.4	1.6	8.0	27.3	39.5	47.9	53.6	0.8	45.6
South	173	100.0	44.8	3.8	8.4	26.1	38.2	42.5	44.8	0.0	55.2
South-West	114	100.0	48.3	2.5	15.9	30.1	45.5	47.6	48.3	0.0	51.7
West	103	100.0	55.1	5.2	9.8	26.7	43.5	54.3	54.3	0.8	44.9
North-West	137	100.0	51.0	6.3	10.2	33.0	41.9	46.4	50.5	0.5	49.0
Center	144	100.0	45.1	1.2	5.2	28.2	38.3	44.0	44.0	1.2	54.9
Bucharest	119	100.0	58.3	2.7	3.8	20.6	46.5	24.0	58.3	0.0	41.7
Education level											
Elementary	701	100.0	34.6	4.2	10.8	27.8	32.3	34.3	34.4	0.2	65.4
Secondary incomplete	348	100.0	69.1	0.8	4.1	26.8	54.5	62.1	67.6	1.4	30.9
Post Secondary	63	100.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	42.2	71.3	76.3	1.5	22.2
Socio-economic status											
Low	380	100.0	46.7	4.7	12.6	33.2	42.6	45.5	45.5	1.2	53.3
Medium	377	100.0	50.7	3.0	8.3	24.0	39.0	45.4	50.5	0.2	49.3
High	355	100.0	49.7	0.5	2.7	21.1	39.9	47.2	48.9	0.8	50.3
Ethnic affiliation											
Romanian	1013	100.0	47.7	2.0	7.0	24.2	38.7	44.5	47.0	0.8	52.3
Hungarian	54	100.0	61.7	6.0	12.6	46.1	56.4	61.7	61.7	0.0	38.3
Roma	33	100.0	69.8	20.5	28.2	60.5	69.8	69.8	69.8	0.0	30.2
Other	12	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment status											
Working	329	100.0	70.7	3.0	7.3	25.8	50.6	62.6	69.0	1.7	29.3
Not working	783	100.0	39.2	2.7	8.1	26.2	35.9	38.5	39.0	0.2	60.8

TABLE 8.1.2.B
Percent of Men Aged 15-24 Who Had Their First Sexual Intercourse by Selected Ages,
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Have had sexual intercourse	Age of first sexual intercourse							Never had sexual intercourse
				<15	<16	<18	<20	<22	<25	Undeclared	
Total	584	100.0	59.6	13.2	21.1	42.2	55.7	57.8	58.4	1.2	40.4
Residence											
Urban	348	100.0	64.2	14.9	26.0	46.3	59.4	62.3	63.0	1.1	35.8
Rural	236	100.0	53.3	11.0	14.5	36.4	50.7	51.7	52.2	1.2	46.7
Development region											
North-East	91	100.0	60.2	18.7	26.8	50.4	57.3	58.1	59.6	0.6	39.8
South-East	74	100.0	52.7	7.8	18.3	27.6	47.6	48.8	48.8	3.9	47.3
South	96	100.0	62.6	18.3	28.7	46.5	59.3	60.2	61.2	1.4	37.4
South-West	68	100.0	53.4	11.7	13.5	31.2	49.2	52.2	52.2	1.1	46.6
West	63	100.0	42.0	4.6	5.5	22.8	38.6	42.0	42.0	0.0	58.0
North-West	50	100.0	76.0	12.8	28.3	58.3	72.1	72.1	74.3	1.7	24.0
Center	66	100.0	78.8	10.9	17.8	52.7	72.3	77.9	77.9	0.9	21.2
Bucharest	76	100.0	53.2	13.7	23.0	42.5	50.5	53.2	53.2	0.0	46.8
Education level											
Elementary	362	100.0	43.4	15.2	21.5	33.5	40.5	41.6	42.1	1.3	56.6
Secondary incomplete	206	100.0	81.9	10.5	21.1	55.5	78.9	80.9	80.9	0.9	18.1
Post Secondary	16	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Socio-economic status											
Low	174	100.0	55.1	15.5	17.9	32.6	49.1	52.2	53.2	1.9	44.9
Medium	221	100.0	59.9	13.1	22.6	46.4	56.8	58.0	58.4	1.6	40.1
High	189	100.0	63.0	11.4	22.1	45.2	60.1	62.4	63.0	0.0	37.0
Ethnic affiliation											
Romanian	527	100.0	58.7	12.9	21.1	42.0	54.9	57.0	57.6	1.1	41.3
Hungarian	21	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Roma	34	100.0	79.3	22.5	25.9	42.4	70.8	73.6	76.1	3.2	20.7
Other	2	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment status											
Working	268	100.0	78.5	14.5	23.5	51.9	72.0	75.8	76.4	2.1	21.5
Not working	316	100.0	41.6	12.0	18.9	32.9	40.2	40.8	41.3	0.3	58.4

TABLE 8.2.1
Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Adults by Marital Status
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Use of contraception	Women aged 15-24		
	Total women	Marital status at first sexual intercourse	
		Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases - urban Sexually experienced women	564	143	421
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any method	52.9	38.3	57.1
Modern methods	44.7	27.4	49.7
Condom	40.8	21.3	46.4
Others	3.9	6.1	3.3
Traditional methods	8.2	10.8	7.4
Withdrawal	7.5	10.8	6.6
Calendar method	0.7	0.0	0.8
No method	44.7	59.0	40.6
Did not declare using any method	2.4	2.7	2.4
Use of contraception	Men aged 15-24		
	Total men	Marital status at first sexual intercourse	
		Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases Sexually experienced men	343	4*	339
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Any method	66.0	*	66.2
Modern methods	64.6	*	64.8
Condom	62.9	*	63.4
Others	1.6	*	1.4
Traditional methods	1.4	*	1.4
Withdrawal	1.1	*	1.1
Calendar method	0.3	*	0.3
No method	32.2	*	31.9
Did not declare using any method	1.8	*	1.8

* Less than 25 cases, data not shown.

TABLE 8.2.1.A
Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Women
by Marital Status and Residence
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Urban			
Use of contraception	Total	Marital status at first sexual intercourse	
		Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases - urban Sexually experienced women	310 100.0	42 100.0	268 100.0
Any method	64.3	53.1	66.0
Modern methods	56.7	47.5	58.1
Condom	53.2	40.5	55.1
Others	3.5	7.0	3.0
Traditional methods	7.6	5.6	7.9
Withdrawal	6.9	5.6	7.1
Calendar method	0.7	0.0	0.8
No method	34.1	45.1	32.5
Did not declare using any method	1.5	1.8	1.5
Rural			
Use of contraception	Total	Marital status at first sexual intercourse	
		Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases - rural Sexually experienced women	245 100.0	101 100.0	153 100.0
Any method	35.2	30.2	38.1
Modern methods	26.2	16.6	31.9
Condom	21.7	11.0	27.9
Others	4.6	5.6	4.0
Traditional methods	9.0	13.6	6.3
Withdrawal	8.4	13.6	5.4
Calendar method	0.6	0.0	0.9
No method	61.0	66.6	57.7
Did not declare using any method	3.8	3.2	4.2

TABLE 8.2.1.B
Contraceptive Use at First Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Experienced Young Men
by Marital Status and Residence
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

		Urban	
		Marital status at first sexual intercourse	
Use of contraception	Total	Not married	
Unweighted Number of Cases - urban	220*	216	
Sexually experienced men	100.0	100.0	
Any method	70.4	70.9	
Modern methods	69.3	69.7	
Condom	66.6	67.5	
Others	2.6	2.3	
Traditional methods	1.1	1.1	
Withdrawal	1.1	1.1	
No method	29.3	28.8	
Did not declare using any method	0.3	0.3	
		Rural	
		Marital status at first sexual intercourse	
Use of contraception	Total	Not married	
Unweighted Number of Cases - rural	123	123	
Sexually experienced men	100.0	100.0	
Any method	58.7	58.7	
Modern methods	56.9	56.9	
Condom	56.9	56.9	
Traditional methods	1.9	1.9	
Withdrawal	1.1	1.1	
Calendar method	0.8	0.8	
No method	37.0	37.0	
Did not declare using any method	4.2	4.2	

* Is was excluded 4 men married at the first sexual intercourse

TABLE 8.2.2
Contraceptive Use at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse
Among Sexually Experienced Young Adults, by Marital Status
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Women aged 15-24			
Marital Status at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse			
Use of contraception	Total women	Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases	564	300	264
Women aged 15-24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users of any method	75.2	64.3	86.0
Modern methods	50.1	39.4	60.6
Condom	24.4	10.9	37.7
Pills	22.5	23.5	21.5
IUD	0.9	1.9	0.0
Spermicides	0.8	0.8	0.9
Female sterilization	0.3	0.6	0.0
Other modern methods	1.2	1.7	0.6
Traditional methods	25.1	24.9	25.4
Withdrawal	17.5	19.4	15.6
Calendar method	7.7	5.6	9.7
Non users	24.8	35.7	14.0
Men aged 15-24			
Marital Status at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse			
Use of contraception	Total men	Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases	343	65	278
Men aged 15-24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users of any method	81.6	46.1	85.3
Modern methods	73.8	23.3	79.4
Condom	63.9	13.0	70.6
Pills	9.8	10.3	8.7
Other modern methods	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional methods	7.8	22.8	5.9
Withdrawal	5.5	19.1	4.2
Calendar method	2.3	3.8	1.7
Non users	18.4	53.9	14.7

TABLE 8.2.2.A
Contraceptive Use at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse
Among Sexually Experienced Young Women, by Marital Status and Residence
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Urban			
Marital status			
Use of contraception	Total	Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases - urban	310	108	202
Total women aged 15-24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users of any method	80.5	66.1	88.1
Modern methods	57.6	46.4	63.5
Condom	30.1	13.7	38.7
Pills	25.8	30.3	23.4
IUD	0.4	1.2	0.0
Spermicides	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other modern methods	0.2	0.0	0.3
Traditional methods	22.9	19.7	24.6
Withdrawal	13.6	12.3	14.3
Calendar method	9.3	7.4	10.3
Non users	19.5	33.9	11.9
Rural			
Marital status			
Use of contraception	Total	Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases -rural	254	192	62
Total women aged 15-24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users of any method	67.1	63.0	78.1
Modern methods	38.5	34.3	49.8
Condom	15.6	8.9	33.9
Pills	17.4	18.5	14.2
IUD	1.7	2.4	0.0
Spermicides	0.5	0.6	0.0
Female sterilization	0.7	1.0	0.0
Other modern methods	2.6	3.0	1.8
Traditional methods	28.6	28.7	28.2
Withdrawal	23.4	24.4	20.6
Calendar method	5.2	4.3	7.7
Non users	32.9	37.0	21.9

TABLE 8.2.2.B
Contraceptive Use at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse
Among Sexually Experienced Young Men, by Marital Status and Residence
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Urban			
Marital status			
Use of contraception	Total	Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases - urban	220	41	179
Total men aged 15-24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users of any method	82.9	60.0	86.3
Modern methods	77.0	48.8	81.1
Condom	66.0	27.8	71.6
Pills	10.8	19.3	9.5
Other modern methods	0.2	1.6	0.0
Traditional methods	5.9	11.3	5.2
Withdrawal	2.8	5.4	2.4
Calendar method	3.2	5.9	2.8
Non users	17.1	40.0	13.7
Rural			
Marital status			
Use of contraception	Total	Married and in union	Not married
Unweighted Number of Cases - rural	123	24	99
Total men aged 15-24	100.0	100.0	100.0
Users of any method	79.5	*	83.7
Modern methods	68.6	*	76.4
Condom	60.4	*	68.9
Pills	8.2	*	7.5
Traditional methods	10.9	*	7.3
Withdrawal	9.9	*	7.3
Calendar method	1.0	*	0.0
Non users	20.5	*	16.3

9. HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

The 2004 Reproductive Health Survey asked questions about knowledge and attitudes toward sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS, aiming to assess knowledge of ways to avoid infection with HIV, perception about personal risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, and misconceptions of how the HIV virus is transmitted.

Attitudes and discrimination against persons with HIV/AIDS affect efforts to prevent transmission and to care for persons with AIDS. For the first time, the 2004 survey also included several questions to obtain information about discriminatory attitudes and practices.

