

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES
IN EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND CARE**

2018

Contents

List of figures	3
List of tables	4
Acronyms.....	4
Executive summary	6
Context and rationale.....	6
Purpose and objectives of the study.....	8
Methodological aspects	Error! Bookmark not defined.
I. HOUSEHOLD AND CARER PROFILES	14
1.1. Main carer's profile	14
1.2. Household profile	15
1.3. Parents' migration	17
II. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	19
2.1. Early development stimulation of children aged 0-6 years	19
2.2. Cognitive development of children aged 3-6 years.....	23
2.3. Play and toys.....	26
2.4. Communication and child-adult relationship	28
a. General knowledge and attitudes on child education	31
b. Attending educational programs	34
c. Quality of educational programs	36
d. Costs for education.....	36
e. Inclusive education	37
4. CHILD PROTECTION AGAINST NEGLIGENCE, ABUSE AND VIOLENCE	39
4.1. The child - witness of domestic violence	39
4.2. Child discipline and punishment	39
4.3. Parental supervision	43
5. HEALTH.....	44
5.1. Danger signs.....	44
5.2. Vaccination	45
STUDY FINDINGS.....	47
RECOMMENDATIONS	50
Bibliography	51
ANNEX 1: Tables	52
ANNEX 2: Questionnaire	283
ANNEX 3: Terms of Reference.....	306

List of figures

Figure 1. Type of carer.....	14
Figure 2. Employment status of parents and carer	15
Figure 3. Household size.....	16
Figure 4. Share of households with children of each generation (years old)	16
Figure 5. Socio-economic status of the household according to the residence environment, gender and training of the carer	17
Figure 6. Parents' absence due to labor migration, 2003, 2009, 2018.....	17
Figure 7. Methods of communication with children of parents who have gone abroad	18
Figure 8. Practices necessary for the proper development of the newborn.....	19
Figure 9. The practice of talking to the child during pregnancy	20
Figure 10. Attitude and practice of holding the baby in one's arms	20
Figure 11. Response to child's cry	21
Figure 12. Father's involvement in childcare	22
Figure 13. Sharing the roles of early development of children aged 3-6 years.....	22
Figure 14. Involvement of children aged 3-6 years in household activities	23
Figure 15. Response to questions asked by the child.....	23
Figure 16. The approach to child's questions to which the caregiver does not have an answer	24
Figure 17. Practices applied for the intellectual development of the child	24
Figure 18. The value of the indicators of the Early Development Index of children aged 3-4 years (ECDI)	24
Figure 19. Importance and availability of toys for the child's development	27
Figure 20. Knowledge of criteria for choosing toys	27
Figure 21. Who plays with the child most often?.....	28
Figure 22. Forms of showing empathy	29
Figure 23. Fair treatment of the child	29
Figure 24. Reaction to child's whims and interference	30
Figure 25. Reaction to child's failure	30
Figure 26. Views on the right age to start education	31
Figure 27. Risks in the case of delayed educational onset	32
Figure 28. Awareness of the child's needs for a balanced development	32
Figure 29. Sources of information on child education for carers	33
Figure 30. Looking for assistance on noticing some disorders in the child	33
Figure 31. Availability of pre-school institutions in the community and admission of children	34
Figure 32. Why children do not attend kindergarten?	35
Figure 33. Age of regular kindergarten attendance	35
Figure 34. Reasons for child's admission to pre-school education	36
Figure 35. Appreciation of quality of care and conditions in kindergarten.....	36
Figure 36. Views on inclusion of children with disabilities	38
Figure 37. Views on the inclusion of children with disabilities in kindergartens/ordinary schools, by type of disability	38
Figure 38. Incidence of family quarrels, including in the presence of the 0-6 year old child	39
Figure 39. Disciplinary methods applied to children aged 1-14 years.....	40
Figure 40. Leaving children unattended in the last 7 days	43
Figure 41. Circumstances in which carers leave the child unattended	43
Figure 42. Danger signs when the caregiver would call a medical institution	44
Figure 43. Distribution of respondents by number of known danger signs	45
Figure 44. Knowing the role of the vaccine	45
Figure 45. Attitudes to vaccination and child vaccination rate (reported by respondents).....	46
Figure 46. Vaccination	46

List of tables

Table 1. Structure of the sample 2018	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 2. Distribution of carers by gender and age	14
Table 3. Carer's level of education	15
Table 3. Household structure by age	16
Table 5. Frequency of reading to children aged 0-6 years	21
Table 6. Early Child Development Index, 2018	26
Table 5. Amounts and structure of monthly costs related to the child's admission to kindergarten	37

Acronyms

KAP – Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

ECD – Early Childhood Development

ECDI – Early Child Development Index

ECC – Early Childhood Care

MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund

The study „ ***Knowledge, attitudes and practices in early childhood development and care***” was carried out by the Center of Sociological Research and Marketing „CBS-AXA” for UNICEF Moldova.

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The direct involvement of all the individuals mentioned above brought an added value to this study.

Executive summary

Early childhood development (ECD) is a process that involves the realization of fundamental rights and age-specific needs and the first years of life are the most sensitive and critical in human development. The importance of this stage in human life is determined by the particularities of the individual's physiological formation. The degree and complexity of family preparation for child care and development at this early age are essential. The present study aims to measure the evolution of the situation over time for the main areas of the ECD in terms of early childhood development, improved parenting skills, especially child nutrition and hygiene skills, early recognition/identification of danger signs and proper behavior in case of illnesses, as well as the cognitive and intellectual stimulation of children.

Context and rationale

Positive and supportive parenting is essential for the physical and mental development and well-being of children from early years, throughout childhood and adolescence and into adulthood. It is integral to a secure, safe and nurturing home environment and includes providing a positive role model, setting appropriate boundaries and applying them consistently.

Children who grow in a secure, loving and nurturing home environment are better able to withstand life's challenges and achieve their full potential. Consistent positive parenting helps to develop strong self-control, reduces risks and builds the resilience to cope with setbacks. Effective parenting has long-term benefits for children, communities and the country as a whole. Research also proves that poor parenting practices have been associated with adolescent emotional and behavioural problems.

Advances in neuroscience and recent economic studies show that early childhood experiences have a profound impact on brain development and on subsequent learning, health, and adult earnings. Children who are poorly nourished and nurtured, or those who do not receive early stimulation, are likely to learn less in school and earn less as adults. ECD is also an investment in economic growth. Evidence suggests that an additional dollar invested in quality ECD programmes yields a return of between \$6 dollars and \$17 dollars¹. The importance of early childhood development was accepted as a critical part of the international development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). UNICEF has committed to making sure that early childhood development is embraced by the public and decision makers as a cost-effective window of opportunity to offer all children a fair start in life.

UNICEF has created an Early Child Development Index (ECDI) that enables an assessment of equity in attaining results for early "developmental potential", as part of the core ECD indicators measured through MICS. The results of MICS 4² in Moldova show that 84 per cent of children aged 36-59 months are developmentally on track. A higher ECDI is seen in children attending an early childhood education (ECE) program (86 per cent compared to 78 per cent who are not attending). Children living in the poor households have lower ECDI (75 per cent) compared to children living in the richest households (87 per cent). Ninety nine per cent of children are on track in the learning and physical domains, but much less are on track in literacy-numeracy (30 per cent) and social-emotional (79 per cent) domains. Literacy-numeracy is positively correlated with mother's education and household wealth.

The survey also reveals considerable inequities between urban and rural areas. One in three children do not attend an ECD programme in rural areas compared to universal enrolment in urban areas. Disadvantaged children who go to pre-schools often have poor home learning environments where there is a lack of educational toys and children's books. Around 87 per cent of children from the richest households have three or more books compared to only a third of children from the poorest households.

¹ Skill Formation and the Economics of Investing in Disadvantaged Children, James J. Heckman, Nobel Laureate, 2006

² Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Moldova, 2012

Larger proportions of children on track in literacy-numeracy are living in the richest households (44 per cent) compared to those living in the poorest households (18 per cent). This situation highlighted the need for improving educators' skills to ensure that all children, especially the most disadvantaged, had the opportunity to learn in quality and inclusive early education programmes.

To change systems and use evidence-based disaggregated data to inform further policies, UNICEF CO supported the analytical Review of Governance, Provision and Quality of Early Childhood Education Services at the Local Level in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States/ Country Report for Moldova³. The research was done by a team of experts from Yale University. According to the new study, preschool attendance is significantly lower in rural areas (64%) than in urban areas (82%), with a top position for Chisinau at 90%. The socio-economic gap is also rather significant: 88% of children living in the richest households attend a preschool, while the figure drops to 50% among children living in the poorest households, where the need for preschool education is the highest. Likewise, children of mothers with higher education have more chances to be enrolled than those of mothers with secondary education. Another vulnerable group are the children who have at least one biological parent living abroad.

The cost of inaction is high. International research proves that 43% of children are at risk of not reaching their developmental potential and may lose 26% of their individual average adult income per year. At societal level, the cost of inaction for not addressing developmental delays through preschools and home visits is several times more than what some countries currently spend on health or education, respectively⁴.

Based on research findings⁵ there is a need to improve parenting skills in Moldova. For example the 2009 ECCD KAP study⁶ highlights little progress in the number of families applying positive care practices. Major findings of the research show that while the indicator on parents playing with their children is over 90%, the two others findings on knowing danger signs (83% in 2003 versus 81% in 2009) and regularly reading to children (30% in 2009 versus 37% in 2003) have reversed. Only 5% of families consider that children with disabilities should attend the kindergarten and no more than 46% of families would allow their children to play with a child who has a disability. More than 20% of families are not accepting the disabilities of their own children and prefer to keep them in boarding schools. Physical punishment is wide-spread, with children under 1 year being beaten in 16% of cases and 6-7 year old children in 57% of cases.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova in cooperation with UNICEF Country Office and other partners implemented a series of interventions aimed at improving the status of young children and their families related to early education, health and protection and parenting for the next ten years. Thus, in order to improve care-givers' knowledge and skills on positive parenting, UNICEF supported the Government of Moldova to develop a cross-sectoral Strategy on Developing Parental Abilities and Competencies, 2016-2022, which was officially approved in July 2016. Following to this, UNICEF supported the development of an inter-sectoral mid-term Action Plan on Positive Parenting.

There is a need to assess the current situation and collect national representative data in the area of ECD. The major findings of the report will raise awareness of decision-makers and public at large on the status of positive parenting practices, inform further policies and stimulate the scale-up of the developed policies and programmes nationally.

³ Analytical Review of Governance, Provision and Quality of Early Childhood Education Services at the Local Level in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States/ Country Report for Moldova, Yale University/UNICEF, 2018

⁴ Lancet Series, WHO, UNICEF, the WB, 2016

⁵ National Survey on Early Childhood Care and Development: Family Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices, Government of the Republic of Moldova/UNICEF, Chisinau 2010

⁶ National Survey on Early Childhood Care and Development: Family Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices, Government of the Republic of Moldova/UNICEF, Chisinau 2010

At the same time, this study will help the Government of Moldova and UNICEF to track the progress on key indicators as agreed in the signed Country Programme of Cooperation for the years 2018-2022⁷, National Strategy “Education 2020”, National Health Policy 2020, Child Protection Strategy and Action Plan 2014/2016 – 2020 and National Strategy on Positive Parenting 2016-2020. Therefore, the potential users of the key results of the study will be the following: key line ministries, UN Agencies, World Bank and other development partners, civil society, academia, media etc.

Purpose and objectives of the study

The present study aims to measure the evolution of the situation over the last decade for the main areas of the ECD, highlighting the needs, directions and areas of intervention in terms of early child development, improving parenting skills, especially child nutrition and hygiene skills, timely recognition of danger signs and correct conduct during illness, as well as cognitive and intellectual stimulation of children.

The specific objectives of the study are aimed at:

- a) Measuring the progress of indicators of the Country Cooperation Program between UNICEF and the Government of the Republic of Moldova for 2013-2017, as well as:
 - Share of parents/carers who apply abusive forms in child discipline
 - Share of parents/caregivers of children under 7 years of age who recognize at least two signs of childhood illness
 - Share of parents/carers who practice daily reading with the child
 - Share of parents/caretakers applying ECD practices in health, nutrition, education, play, empathic environment, and inclusive communication/interaction
 - Share of parents/carers who consider that children with disabilities should be included in general education institutions
- b) Offering current estimates of the key indicators of the Country Cooperation Program between UNICEF and the Government of the Republic of Moldova for the years 2018-2022:
 - Share of parents/carers who accept children with disabilities in pre-school
 - The share of parents/carers who apply positive parenting practices in the ECD (health, nutrition, education, game, empathetic environment and inclusive communication/interaction)
 - Share of parents/carers with practical knowledge and skills in positive parenting education for children aged 0-6 in the ECD domains
 - ECD Index
- c) Providing policy-makers the information needed for policy planning and monitoring, with emphasis on equity and disparities in the country.

Methodology

The study is based on survey data conducted on a representative national sample for households with children aged 0-6 years, through face-to-face interview with the main caregiver of the household children. The size of the sample is 1265 respondents, data collected from March 17 to April 14, 2018. The 2018 study reproduces the method of sampling and collecting data from a similar study conducted in 2009, offering the opportunity for comparative analysis of data.

⁷ <https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2017-PL7-Moldova-CPD-ODS-EN.pdf>

The target population of the study was constituted by families with children aged 0-6 years.

Sampling method is stratified, static, probabilistic nesting of the households.

Stratification criteria: region, home environment.

Sample units: households, carer, child.

Sample size: 1,265 households with children aged 0-6 years old. The sample offers enough number of cases for detailed analysis and disaggregation of data by basic socio-demographic groups.

Data collection method: face-to-face interview with the main caretaker of the children in the household at the respondent's home⁸, with the computer application (CAPI).

Reference to the child: in the questionnaire the thematic blocks of questions were aimed at children of different ages within the age of 0-6 years old. If there is more than one age old child for whom the question block is addressed, one of the children was randomly selected and respondents answered those questions referring to that child.

Data collection period: 17th of March – 14th of April 2018

Questionnaire pretest: prior to data collection the questionnaires were pre-tested in 15 pilot interviews, out of which 8 in Romanian and 7 in Russian. The instruments were then adjusted for the deficiencies found in the pilot research.

47 interviewers from the CBS-AXA interviewers' network were trained to collect data. Prior to launching the data collection, the interviewers were trained in research-based training. The training included three modules:

1. Introduction to the topic and specificity of the research project
2. Querying the questions in the questionnaire
3. Applying the interviewer's questionnaire to another interviewer and discussing accepted errors

The 2018 study faithfully reproduces the 2009 sampling and data collection method, providing the opportunity for comparative data analysis.

The data was collected in full and unconditional compliance with the requirements of anonymity and confidentiality. Supervisors have checked the itineraries for 10% interviews, re-contacting over 24% of respondents to verify compliance with interview criteria and standards.

The completed questionnaires have been validated for truthfulness and consistency of data.

The key socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents and respective households is presented in annex 7.

Data analysis

The analysis of the data was based on the percentage distributions of the answers and bivariate tables. In some cases, composite indicators were calculated.

Ethical considerations

The study was conducted in accordance with the UNICEF Procedures for Ethical Standards in Research, Evaluation, Data Collection and Analysis⁹, as well as in compliance with the deontological requirements in sociological research¹⁰. In particular:

⁸ Identified based on the statements of the adult members of the household as the person in the household who most of the time takes care of children aged 0-6 years old

⁹ https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/ATTACHMENT_IV-UNICEF_Procedure_for_Ethical_Standards.PDF

¹⁰ ESOMAR Code - https://www.esomar.org/uploads/public/knowledge-and-standards/codes-and-guidelines/ICESOMAR_Code_English_.pdf

When developing research tools, one avoided questions/expressions and phrases that could harm the study participants, as well as other categories of people.

After the interview, the participants were given contact details of the study coordinator for any additional questions or complaints, with information about the project and its purpose.

The following requirements were made for the interview:

- Initial information of the potential respondent about the research, the project, the interview procedure, his rights (the non-obligation to give the interview in its entirety or the answer to some particular questions), the anonymity of participation and responses, the particularities of the project and its purpose.
- Informed consent of the respondent.
- Suitable conditions for keeping anonymity.

CBS-AXA has storage facilities for electronic data of surveys and questionnaires. For security reasons, for the purpose of checking the quality of the fieldwork, the contact details of the respondents were collected on separate software, not related to the completed questionnaire. In this way it becomes impossible to identify the questionnaire answers given by a particular respondent.

Survey management

The study was conducted entirely by the Center for Sociological Investigation and Marketing „CBS-AXA” including three senior researchers, responsible for developing methodology, research tools, data collectors training, data analysis and reporting.

Data collection was provided by a team of 47 interviewers coordinated by a national and two regional network manager.

Supervision of field works was provided by a team of 5 quality managers.

Quality assurance

Both, representatives of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research and Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection were consulted and endorsed the developed TORs and methodology. Later, the final report was endorsed by both ministries.

