

## **Albania**

### **Albania Reproductive Health Survey, 2002**

#### **Survey Characteristics:**

The Albania Reproductive Health Survey, conducted between August and December 2002, is the first nationally representative reproductive health survey in Albania. The survey, composed of face-to-face interviews with 5,697 women aged 15–44 and 1,740 men aged 15–49, was designed to produce estimates for three strata: Tirana, other urban areas, and rural areas. The questionnaire included detailed questions about fertility and pregnancy experience, maternal and infant health, contraceptive knowledge and use, sexual experience, knowledge of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, intimate partner violence, and various other topics related to reproductive health.

#### **Survey Findings:**

The survey shows that Albania has a total fertility rate of 2.6 children per woman, the highest in Europe. Results reveal that contraceptive prevalence is relatively high, at 75% among married women and 77% for married men; however, these rates are almost entirely due to the use of withdrawal (67% and 72% for married women and men, respectively) with only 8% of married women and 3% of married men reporting the use of modern methods. These are the highest rates of withdrawal and lowest rates of modern method use reported in similar surveys conducted in Eastern Europe and Eurasia. Other findings include the following: prenatal care use (81%), low rate of home births (6%), low use of postpartum care for mothers (20%) compared to well-baby visits (79%), nearly universal awareness of HIV/AIDS and low awareness of other sexually transmitted infections (4%–55% among women and 3%–21% among men). However, only 56% of women and 45% of men believed that HIV infection could be asymptomatic. The survey also documented differential rates of premarital sex among sexually experienced young adults (44% and 91% among 15–24 year-old women and men respectively).

#### **Publications and Products:**

Final Report, 338 pages, English.

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## **Azerbaijan**

### **Reproductive Health Survey, 2001**

#### **Survey Characteristics:**

The Azerbaijan Reproductive Health Survey, the first nationally representative reproductive health survey in the country, was conducted between April and July 2001. The survey consisted of face-to-face interviews with 7,668 women 15–44 years of age, including a sub-sample of 1,272 internally displaced women. The questionnaire collected detailed information on contraceptive knowledge and use,

pregnancy and childbearing, maternal and infant health, domestic violence, and a wide variety of other reproductive health topics.

**Survey Findings:**

The survey shows that contraceptive prevalence among women in union in Azerbaijan is 55%, with withdrawal being the most commonly used method (accounting for 75% of contraceptive prevalence). Results reveal poor reproductive health indicators in general, compared with other countries of the former Soviet Union: high total induced abortion rate (3.2 abortions per woman) and abortion-to-live-birth-ratio (three abortions for each live birth), high infant mortality (81 deaths/1,000 live births over the past 10 years), low prenatal care use (70%), high rate of home-deliveries (26%), high stillbirth rate (21 stillbirths per 1,000 births) and low birth weight (12%). The survey also documented high rates of anemia among mothers and children aged 1–5 years (40% and 32%, respectively).

**Publications and Products:**

Final Report, 318 pages, in English. [Order a copy of Reproductive Health Survey Azerbaijan, 2001](#)

**Czech Republic  
Reproductive Health Survey, 1993**

**Survey Characteristics:**

The Czech Republic Reproductive Health Survey, conducted between February and July 1993, explores issues related to reproduction and women's health in the Czech Republic. A major objective of the 1993 survey was to learn more about why traditional contraceptive methods are widely used and why abortion is so frequently used in a country where modern family planning methods are thought to be readily available. The survey was composed of household interviews of 4,497 women between the ages of 15 and 44.

**Survey Findings:**

The survey found that 69% of women in union were currently using contraception. The leading contraceptive methods are withdrawal (22%), condoms (17%), and the IUD (15%). The total fertility rate was 1.8 children per woman. Sexual activity tended to begin early and almost always begins before marriage with 25% of women aged 15–17 years reported having some sexual experience. Use of prenatal care services was very high and 85% of respondents felt that abortions should be legal under all circumstances.

**Publications and Products:**

The final report is 232 pages and is in English. The report is currently out of print.

## **Eastern Europe and Eurasia Comparative Study Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Eastern Europe and Eurasia: A Comparative Report**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in collaboration with Macro International, Inc. (ORC MACRO)/MEASURE DHS, has published *Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Eastern Europe and Eurasia: A Comparative Report*. This report summarizes the major findings from 16 surveys in 12 countries conducted with technical assistance provided by either MEASURE CDC or MEASURE DHS in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia during the period 1993–2001. The full report includes 16 chapters that cover topics such as fertility, contraceptive knowledge and use, maternal care, health behaviors and attitudes, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, nutrition status and anemia among women and children, infant and child mortality, young adult sexual behavior, and domestic violence.

### **Publications and Products:**

The report is 238 pages, and is in English.