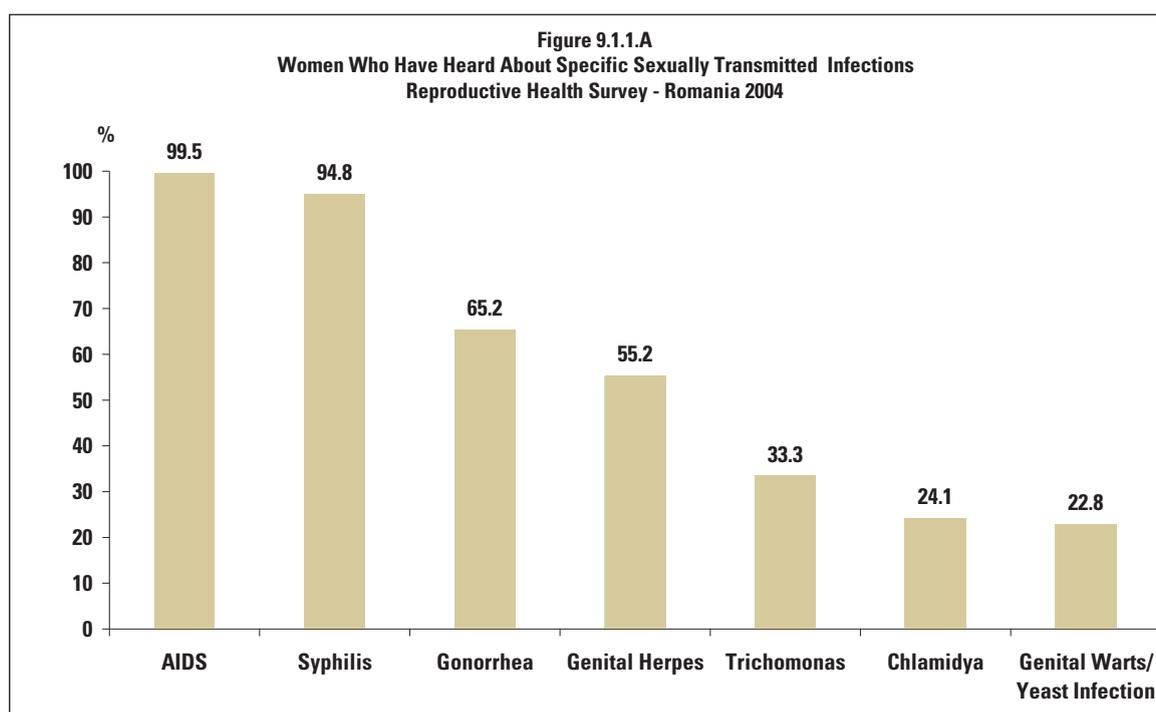
9.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION AND TRANSMISSION

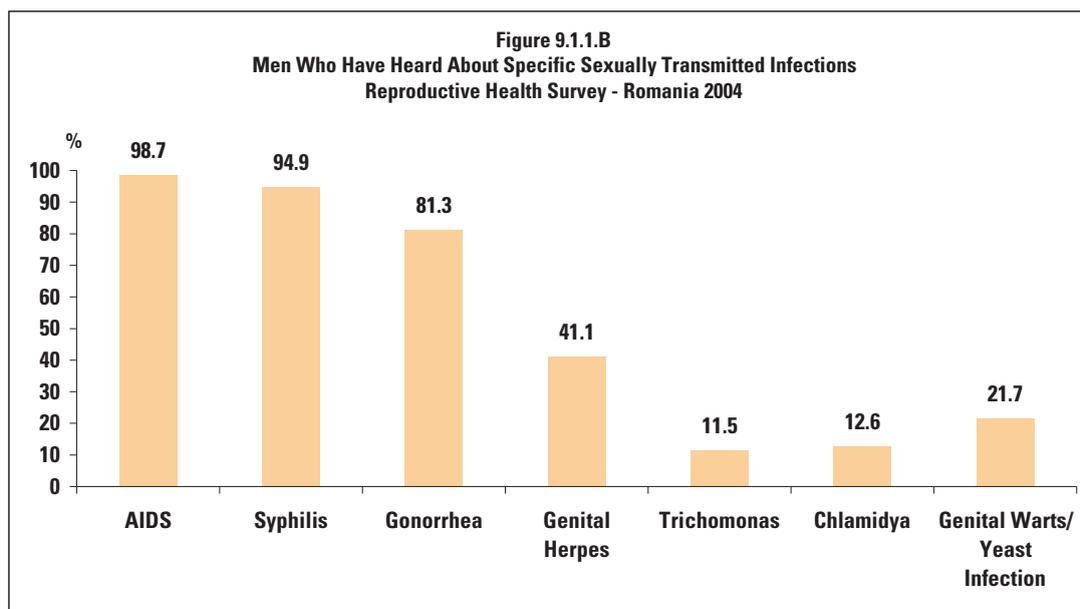
In Romania, virtually all men and women have heard of HIV/AIDS, as was the case in 1999. Regarding STIs, 95% of women and men have heard about syphilis, and 65% of women and 81% of men have heard of gonorrhoea. Less than half of the women and men interviewed are aware of other STIs - trichomonas, Chlamydia, venereal warts or yeast infections or genital herpes. The percentage of men who have heard of STIs (other than syphilis) appears to have declined since 1999 (Figure 9.1.1.A and B). In 2004 one man in nine had

heard of trichomonas, while in 1999 only one in every six men had heard of it. For both women and men, the lowest level of knowledge is found among persons who have never been married and those under age 24. Knowledge of STIs increases with increasing education and in higher socio-economic groups (Tables 9.1.1.A and B).

When men and women were asked to state spontaneously how people can protect themselves against HIV infection, 80% of women and 84% of men mentioned condom use as a means of prevention. This is a very large increase since 1999, when only 52% of women and 63% of men spontaneously mentioned that using condoms can protect against HIV infection. About one-third of both women and men also mentioned avoiding injections with contaminated needles (34% and 30%, respectively), also a significant increase from 1999, when only 22% of women and 21% of men mentioned avoidance of contaminated needles.

Sixteen percent of men also mentioned avoiding sex with prostitutes, about the same percent who mentioned this way to avoid HIV in 1999. In the 2004 survey, seventeen percent of women and 11% of men also mentioned avoiding blood transfusions as a way to protect themselves against HIV infection (Table 9.1.2.)





A set of prompted questions assessed knowledge of ways to avoid HIV infection or misconceptions about HIV transmission. Over 90% of women and men know that condom use prevents HIV transmission (Figure 9.1.3.). The proportion of women who know that using condoms is a way to avoid infection with HIV is lower in rural areas (84%), among women with primary or lower secondary education (83 %) and those in the lowest socio-economic group (82%). There are few differences among men who know that condom use is a way to avoid HIV infection, but among those in the lowest socio-economic group, or with more than three children, condom use knowledge is lower than average (86%) (Table 9.1.3 A and B).

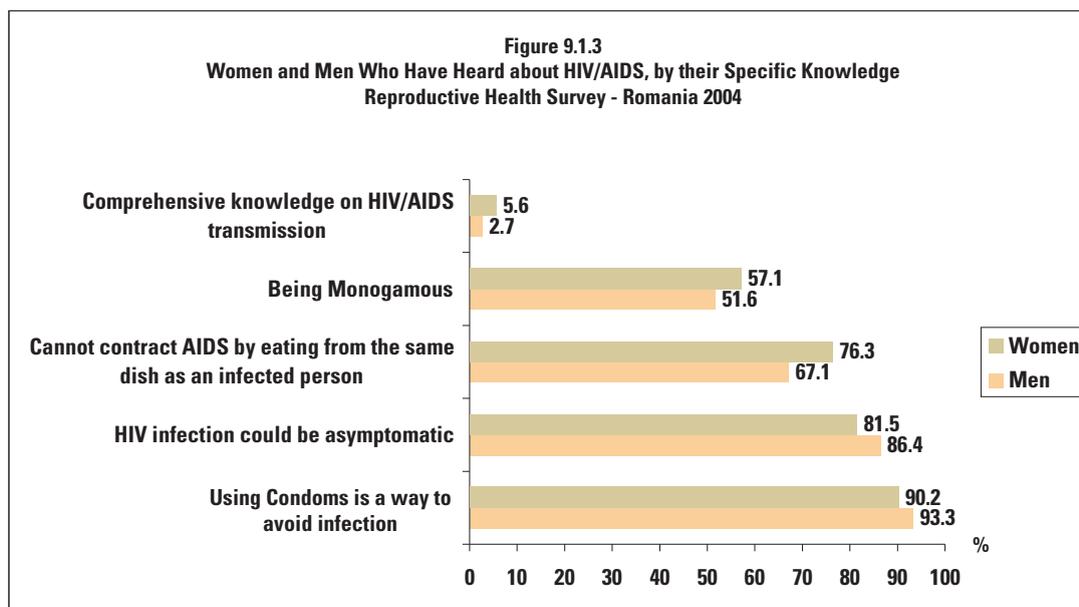
Knowledge that having a single partner who has no other partners is an effective way to prevent HIV transmission is much lower (57% women and 52% men). Strikingly, men and women living in urban areas, and in particular living in Bucharest, have low levels of awareness of protection through monogamous relationships. Only 54% of women and 50% of men living in urban areas, and 48% of women and 44% of men in Bucharest know this means of protection. The level of knowledge about this means of protection increases with age and socio-economic status (Table 9.1.3 A and B, Figure 9.1.3).

When asked if a person could be infected with the HIV virus but show no signs of disease, 82% of women and 86% of men answered correctly (Figure

9.1.3). This is a significant increase since 1999, when only 67% of women and 72% of men thought HIV infection could be asymptomatic.

The misconception that a person can contract AIDS by eating from the same dish as an infected person is denied by 76% of women and 67% of men (Figure 9.1.3). Fewer rural men and women identify this as a misconception: 65% of rural women and 58% of rural men know that HIV/AIDS cannot be contracted by eating from the same dish as an infected person. There is an increase in the degree of knowledge with increases in educational and socio-economic level (Table 9.1.3 A)

UNAIDS has also devised a comprehensive indicator to measure knowledge of HIV/AIDS, combining answers to prompted questions. Only some of the UNAIDS questions were asked in the 2004 survey, but we have constructed a similar indicator of 'comprehensive correct knowledge'. This indicator measures the percent of respondents who correctly identify two ways of preventing transmission (condom use and having only one partner who has no other partners) and also reject two common misconceptions (know that one cannot contract AIDS by eating from the same dish as an infected person and it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have the infection). Based on this indicator, only 6% of women and 3% of men in Romania can be said to have comprehensive correct information about HIV/AIDS. (Tables 9.1.3.A and B, Figure 9.1.3)



9.2 PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL RISK OF CONTRACTING HIV/AIDS

More than half of the reproductive-age women do not think they are at risk of contracting HIV (54%), about the same as in 1999, when 57% percent of female respondents thought they were at no risk. In 2004, only 32% of men thought they had no risk of contracting HIV, a large decrease since 1999, when almost half of all men (49%) thought they were at no risk of HIV. (Tables 9.2.1 A and B, and Figure 9.2.1)

9.3 STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

To estimate the proportion of men and women with an accepting attitude toward people living with HIV/AIDS, respondents were asked to respond to a series of questions: would you 1) agree to have a meal with an HIV/AIDS infected person, 2) take care of an HIV/AIDS infected relative, 3) be open about the fact that a relative is infected, 4) agree that a HIV-positive teacher could continue teaching, and 5) agree that a HIV+ student could attend school

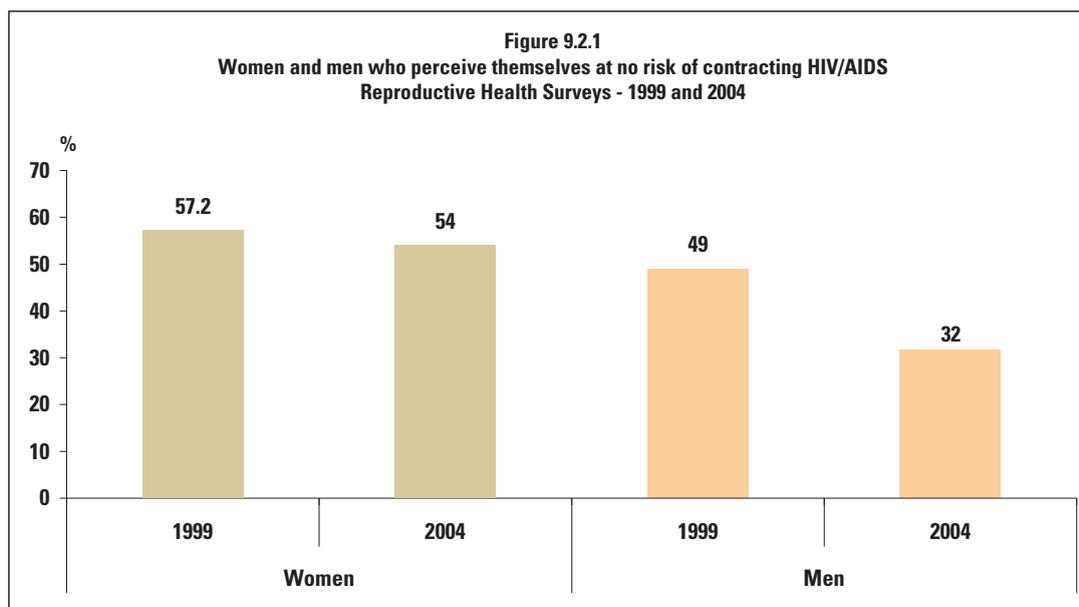
A comprehensive indicator has been developed by UNAIDS to measure attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (questions 1, 2, 3 and 4). Because in Romania the number of children HIV+ at school age is biggest compared to the number of infected adults, the present study computed the indicator based on questions 1,2,3 and 5: 13 % of women (14% of them in the urban area and 10% in the rural area)

show acceptance towards HIV-infected people. The level of acceptance is higher among men (21%). (Table 9.3.1 A and B and Figure 9.3.1.A and B)

More than half of respondents, 56% of both men and women say they would agree to have lunch with an HIV/AIDS infected person, and almost 70% of those living in Bucharest said yes to this question (Table 9.3.1A and B). The proportion of those living in rural areas was significantly lower only 42% of rural women and 45% of rural men. Differences between respondents with different levels of education were also very marked: only 39% of men and 44% of women with lower secondary school education or less reported that they would have lunch with an infected person, compared with more than three-quarters of both men and women with post-secondary education.