Considering the cross sectorial nature of the study, UNICEF programme colleagues from ECD, Health , Child Protection, Education, Social Policy, Communication and Child Rights Monitoring were closely involved at all stages of the study.

In addition, the draft report was a subject of detailed independent Research Quality Review conducted by Universal Management Group Ltd and was rated as satisfactory.

Findings

The profile of the primary caregiver Traditionally, children in the family are cared for by women - 82% of the respondents were mothers, and 87,2% of carers included in the survey were women.

Most of the carers (both men and women) of children under 7 have a higher level of education (41,8%) and are aged under 35 years old (62.2%)., and, 64,7% of the mothers and 22,8% of the fathers are not employed.

The households with children under 7 have an average size of 4.15 members; for 22.8% of households with children under 7, one or both parents migrate. More vulnerable from the ECD perspective are rural families with low socio-economic status and education. ECD issues continue to be amplified by labor

migration; one in four children under the age of seven have at least one parent abroad (a level similar to the 2009 survey, but higher than the one recorded in the 2003).

Early development of the child is still viewed by significant weightings of parents only through the consideration of physiological needs – care (83.2%) and nutrition (80.4%). However, most parents are aware of the need for positive parenting practices – play, communication, walking with the baby (approx. 70% of the respondents).

The percentage of parents who have adopted positive parenting practices (talked to the fetus during pregnancy, read to the child) is increasing compared to 2009: mother - 89.0% in 2018 and 77.2% in 2009, and father 77.9% in 2018 and 58, 0% in 2009. Almost all respondents know and accept the need for emotional communication and interaction between the adult and the child, claiming it is good to communicate, to play with the child or to comfort him/her. At the same time, only half of the caregivers are always accustomed to admit the mistakes or apologize to the child in these cases.

Two out of three carers are open to early education, arguing that child education should begin during pregnancy or immediately after birth.

Early education programs seem at least geographically accessible to all children under the age of 7, with almost all respondents claiming the availability of a preschool education institution in the locality.

Six out of ten children aged 1.5-6 were attending an early education program. The attendance rate for children aged three to six is higher compared to children under the age of three. There is a great demand for services for children under three on behalf of parents, however, in accordance with the Law of education, children are enrolled in pre-school education services starting with the age of three.

The level of satisfaction with quality of care and conditions in kindergarten is relatively high, nine out of ten respondents expressing satisfaction in this respect.

Allmost all parents contribute financially or in kind to ensure a better education environment. The amount of expenditures being estimated at 984 lei, considerably above the level of 2009 (538 lei) and 2003 (282 lei). 76% of the carers agree to pay extra for other activities in kindergarden – foreign languages, computers, etc.

A small number of children are attending other educationa programs: dancing (9,5%) and sport (4,4,%), probably because those are most available. Children enrolled in extra activities have caregivers with higher education, higher income and from urban areas.

Perceptions about the enrollment of children with disabilities in regular pre-schools remain “exclusive”, two thirds of respondents believing that these children should be cared for at home or in residential institutions. On the other hand, there is a considerable increase in the population that supports inclusive education (24, 5% compared to 5.2% in 2009 and 5.6% in 2003). Also discrimination of the children with HIV/AIDS remain high – 62% of the carers would not accept that their child to play with a person infected with HIV.

In terms of **abuse and violence**, the study reveals an alarming incidence of family quarrels. Every third child under the age of 7 is subjected to occasional or systematic emotional abuse as a witness to family quarrels.

Over half of the caregivers resort to methods that result in emotional abuse of the child, such as requiring the child to perform certain activities as punishment, the withdrawal of privileges, shouts, etc. One third of children are subjected to physical violence, and every tenth caregiver believes that physical punishment is necessary in raising or educating a child properly. However, 74,9% of the caregiver declare that beating the child doesn't solve the problem.

The level of knowledge of the **danger signs** that would indicate child health problems is moderate. The most frequent caregivers are alerted in this regard if the child shows increased body fever. Around 16% of the respondents use traditional remedies when the child have health problems (fever, cough, etc.)

Conclusions

The value of the Early Child Development Index is estimated at 90.4%, 6 points above the 2012 study results. The increase from 2012 is due to the evolution of a single mathematical component of the ECDI - literacy and numeracy, which is estimated at a level twice as high compared to 2012 (68.2% in 2018 to 30.3% in 2012).

Families with a low socio-economic status, from rural areas, with carers with a low level of education are the most vulnerable from the perspective of the ECD.

Caregivers still perceive early child development mostly in terms of meeting physical needs.

Over time, there have been a number of improvements to ECD practices. More and more carers talk to the child during pregnancy, take appropriate responses when the child cries, plays, walks, reads, and carries with the child. The percentage of caregivers who constantly read children's books is also increasing (from 28,8% in 2009 to 35,2% in 2018).

The level of father involvement in childcare remains moderate (41% of the fathers are involved frequently in childcare).

Almost all caregivers recognize the importance of communication and emotional interaction between adults and children, and most of them declare themselves willing to initiate early education.

Mothers a higher level of education, from urban area and households with higher socioeconomic status are somewhat more oriented towards the early onset of the education process.

Regarding the availability and inclusion of early education programs, it seems that no problems are identified. At the same time, the general trend remains to place the child in educational programs from the age of 3 years, thus placing children under this age in early education programs would be a challenge in terms of accessibility regardless the high demand.

Perceptions regarding the enrollment of children with disabilities remain "exclusive", with most carers opting for family care instead of ordinary institutions. At the same time, there is a considerable increase of the share of carers that supports inclusive education compared to previous studies.

Emotional and physical abuse remains to be applied to a considerable extent by caregivers, a third of children aged 1-14 year are subjected to violent disciplining.

Although previous studies show an increase in the level of information on danger signs, the level of awareness of the symptoms that would indicate a child's health problems is moderate. Also the addressability to doctors in case of child's health problems remain low.

Recommendations

- Advocate with the Government to roll-out the cross-sectoral Strategy on Positive Parenting, 2016-2022 and the Draft Action plan to the Strategy by providing guidance, orientation and support to families through effective programs and interventions on positive parenting (universal, targeted

etc.) to enable caregivers to significantly improve the quality of nurturing care¹¹ for young children.

- Support the Government to develop and implement multi-sectoral interventions, with health services as an entry point, which are particularly well-placed to reach children early with services that support families to develop parental skills and deliver nurturing care, protection, and support.
- Support the development and piloting of integrated early childhood development programs and interventions such as breastfeeding, play and stimulation, which will help caregivers including most vulnerable to support health and nutrition, protect children against stress, increase learning at home, and lay the foundation for learning in school.
- Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination on positive parenting and build the capacity of frontline workers to deliver quality ECD services and support families to provide nurturing care for children as an effective and efficient way to reach large numbers of families and children especially in rural areas.
- Integrate interventions on positive parenting into existing service delivery systems with a special focus on future mothers and fathers and engagement of men into child care to promote gender-equitable childcare. This will reduce women's care burden and support women to return to the workforce targeting also gender-related social norms which greatly influence the opportunities, restrictions and outlook of girls and boys – often in ways that perpetuate discrimination and inequality
- Increase availability of services for children under three through further investments in the expansion and diversification of country-wide, flexible early learning programmes to ensure higher and more inclusive coverage of vulnerable children in preschool education.
- Provide family support to economically disadvantaged caregivers through Home Visiting and Parenting programs to stop and prevent violence, child abuse, neglect and maltreatment at home and in the community.
- Address social norms through communication for social change, media campaigns and media platforms, which will help changing mind-sets about social and education inclusion, promote the combat of anti-vaccine messages and support the poorest and most marginalized families (families from rural areas, families with children with disabilities and Roma including single parents) to demand and access basic ECD services.

¹¹ The 2016 Lancet Early Childhood Development Series highlights early childhood development at a time when it has been universally endorsed in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The Series emphasises “nurturing care”, especially of children below three years of age, and multi-sectoral interventions starting with health which can have wide reach to families and young children through health and nutrition.

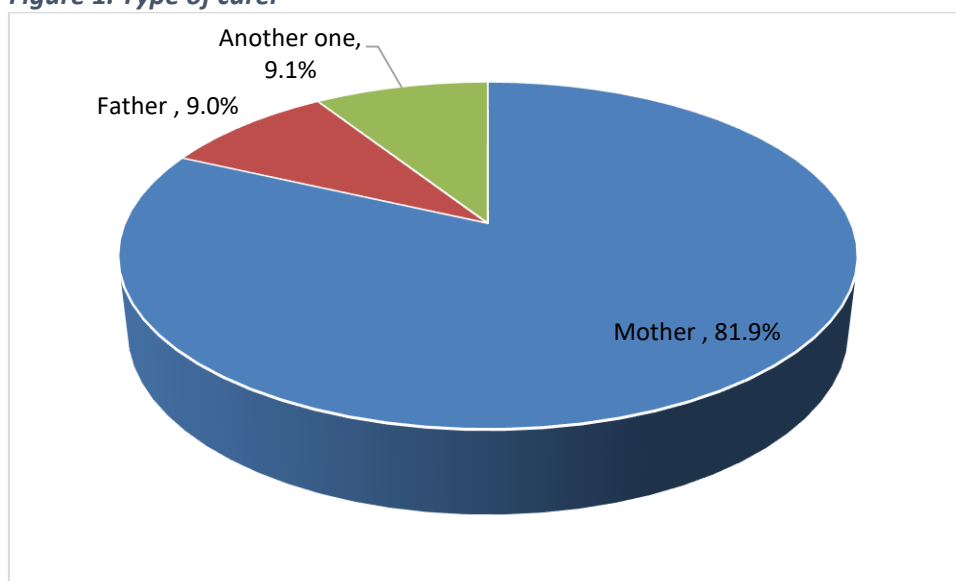
I. HOUSEHOLD AND CARER PROFILES

1.1. Main carer's profile

Under the traditional model of women's predominant involvement in household care and childcare, in over 80% of households the children's main carer is their mother. The other cases are equally divided in 9.0% of households where children are mainly cared for by their father and 9.1% - by other people, mostly relatives.

In 95.0% of cases, the mother of children is the biological one, in 4.7% of cases – the foster one, and 0.3% of children had no biological (living) or foster mother at the time of the study. As far as fathers are concerned, 87.9% of carers are biological fathers, 5.5% - foster fathers and in 6.6% of cases there was no father available (*Annex 1, Table 3*).

Figure 1. Type of carer



In cases where main carers are not the parents (biological or foster) of children, the majority is also constituted by women (grandmothers). Thus, in a total of 87.2% cases, the main caregiver is a woman (carer, parent and non-parent carer). As far as the age is concerned, given the specifics of the target group (households with small children), nearly two-thirds of caregivers are under 35 years of age.

Table 1. Distribution of carers by gender and age

		Number	%
Age of respondent:	18-29 years	423	33,4%
	30-34 years	377	29,8%
	35-39 years	224	17,7%
	40 + years	241	19,1%
Sex of respondent:	Male	162	12,8%
	Female	1103	87,2%

Four out of ten carers (41.8%) have a high level of education (between college and post-graduate studies), and one third has secondary education, including vocational.

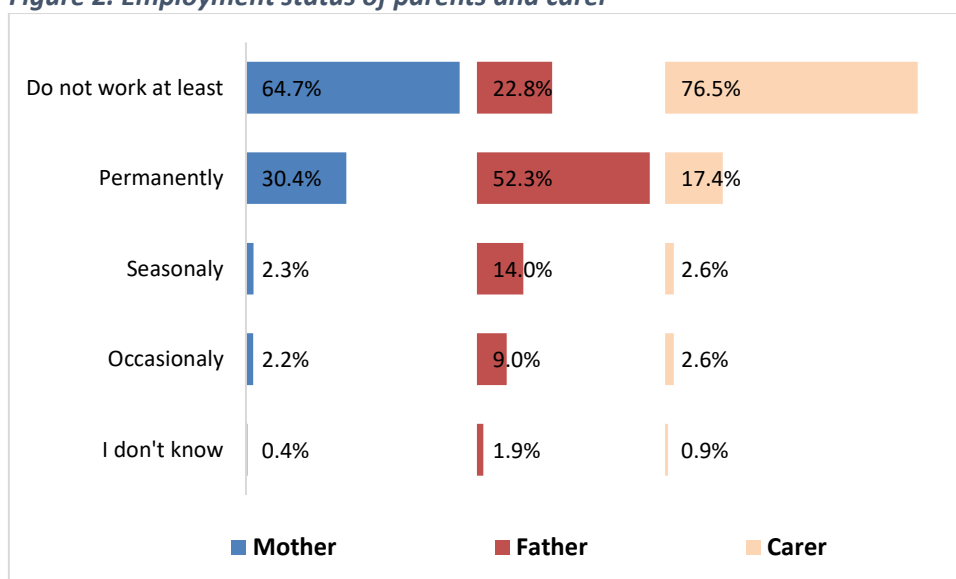
Compared to the general population, those who care for children under 7 have a higher level of education - the group of those with a high level of education is considerably larger than the general population (41.8% versus 25.3%) and there is a reverse discrepancy in the case of those with a low level of education (24.9% vs. 36.6%).

Table 2. Carer's level of education

Level	%	Group	%	% general population ¹²
Without education, unfinished primary school (till 4 grades)	0,2%	Low level	24,9%	36,6%
Primary (4 grades)	0,2%			
Incomplete secondary education/gymnasium (9 grades)	24,5%			
Secondary school (10-11 grades)	10,0%	Medium level	33,3%	38,1%
Highschool (12 grades)	4,4%			
Vocational school (1 year of studies)	8,0%			
Vocational school (tehticum) (3 years of studies)	10,9%	High level	41,8%	25,3%
College (2-5 years of studies)	11,4%			
Incomplete high education (BA) (3-4 years)	16,3%			
Complete high education (master's degree) (5-6 years)	12,7%			
Master's degree, Doctorate	1,4%			

The fact that in the vast majority of cases the main caregiver is the mother of the children is reflected on the occupational characteristics. The vast majority of mothers of children and carers who are not parents of children (but in most cases they are their grandparents) are not employed (64.7% mothers and 76.5% carers). About one third of mothers and 17.4% carers have permanent employment. In the case of fathers, the obvious occupational status is different, each second father is permanently employed (52.3%), 14.0% of fathers have seasonal employment and 9.0% are occasionally employed.

Figure 2. Employment status of parents and carer

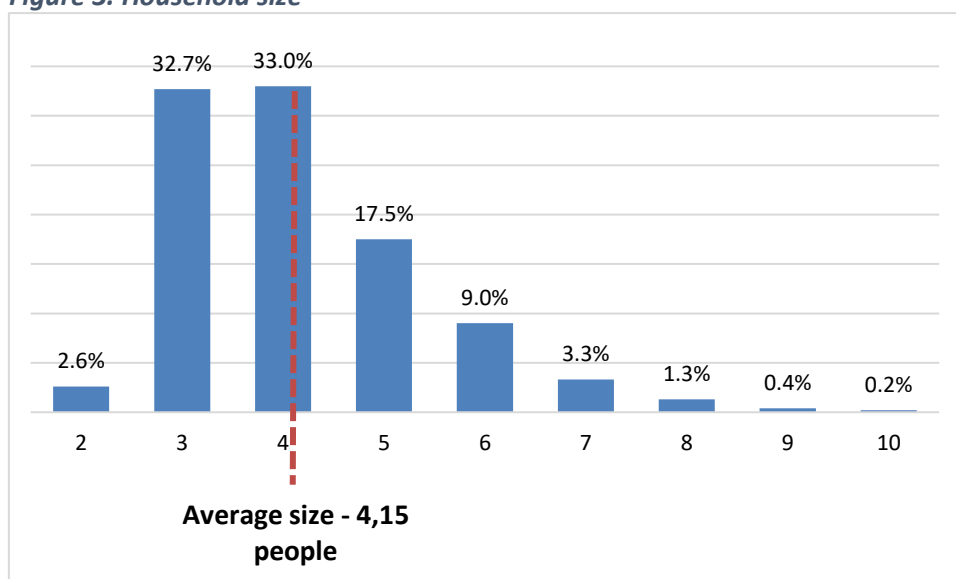


1.2. Household profile

Most households in the study target group have between three and four members, with an average size of 4.15 members. The average size is higher than the national average (2.9 members according to the 2014 Population and Housing Census).