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View full report\*

<http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/OD28/00FrontMatter.pdf> (PDF 7.56 MB)

## **Georgia Republic Georgia Reproductive Health Survey, 1999.**

### **Survey Characteristics:**

The 1999 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) is the first population based national survey of this type ever conducted in Georgia. A sample of 7,798 women 15–44 years of age were interviewed, including an oversample of 1,655 internally displaced women living in government facilities. The oversample was applied for a programmatic reason— to evaluate the reproductive health status of the internally displaced women at the end of the reproductive health program implemented by UNHCR since 1994 and a methodologic reason— to ensure that the survey sample represented all women in Georgia, living either in residential dwellings or internally displaced housing in nonresidential government facilities. The overall response rate was 99%. The questionnaire covered a wide range of topics related to reproductive health for all women regardless of marital status, and included additional questions on family-life education and sexual behavior for women aged 15–24 years.

### **Survey Findings:**

The survey showed that Georgian women marry early (median age at first marriage was 21.6 years), have low divorce rates, become sexually experienced at marriage (only 2% of sexually experienced women aged 15–24 reported premarital intercourse), have their first

child soon after marriage (almost a half of married women aged 15–19 had already had their first child and 81% of women aged 20–24 had one or more children), and achieve the desired family size (two children) soon after. Sixty percent of women who have been pregnant in the past five years reported that their last pregnancy was mistimed or unwanted. Almost all of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies ended in induced abortion (91% and 97%). The survey found that the total induced abortion rate was 3.7 abortions per woman, the highest survey-documented abortion rate. Contraceptive prevalence among Georgian women in union was the lowest among any of the former Soviet republics with survey data. Only 40% of women in union reported using any method of contraception during the month preceding the interview and only half of them used a modern method, principally the IUD (10%) and condoms (6%).

**Publications and Products:**

The final report is in English and is 401 pages. The report is currently [out of print](#)

**Moldova**

**Reproductive Health Survey, 1997**

**Survey Characteristics:**

This survey represents one of seven national reproductive health household surveys conducted or planned in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union between 1993 and 1999 with technical assistance of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In 1997 the Moldovan Ministry of Health, with the technical assistance provided by the MEASURE CDC, conducted the first national population-based survey of reproductive health. The survey was designed to provide the Ministry of Health, international agencies, and nongovernmental organizations active in the area of women's and children's health with essential information on fertility, reproductive practices of women, maternal care, maternal and child mortality, health behaviors, and attitudes toward selected reproductive health issues. There were 5,412 respondents.

**Survey Findings:**

The total fertility rate in Moldova is estimated at 1.8 births per woman; the rate is 1.3 for women living in the four principal urban areas, 1.6 for women in other urban areas, and 2.3 for rural women. The age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years is 57 per 1,000, but is as high as 82/1,000 for women with an incomplete secondary education. Forty-two percent of pregnancies in five years prior to the survey were reported to be unintended (9% mistimed and 33% unwanted). There were 5,412 respondents.

**Publications and Products:**

The report is 338 pages and is in English. The report is currently [out of print](#).

## **Romania**

### **Romania Reproductive Health Survey, 1999**

#### **Survey Characteristics:**

The 1999 Romania Reproductive Health Survey (RRHS—99) is the second national reproductive health survey. The first survey in 1993 included only females and the RRHS—99 included independent samples of females and males of reproductive age. The RRHS—99 female samples over sampled three judets (counties) where USAID-supported reproductive health projects are implemented. The 1999 survey consists of complete interviews for 6,888 women (90% response rate) and 2,434 men (87% response rate).

#### **Publications and Products:**

The report is currently [out of print](#).

#### **Previous years reports:**

**1996**—Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey, 1996, 252 pages, English.

**1993**—Reproductive Health Survey, 1993, 202 pages, English. These reports are currently out of print.

## **Russia**

### **Women's Reproductive Health Survey, 1996**

#### **Survey Findings:**

The survey revealed that contraceptive prevalence was considerably higher than expected. Between 69% and 77% of couples were using some form of contraception. About three of every four contraceptive users were employing a modern method, with the IUD being by far the most popular. Despite high contraceptive prevalence, levels of induced abortion remain among the highest in the world, with a total abortion rate of between 2 and 3 lifetime abortions per woman. The survey showed, however, that women almost universally hold strongly negative opinions about induced abortion and would prefer to avoid it to prevent unintended births. Rates of childbearing are extremely low, about 1.3 births per woman and very few women reported wanting to have more than two children. About 70 percent of married women wanted to have no more children. From the survey findings, it is clear that substantial reductions in the reliance on abortion and improvements in maternal mortality and morbidity will depend not so much on further increases in contraceptive use as on improvements in method selection and reductions in contraceptive failure. There were 5,997 respondents.

#### **Publications and Products:**

The report is 232 pages and is in English. The report is currently [out of print](#).

## **Ukraine**

### **Reproductive Health Survey, 1999**

#### **Survey Characteristics:**

This report describes the results of a large national survey of reproductive health among women aged 15–44 years in Ukraine, conducted in 1999. The survey consisted of interviews with 7,128 women on a wide variety of topics including contraception, pregnancy, abortion, use of reproductive health services, women's health issues, sexually transmitted disease, and others.

#### **Survey Findings:**

Some results of the survey show that contraceptive use is widespread, rates of unintended pregnancy and abortion are high, childbearing rates are very low, and the rate of hospitalization during pregnancy is very high.

#### **Publications and Products:**

The final report is available in English. The report is currently [out of print](#).