Four out of five men and nearly that many women say they would care for an HIV-infected relative, and the proportion expressing this accepting attitude is slightly higher in urban than in rural areas (86% of urban men and 82% of urban women, compared with 79% of rural men and 72% of rural women).

About one woman in every three would not want to keep a relative's HIV infection a secret (31%), and 2 out of every 5 men would not keep such a thing secret (41%). This question may have elicited the relatively low level of responses with an

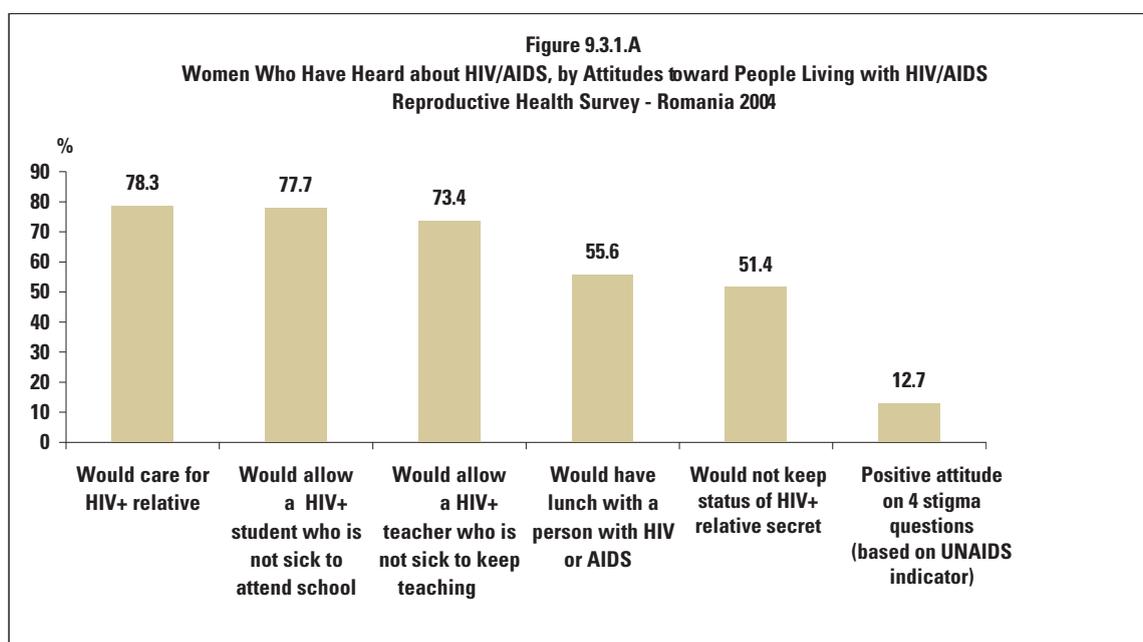


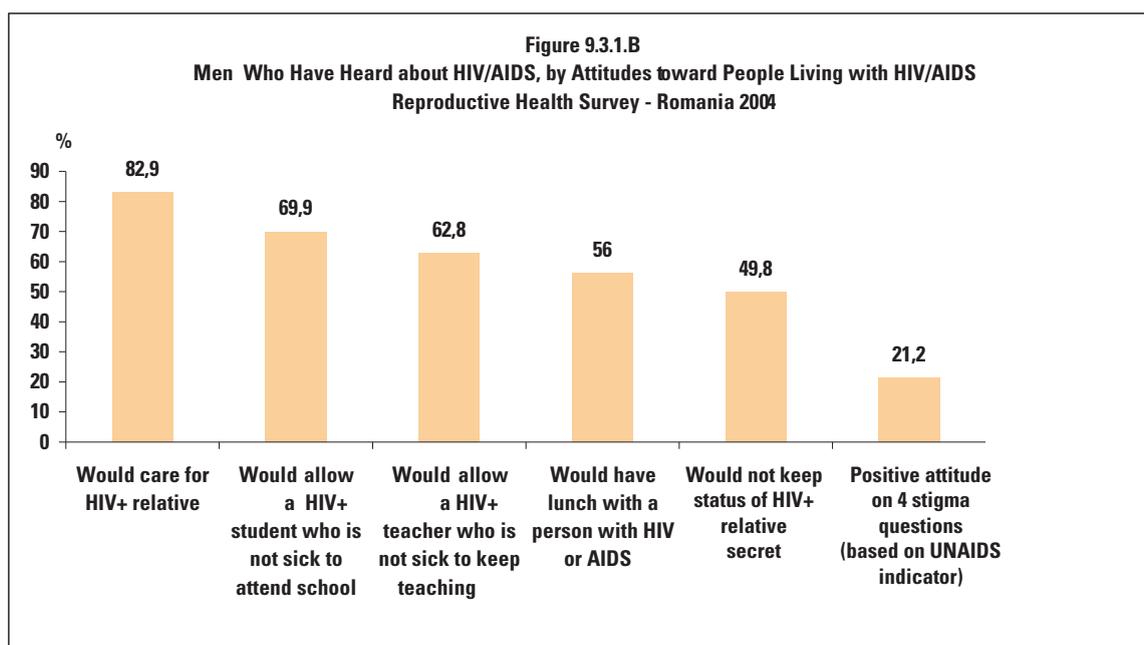
'accepting' attitude because some respondents may feel that helping to keep such a secret would protect the infected person from discriminating attitudes of others.

For all four of the other questions, fewer rural residents exhibited 'accepting' attitudes than urban residents. The fact that fewer rural men and women than urban answer affirmatively (say they would keep it a secret) suggests that this question may not provide an adequate measure of acceptance of an HIV-positive person's status.

Women appear to have more accepting attitudes

than men about permitting an HIV+ student to continue in school, and an HIV+ teacher to continue teaching. Almost 80% of women, but only 70% of men would allow an HIV-positive student to attend school. The level of acceptance of an HIV+ professor who is not ill to continue teaching is about the same, with 73% of women who would accept the teacher continuing to teach and 63% of men. However, this level of acceptance for both indicators drops among rural residents. Only 68% of rural women and 62% of rural men would accept an HIV+ student to continue in school, and only 63% of rural women and 55% of rural men would approve





of an HIV-positive teacher continuing to teach.

For four of the five questions, there is an increase in the degree of acceptance of people living with HIV/AIDS with increases in education and socio-economic status (Table 9.3.1 A and B). Only the question about wanting to keep a relative's HIV-positive status secret showed no such relationship.

Slightly more women with the lowest level of education responded 'no' the 'accepting' response to this question as women with the highest levels of education (41% of women with low levels of education responded 'no' compared with 38% of women with most education) (Tables 9.3.1.A and 9.3.1.B).

TABLE 9.1.1.A
Women Who Have Heard About Specific Sexually Transmitted Infections, By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	AIDS	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Genital Herpes	Trichomonas	Chlamydia	Genital Warts/Yeast Infection
Total	4441	100.0	99.5	94.8	65.2	55.2	33.3	24.1	22.8
Residence									
Urban	2486	100.0	99.8	97.6	73.6	67.9	44.2	31.0	30.2
Rural	1955	100.0	99.0	90.4	51.8	35.0	15.9	13.1	10.9
Development region									
North-East	718	100.0	99.5	89.7	53.1	35.1	23.8	14.2	14.7
South-East	585	100.0	100.0	95.9	65.3	56.0	31.2	28.6	21.2
South	737	100.0	99.7	95.9	68.9	51.1	28.2	19.9	19.3
South-West	515	100.0	100.0	97.1	74.0	55.9	33.8	20.0	24.2
West	378	100.0	99.4	94.0	57.7	52.5	32.3	28.4	26.2
North-West	496	100.0	98.4	93.3	53.9	54.3	28.6	21.8	16.9
Center	553	100.0	98.8	96.2	65.7	68.8	31.4	23.1	23.3
Bucharest	459	100.0	99.6	98.4	83.9	78.1	62.0	42.7	41.7
Age groups									
15-24	1112	100.0	99.2	91.6	52.8	47.1	18.8	15.8	13.0
25-34	1763	100.0	99.5	96.4	70.6	60.2	41.1	30.6	28.6
35-44	1566	100.0	99.7	96.7	72.8	58.6	40.5	25.9	27.0
Marital status									
Married or in a union	3113	100.0	99.6	95.9	67.6	54.0	35.0	24.5	23.4
Previously married	278	100.0	99.2	98.1	73.2	61.8	47.8	30.7	32.4
Never married	1050	100.0	99.3	92.4	59.4	56.6	27.9	22.3	20.0
Number of living children									
None	1420	100.0	99.3	93.2	62.1	57.4	31.1	24.5	22.1
1	1371	100.0	99.8	97.7	71.9	61.7	43.9	29.5	28.6
2	1227	100.0	99.7	96.9	67.4	52.9	32.5	22.2	22.0
3+	423	100.0	98.8	88.0	52.3	25.3	12.1	10.3	9.3
Education level									
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	1637	100.0	98.7	88.7	45.3	31.0	11.2	8.3	7.8
Secondary Complete	2257	100.0	100.0	98.3	73.9	65.3	39.9	29.3	27.3
Post-Secondary	547	100.0	99.7	99.5	89.2	86.5	71.8	50.1	48.5
Socio-economic status									
Low	1445	100.0	98.4	87.0	44.9	23.0	10.0	8.3	7.5
Medium	1604	100.0	99.9	97.6	68.6	60.2	35.0	24.6	24.1
High	1392	100.0	100.0	98.9	79.6	78.7	52.3	37.7	35.0
Ethnic affiliation									
Romanian	4080	100.0	99.7	95.9	66.4	56.1	34.2	24.7	23.4
Hungarian	245	100.0	97.3	93.3	47.6	59.9	29.3	21.1	19.7
Roma	86	100.0	91.7	71.9	49.7	10.5	5.6	4.1	3.4
Other	30	100.0	100.0	84.4	50.2	35.0	18.8	13.5	2.9
Number of lifetime partners									
0	605	100.0	98.9	88.7	45.8	43.7	13.8	11.9	11.0
1	2726	100.0	99.6	95.6	66.1	53.0	32.4	23.1	22.4
2	588	100.0	100.0	98.0	74.3	64.7	43.9	31.9	29.0
3	269	100.0	100.0	98.6	79.1	71.0	51.5	38.3	32.0
4+	200	100.0	100.0	99.3	88.5	80.3	67.5	46.0	44.8
Refused	53	100.0	94.8	89.2	75.2	68.6	51.0	29.7	28.1