¹² Public Opinion Barometer, November 2017

Figure 3. Household size



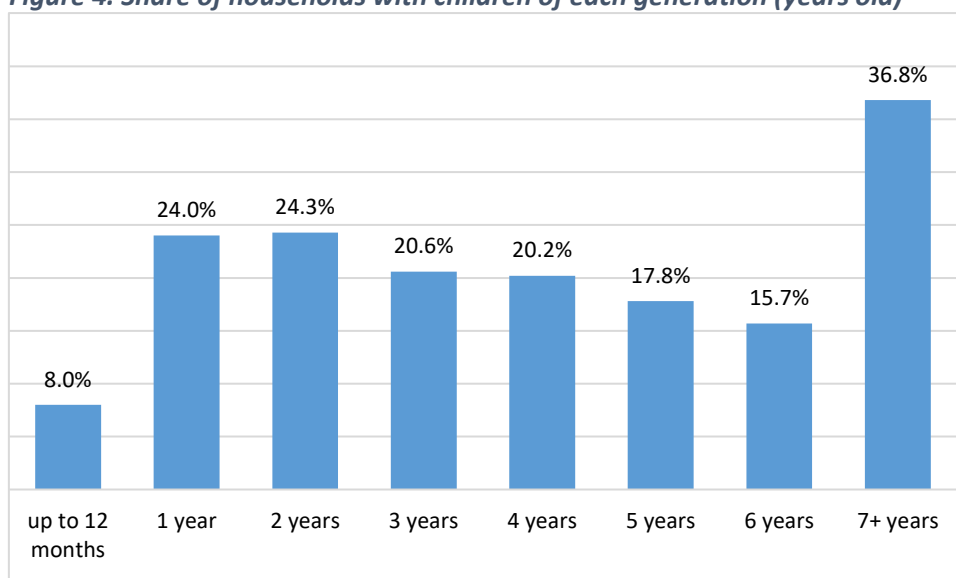
As far as the age is concerned, children under the age of 18 represent 28.2% of all household members in the target group, and older people, i.e. those over 60 years old, account for 12.0%. The coefficient of dependency, which expresses the number of people unfit for work (children and elderly people) per person in working age¹³ is 0.67.

Table 3. Household structure by age

	Average number	%
Children till 18 years	1,17	28,2%
Grownups of 18-60 years	2,48	59,8%
Grownups over 60 years	0,50	12,0%
Coefficient of dependence	0,67	

Figure 4 shows the share of households in the study sample that have children of each generation (cohort). It should be noted that the average number of children up to 7 years per household equals 1.3.

Figure 4. Share of households with children of each generation (years old)



The socio-economic status of the household in the study was expressed by the functional presence of the following objects: aqueduct, TV, natural gas, car, fixed telephone, mobile phone, washing machine, cable television, satellite TV antenna, refrigerator/ freezer, computer, internet access available.

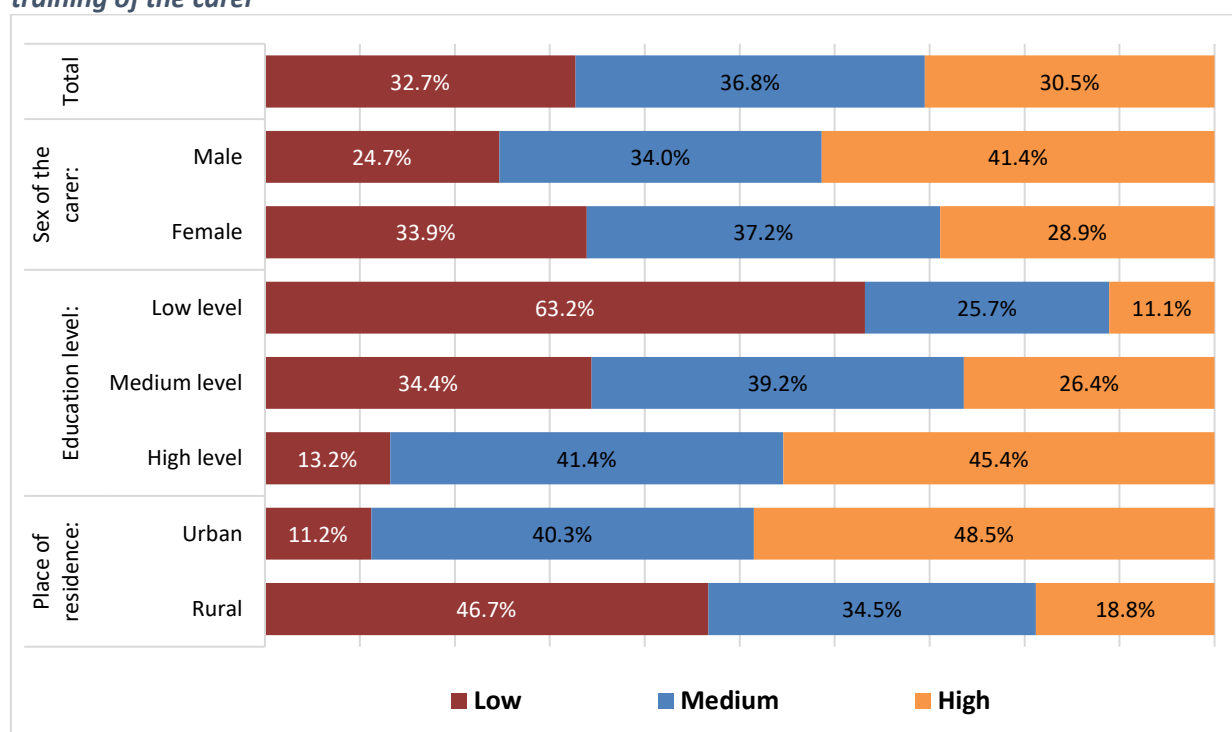
¹³ One applied the age range 18-60 years in the study, without adjusting to the difference in retirement age for women and men.

The 2009 study notes the negative impact of socio-economic inequalities on practices and possibilities in the ECD. High-skilled and wealthier caregivers have adopted more positive care practices compared to poor families.

This study indicates that these disparities are maintained, and in the later analysis one will reflect their impact on the underlying indicators of the ECD. Therefore, the major discrepancies in the socio-economic status are attested in terms of the level of education and the residence environment of the carer. The share of households with a low socio-economic level in rural areas (46.7%) is four times higher than in the urban areas (11.2%). The discrepancy in terms of carer's level of education is even greater, 63.2% of households where the carer has a low level of education belong to the group of households with low socio-economic level and only 13.2% account for households where the caretaker has a high level of education.

There are also some notable discrepancies in terms of the caregiver's gender; the households in which the caregiver is male appear to be better-off.

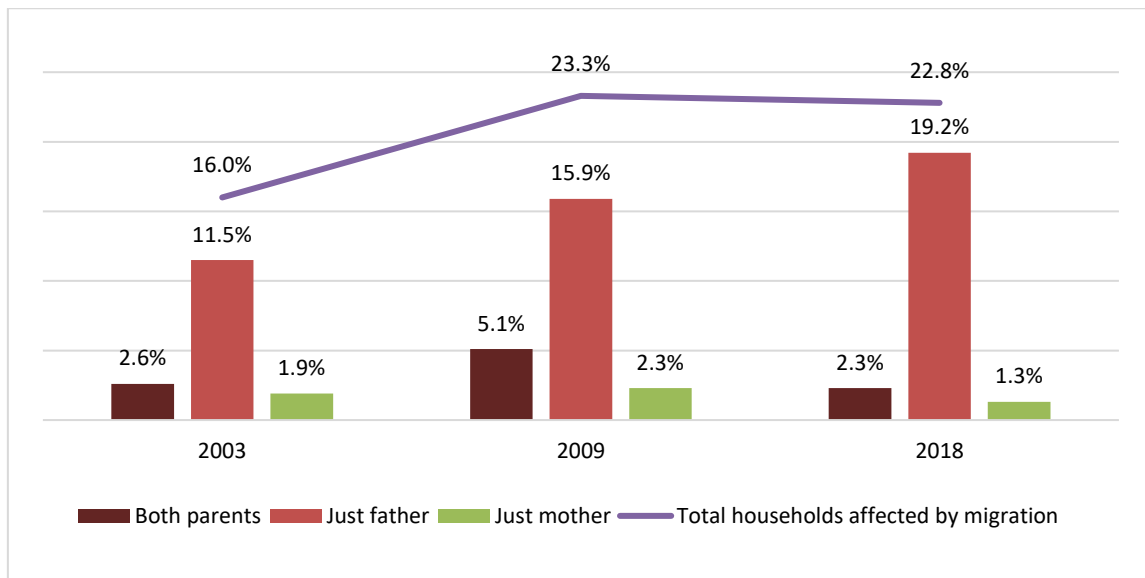
Figure 5. Socio-economic status of the household according to the residence environment, gender and training of the carer



1.3. Parents' migration

Previous studies have shown an increased migration rate of household members in the target population. In 2018, the level of migration is equally high. In only 77.2% of households families are complete, both parents being at home. In particular, labor migration implies the absence of the father of children – in 21.5% of cases, the father who went abroad is missing. In 2, 3% of cases, both parents of children (under 7 years of age) are abroad, and in 1, 3% only the mother is abroad. In general, mothers in labor migration are missing from 3.6% of families with children under the age of 7. The level of migration is similar to that attested in 2009, perhaps only with a slight decrease in the share of families with mother missing (7.4% in 2009, compared to 3.6% in 2018), but higher than in 2003 (16.0% of families in total with some of the parents abroad compared to 22.8% in 2018).

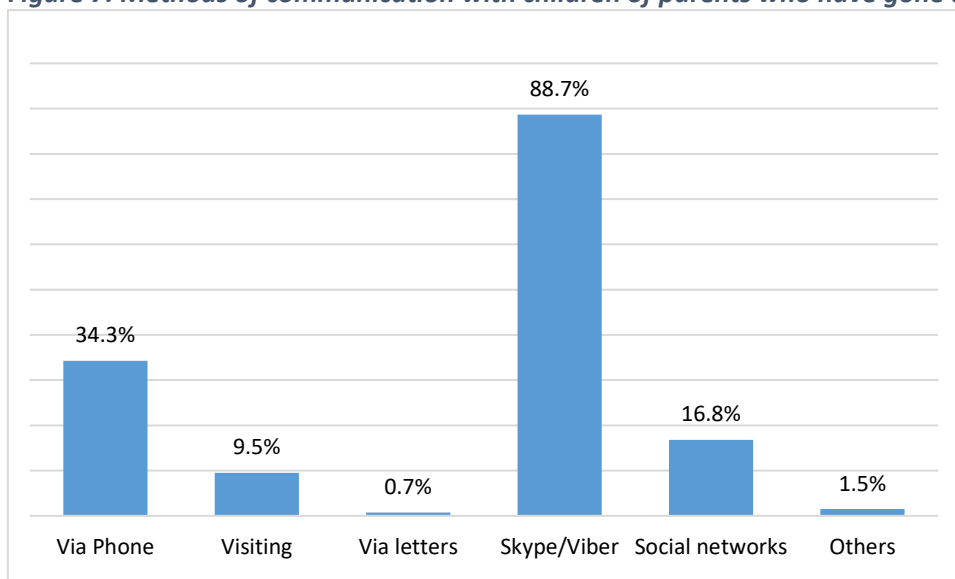
Figure 6. Parents' absence due to labor migration, 2003, 2009, 2018



When asked about the way the parent who went abroad communicates with the children, most of the caregivers indicated that they do it via Skype/Viber or similar services (88.7%), telephone (34.3%) and social networks (16.8%).

As far as the frequency of such a communication is concerned, the communication via messaging services and social networks occurs almost daily (250 times per year via Skype/Viber and 300 via social networks.) Telephone communication occurs weekly (83 times/year). The average visit frequency is four times a year.

Figure 7. Methods of communication with children of parents who have gone abroad



II. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

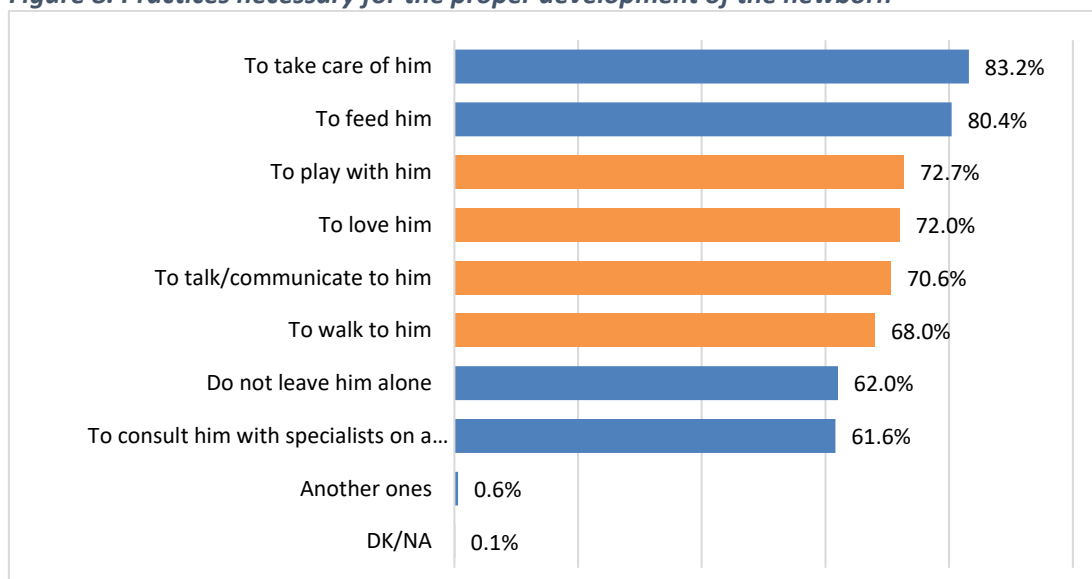
This chapter addresses the knowledge and practices applied by parents in early childhood development such as early development stimulating practices, cognitive development, practice of play, reading as development methods, and provision of households with toys and books, as well as communication processes in the child-adult relationship.

2.1. Early development stimulation of children aged 0-6 years

The proper development of the newborn is firstly seen in the light of satisfaction of its basic, vital needs, through care (83.2%) and nutrition (80.4%). A moderate level (around 70%) is attested in terms of positive parenting practices - play, communication, walking with the baby.

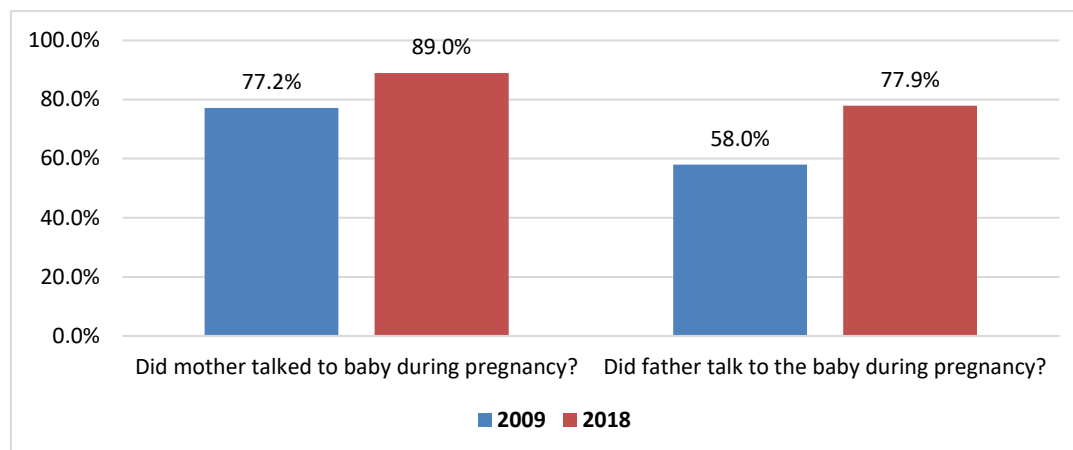
It is worth noting that the availability for positive parenting practices registers similar rates among male and female respondents and does not vary substantially according to the respondent's age and education level. Concomitantly, there are slight differentiations depending on the socio-economic level of the household and the residence environment. Thus, respondents from households with a higher socio-economic level opted in a higher proportion for speaking/communicating with the child as a necessity for its adequate development (75.9% compared to 64.7% in households with low socio-economic level). Urban respondents in higher proportions (76.8% compared to 66.6% in rural areas) emphasized this need, as well as the phrase "to love it" (76.0% versus 69.5%). (*Annex 1, Table 48*).

Figure 8. Practices necessary for the proper development of the newborn



The practice of communicating with the child before birth is one applied by most parents and it is also increasing compared to the previous study. At the same time, there is a discrepancy in the application of this practice by the mother and father of the child. Nine out of ten mothers (89.0%) of children aged 0-6 years said they were talking to the fetus during pregnancy, well above the level recorded in 2009 (77.2%). In the case of fathers, this practice was applied in 77.9% of cases, also increasing compared to 2009 (58.0%).