TABLE 9.1.1.B
Men Who Have Heard About Specific Sexually Transmitted Infections, By Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	AIDS	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Genital Herpes	Tricho-monas	Chlamydia	Genital Warts/Yeast Infection
Total	2361	100.0	98.7	94.9	81.3	41.1	11.5	12.6	21.7
Residence									
Urban	1324	100.0	99.0	96.8	84.6	48.8	15.6	14.7	27.8
Rural	1037	100.0	98.2	92.4	77.0	31.2	6.2	10.0	13.8
Development region									
North-East	368	100.0	96.2	90.0	78.4	31.5	10.0	11.6	16.9
South-East	320	100.0	98.7	97.7	81.6	41.3	10.6	10.5	25.9
South	331	100.0	100.0	97.2	93.8	42.0	11.9	16.2	15.2
South-West	293	100.0	99.3	95.0	80.9	31.2	4.8	8.1	22.2
West	272	100.0	98.3	91.1	75.8	37.6	7.6	6.8	20.3
North-West	260	100.0	99.3	97.1	77.9	51.7	13.8	19.2	18.5
Center	277	100.0	99.3	96.2	72.8	43.7	10.8	12.4	15.9
Bucharest	240	100.0	99.6	96.7	86.7	57.6	24.7	17.0	43.1
Age groups									
15-24	584	100.0	98.2	90.5	68.1	34.1	8.2	10.3	14.4
25-34	714	100.0	98.5	96.5	87.0	46.5	11.2	12.7	24.8
35-44	1063	100.0	99.2	97.0	86.8	42.2	14.2	14.4	24.8
Marital status									
Married or in a union	1534	100.0	99.1	97.1	88.0	44.5	12.3	14.4	25.3
Previously married	79	100.0	95.9	97.7	88.8	42.9	21.4	17.0	25.9
Never married	748	100.0	98.3	91.7	71.7	36.4	9.7	9.9	16.5
Number of living children									
None	1008	100.0	98.2	92.6	75.4	39.0	10.4	10.9	19.1
1	598	100.0	98.9	97.7	89.6	50.0	15.0	14.7	28.6
2	574	100.0	99.2	97.7	87.3	41.0	11.6	13.5	22.8
3+	181	100.0	99.7	94.9	81.6	30.8	8.6	16.8	16.5
Education level									
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	770	100.0	97.1	87.7	70.0	25.3	5.3	8.2	11.8
Secondary Complete	1335	100.0	99.4	98.4	85.5	45.1	12.3	13.5	23.4
Post-Secondary	256	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	71.8	27.3	22.7	44.9
Socio-economic status									
Low	820	100.0	97.3	91.5	75.9	20.9	3.9	8.5	11.0
Medium	844	100.0	99.1	95.6	82.5	42.2	10.8	10.8	21.2
High	697	100.0	99.7	97.9	86.0	63.1	21.1	19.7	34.7
Ethnic affiliation									
Romanian	2157	100.0	98.6	95.0	81.8	41.6	11.6	12.8	22.4
Hungarian	110	100.0	98.8	96.4	65.0	44.7	15.0	13.8	12.6
Roma	75	100.0	100.0	90.1	84.5	16.2	0.0	4.1	7.5
Other	19	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of lifetime partners									
0	267	100.0	96.3	80.7	51.8	20.3	6.3	4.8	11.3
1	251	100.0	99.6	92.9	82.0	40.1	8.7	14.5	15.4
2	162	100.0	97.6	95.6	83.6	33.1	7.1	11.6	18.0
3	257	100.0	98.2	96.0	89.0	40.2	10.1	12.0	22.9
4+	1302	100.0	99.3	98.4	86.1	46.4	13.3	13.7	24.6
Refused	122	100.0	99.5	98.2	89.0	57.6	20.9	21.5	33.8

* Less than 25 cases within this category

TABLE 9.1.2.
Women and Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS and
Mentioned Possible Means of Preventing HIV/AIDS Transmission Spontaneously
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Women aged 15-44 years			
Possible Means	Total	Mentioned	Did not mentioned
Using Condoms	100.0	80.4	19.6
Using sterile needles	100.0	34.4	65.6
Avoiding blood transfusions	100.0	16.5	83.5
Avoiding multiple partners	100.0	9.7	90.3
Being monogamous	100.0	9.4	90.6
Avoiding sex with unknown partners	100.0	9.1	90.9
Avoiding sex with prostitutes	100.0	5.9	94.1
Abstaining from sexual intercourse	100.0	2.8	97.2
Others	100.0	2.2	97.8
Did not know Possible Means of Prevention	100.0	11.4	88.6
Men aged 15-49 years			
Possible Means	Total	Mentioned	Did not mentioned
Using Condoms	100.0	83.8	16.2
Using sterile needles	100.0	30.3	69.7
Avoiding sex with prostitutes	100.0	15.8	84.2
Avoiding blood transfusions	100.0	11.0	89.0
Avoiding sex with unknown partners	100.0	8.2	91.8
Being monogamous	100.0	5.7	94.3
Abstaining from sexual intercourse	100.0	2.6	97.4
Avoiding multiple partners	100.0	1.6	98.4
Others	100.0	1.2	98.8
Did not know Possible Means of Prevention	100.0	7.3	92.7

TABLE 9.1.3.A
Women Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS and Have Specific Knowledge* by Selected Characteristics
 Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Percent who believe that:						Comprehensive Knowledge of means of HIV/AIDS prevention**
		Using condoms is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS transmission	An HIV infected person can look healthy	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by eating from the same dishes as an HIV+ person	Having only one partner who has no others is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS			
Total	3961	90.2	81.5	76.3	57.1	5.6		
Residence								
Urban	2339	94.0	87.1	83.5	54.1	7.0		
Rural	1622	84.2	72.4	64.7	61.8	3.3		
Development region								
North-East	629	88.4	74.0	72.6	59.0	6.5		
South-East	550	94.7	80.5	81.7	59.0	5.5		
South	663	91.6	80.3	76.6	59.3	6.5		
South-West	436	86.0	83.6	65.0	52.0	1.5		
West	336	88.7	81.5	72.7	66.4	6.6		
North-West	423	86.9	77.5	73.6	62.7	3.4		
Center	492	90.9	84.6	77.9	52.2	7.8		
Bucharest	432	93.2	93.5	88.3	47.6	5.9		
Age groups								
15-19	547	90.4	73.2	70.2	45.4	2.9		
20-24	452	91.5	83.8	75.0	54.1	3.7		
25-29	763	91.2	85.3	79.3	55.3	7.3		
30-34	815	91.0	83.0	77.5	59.7	5.9		
35-39	854	90.6	84.7	80.0	64.1	7.9		
40-44	530	85.9	78.3	75.4	66.1	5.4		
Marital status								
Married or in a union	2746	89.0	80.6	74.3	64.6	6.2		
Previously married	247	88.5	83.7	79.5	53.3	7.3		
Never married	968	92.8	82.7	79.3	43.9	4.2		

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Percent who believe that:					Comprehensive Knowledge of means of HIV/AIDS prevention**
			Using condoms is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS transmission	An HIV infected person can look healthy	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted from the same dishes as an HIV+ person	Having only one partner who has no others is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS		
Number of living children								
None	1306	100.0	93.0	83.2	79.3	47.0	4.8	
1	1271	100.0	92.7	84.1	79.4	60.6	6.6	
2	1069	100.0	87.8	81.1	74.1	67.9	6.1	
3+	315	100.0	75.8	65.6	57.4	65.6	4.2	
Education level								
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	1618	100.0	83.1	54.9	70.8	62.0	3.1	
Secondary Complete	2257	100.0	93.4	61.7	86.3	82.9	6.0	
Post-Secondary	546	100.0	98.5	45.5	93.5	91.8	10.8	
Socio-economic status								
Low	1427	100.0	81.8	61.3	66.5	58.6	2.6	
Medium	1603	100.0	91.1	59.0	84.6	81.2	6.4	
High	1391	100.0	96.8	51.3	91.2	86.5	7.3	
Ethnic affiliation								
Romanian	3681	100.0	91.0	82.3	77.6	57.2	5.7	
Hungarian	209	100.0	88.7	81.4	68.3	54.8	5.0	
Roma	44	100.0	55.7	45.0	32.7	55.4	1.3	
Other	27	100.0	86.5	54.9	61.9	56.2	4.3	
Personally know someone HIV+ or with AIDS								
Yes	362	100.0	92.0	85.3	81.9	54.6	7.9	
Don't know	3599	100.0	90.1	81.1	75.7	57.3	5.3	

* The answers were obtained in a two sequence question: in a first stage, the respondents spontaneously mentioned possible means of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission and afterwards they were asked about the means that had not been mentioned Spontaneously.

** Comprehensive Knowledge is measured as: the percent who knows two ways to avoid HIV infection (condom use, one partner alone) and reject two common misconceptions (infected person looks healthy, one cannot contract HIV from sharing dishes with an infected person).

TABLE 9.1.3.B
Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS and Have Specific Knowledge* by Selected Characteristics
 Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Percent who believe that:							Comprehensive Knowledge of means of HIV/AIDS prevention**
		Using condoms is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS transmission	An HIV infected person can look healthy	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by eating from the same dishes as an HIV+ person	Having only one partner who has no others is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS				
Total	2333	93.3	86.4	67.1	51.6	2.7			
Residence									
Urban	1315	95.9	89.7	73.9	50.4	3.3			
Rural	1018	89.8	82.2	58.3	53.1	2.0			
Development region									
North-East	357	91.2	76.2	59.8	60.8	5.0			
South-East	316	94.8	88.8	71.3	55.5	2.3			
South	331	94.3	92.9	62.2	37.0	0.9			
South-West	291	92.7	88.6	65.9	45.9	1.8			
West	266	95.8	88.5	72.6	48.0	5.7			
North-West	258	90.2	87.3	74.3	60.8	1.3			
Center	275	89.7	83.8	70.7	58.2	2.4			
Bucharest	239	98.1	88.8	66.9	44.3	2.0			
Age groups									
15-19	332	95.6	86.0	59.7	40.1	1.3			
20-24	242	94.8	84.3	68.4	47.9	1.2			
25-29	325	93.9	89.5	70.9	50.0	2.6			
30-34	379	94.5	88.4	69.4	51.8	4.4			
35-39	421	91.6	88.0	70.5	53.9	2.2			
40-44	300	91.1	83.7	65.5	56.5	3.4			
45-49	334	90.5	83.9	64.9	63.2	4.3			
Marital status									
Married or in a union	1520	93.0	87.2	70.5	55.6	3.9			
Previously married	76	93.2	89.4	60.3	65.5	1.7			
Never married	737	93.7	85.2	63.1	45.1	1.3			

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Percent who believe that:				Comprehensive Knowledge of means of HIV/AIDS prevention**
			Using condoms is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS transmission	An HIV infected person can look healthy	HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted by eating from the same dishes as an HIV+ person	Having only one partner who has no others is a way to avoid HIV/AIDS	
Number of living children							
None	993	100.0	94.3	86.2	65.1	46.2	1.6
1	591	100.0	93.9	91.0	72.3	53.2	5.1
2	569	100.0	92.5	84.3	70.9	56.6	2.7
3+	180	100.0	86.4	81.1	55.4	70.0	4.1
Education level							
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	751	100.0	89.3	49.1	81.1	52.8	1.1
Secondary Complete	1326	100.0	95.1	53.1	88.2	73.5	2.8
Post-Secondary	256	100.0	96.7	51.5	94.1	79.4	7.8
Socio-economic status							
Low	800	100.0	86.4	54.0	78.7	51.0	0.5
Medium	838	100.0	96.9	51.7	89.2	72.6	2.8
High	695	100.0	96.6	48.6	91.8	78.6	5.2
Ethnic affiliation							
Romanian	2130	100.0	93.7	86.6	67.8	50.8	2.8
Hungarian	109	100.0	92.9	81.4	68.2	61.7	2.1
Roma	75	100.0	79.7	86.7	39.1	56.4	1.5
Other	19	100.0	***	***	***	***	***
Personally know someone HIV+ or with AIDS							
Yes	142	100.0	91.1	86.3	53.4	64.0	3.3
Don't know	2191	100.0	93.4	86.4	68.0	50.7	2.7

* The answers were obtained in a two sequence question: in a first stage, the respondents spontaneously mentioned possible means of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission and afterwards they were asked about the means that had not been mentioned Spontaneously.

** Comprehensive Knowledge is measured as: the percent who know two ways to avoid HIV infection (condom use, one partner alone) and reject two common misconceptions (infected person looks healthy, one cannot contract HIV from sharing dishes with an infected person).