Figure 9. The practice of talking to the child during pregnancy



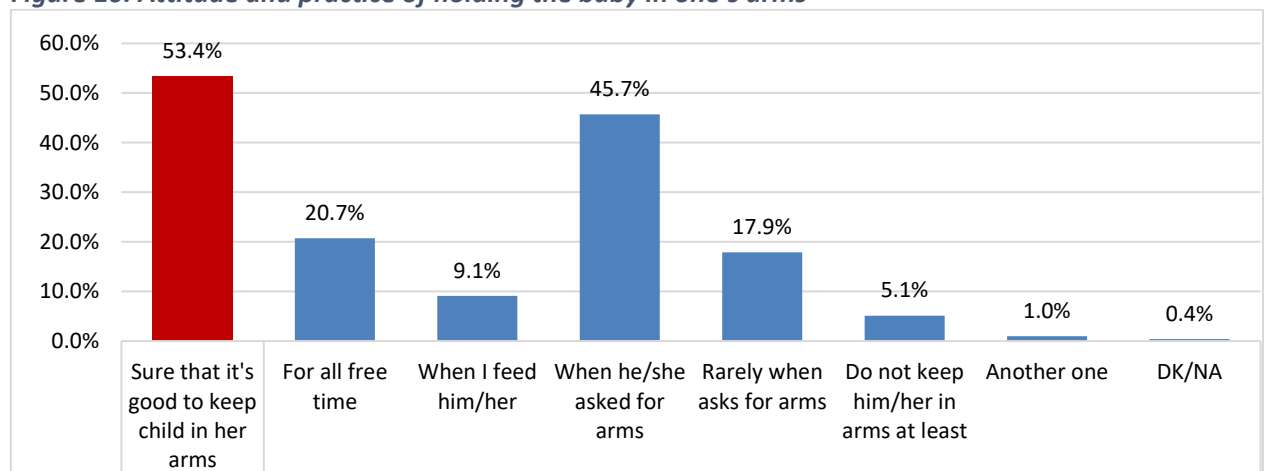
Talking to the child during main activities (feeding, bathing, walking) is practiced by almost all mothers (92.0% always and 7.0% sometimes), also increasing compared to 2009 (91.3%) and 2003 (84.8% cumulative). Caressing the child is also practiced by almost all respondents (97.7%). The socio-demographic variations of these indicators are insignificant (*Annex 1, Tables 51 and 52*), even diminishing the socio-economic disparities, as witnessed in 2009.

The perception of the practice of holding the baby in one's arms remains controversial. Only a little over half of respondents (53.4%, similarly to 2009) appreciate this practice as a positive one. There are some variations to be mentioned in this respect, this practice being more accepted by low-skilled caregivers (61.3%), non-parents (58.3%), and Romanian-speaking population (55.5% compared to 41.8% of Russian-speaking population).

Also, once the child starts to grow, caregivers turn more to this practice (*Annex 1, Table 53*), which is explained by the fact that most often the child insists to be held in one's arms (45.7%). Only one out of five carers (20.7%) states that he holds the child only during his free time. Other than that, the tendency is to quit or at least to reduce the frequency of holding the child in one's arms, 5.1% of caregivers not holding the child at all, 17.9% tending to apply the practice less frequently than required by the child and 9.1% of the caregivers holding the baby only during the meal.

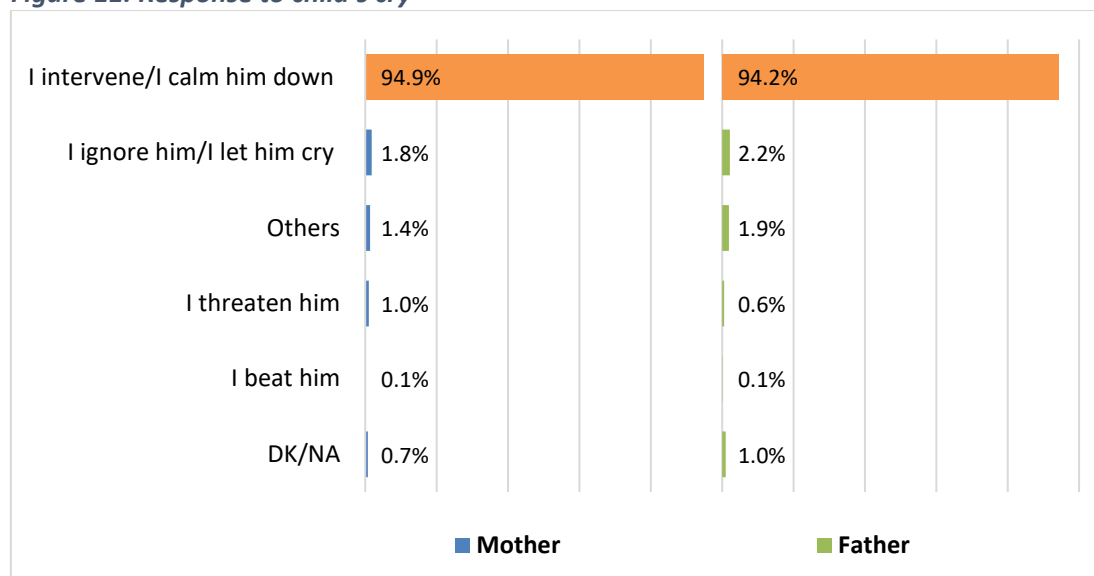
Although the practice to hold the child at its request remains the most characteristic of all socio-demographic categories of caregivers, the tendency to diminish the frequency of holding the child is manifestly more pronounced among fathers and non-parent caregivers. For example, 10.4% of the latter said they did not hold the child at all (*Annex 1, Table 54*).

Figure 10. Attitude and practice of holding the baby in one's arms



The response of the majority of caregivers is appropriate when the child is crying, 94.9% of mothers and 94.2% of fathers claiming that they do it in order to calm the child. Inappropriate responses such as ignoring, threatening or even beating are very rare.

Figure 11. Response to child's cry



Every night reading to children over two years old is recommended as a very effective practice to stimulate child knowledge and the adult-child bond. However, these activities are practiced sporadically in households, only 35.2% caregivers say they read children's books on a daily basis and 38.8% read stories each night before sleep. In most cases these activities occur sporadically (51.3% read books sometimes and 46.3% read the evening story). At the same time, we notice a slight improvement compared to 2009, the share of households where book reading is practiced regularly increasing by 6.4%.

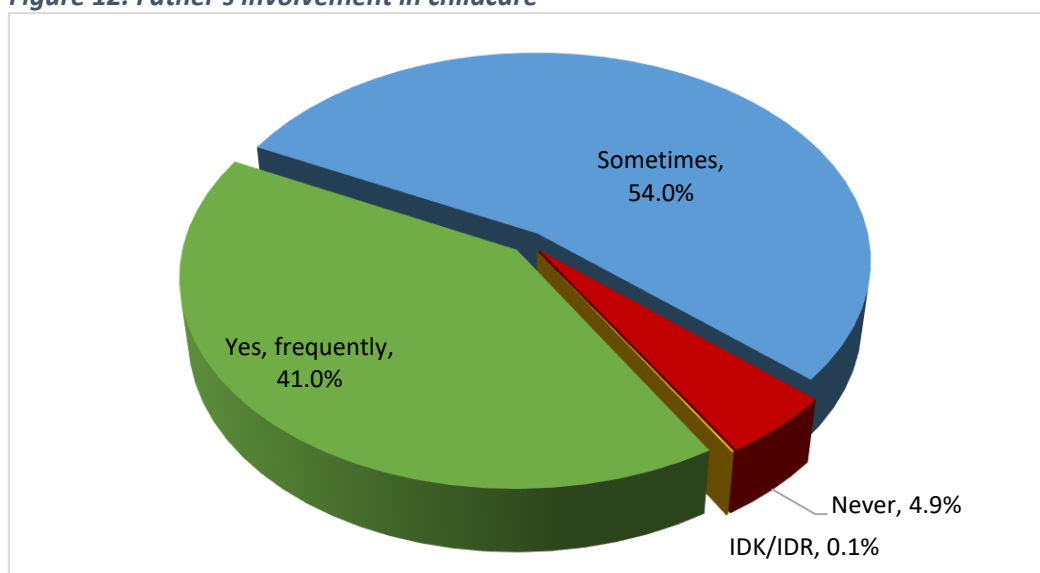
The categories of caregivers performing such activities more frequently are women or non-parent carers, with high education level, Russian-speaking, high socio-economic level, from urban areas (*Annex 1, Tables 60, 62*).

Table 4. Frequency of reading to children aged 0-6 years

	2009	2018	
		Read books to the child	Read the evening story
Permanently	28,8%	35,2%	38,8%
Sometimes	51,7%	51,3%	46,3%
Never	19,8%	12,7%	14,4%
DK/NA	0,0%	0,8%	0,5%

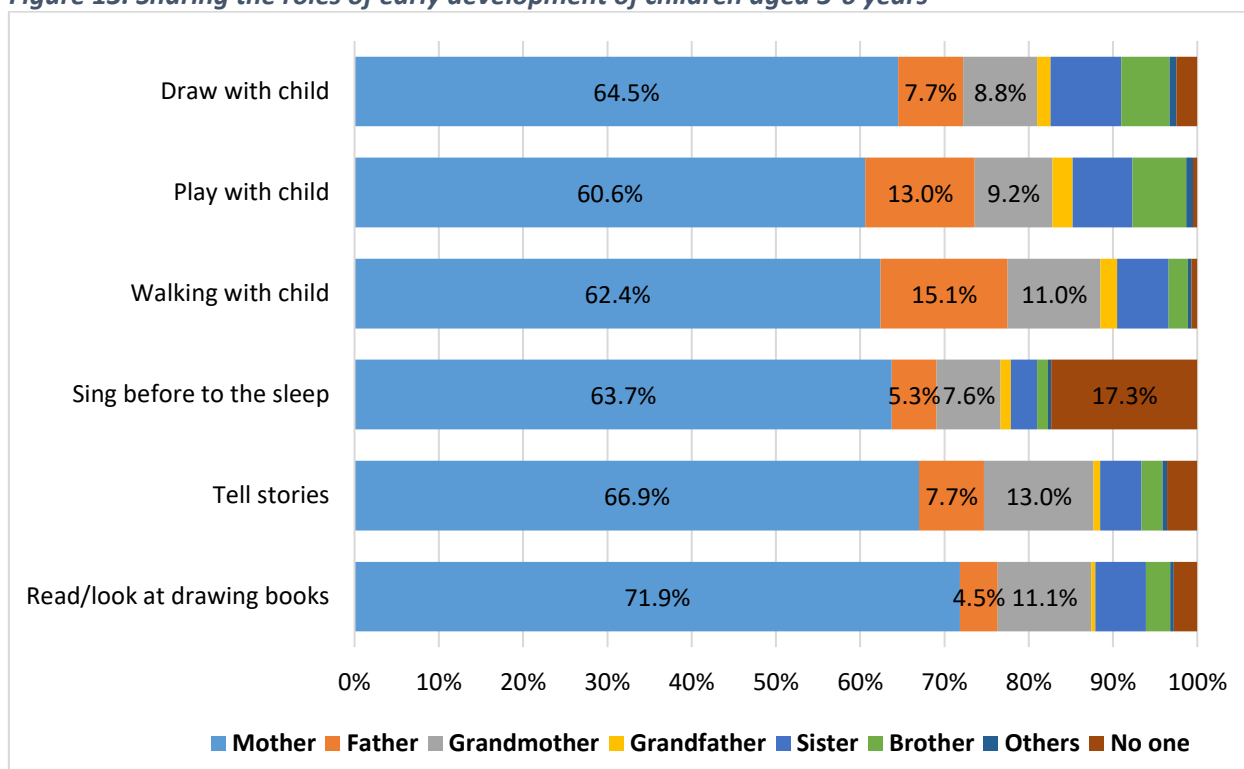
The model of family relationship and the involvement of both parents in child education have an unquestionable impact on child development and social skills training. At the same time, the level of father involvement in child care remains moderate. Only in 41.0% of cases fathers get often involved in childcare activities such as food, bathing, walking, and in 54.0% of cases they do it sometimes. The level of father involvement increases in the groups of fathers with a high level of education and socio-economic status, and the age of the child has no noticeable impact on this indicator (*Annex 1, Table 58*).

Figure 12. Father's involvement in childcare



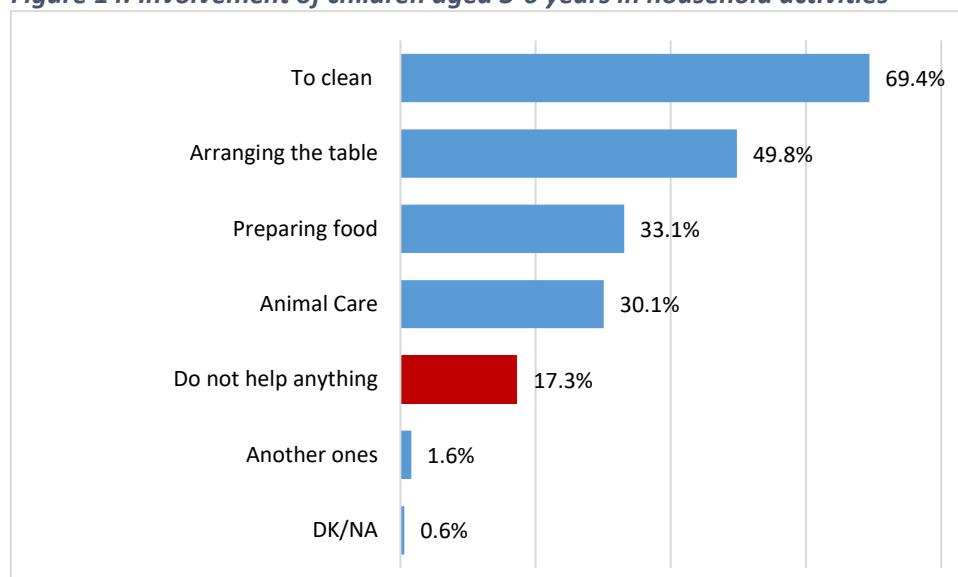
The activities related to the development of the 3-6 year old child are mainly performed by the women in the family. In the vast majority of households the main activities related to the stimulation of early child development are carried out by the mother, several times more than the households in which these activities are performed by the child's father. The same applies to the other kinship pairs- grandmother/grandfather or sister/brother. Cumulatively, household women perform child development activities in between 74% and 89% of households.

Figure 13. Sharing the roles of early development of children aged 3-6 years



The child's involvement in household activities has a dualistic explanation in the Republic of Moldova. On the one hand, this is one of the methods of its development; on the other hand it provides a basis for its exploitation through work. Most children are involved in household chores such as cleaning (69.4%), setting the table (49.8%), cooking (33.1%) or animal care (30, 1%) from an early age (3-6 years). Only 17.3% of carers claim that children are not involved in any household activities.

Figure 14. Involvement of children aged 3-6 years in household activities

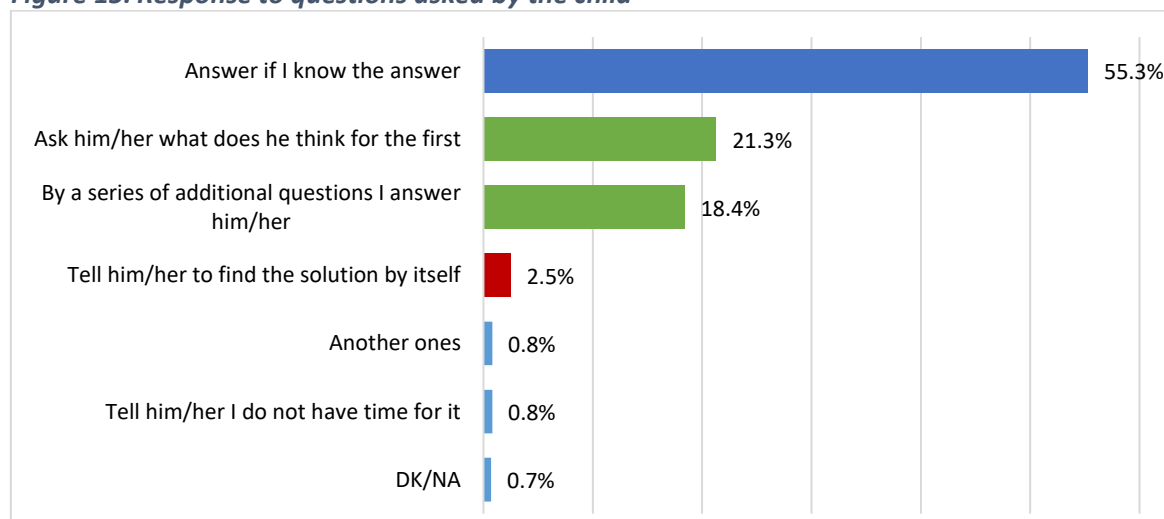


2.2. Cognitive development of children aged 3-6 years

The overwhelming majority of caregivers (over 95%) say they are always or often trying to discuss with the child the information they receive as a result of joint readings or walks (*Appendix 1, Tables 70, 72*). These indicators relate directly to the level of education, the socio-economic level and the residence environment, thus high-education level carers from wealthier households and those in rural areas adopt such practices with the child to a larger extent.

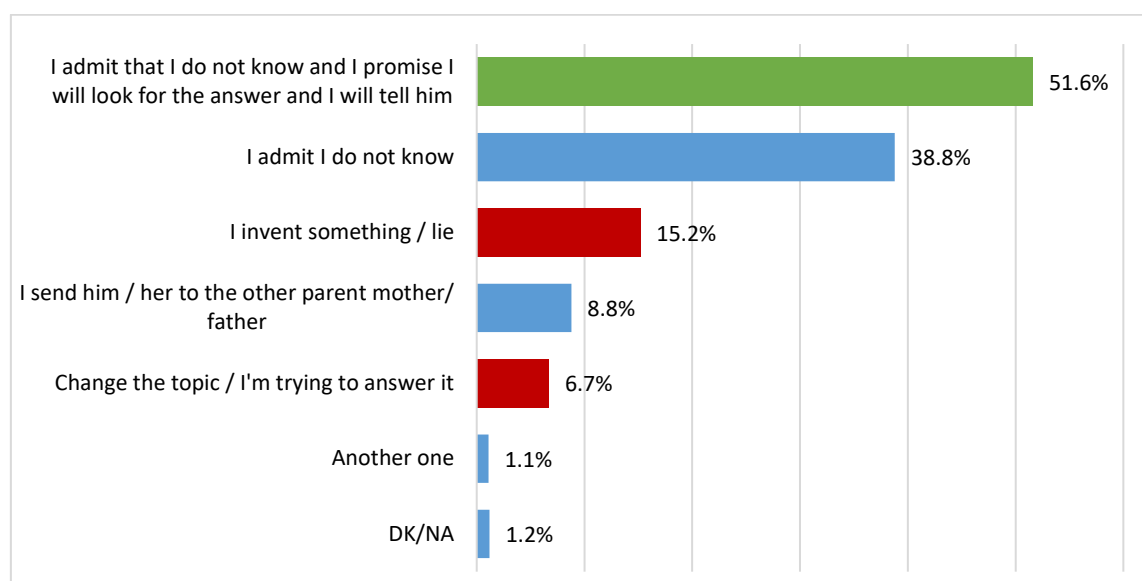
Most respondents provide appropriate answers to the questions asked by the child. More than half of respondents provide the answer if they know it, and cumulatively almost forty percent apply positive practices, stimulating the cognitive activity of the child, asking first what he thinks about the subject (21.3%) or trying to help the child, through additional questions, to formulate the answers to the questions (18.4%).

Figure 15. Response to questions asked by the child



In the event they do not know the answer to the questions asked by the child, only one of two carers adopts the positive practice, recognizing that they do not know the answer, but promising they will find it out. Meanwhile, many caregivers also adopt inappropriate practices, leaving the child without an answer (15.2%) or avoiding answering the question (6.7%).

Figure 16. The approach to child's questions to which the caregiver does not have an answer



Caregivers adopt a relatively complex set of activities designed to contribute to the child's intellectual development (Figure 17). Only 1% of respondents say they do not use any of the activities listed in the interview. On average out of the seven activities, the caregiver uses 3, 8, the indicator being directly related to the level of caregiver's education and socio-economic status. It should be noted that the average number of activities practiced varies insignificantly according to the gender and age of the carer and the residence environment.

Figure 17. Practices applied for the intellectual development of the child

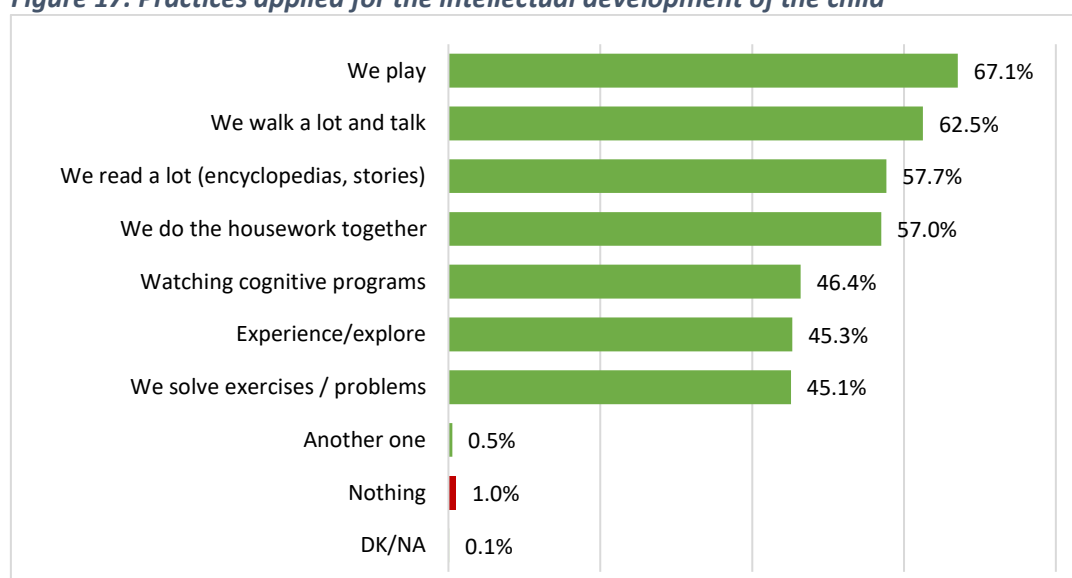
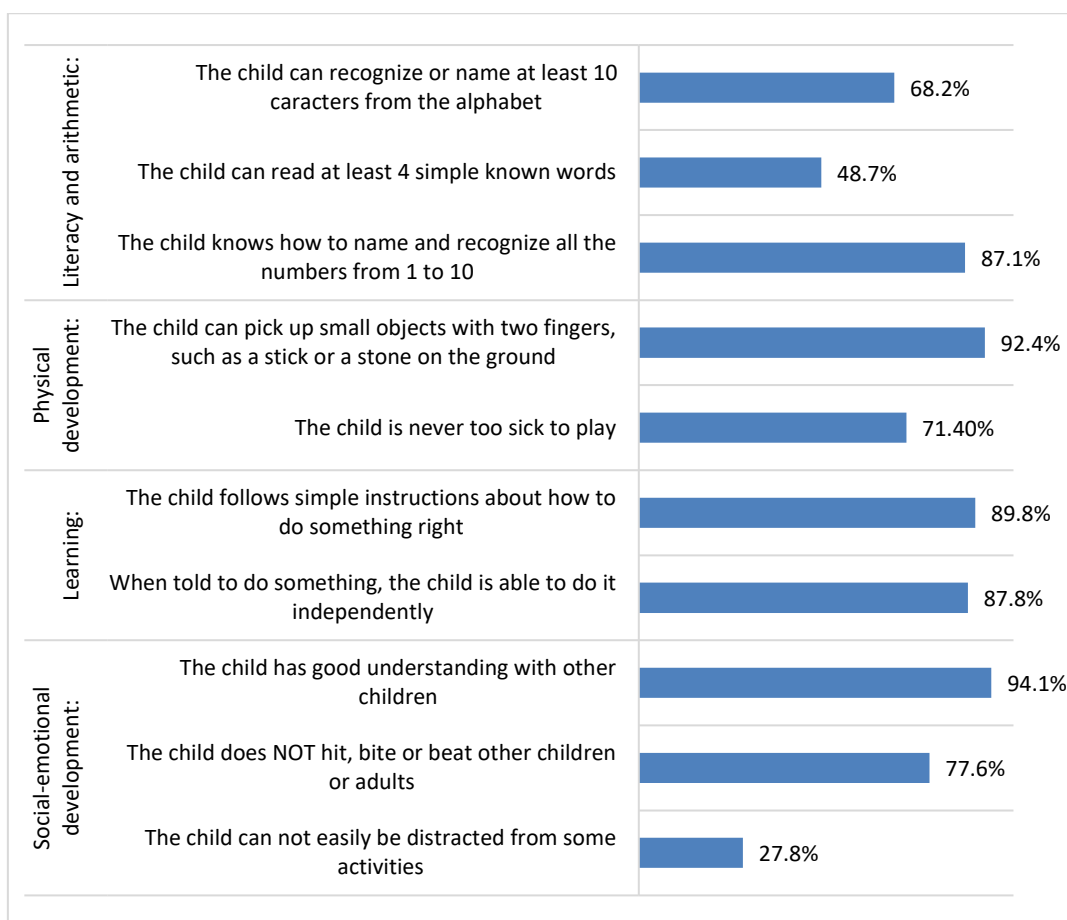


Figure 18 shows the values recorded in the study for the indicators based on which the MICS 6.6 Index (Early Child Development Index) is calculated. Most indicators record high shares of more than 70%, except for the one related to the ability to read at least 4 simple words (48.7%) and the one expressing the psycho-emotional development - the child cannot easily be distracted from some activities (27.8%).

Figure 18. The value of the indicators of the Early Development Index of children aged 3-4 years (ECDI)¹⁴

¹⁴ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Moldova, 2012, page 93



The value of the Early Child Development Index is estimated at 90.4%, being 6 points above the results of the 2012 study. There are some variations depending on the characteristics of the caregivers, namely higher ECDI values are recorded by children in the case of middle-aged caregivers, with a higher level of education, a higher socio-economic level, non-parents, urban area children.

The increase from 2012 is due to the evolution of a single mathematical component of the ECDI - literacy and numeracy, which is estimated at a level twice as high compared to 2012 (68.2% in 2018 to 30.3% in 2012).

Table 5. Early Child Development Index, 2018

		Percentage of children of 36-59 months that have an appropriate development in the domains indicated of early development				Early development index of the child IDTC ¹⁵	Number of children with the age of 36-59 months
		Literacy and arithmetic	Physical development	Socio-emotional development	Learning		
Total		68,9%	98,1%	78,9%	95,1%	90,4%	830
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	64,9%	96,4%	78,8%	93,2%	89,2%	222
	30-34 years	67,4%	99,3%	81,9%	94,8%	91,1%	270
	35-39 years	72,0%	98,1%	79,0%	97,5%	93,0%	157
	40 + years	73,5%	98,3%	74,6%	95,6%	88,4%	181
Sex of the respondent:	Male	73,6%	98,1%	76,4%	98,1%	90,6%	106
	Female	68,2%	98,1%	79,3%	94,6%	90,3%	724
Education of the respondent:	Low level	63,2%	98,3%	77,5%	93,1%	87,4%	231
	Average level	73,9%	97,4%	75,0%	94,1%	90,4%	272
	High level	68,8%	98,5%	83,2%	97,2%	92,4%	327
Type of caretaker:	Mother	67,0%	98,2%	79,4%	94,8%	90,4%	670
	Father	69,9%	97,3%	76,7%	97,3%	87,7%	73
	Carer	82,8%	97,7%	77,0%	95,4%	92,0%	87
Language of communication:	Romanian/Moldovan	69,3%	98,4%	78,7%	95,5%	90,9%	696
	Russian	67,2%	96,3%	79,9%	92,5%	87,3%	134
Socio-economic level:	Low level	62,7%	97,9%	79,4%	93,0%	88,2%	287
	Average level	70,0%	98,0%	83,8%	96,0%	91,1%	303
	High level	75,0%	98,3%	72,1%	96,2%	92,1%	240
Residence environment:	Urban	71,6%	97,6%	78,2%	96,9%	92,7%	289
	Rural	67,5%	98,3%	79,3%	94,1%	89,1%	541

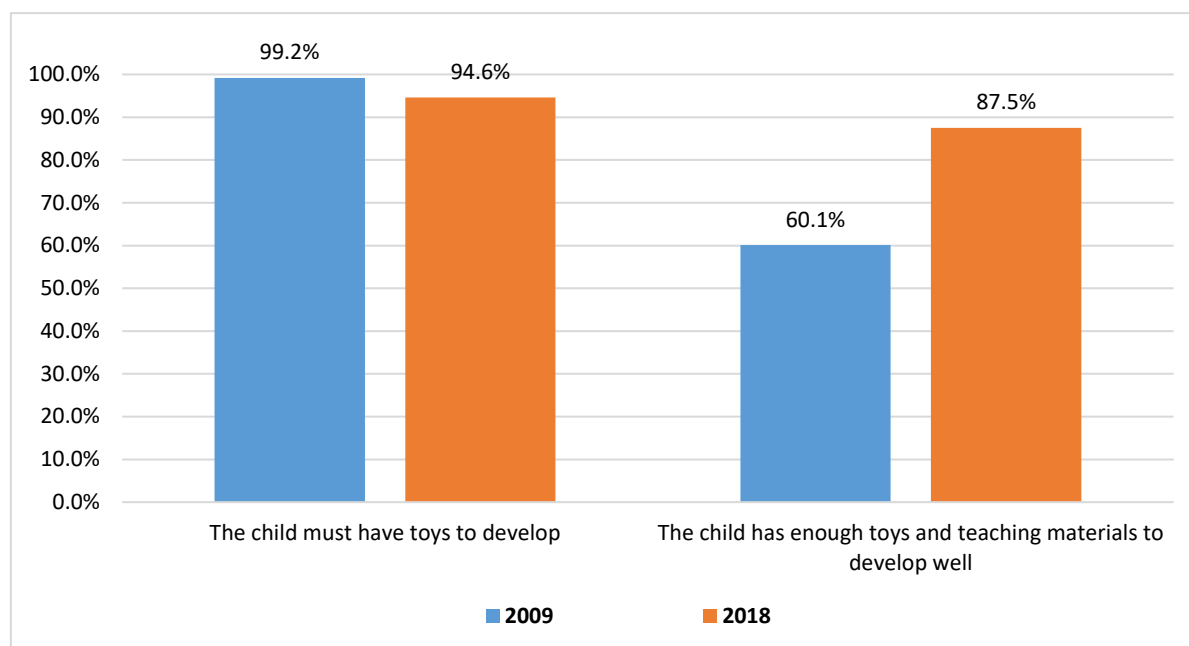
2.3. Play and toys

In most cases, caregivers understand the importance of toys for child development, so 94.6% of respondents consider that toys are necessary for good development of the child. This share varies very little among the socio-demographic categories of respondents (*Annex 1, Table 81*).

At the same time, nine out of ten respondents say that the child they bring up has enough toys and teaching materials to grow, up from the 2009 study (60.1% in 2009 and 87.5% in 2018). The availability of toys obviously varies depending on the socio-economic level. The fact that the child has enough toys is stated by 81.4% of respondents from households with low socio-economic status and 92.5% of respondents with high socio-economic status (*Annex 1, Table 82*).

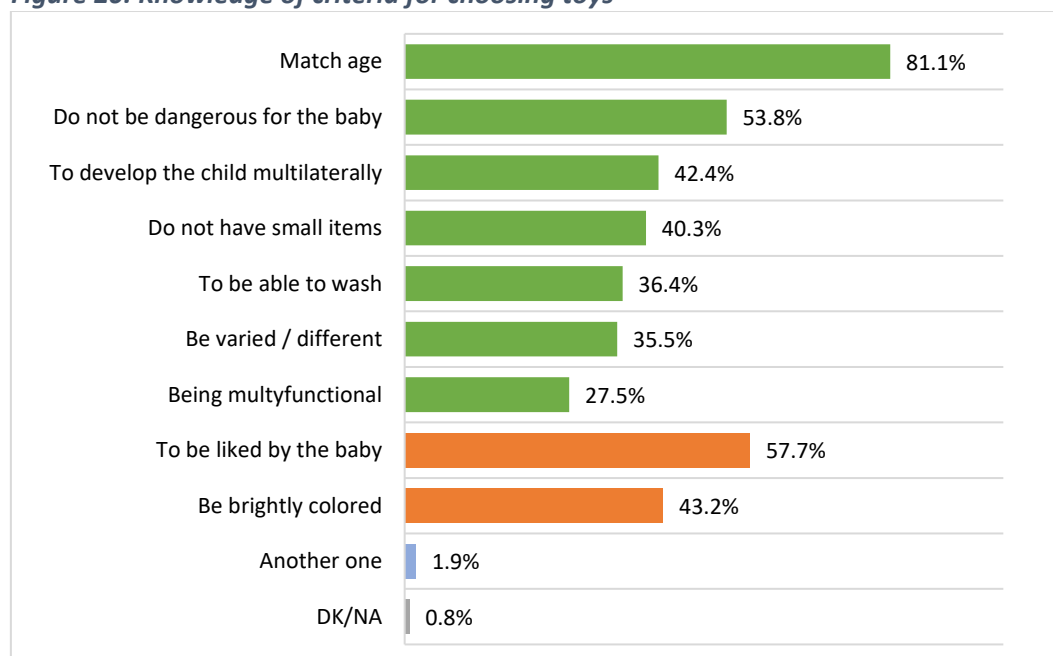
¹⁵ MICS 6.6

Figure 19. Importance and availability of toys for the child's development



Knowledge about the requirements for the toys is somewhat moderate. Several respondents mentioned that toys should be suitable for the age of the child (81.1%) and to his liking (57.7%), and much smaller shares have opted for criteria related to child safety, such as secure (toys) (53.8%), without small elements (40.3%). Other criteria with significant shares are "to be vividly colored" (43.2%), "for multilateral development" (42.4%), "washable" (36.4%), "to be varied" (35.5%) or „polyfunctional" (27.5%).