*** Less than 25 cases within this category.

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Self perceived risk of contracting HIV/AIDS:				
			High risk	Some risk	Little risk	No risk	Do not know
Total	4421	100.0	4.1	8.3	27.1	54.0	6.5
Residence							
Urban	2482	100.0	4.6	10.4	31.0	49.4	4.5
Rural	1939	100.0	3.4	5.0	20.7	61.3	9.7
Development region							
North-East	715	100.0	1.6	5.1	25.3	57.8	10.2
South-East	585	100.0	4.6	5.4	23.4	62.1	4.4
South	736	100.0	4.1	5.4	24.4	56.9	9.3
South-West	515	100.0	5.4	10.1	23.1	56.6	4.9
West	375	100.0	4.8	7.9	24.4	59.4	3.5
North-West	489	100.0	2.1	9.4	33.4	48.3	6.9
Center	548	100.0	6.6	14.5	33.7	39.4	5.9
Bucharest	458	100.0	5.3	12.0	31.1	47.8	3.8
Age groups							
15-19	602	100.0	4.1	10.0	19.3	59.9	6.7
20-24	501	100.0	4.0	9.7	27.8	52.2	6.5
25-29	849	100.0	3.3	8.7	30.2	50.1	7.7
30-34	906	100.0	4.9	7.7	29.7	50.3	7.4
35-39	942	100.0	4.9	7.5	28.3	52.4	6.8
40-44	621	100.0	3.6	5.8	27.1	60.3	3.2
Marital status							
Married or in a union	3102	100.0	4.1	7.1	26.0	55.5	7.3
Previously married	277	100.0	5.7	3.8	28.7	56.5	5.2
Never married	1042	100.0	4.0	11.4	28.7	50.8	5.2
Education level							
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	1618	100.0	4.5	6.5	17.4	61.6	10.0
Secondary Complet	2257	100.0	3.6	9.0	28.5	54.1	4.8
Post-Secondary	546	100.0	5.4	11.0	49.1	31.3	3.1
Socio-economic status							
Low	1427	100.0	3.1	3.6	16.2	65.1	11.9
Medium	1603	100.0	4.7	7.9	29.3	52.9	5.1
High	1391	100.0	4.5	12.9	34.2	45.2	3.3
Ethnic affiliation							
Romanian	4071	100.0	4.2	8.4	27.0	54.2	6.2
Hungarian	239	100.0	3.9	10.5	33.5	44.0	8.0
Roma	81	100.0	2.7	0.5	15.2	66.7	14.8
Other	30	100.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	53.6	13.9
Sexual experience							
Without sexual experience	598	100.0	3.7	8.1	20.9	61.7	5.5
With sexual experience	3828	100.0	4.2	8.4	28.5	52.1	6.7

TABLE 9.2.1.B
Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, and Self Perceived Risk of Contracting HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Self perceived risk of contracting HIV/AIDS:				
			High risk	Some risk	Little risk	No risk	Do not know
Total	2333	100.0	6.4	10.7	47.3	31.6	4
Residence							
Urban	1315	100.0	5.3	10.4	52.9	29	2.4
Rural	1018	100.0	7.9	11	40.1	35.1	6
Development region							
North-East	357	100.0	14.5	13.3	34.8	33.5	3.8
South-East	316	100.0	3.6	8.5	49.3	35.2	3.5
South	331	100.0	7.2	10.3	54.6	23.1	4.8
South-West	291	100.0	1.2	8.6	62.6	24.5	3.1
West	266	100.0	1.1	5.5	63	27.9	2.5
North-West	258	100.0	7.6	11.7	29	45.7	5.9
Center	275	100.0	7	18.7	26	43.7	4.5
Bucharest	239	100.0	5.1	8	62.7	20.6	3.5
Age groups							
15-19	332	100.0	7.9	12.4	47.4	26.5	5.8
20-24	242	100.0	9.8	13.2	46.5	27.6	2.9
25-29	325	100.0	7.6	11.6	49	28.1	3.7
30-34	379	100.0	5.2	9.1	54.9	26.6	4.2
35-39	421	100.0	5.8	13.7	43.7	31.7	5
40-44	300	100.0	5.1	6.8	46.3	38.7	3
45-49	334	100.0	2.7	6.8	42.5	45.3	2.7
Marital status							
Married or in a union	1520	100.0	5.1	9.4	47.6	34.6	3.4
Previously married	76	100.0	6.4	11	50.8	29.2	2.7
Never married	737	100.0	8.2	12.4	46.7	27.8	4.9
Education level							
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	751	100.0	10.6	10.7	38.9	32.8	7
Secondary Complet	1326	100.0	4.9	10.2	49.4	33.1	2.5
Post-Secondary	256	100.0	1.5	12.9	63.2	20.5	1.9
Socio-economic status							
Low	800	100.0	8.6	9.4	41.5	34.1	6.4
Medium	838	100.0	5.7	8.8	47.2	35.2	3.2
High	695	100.0	4.9	14.4	54.1	24.5	2.1
Ethnic affiliation							
Romanian	2130	100.0	6.5	10.5	48.4	31.1	3.5
Hungarian	109	100.0	5.9	16.1	27.6	43.8	6.6
Roma	75	100.0	5.4	10.5	36.3	30.3	17.5
Other	19	100.0	*	*	*	*	*
Sexual experience							
Without sexual experience	259	100.0	5.2	9.5	45.1	34.8	5.4
With sexual experience	2074	100.0	6.6	10.8	47.7	31.1	3.7

* Less than 25 cases within this category

TABLE 9.3.1.A
Women Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS and Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics
 Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Would care for HIV+ relative	Permit an HIV+ student who is not sick to attend school	Permit an HIV+ teacher who is not sick to teach	Have lunch with an HIV+ person	Would not keep HIV status of relative secret	Women Who have positive attitude on 4 stigma questions*
Total	4421	78.3	77.7	73.4	55.6	31.0	12.7
Residence							
Urban	2482	82.0	83.7	80.1	64.1	28.6	14.3
Rural	1939	72.2	68.0	62.7	42.1	35.0	10.2
Development region							
North-East	715	77.3	78.6	73.4	54.2	25.9	11.1
South-East	585	79.3	76.8	73.9	58.7	28.6	10.7
South	736	77.0	78.5	75.1	52.8	27.5	9.7
South-West	515	79.2	71.7	64.3	43.6	43.4	14.9
West	375	72.8	70.4	63.5	49.9	32.3	7.8
North-West	489	77.7	77.4	72.0	59.5	31.7	16.3
Center	548	77.6	76.8	74.2	57.0	37.9	16.6
Bucharest	458	83.7	87.6	85.9	67.7	26.8	15.5
Age groups							
15-19	602	77.9	77.6	74.7	56.3	29.4	12.0
20-24	501	78.1	78.2	73.2	59.9	27.6	11.3
25-29	849	77.5	78.1	73.1	56.9	32.8	12.4
30-34	906	78.2	75.0	71.8	53.8	28.7	11.1
35-39	942	78.1	79.9	74.9	54.7	32.1	13.9
40-44	621	80.2	77.3	72.8	51.2	36.7	16.3
Marital status							
Married or in a union	3102	76.9	74.7	69.8	50.0	33.0	12.4
Previously married	277	78.0	78.7	75.2	61.2	31.0	15.1
Never married	1042	80.9	83.0	79.8	65.0	27.5	12.8

* Because in Romania the number of school age HIV+ children is greater than the number of infected adults, the comprehensive indicator was computed based on positive attitude regarding an HIV+ student (allowing a HIV+ student who is not sick to attend school)

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Would care for HIV+ relative	Permit an HIV+ student who is not sick to attend school	Permit an HIV+ teacher who is not sick to teach	Have lunch with an HIV+ person	Would not keep HIV status of relative secret	Women Who have positive attitude on 4 stigma questions*
Number of living children								
None	1411	100.0	80.5	82.8	79.7	64.5	27.2	12.7
1	1369	100.0	77.7	78.3	73.5	54.1	30.9	12.2
2	1223	100.0	77.6	74.2	69.1	48.4	35.3	13.5
3+	418	100.0	70.6	59.8	54.2	37.0	38.8	12.0
Education level								
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	1618	100.0	73.2	65.9	62.3	43.9	34.0	10.4
Secondary Complete	2257	100.0	80.4	83.0	77.8	59.4	30.5	13.5
Post-Secondary	546	100.0	84.5	91.0	88.6	75.1	24.5	16.3
Socio-economic status								
Low	1427	100.0	70.3	61.9	56.4	38.0	33.0	7.5
Medium	1603	100.0	80.0	79.9	75.5	57.5	30.7	13.4
High	1391	100.0	83.4	89.2	86.1	69.2	29.7	16.6
Ethnic affiliation								
Romanian	4071	100.0	78.7	79.0	74.7	56.7	30.6	12.9
Hungarian	239	100.0	81.8	71.3	69.0	52.0	36.6	10.5
Roma	81	100.0	53.7	34.4	27.3	18.7	39.9	6.5
Other	30	100.0	59.8	46.0	44.9	31.0	30.8	12.2
Personally know someone HIV+ or with AIDS								
Yes	396	100.0	78.6	86.4	81.2	64.7	38.6	19.1
Don't know	4025	100.0	78.2	76.8	72.7	54.8	30.3	12.1

TABLE 9.3.1.B
Men Who Have Heard about HIV/AIDS, and Attitudes toward People Living with HIV/AIDS, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Would care for HIV+ relative	Permit an HIV+ student who is not sick to attend school	Permit an HIV+ teacher who is not sick to teach	Have lunch with an HIV+ person	Would not keep HIV status of relative secret	Women Who have positive attitude on 4 stigma questions*	
Total	2333	100.0	82.9	69.9	62.8	56.0	41.5	21.2
Residence								
Urban	1315	100.0	86.3	76.2	68.5	64.3	39.7	22.5
Rural	1018	100.0	78.5	61.5	55.2	45.0	43.8	19.5
Development region								
North-East	357	100.0	80.2	63.2	54.1	41.8	44.5	17.8
South-East	316	100.0	81.8	73.4	69.1	58.5	43.3	23.3
South	331	100.0	80.3	66.7	60.6	53.0	42.6	22.7
South-West	291	100.0	84.6	64.3	55.8	59.2	33.4	18.0
West	266	100.0	89.2	75.2	67.1	70.0	38.0	27.0
North-West	258	100.0	79.5	73.5	67.7	52.7	46.2	20.6
Center	275	100.0	80.0	74.3	68.2	51.8	49.2	22.1
Bucharest	239	100.0	90.5	73.4	65.2	70.1	32.7	19.7
Age groups								
15-19	332	100.0	80.1	64.3	58.8	51.4	35.4	17.5
20-24	242	100.0	81.5	70.7	59.7	59.2	37.8	20.9
25-29	325	100.0	81.5	66.1	62.0	62.2	39.9	22.7
30-34	379	100.0	86.5	72.5	66.2	58.5	43.5	21.4
35-39	421	100.0	86.5	72.7	67.4	56.5	44.2	24.0
40-44	300	100.0	79.2	71.2	65.7	50.1	46.1	20.9
45-49	334	100.0	84.5	72.7	60.5	51.8	45.2	20.8
Marital status								
Married or in a union	1520	100.0	84.7	71.7	64.4	56.3	43.9	21.8
Previously married	76	100.0	75.2	63.7	59.1	48.8	51.9	21.8
Never married	737	100.0	81.0	67.8	60.8	56.0	37.4	20.3

* Because in Romania the number of school age HIV+ children is greater than the number of infected adults, the comprehensive indicator was computed based on positive attitude regarding an HIV+ student (allowing a HIV+ student who is not sick to attend school)

Characteristics	Unweighted number of cases	Total	Would care for HIV+ relative	Permit an HIV+ student who is not sick to attend school	Permit an HIV+ teacher who is not sick to teach	Have lunch with an HIV+ person	Would not keep HIV status of relative secret	Women Who have positive attitude on 4 stigma questions*
Number of living children								
None	993	100.0	82.2	68.9	62.2	58.0	37.7	20.6
1	591	100.0	85.3	72.2	66.7	55.5	45.0	23.3
2	569	100.0	84.0	73.8	65.2	56.8	44.3	22.4
3+	180	100.0	77.8	58.9	48.9	40.5	49.8	16.0
Education level								
Primary and Secondary Incomplete	751	100.0	74.6	54.2	48.5	38.8	41.2	13.1
Secondary Complete	1326	100.0	86.0	76.0	68.4	62.6	42.3	25.0
Post-Secondary	256	100.0	93.2	87.8	78.8	75.9	38.3	27.4
Socio-economic status								
Low	800	100.0	75.0	53.1	47.4	40.1	39.2	14.8
Medium	838	100.0	86.2	74.1	65.6	59.0	44.7	22.5
High	695	100.0	87.7	83.5	76.7	70.1	40.2	26.8
Ethnic affiliation								
Romanian	2130	100.0	83.5	70.4	63.2	56.9	41.1	21.6
Hungarian	109	100.0	80.3	76.6	73.6	48.9	55.4	21.1
Roma	75	100.0	64.9	38.5	26.8	29.9	34.5	5.4
Other	19	100.0	**	**	**	**	**	**
Personally know someone HIV+ or with AIDS								
Yes	142	100.0	78.9	66.9	54.1	45.4	43.9	17.3
Don't know	2191	100.0	83.2	70.1	63.3	56.6	41.3	21.4

** Less than 25 cases within this category

10. PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ABUSE

10.1 CHILDHOOD ABUSE: FEMALE SAMPLE

Childhood abuse may make women more inclined to tolerate aggression by their partner when an adult. In the 2004 RHS, 20% of women declared that they had been physically abused during their childhood (Table 10.1.). The percentage of women in urban areas reporting childhood abuse was 22% compared with 17% in rural areas ($p=0.04$). There are no significant differences by education, socio-economic status or age group. Childhood abuse appears to be higher in the Western region and Bucharest. Childhood abuse was reported by 41% of women in 1999.

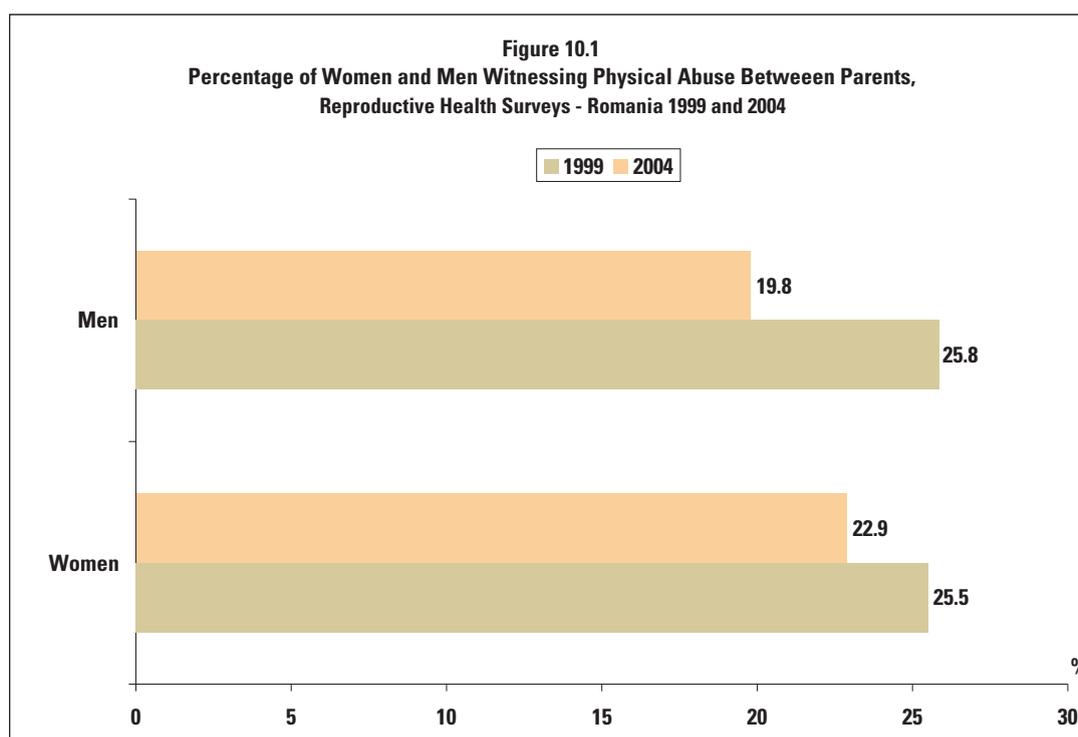
In 1999, 26% of women reported that they witnessed physical abuse (Figure 10.1) between their parents during childhood. In 2004, 20% of women reported witnessing abuse between their parents, a statistically significant decline. Witnessing abuse in their family was higher in rural areas than in urban areas; 24% compared with 17% ($p<0.05$). Women having elementary or secondary education (24%) were more exposed to violence between parents than were women with post-secondary education (13%). Also, women having a low socio-economic level (26%) witnessed abuse between parents at a higher level than did women with a high socio-economic level (15%).

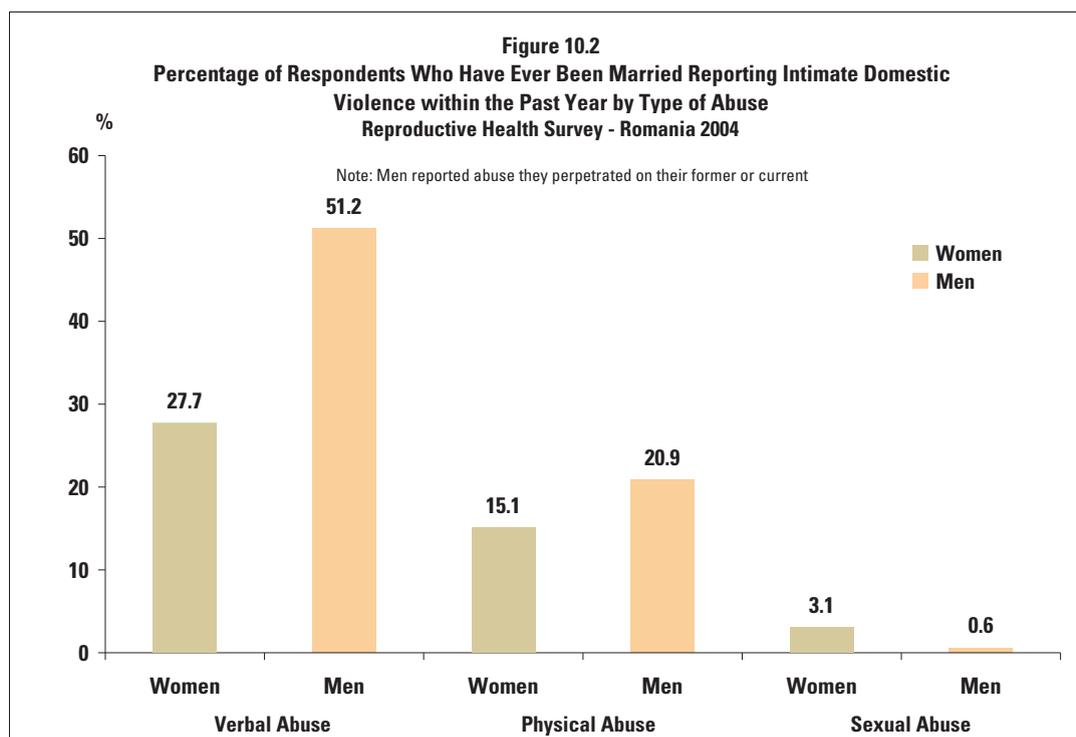
10.2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: FEMALE SAMPLE

Over one-fourth (29%) of women who are currently married or were previously married reported that they have been victims of some form of abuse by their partner (verbal, physical or sexual abuse) during their lifetime. Of women living in urban areas, 27% report that they were the victim of domestic violence compared with 31% in rural areas (Table 10.2). Of ever-married women 15-44 years of age (Figure 10.2), 28% report verbal abuse, 15% physical abuse and 3% sexual abuse. The lower the education and socio-economic level, the more likely women are to fall victim to aggressive behavior by their partner. Also women in rural areas are slightly more exposed to verbal abuse, than women in urban areas.

10.3 CHILDHOOD ABUSE: MALE SAMPLE

Among male respondents in the 2004 survey, 67% of them said that they had been subject to physical abuse by their parents (Table 10.1) This is a slight increase in the percentage of men reporting physical abuse in childhood than in 1999 (60%). Men having a low socio-economic status (71%) were more likely to have been abused during their childhood than did men with a high economic level (64%).





In 1999, 26% of men reported having witnessed abuse between parents during their childhood. In 2004, the situation was similar with 23% witnessing abuse between their parents. Men in rural areas are more likely to report witnessing abuse between their parents (27%) than men in urban areas. (20%). Men with a low socio-economic level (31%) were more likely to witness parental abuse than men in the highest level (17%). Similarly, men not completing secondary school were more exposed to domestic violence between their parents (27%) than those with a post-secondary education (12%).

10.4 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: MALE SAMPLE

Approximately one-half (51%) of male respondents in the 2004 survey who are currently or previously married report being verbally aggressive toward their partner during their lifetime, 21% admit being physically aggressive at least once and less than one percent (0.6%) admit being sexually abusive

(Figure 10.2 and Table 10.2.). The percentage of men in rural areas report more aggressive behavior with 55% reporting verbal abuse, and 24% reporting physical abuse compared with 48% and 19%, respectively, of men in urban areas. Men that have not completed secondary education report more violent acts against their female partners than those having a post-secondary education (61% vs. 37%). Also, the lower the socio-economic level, the incidence of violent acts against one's female partner is higher; 68% for very low socio-economic status vs. 42% for high or 46% for very high socio-economic status.

The data gathered in 2004 show a somewhat reduced level of domestic violence perpetrated by Romanian men in their lifetime compared with data from the 1999 survey. Verbal violence is reduced from 58% to 53% and physical violence from 29% to 21%. Data on sexual abuse show similar results in the two surveys.

TABLE 10.1
History of Witnessing Physical Abuse Between Parents or Being Abused as a Child by a Parent
Among Women and Men of Reproductive Age, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Women aged 15-44			Men aged 15-49		
	Unweighted number of cases	Witnessed abuse	Experienced abuse	Unweighted number of cases	Witnessed abuse	Experienced abuse
Total	4441	19.8	19.8	2361	22.9	66.7
Residence						
Urban	2486	17.1	21.5	1324	19.7	67.3
Rural	1955	23.9	17.0	1037	27.0	66.0
Development region						
North-East	718	17.3	10.6	368	30.4	55.4
South-East	585	15.0	19.2	320	23.1	72.8
South	737	18.5	15.6	331	21.6	61.6
South-West	515	28.8	12.7	293	19.2	81.1
West	378	26.7	37.7	272	20.2	84.6
North-West	496	17.4	17.4	260	24.0	47.4
Center	553	20.8	24.9	277	24.8	57.5
Bucharest	459	18.9	31.4	240	15.4	80.1
Age group						
15-19						
20-24	608	17.7	16.0	337	17.5	67.9
25-29	504	22.9	24.3	247	21.2	60.2
30-34	854	18.5	20.4	328	22.3	67.3
35-39	909	20.0	18.7	386	25.8	67.1
40-44	944	20.0	20.5	425	23.4	66.8
45-49	622	19.6	18.9	301	25.0	71.3
				337	25.8	67.6
Socio-economic status						
Low	1445	26.1	18.2	820	31.4	70.7
Medium	1604	19.4	20.0	844	20.0	65.1
High	1392	14.5	21.0	697	16.6	64.1
Education level						
Elementary and secondary incomplete	1637	23.5	19.5	770	26.8	67.6
Secondary complete	2257	18.8	19.5	1335	22.5	66.0
Postsecondary	547	12.6	21.5	256	12.0	67.5
Ethnic affiliation						
Romanian	4080	19.3	19.5	2157	22.3	67.2
Hungarian	245	14.7	18.5	110	19.4	45.4
Roma	86	43.4	30.3	75	41.7	77.9
Other	0	*	*	19	*	*

*Less than 25 cases within this category

TABLE 10.2
Percentage of Respondents Who Reported Domestic Violence in the Past Year by Type of Abuse,
Women and Men* of Reproductive Age Who Have Ever Been Married
Reproductive Health Survey - Romania 2004