Figure 20. Knowledge of criteria for choosing toys

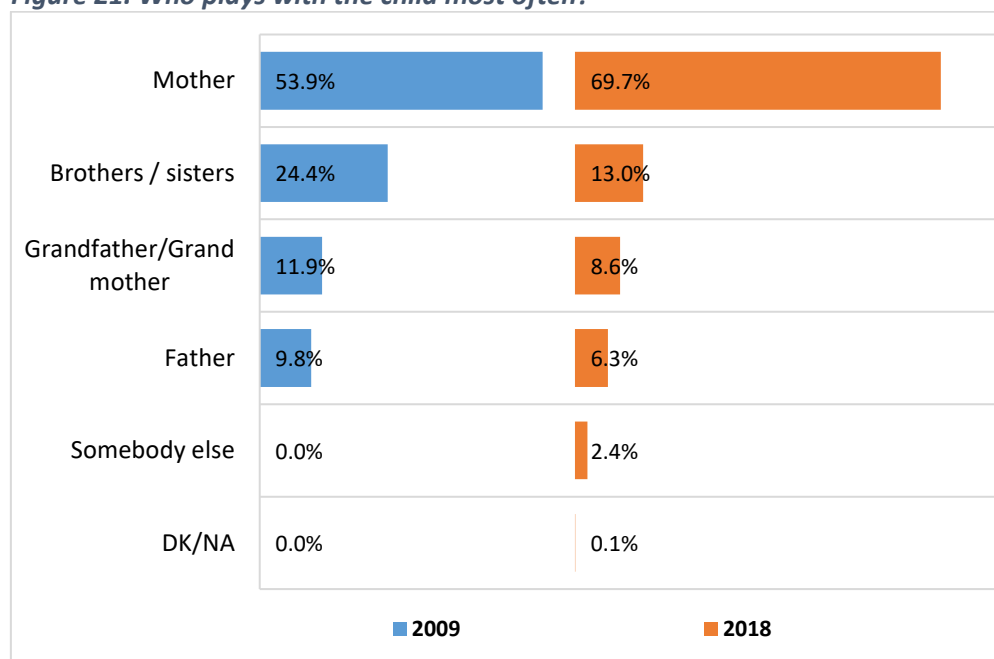


Almost all caregivers say that they play with the child (95.7%) (*Annex 1, Table 84*), of which 80.4% do it daily and 17.5% do it several times a week (*Annex 1, Table 86*), with minimum variations per socio-economic categories. An exception would be only the age of the child, the tendency being to play more with the child under 2 years of age (89.6% play on a daily basis, compared to 78.9% in case of children aged 2-4 years, 69.9% - children aged 5-6 years and 74.2% - children aged 6 years).

Those who do not play with the child (4.3%) claim that the child is better playing alone (40.7%), that they are not used to playing with the child (25.9%) or due to lack of time (20.4%) (*Annex 1, Table 88.1*).

As the mother in most cases has the primary role in child care, in most cases she is the person who most often plays with the child. The involvement of fathers in this respect is minimal; they do it only in 6.3% of cases, even less often than brothers or grandparents. Compared to 2009, the share of respondents who say that mother is the one most likely to play with the child increased (69.7% versus 53.9%) and the involvement of other members, including fathers, diminished.

Figure 21. Who plays with the child most often?



2.4. Communication and child-adult relationship

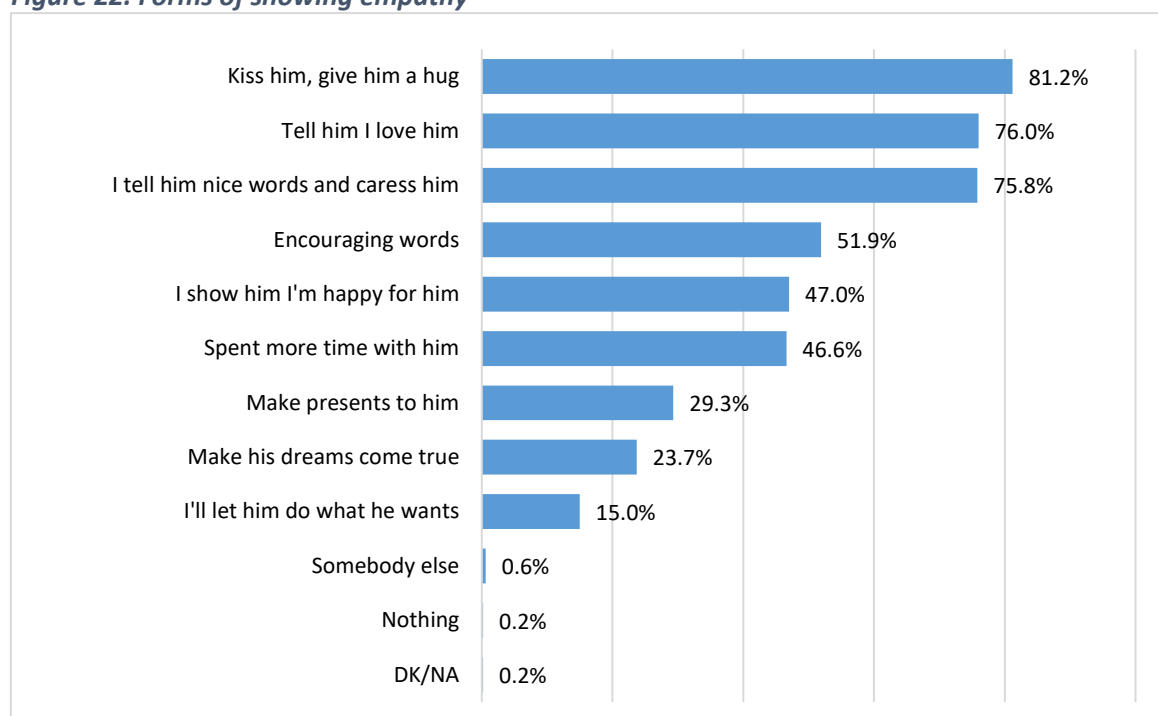
Almost all respondents (97.2%) know and accept the need for communication and emotional interaction between the adult and the child, arguing that it is good to communicate, to play with or to comfort the child (*Annex 1, Table 90*).

The forms of showing empathy can be combined into several groups according to the incidence of use. Thus the most often used forms are kissing, hugging (81.2%), love declarations (76.0%) and caressing (75.8%). Encouraging (51.9%), showing joy (47.0%) and offering time (46.6%) are moderately used forms.

Lower shares of caregivers show their love for the child by offering gifts (29.3%), fulfilling their wishes (23.7%), or letting the child do what he wants (15.0%).

There is a lower level of empathy towards the child in the case of men/fathers and older carers (40+ years), who in turn often show their love for the child by offering gifts and fulfilling their desires. Women, caregivers from wealthier families, with higher education, show empathy more often (*Annex 1, Table 93*).

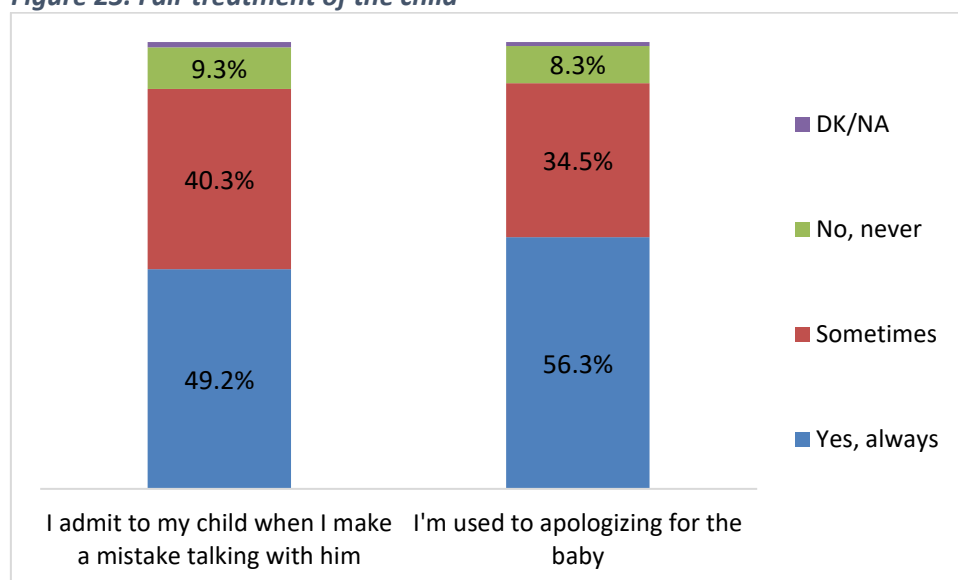
Figure 22. Forms of showing empathy



A relatively modest share of families involves children in making important decisions - 21.1% often and 44.0% sometimes. These shares also correlate positively with the carer's education and the socio-economic level of households (*Annex 1, Table 94*).

On the other hand, in the respondents' statements, the majority acknowledge if they have treated the child unfairly (49.2% - always and 40.3% - sometimes) and apologize for it (56.3% - always and 34.5% - sometimes).

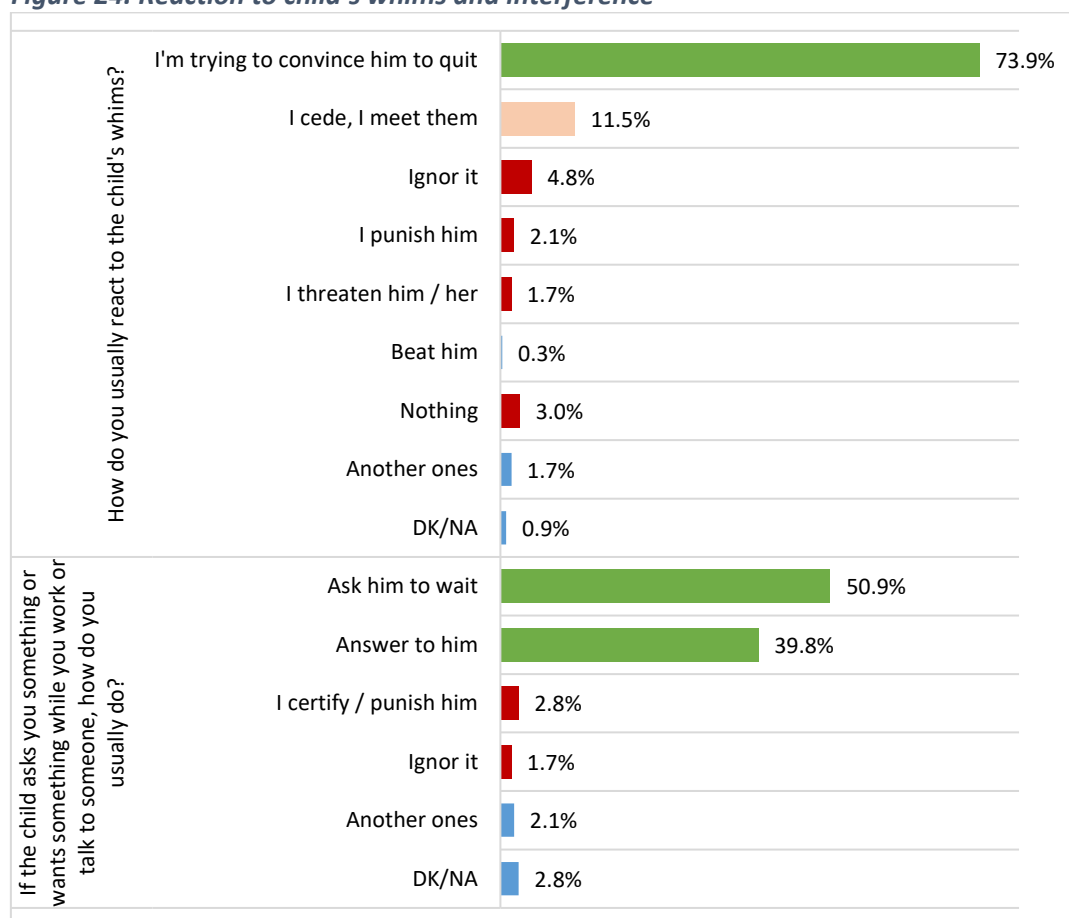
Figure 23. Fair treatment of the child



Likewise, most caregivers adopt appropriate positions when the child is whimsical or addressing them when they do something or are involved in a discussion. Thus, in the case of whims, 73.9% respondents try to persuade the child to give up, while 11.5% usually give in to whims and one in ten have inappropriate reactions - either they do not react or ignore the child or even use violent treatments.

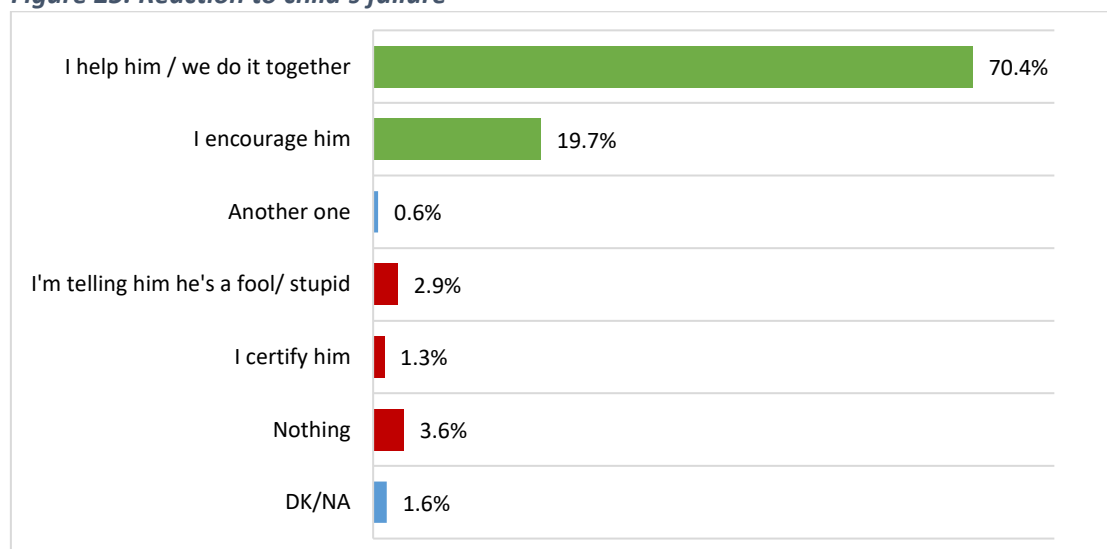
In the case of the child's interference, 50.9% tell him to wait and 39.8% respond immediately. 4.5% use inappropriate treatments – they either ignore or scold/punish the child.

Figure 24. Reaction to child's whims and interference



In the case of a child's failure, nine out of ten respondents respond adequately: 70.4% help them and 19.7% encourage them without getting involved. Inappropriate responses account for about 8%.

Figure 25. Reaction to child's failure



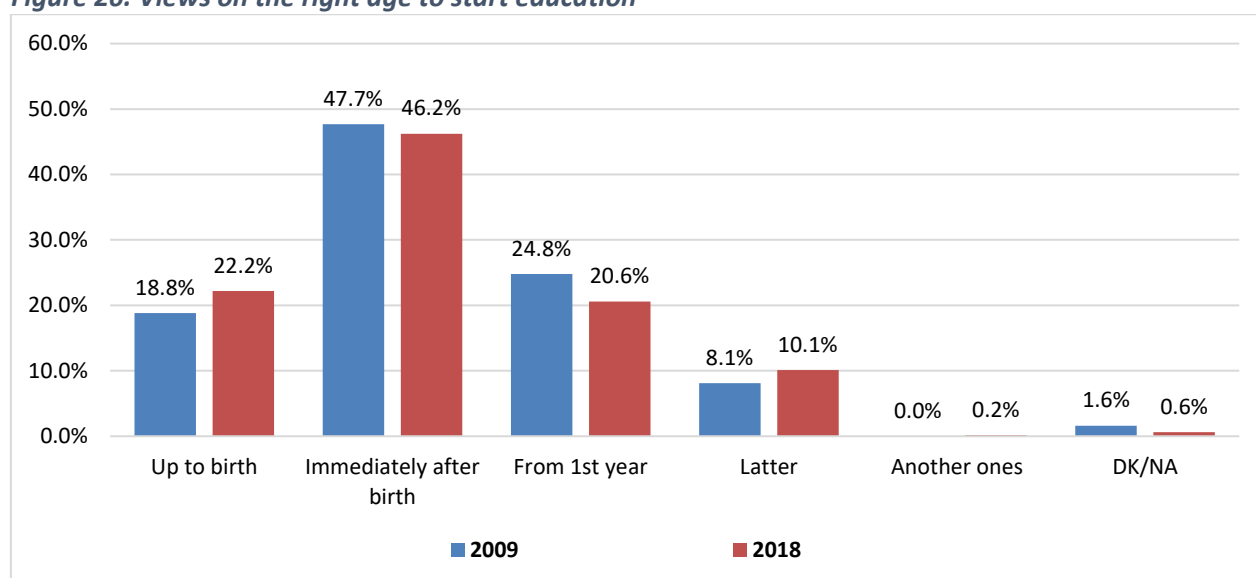
III. CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION IN THE FAMILY

a. General knowledge and attitudes on child education

The educational onset influences the child's development. Previously, one found that the vast majority of parents practice talking to the child during pregnancy, believing that this is beneficial to the child. Approximately 22% of respondents, when asked about the age at which child education is to begin, mentioned that this should already be done during pregnancy (with a small increase compared to 2009), while another 46.2% said that it should be done immediately after birth. In this context, we can conclude that to great extent the carers are willing to initiate and apply early education. At the same time, there are perceptions of education in the didactic sense of the concept, so there are carers who think that education should start when the child reaches a certain age and training - one year (20.6%) or more (10.1%).

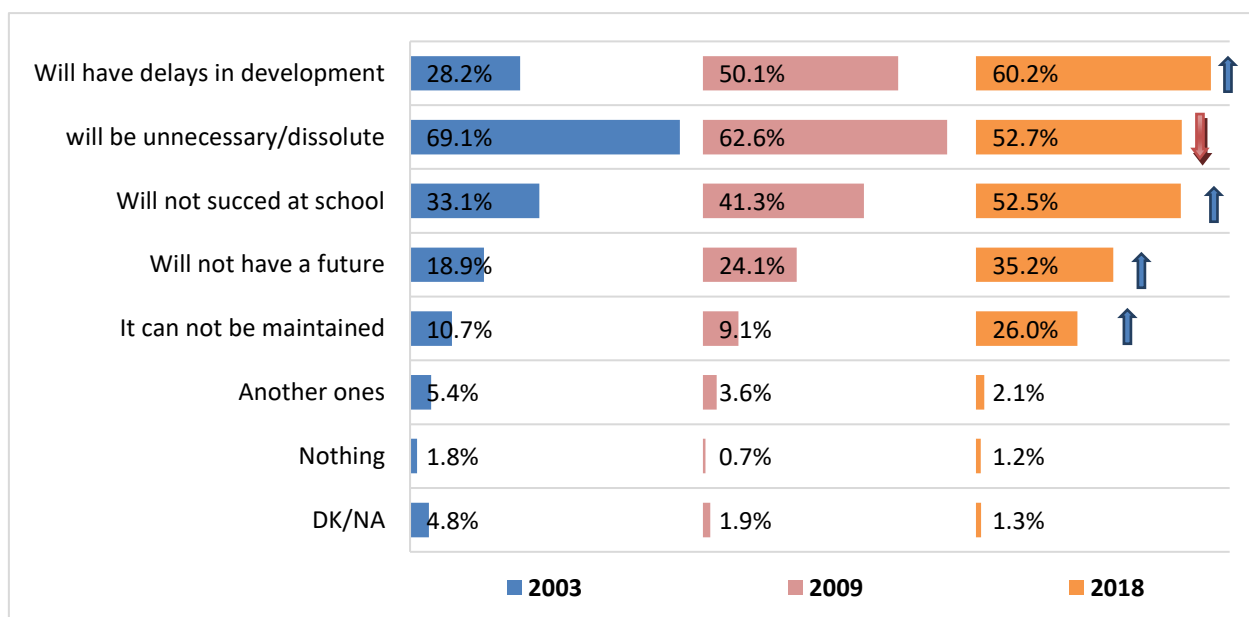
The study shows that somewhat more oriented towards the early onset of the education process are middle-aged parents, mothers. This tendency is also more pronounced in people with higher levels of education, from urban areas and with a high socio-economic level (*Annex 1, Table 30*).

Figure 26. Views on the right age to start education



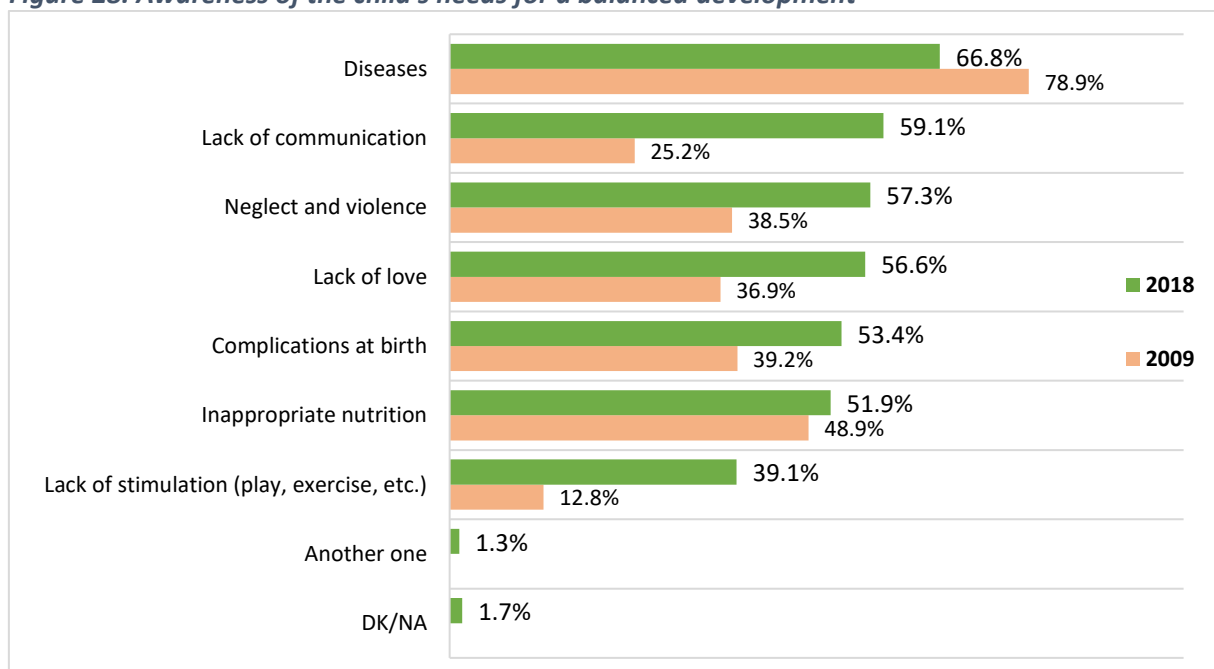
Although perceptions of the right age to start education have not made any significant changes compared to 2009, caregivers seem to become more and more informed about the risks of delaying the educational onset. If in 2003 and 2009 there was a pronounced emphasis on the risk of behavioral deviations (the child will be uneducated, undisciplined), the 2018 study puts more emphasis on the other risks outlined below, primarily on the development of the child (60, 2%), subsequent school progress (52.5%), inappropriate behavior risks being the only share decrease compared to previous studies. The complexity of the awareness of the risks related to the delay of the educational onset is amplified by the respondent's training, being also higher among the urban people, the Russian speakers, people from households with a higher socio-economic status (*Annex 1, table 31*).

Figure 27. Risks in the case of delayed educational onset



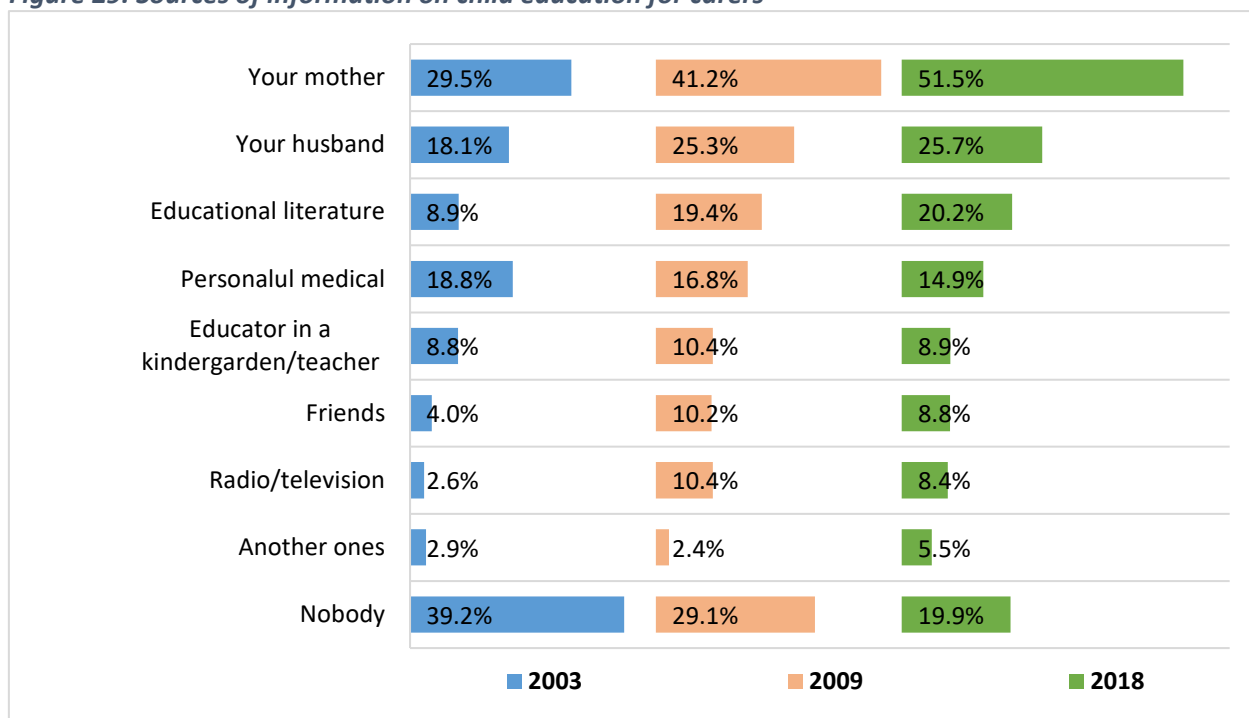
The parents' focus to cover the material, physiological needs of the child and less on his intellectual development remains a reality, yet the tendencies to pay attention to them are very pronounced. Diseases (66.8%), complications at birth (53.4%), diets (51.9%) remain perceived as basic risks for child development. At the same time, along with these similar shares but also with significant increases compared to the previous study, the risks related to the lack of communication, stimulation and psycho-emotional support of the child are mentioned.

Figure 28. Awareness of the child's needs for a balanced development



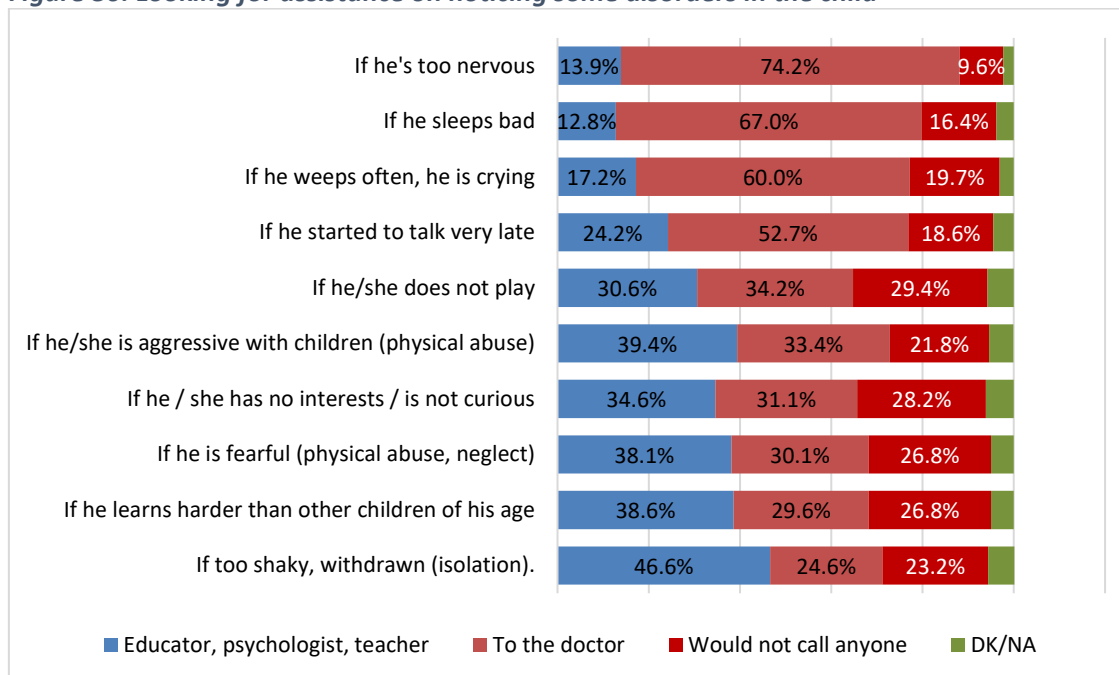
As far as the sources of information on child education are concerned, one finds a decrease in the share of carers who say they approach no one in this respect and in the share of those who approach the mother of the caregiver. Overall, the family and the social network, such as the mother of the caregiver (51.5%), the husband (25.7%), and friends (8.8%) remain the main source of information and support in child education.

Figure 29. Sources of information on child education for carers



The data below indicates the specialist usually approached by the parents once they notice some suspicious signs in the child's condition. One should mention the significant shares of carers who would not approach anyone, even in the case of signs that may indicate more serious disorders. Mostly, the carer goes to the doctor when the child seems too nervous, sleeps poorly, cries often, or his speech is delayed. Respectively, socio-educational specialists, such as the educator, the psychologist or the teacher, are approached if the child is shy, reticent, slow learner, aggressive or showing no interest/curiosity.

Figure 30. Looking for assistance on noticing some disorders in the child



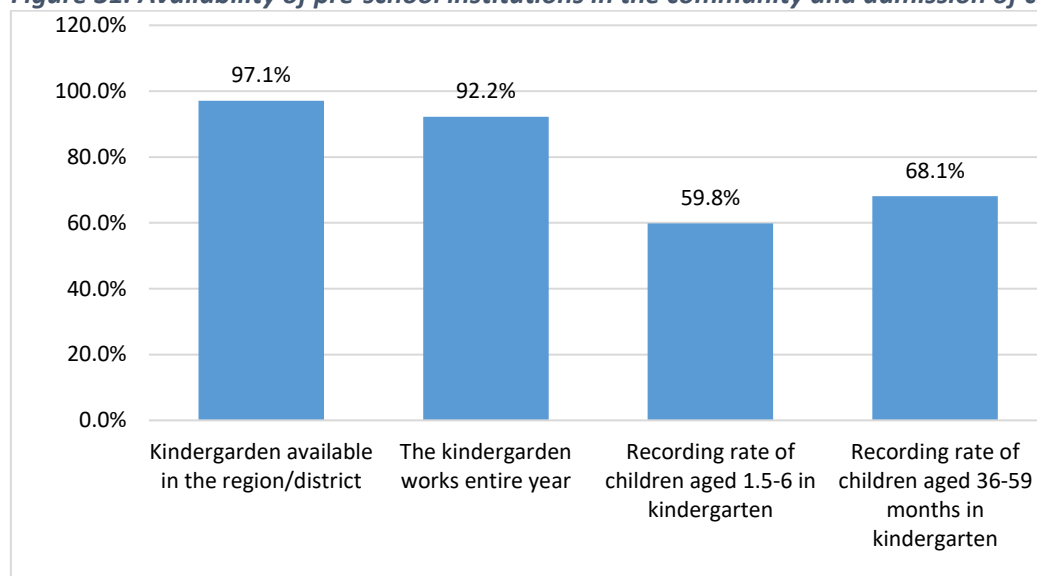
b. Attending educational programs

The availability of preschool institutions does not seem to be a problem, 97.1% of respondents confirming the availability of kindergarten or other form of pre-school education in the locality, out of which in 92.2% of cases these institutions operate throughout the year without interruptions. The indicator of kindergarten availability is comparable to the level recorded in 2009 (97.4%), but above the 2003 level (85%). It is worth noting that the availability of kindergartens is equal in urban and rural areas.

At the same time, only 59.8% of the children aged 1.5-6 years at the time of the study attended an early education program. Obviously, the maximum variation is determined by the child's age, e.g. in families with children up to 2 years the rate of admission is 47.8%, and in families with children aged 5-6 - already 78.7%. Additionally, there is a variation according to the residence environment, 61.4% in rural areas and 56.9% in urban areas. It is also worth noting the variation according to the spoken language: the admission rate of children from Romanian-speaking families is 62.0% compared to 47.4% in the Russian-speaking households (*Annex 1, table 14*).