Characteristics	Women aged 15-44					Men aged 15-49				
	Total abused women	Unweighted number of cases	Verbal abuse	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Men who reported being abusive	Unweighted number of cases	Verbal abuse	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse
Total	28.5	3391	27.7	15.1	3.1	52.9	1613	51.2	20.9	0.6
Residence										
Urban	26.5	1745	25.7	14.6	2.9	49.6	920	48.4	18.7	0.6
Rural	31.4	1646	30.4	15.9	3.4	57.6	693	55.0	24.1	0.4
Development region										
North-East	25.1	555	24.7	12.7	2.5	50.5	254	48.9	20.8	1.8
South-East	28.8	448	27.7	16.2	3.2	52.4	220	50.9	17.7	0.5
South	26.6	597	26.0	15.1	3.3	51.2	221	47.9	24.2	0.0
South-West	34.3	428	32.7	19.7	5.3	60.7	202	58.5	32.1	0.2
West	27.4	292	26.3	15.5	2.2	59.2	187	57.2	23.9	0.0
North-West	35.8	363	35.1	11.7	3.2	44.2	185	43.7	7.8	0.3
Center	27.3	400	26.8	15.6	2.3	53.0	193	52.1	13.4	0.3
Bucharest	26.0	308	24.8	15.3	2.8	53.9	151	52.4	27.9	0.8
Age group										
15-19	34.0	56	31.8	16.0	4.8	48.9	6	**	**	**
20-24	25.8	270	25.0	13.2	0.6	46.4	63	41.3	26.6	0.0
25-29	20.6	707	19.3	11.4	2.5	41.5	207	39.0	14.8	0.0
30-34	25.3	861	25.0	12.8	2.2	48.5	342	47.5	18.5	0.4
35-39	31.6	889	31.0	17.0	3.4	52.3	390	51.5	20.1	0.8
40-44	38.2	608	37.0	20.6	5.7	58.8	280	55.6	23.2	0.0
45-49						62.1	325	61.0	25.6	1.4
Marital status										
Married or in union	26.2	3113	25.4	12.6	2.1	52.6	1534	450.9	20.3	0.5
Previously married	55.6	278	54.3	44.8	14.5	57.4	79	56.2	31.6	2.4
No of living children										
None	19.4	397	18.7	9.7	1.3	36.6	260	35.9	10.7	0.4
One	23.8	1349	23.1	12.8	2.0	51.1	598	49.7	20.7	0.2
Two	30.3	1224	29.6	14.8	3.2	57.7	574	55.2	21.3	0.3
Three or more	48.0	421	46.3	28.9	8.0	66.8	181	64.8	34.4	2.5
Education level										
Elementary and secondary incomplete	39.2	1090	38.2	23.3	4.9	61.4	363	60.0	29.9	0.7
Secondary complete	25.2	1904	24.5	11.9	2.4	53.2	1043	51.3	20.4	0.4
Postsecondary	15.9	397	14.9	8.4	1.5	37.0	207	35.5	8.4	1.2
Socio-economic status										
Very low	43.6	637	42.8	25.0	6.0	67.7	302	65.8	33.2	1.6
Low	32.8	829	31.4	19.5	3.2	55.0	383	53.4	23.1	0.0
Medium	24.8	611	24.1	12.0	3.2	54.1	291	53.1	20.0	0.9
High	24.9	610	24.4	12.3	2.8	42.2	308	40.2	16.3	0.2
Very high	18.6	704	18.1	8.0	1.0	46.3	329	44.2	13.0	0.3
Ethnic affiliation										
Romanian	28.0	3100	27.2	14.8	3.1	52.2	1470	50.3	20.7	0.6
Hungarian	23.3	191	22.4	8.5	1.2	51.7	75	51.7	12.0	0.0
Roma	53.8	74	53.2	40.6	7.2	71.0	54	71.0	40.4	0.9
Other	42.2	26	42.2	15.6	6.9	73.0	14	**	**	**

* Men reported abuse they perpetrated on their former or current partners

**Less than 25 cases within this category

KEY INDICATORS

	Total	Urban	Rural
Results of HH visits and interview status of women			
No. of households visited	7722	4428	3344
% of households with eligible women	62.7	62.2	63.4
% of interviews completed with eligible women	91.1	90.2	92.2
Results of HH visits and interview status of men			
No. of households visited	4265	2438	1827
% of households with eligible men	61.5	60.5	62.7
% of interviews completed with eligible men	90.1	89.8	90.5
Sample description - women			
No. of eligible women with completed interviews	4441	2486	1955
No. of women married /in union	3113	1551	1562
No. of young women 15-24 years old	1112	658	454
No. of adolescent women 15-19 years old	608	386	222
No. of children of 0-5 years ¹	1159	491	668
% crowded households ²	61.1	59.8	63.2
Average no of persons per household	3.72	3.42	4.1
Sample description - men			
No. of eligible men with complete interviews	2361	1324	1037
No. of men married /in union	1534	883	651
No. of young men 15-24 years old	584	348	236
No. of adolescent men 15-19 years old	337	197	140
% crowded households ³	57.7	61.2	53.1
Average no of persons per household	3.56	3.38	3.8
Fertility and abortion			
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.27	1.03	1.65
% unwanted pregnancies in the last 3 years	56.3	54.8	57.7
Total abortion rate (TAR)	0.84	0.69	1.06
Family planning - women			
Current prevalence of contraceptive use for women (%)	58.1	59.4	56.1
Current prevalence of contraceptive use for women in union (%)	70.3	70.2	70.5
Current prevalence of modern contraceptive use for women in union (%)	38.2	42.2	33
Current condom use for women (%)	13.1	16.9	7.2
% women in a couple who received contraceptive from family physician	9.2	3.7	18.2
Family planning - men			
Current prevalence of contraceptive use for men (%)	61.6	65.1	57.2
Current prevalence of contraceptive use for men in union (%)	66.9	67.7	65.7
Current prevalence of modern contraceptive use for men in union (%)	42.3	46.4	36.2
Current condom use for men (%)	26.6	30.6	21.4
% men who received contraceptive from family physician	5.6	2.5	11.4

¹ Children born between October 1999 and September 2004

² It is considered that a woman lives in crowded environment if a room is shared by more than one person

³ It is considered that a man lives in crowded environment if a room is shared by more than one person

Maternal and child health care services - women (%)

% with first prenatal visit 1st trimester	74.4	83.3	65.9
% women who had BP taken during ANC ⁴	92.3	94.1	90.5
% of women who took iron and vitamin D during pregnancy	82.9	86.3	79.5
% women tested for HIV during last pregnancy	32.6	41	24.2
% women who know about MTCT (pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding)	49.2	50.7	46.9
% LBW births (last pregnancies)	7.7	7	8.3
% C-section births	19.1	27.1	11.6
% who received postpartum care within 6 weeks of birth	38	48.7	29.8
% breastfeeding initiated within 1 hour of birth	12	10.5	13.4
% children exclusively breastfed until 6 months of age (lastborn, last 5 years)	15.8	14.3	17.3
% children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed ⁵ (at the moment of the survey)	37	-	-
% children 6-9 months with complementary feeding ⁶ only after 6 months of age	8.5	7.6	9.4
% children 6-9 months with complementary feeding ⁷ (at the moment of the survey)	41	-	-

Maternal and child health care services - men (%)

% men who know about MTCT (pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding)	54.4	52.1	57.3
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Use of health services - women (%)

% women with health insurance	83.5	87.6	76.9
% women on a family physician's list	97.2	97.8	96.3
% sexually experienced women who have never had a Pap smear test (40-44 group only)	72.8	68.7	81.1
% 15-44 sexually experienced women who had Pap smear in the last 3 years	16.4	20.8	9.1
% of sexually experienced women 15-44 who are aware of BSE	76.2	85.3	61.3
% women who used health services in the past year, among whom:	80.6	86.7	70.9
Primary Health Care Services	66.6	71.6	58.8
Ambulatory specialized services	35.5	41	26.8
Hospital services	15.7	16.3	14.8
Emergency services (ambulance)	3.4	3	4
Dentistry services	32.3	40.7	19.1
% women satisfied with hospital experience	80	78.6	82.9
% of women with recent birth - very satisfied with services at delivery	20.2	24.7	15.9

Use of health services - men (%)

% men with health insurance	78.9	86.1	69.5
% men on a family physician's list	96.2	97.1	95.1
% men who used health services in the past year, among whom:	69.3	73.8	63.5
Primary Health Care Services	57.4	61.4	52.3
Ambulatory specialized services	31.2	35.2	25.9
Hospital services	14.4	15	13.6
Emergency services (ambulance)	2.5	2.9	1.9
Stomatology services	19.5	23.8	13.8
% men satisfied with hospital experience	92.7	91.2	94.9

⁴ Last pregnancy in the last 5 years

⁵ No. of children under 6 months old who were/are exclusively breastfed (indicator elaborated according to the UNICEF and WHO recommendations) was 38 out of 104 children 0-5 months at the time when the survey was performed

⁶ No. of children 6-9 months old who are breastfed and also receive complementary feeding (were given solid/semi-solid food in the last 24 hours)

⁷ No. of children 6-9 months old who are breastfed and also receive complementary feeding (indicator elaborated according to the UNICEF and WHO recommendations) was 26 out of 73 children 6-9 months at the time when the survey was performed)

Sexual behavior – young women (%)

% of 15-24 year old women who have never had sex	51	49.9	52.5
% of 15-24 year old women who had first sex before age 15	2.8	1.8	4.2
% of 15-24 year old women who first had sex before marriage	43.6	47.2	38.3
% of 15-24 year old sexually experienced women using contraceptives at their first sexual contact	52.9	64.3	35.2
% of 15-24 year old unmarried women ⁸ using condoms at their last sexual contact	37.7	38.7	33.9

Sexual behavior – young men (%)

% of 15-24 year old men who never had sex	40.4	35.8	46.7
% of 15-24 year old men who had first sex before age 15	13.2	14.9	11
% of 15-24 year old men who first had sex before marriage	59.5	63.9	53.3
% of 15-24 year old sexually experienced men using contraceptives at their first sexual contact	66	70.4	58.7
% of 15-24 year old unmarried men ⁹ using condoms at their last sexual contact	70.6	71.6	68.9

HIV/AIDS knowledge & attitudes to people with HIV/AIDS - women (%)

% women with comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention ¹⁰	5.8	7.2	3.6
% women expressing acceptance on all 4 stigmas ¹¹	13	14.5	10.6

HIV/AIDS knowledge & attitudes to people with HIV/AIDS - men (%)

% men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention ¹²	2.8	3.4	2
% men expressing acceptance on all 4 stigmas ¹³	22.1	23.4	20.5

Domestic Violence – women (%)

% of women who were abused as a child	19.8	21.5	17
% of women who witnessed abuse between parents as a child	19.8	17.1	23.9
% of married women reporting domestic violence	28.5	26.5	31.4
% of women reporting verbal abuse by partner	27.7	25.7	30.4
% of women reporting physical abuse by partner	15.1	14.6	15.9
% of women reporting sexual abuse in lifetime	3.1	2.9	3.4

Domestic Violence – men (%)

% of men who were abused as a child	66.7	67.3	66
% of men who witnessed abuse between parents as a child	22.9	19.7	27
% of married men reporting domestic violence	52.9	49.6	57.6
% of men reporting verbal abuse on partner	51.2	48.4	55
% of men reporting physical abuse on partner	20.9	18.7	24.1
% of men reporting sexual abuse in lifetime	0.6	0.6	0.4

⁸ Women who are not married or in union

⁹ Men who are not married or in union

¹⁰ Know 2 prevention methods (condom and partner faithfulness) and reject 3 misconceptions

¹¹ Have lunch with a PLWHA; taking care of a relative having HIV/AIDS; not keeping the secret of a relative HIV+ and child/teacher HIV+ allowed to go to school/teach

¹² Know 2 prevention methods (condom and partner faithfulness) and reject 3 misconceptions

¹³ Have lunch with a PLWHA; taking care of a relative having HIV/AIDS; not keeping the secret of a relative HIV+ and child/teacher HIV+ allowed to go to school/teach

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GLOSSARY

Abortion:

Purposeful termination of an intrauterine pregnancy with the intention of avoiding a live birth.

Abortion-to-live birth ratio:

The number of induced abortions divided by the number of live births of women aged 15-44 years during a specified period of time.

Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR):

The number of live births per 1,000 women within a specific age group between the ages of 15-44 during a specified period of time; traditionally given for 5-year age groups.

Age-specific abortion rate (ASAR):

The number of induced abortions per 1,000 women within a specific age group between the ages of 15-44 during a specified period of time; traditionally given for 5-year age groups.

AIDS:

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome a disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which disrupts the immune system and leads to death from opportunistic infections.

Anemia:

A condition characterized by a decrease in the concentration of hemoglobin in the blood. Anemia results from conditions that decrease the number or size of red blood cells, such as excessive bleeding, a dietary deficiency (most often iron deficiency), destruction of red blood cells (e.g. transfusion reaction), or abnormally formed hemoglobin.

Below replacement fertility:

Total fertility rate below which it is necessary to maintain the current size of a population, generally less than 2.1 births per woman.

CDC:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Child mortality rate:

The number of children dying per 1,000 children aged 1 to, but not including, 5 years of age during a specified period of time.

Child bearing age:

The age range during which most women are assumed to be capable of bearing children and significantly contributing to the total fertility rate and the contraceptive prevalence rate; Reproductive Health Surveys consider childbearing age to be 15-44 years of age and Demographic and Health Surveys consider childbearing age to be 15-49 years of age. Also known as reproductive age.

Contraceptive effectiveness:

The reduction in the pregnancy rate due to use of a contraception method compared with the pregnancy rate expected if contraception is not used. Contraceptive failure is the inverse of contraceptive effectiveness.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR):

The percentage of currently married and in-union women using some method of pregnancy prevention (modern or traditional).

Crowdedness:

Characteristic of a household where there is more than one household member per room in the house (excluding the kitchen and bathroom). A household is classified as having crowded conditions if the total number of persons living in the household divided by total number of rooms in the house (excluding the kitchen and bathroom) is greater than one.

Fecund:

Physically capable of becoming pregnant.

General fertility rate (GFR):

The number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 during a specified period of time.

General abortion rate (GAR):

The number of induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 during a specified period of time.

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus):

The virus which causes AIDS, spread by sexual contact with an infected person, use of shared needles or of blood or blood products contaminated with the virus.

Household:

One or more persons who share a dwelling and living expenses.

Infant mortality rate (IMR):

The number of newborns dying under a year of age (from birth to, but not including, 1 year of age) per 1,000 live births during a specified period of time.

Infecund:

Physically incapable of becoming pregnant.

Intimate partner violence (IPV):

Any act of physical, sexual or psychological harm, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life, perpetrated against a woman by her male partner.

Judet/County:

Geographic administrative unit in Romania.

Low birth weight (LBW):

Infant weight at birth of less than 2,500 grams.

Marital status:

Classification of women according to their formal (legal) marital status at the time of the interview by several categories: legally married, cohabitating or living in a consensual (unregistered) marital union, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married.

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR):

Number of women who die of any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management per 100,000 live births during a specified period of time.

Method mix:

Percent distribution of contraception methods used by women, adding up to 100%.

Mistimed pregnancy:

A pregnancy that was wanted at some time, but occurred sooner than intended.

Modern methods of contraception:

Pregnancy prevention by supplied or surgical means including condoms, diaphragms, cervical caps, spermicides, intrauterine devices (IUDs), oral contraceptives, emergency contraception, injectables, patches, implants, and male and female sterilization; generally more effective than traditional methods of contraception in preventing pregnancy.

Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT):

Refers to the ways in which the virus is passed from an HIV-infected mother to her child. These include transmission during pregnancy, delivery and through breastfeeding.

Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR):

The number of newborns dying within the first month of life (from birth to, but not including, 28 days) per 1,000 live births during a specified period of time.

NCHS:

National Center for Health Statistics

Permanent method of contraception:

Male or female sterilization, also called surgical contraception, which provides permanent and highly effective pregnancy prevention.

Post-neonatal mortality rate (PNMR):

The difference between neonatal and infant mortality rates, defined as the number of newborns dying during the post-neonatal period (from 28 days to, but not including, 1 year of age) per 1,000 live births during a specified period of time.

Rate of natural increase:

The birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard to migration.

RHS:

Reproductive Health Survey of women aged 15-44 and men aged 15-49 performed with technical assistance from CDC.

Replacement fertility level:

The total fertility rate necessary to maintain the current size of a population, generally 2.1 births per woman.

Reproductive age:

Age range during which most women are assumed to be capable of bearing children and contributing significantly to the TFR and CPR; in Reproductive Health Surveys considered to be 15-44 years of age and in Demographic and Health Surveys 15-49 years of age.

Sexually transmitted infection (STI):

Infection spread by sexual contact.

Stillbirth rate:

The number of babies born after 28 weeks of gestation who show no sign of life after separation from the mother per 1,000 births (live births and stillbirths) during a specified period of time.

Sub-fecund:

Having a diminished capacity of becoming pregnant.

Total fertility rate (TFR):

The average number of children that a woman would have during her childbearing years if she passed through those years experiencing the observed age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs); the sum of the ASFRs.

Total abortion rate (TAR):

The average number of induced abortions that a woman would have over the course of her life if she experienced the observed age-specific abortion rates (ASARs); the sum of the ASARs.

Traditional methods of contraception:

Pregnancy prevention by such means as periodic abstinence or withdrawal, often considered natural, but generally less effective than modern methods.

Under five mortality rate (Under 5MR):

The number of children dying before reaching 5 years of age per 1,000 live births during a specified period of time.

Unintended pregnancy:

A pregnancy is classified as unwanted if the woman stated that "just before she got pregnant with that pregnancy" she did not want to have a (another) baby "then or at any time in the future" (*unwanted* pregnancy) or if she wanted to get pregnant at a later time (*mistimed* pregnancy).

Unmet need for contraception:

In the RHS, the percentage of women who are currently sexually active, fecund, not wanting to become pregnant, and not currently using any method of contraception. In the DHS, it is the same as the RHS plus women who are currently pregnant or post-partum and whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception and who did not use any method of pregnancy prevention at the time of conception.

Unwanted pregnancy:

A pregnancy is classified as unwanted if the woman stated that "just before she got pregnant with that pregnancy" she did not want to have a (another) baby "then or at any time in the future."

Women in union:

Women who are currently married or living with a man in a consensual, unregistered union.

YARHS:

Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey of young people aged 15-24 performed with technical assistance from CDC.

APPENDIX 1: SAMPLING ERRORS AND DESIGN EFFECTS

Characteristics	Average	Sampling errors	The Confidence interval		DEFT
			Minimum	Maximum	
WOMEN					
Marital status					
Married or in union	0.612	0.0102	0.592	0.632	1.612
Previously married	0.053	0.0034	0.046	0.060	1.193
Never married	0.335	0.0097	0.316	0.354	1.416
Education level					
Elementary level	0.033	0.0040	0.025	0.041	1.980
Secondary incomplete	0.342	0.0121	0.318	0.365	2.367
Vocational, complementary or apprentice level	0.101	0.0053	0.091	0.112	1.410
Secondary complete	0.395	0.0107	0.374	0.416	1.954
Post Secondary	0.130	0.0080	0.114	0.145	2.324
Number of children alive					
None	0.423	0.0104	0.402	0.443	1.665
1 child	0.270	0.0070	0.257	0.284	1.179
2 children	0.223	0.0073	0.208	0.237	1.543
3 children	0.055	0.0034	0.048	0.061	1.096
4 children or more	0.029	0.0033	0.023	0.036	1.560
Socio-economic status					
Very low	0.160	0.0115	0.137	0.182	4.271
Low	0.216	0.0097	0.197	0.235	2.308
Average	0.189	0.0074	0.174	0.203	1.490
High	0.199	0.0081	0.183	0.215	1.653
Very high	0.236	0.0119	0.213	0.259	3.099
Socio-economic status					
Low	0.301	0.0164	0.269	0.333	5.404
Average	0.361	0.0108	0.340	0.383	2.079
High	0.338	0.0145	0.309	0.366	3.756
Last pregnancy					
Born alive	0.363	0.0085	0.347	0.380	1.400
Induced abortions	0.208	0.0069	0.194	0.221	1.305
Other	0.038	0.0028	0.032	0.043	1.162
Pregnant	0.025	0.0023	0.021	0.030	1.077
Trimester of the first prenatal visit					
First trimester	0.165	0.0057	0.154	0.176	1.195
Second trimester	0.037	0.0029	0.031	0.042	1.193
Third trimester	0.005	0.0010	0.003	0.007	1.085
No answer	0.000	0.0002	0.000	0.001	1.004
No prenatal visit	0.014	0.0019	0.011	0.018	1.336
Women with at least one gynecological check up not related to the pregnancy	0.306	0.0084	0.289	0.322	1.409
Woman with at least one Pap smear test done	0.157	0.0062	0.145	0.169	1.334

Characteristics	Average	Sampling errors	The Confidence interval		DEFT
			Minimum	Maximum	
WOMEN					
Current use of the contraceptive method					
Modern method	0.339	0.0090	0.322	0.357	1.521
Traditional method	0.242	0.0076	0.227	0.257	1.383
Non users	0.419	0.0086	0.402	0.436	1.211
Current use of contraceptive methods					
Pills	0.127	0.0057	0.115	0.138	1.223
IUD	0.044	0.0029	0.038	0.050	1.140
Condom	0.131	0.0054	0.121	0.142	1.097
Spermicides	0.014	0.0019	0.010	0.018	1.241
Female sterilization	0.018	0.0018	0.015	0.022	1.057
Other modern methods	0.005	0.0011	0.003	0.007	1.295
Calendar method	0.052	0.0037	0.045	0.059	1.248
Withdrawal	0.189	0.0073	0.175	0.203	1.496
Other traditional methods	0.001	0.0003	0.000	0.001	0.993
Women who have heard of contraceptive methods					
Modern methods they have heard of	0.991	0.0020	0.987	0.995	1.440
Pills	0.933	0.0053	0.923	0.944	1.755
IUD	0.890	0.0069	0.876	0.903	1.753
Condom	0.987	0.0027	0.982	0.992	2.007
Spermicides	0.560	0.0115	0.538	0.583	2.178
Female sterilization	0.718	0.0107	0.697	0.739	2.159
Vasectomy	0.452	0.0137	0.425	0.479	3.112
Injectable contraceptive	0.411	0.0104	0.391	0.432	1.827
Emergency contraception	0.444	0.0129	0.418	0.469	2.752
Traditional methods they have heard of	0.924	0.0053	0.913	0.934	1.322
Calendar method	0.870	0.0074	0.855	0.884	1.818
Withdrawal	0.820	0.0079	0.804	0.835	1.451
Number of children born alive	1.060	0.0270	1.007	1.113	1.848
Number of children born alive between 1999-2004	0.270	0.0099	0.250	0.290	1.614
Number of induced abortions between 1999-2004	0.199	0.0113	0.177	0.222	1.600
Other pregnancies between 1999-2004	0.056	0.0042	0.048	0.064	0.983
Women with at least one birth between 1999-2004	0.222	0.0071	0.207	0.236	1.448
Women with at least one abortion between 1999-2004	0.129	0.0057	0.118	0.140	1.326
Infecund women	0.054	0.0029	0.048	0.060	0.848

Characteristics	Average	Sampling errors	The Confidence interval		DEFT
			Minimum	Maximum	
SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED WOMEN					
Current use of the contraceptive method					
Modern method	0.420	0.0102	0.400	0.440	1.543
Traditional method	0.299	0.0091	0.281	0.317	1.429
Non users	0.281	0.0081	0.266	0.297	1.184
Current use of contraceptive methods					
Pills	0.157	0.0069	0.143	0.170	1.237
IUD	0.054	0.0036	0.047	0.061	1.129
Condom	0.162	0.0065	0.150	0.175	1.080
Spermicides	0.017	0.0024	0.013	0.022	1.225
Female sterilization	0.023	0.0023	0.018	0.027	1.064
Other modern methods	0.006	0.0014	0.004	0.009	1.283
Calendar method	0.065	0.0045	0.056	0.073	1.259
Withdrawal	0.234	0.0087	0.216	0.251	1.525
Other traditional methods	0.001	0.0004	0.000	0.001	1.000
Contraceptive methods they have heard of					
Modern methods they have heard of	0.994	0.0012	0.991	0.996	1.282
Pills	0.951	0.0046	0.942	0.960	1.971
IUD	0.946	0.0052	0.936	0.956	2.007
Condom	0.989	0.0021	0.985	0.993	1.927
Spermicides	0.626	0.0121	0.602	0.649	2.290
Female sterilization	0.788	0.0095	0.769	0.807	1.992
Vasectomy	0.491	0.0141	0.463	0.518	2.888
Injectable contraceptive	0.449	0.0112	0.427	0.471	1.829
Emergency contraception	0.472	0.0136	0.445	0.499	2.668
Traditional methods they have heard of	0.973	0.0035	0.966	0.980	1.896
Calendar method	0.912	0.0067	0.899	0.925	2.094
Withdrawal	0.935	0.0050	0.925	0.945	1.519
MARRIED WOMEN OR IN UNION					
Contraceptive methods they have heard of					
Modern methods they have heard of	0.993	0.0014	0.990	0.996	1.253
Pills	0.941	0.0054	0.930	0.951	1.753
IUD	0.943	0.0056	0.932	0.954	1.828
Condom	0.987	0.0022	0.983	0.992	1.566
Spermicides	0.603	0.0132	0.577	0.629	2.297
Female sterilization	0.787	0.0107	0.766	0.808	2.130
Vasectomy	0.460	0.0144	0.431	0.488	2.613
Injectable contraceptive	0.445	0.0118	0.422	0.469	1.765
Emergency contraception	0.406	0.0134	0.380	0.432	2.290
Traditional methods they have heard of	0.970	0.0039	0.963	0.978	1.652
Calendar method	0.898	0.0076	0.883	0.913	1.811
Withdrawal	0.938	0.0054	0.928	0.949	1.527
Number of children born alive between 1999-2004	0.426	0.0139	0.399	0.454	1.455
Number of induced abortions between 1999-2004	0.283	0.0171	0.250	0.317	1.661

Characteristics	Average	Sampling errors	The Confidence interval		DEFT
			Minimum	Maximum	
WOMEN WHO HAD AT LEAST ONE CHILD BORN ALIVE BETWEEN 1999-2004					
Trimester of the first prenatal visit					
First trimester	0.745	0.0150	0.715	0.774	1.347
Second trimester	0.165	0.0115	0.142	0.188	1.056
Third trimester	0.024	0.0042	0.016	0.032	1.039
No answer	0.002	0.0009	0.000	0.004	1.005
No prenatal visit	0.065	0.0081	0.049	0.081	1.215

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