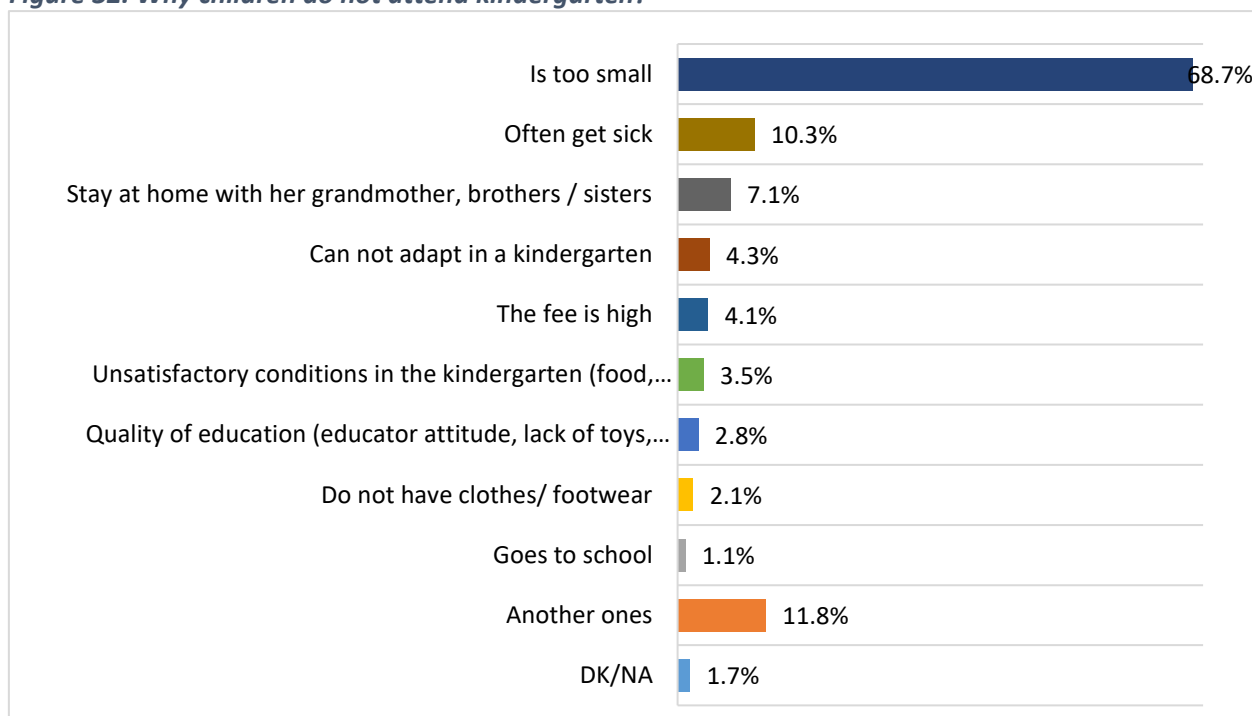
The admission rate specific for children aged 36-59 months is 68.1%, comparable to the level recorded in the MICS study in 2012 - 70.6%.

Figure 31. Availability of pre-school institutions in the community and admission of children



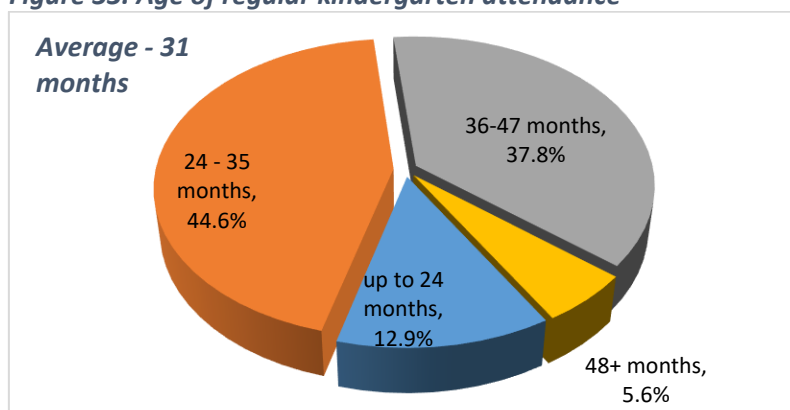
In most cases (68.7%), the age of the child is the reason why the child is not admitted to pre-school education. In the rest of the cases, the child's characteristics or family situation account for about 20% - the child gets sick often, stays home with someone from the family, or the family cannot provide clothing. Additionally there are a number of causes related to the kindergarten, for example the child cannot adapt, the related taxes are high, and the conditions in kindergartens or the quality of education are unsatisfactory (about 15%). Compared to previous studies, all reasons, except for the child's age, recorded lower shares.

Figure 32. Why children do not attend kindergarten?



The general practice is to admit children to pre-school education at the age of 3, which is also the age of admission to early education programs under current legislation. The average age of regular kindergarten attendance is 31 months. More than half of children started attending the kindergarten before the age of 36 months, of which 44.6% were 24-35 months of age. There is a tendency of later admission of children from families with lower socio-economic background, with low-skilled carers (*Annex 1, Table 17*).

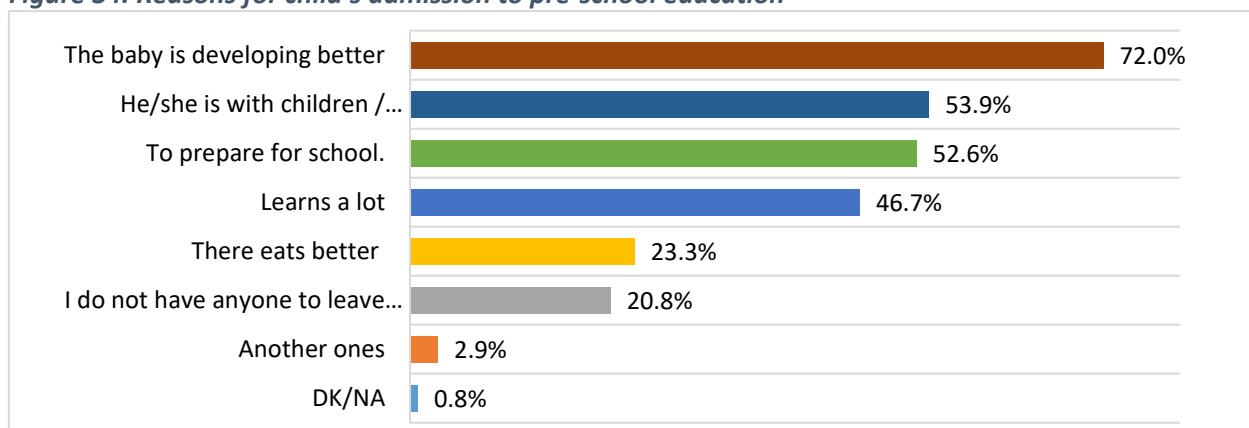
Figure 33. Age of regular kindergarten attendance



Respondents were also asked about the regularity of the child's kindergarten attendance over the past 12 months. During this period, 9.5% of children have been absent from the kindergarten for more than 6 months (*Annex 1, Table 18*), except when the child was absent for more than 6 months due to the fact that during the last 12 months the process of child admission to the kindergarten was initiated (47.6% of cases), and most of the time long absences are motivated by the child's illness - 38, 1% (*Annex 1, Table 19*).

It is worth noting that the child's admission to pre-school education is largely motivated by aspects related to social and cognitive development – the child develops better (72.0%), socializes (53.9%), prepares for the school (52.6%), learns a lot of things (46.7%), while the admission is less reasoned by the fact that there is no carer in the family during the day (20.8%).

Figure 34. Reasons for child's admission to pre-school education

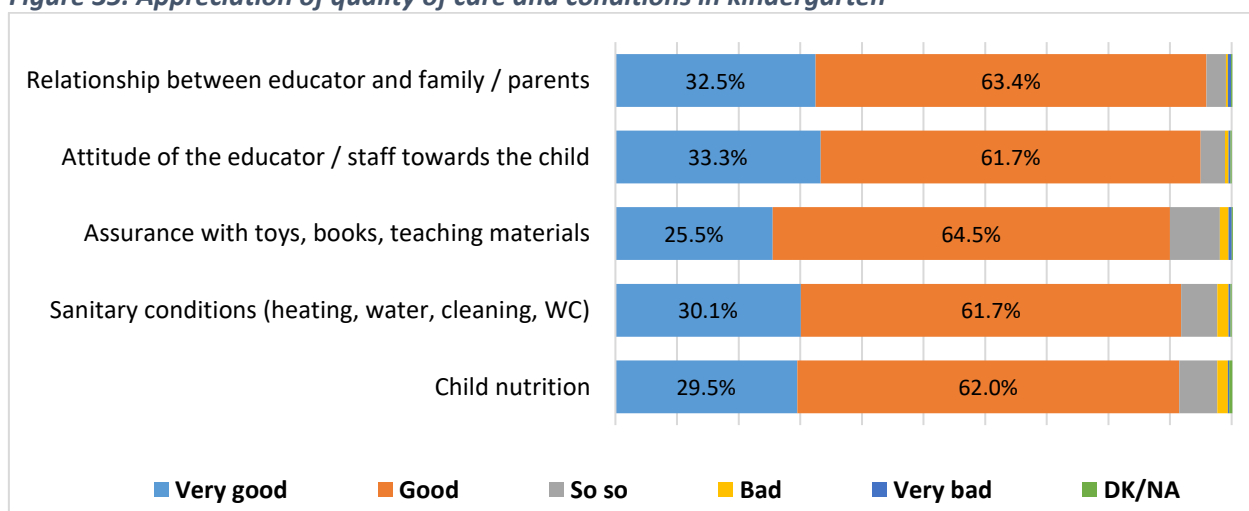


c. Quality of educational programs

One notes the relatively high level of satisfaction with the quality of care and conditions in kindergarten. Over 90% of the caregivers provided positive appreciation of the conditions in the kindergarten, the quality of the educational process and the relations with the kindergarten.

Likewise, the majority of respondents (94.3%) appreciate positively the level of parental participation in the child's education along with what the kindergarten offers (*Annex 1, table 26*).

Figure 35. Appreciation of quality of care and conditions in kindergarten



d. Costs for education

Parents, almost without exception, contribute financially also through various kindergarten works for early education programs, with the expenditure being considerable and increasing compared to previous studies. Monthly costs per child related to early education programs are estimated at 984.8 lei, well above the 2009 (538 lei) and 2003 (282) levels.

The costs vary according to the residence environment (1301 in urban and 812 in rural areas), the socio-economic status of the household (806 in low-income households and 1145 in high-income households). There is also a discrepancy according to the spoken language, the Romanian-speaking families spending on the average 1011 lei and the ones speaking Russian - 792 lei (*Annex 1, table 27*).

Depending on the purpose of spending, much of the money is for clothing (45.4%) and food (27.0%).

Although it has risen in monetary value compared to previous studies, the share of costs for kindergarten employees 'wages supplement and gifts diminished (1.6% in 2018, 16.9% in 2009 and 6.0% in 2003) and (2.5% in 2018, 6.5% in 2009 and 5.0% in 2003).

Table 6. Amounts and structure of monthly costs related to the child's admission to kindergarten

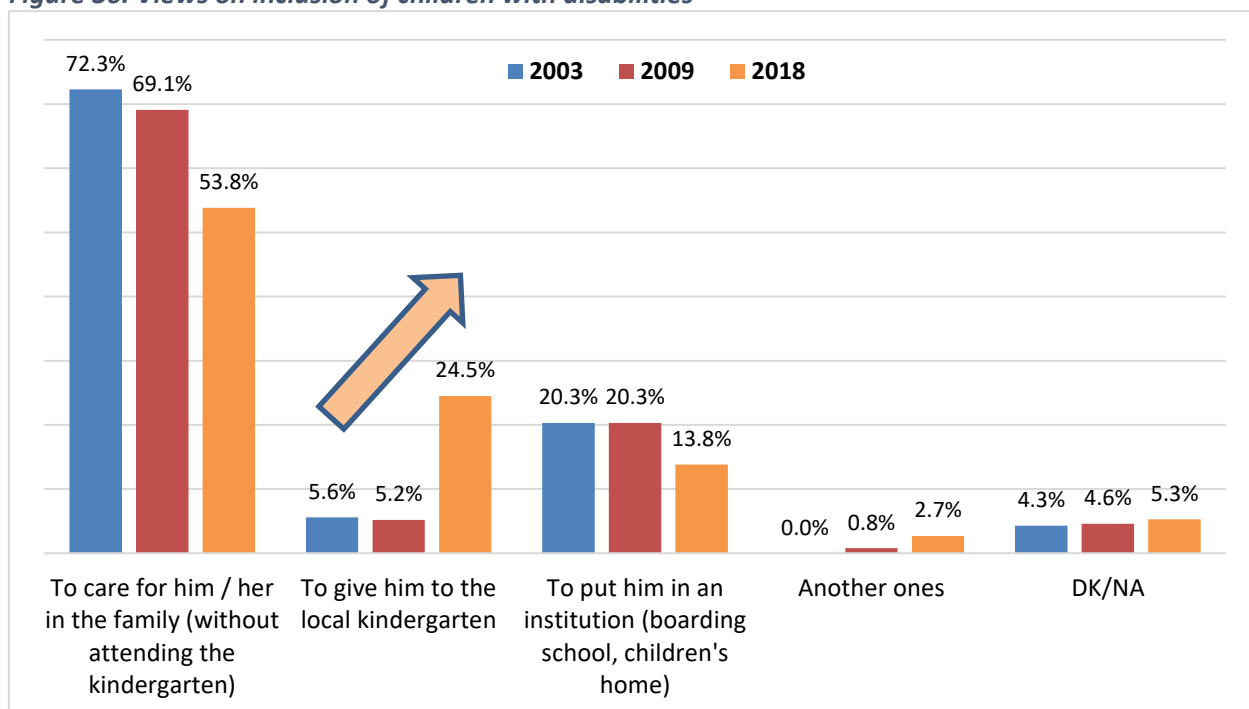
	2018		2009	2003
	Lei	%		
Total	984,8	100,0%	538	282
Medical examination	24,4	2,5%		
Clothing/Shoes	447,3	45,4%		
Food	265,6	27,0%		
Transport	25,8	2,6%		
Toys/didactical materials	88,7	9,0%		
Supplements for the wage of the educator	15,4	1,6%		
For repairmen at the kindergarten	38,4	3,9%		
For purchasing the furniture or carpets at the kindergarten	10,8	1,1%		
Objects of personal hygiene	32,8	3,3%		
Presents	25,1	2,5%		
Other	10,5	1,1%		

At the same time, six out of ten carers (59.9%) contributed to kindergarten site arrangement, repair of kindergarten facilities (*Annex 1, table 28*) and 76.8% agree to additional payments for early education activities, such as foreign languages, computer, sports, etc. which are not included in the educational offer of the kindergarten (*Annex 1, Table 29*).

e. Inclusive education

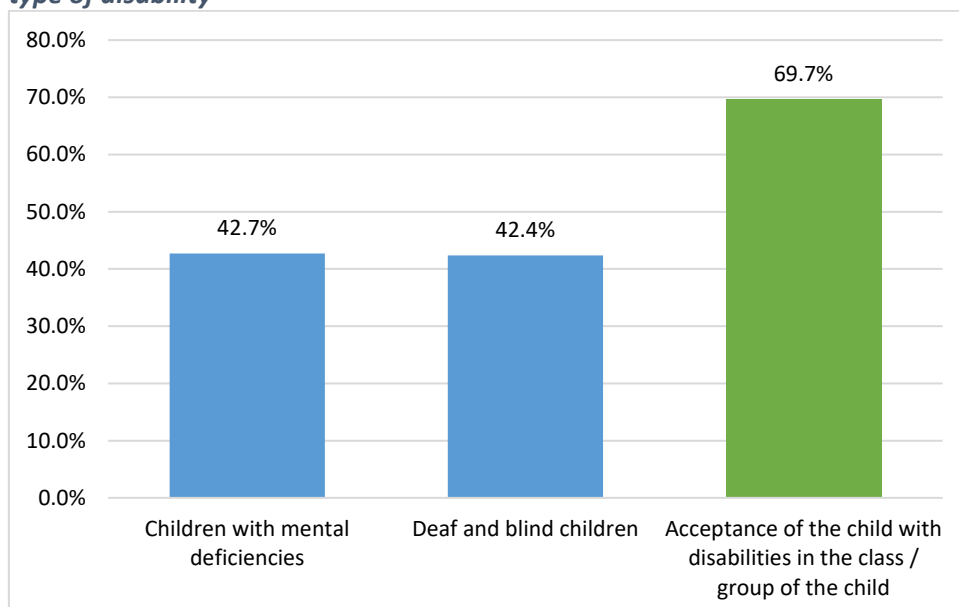
Finally, the study also focused on the inclusion of children with disabilities in early education facilities. Early education is promoted as a way to achieve equity and equality of opportunity for the optimal development of the potential of each child. Despite positive trends, the prevalence of reticent perceptions of inclusive education is confirmed in this study. Although, compared to 2009 and 2003, the share of respondents who claim that a child with disabilities has to be included in ordinary kindergartens (24.5%) has increased significantly, most of them (53.8%) insist that these children should be cared for exclusively in the family or in residential institutions (13.8%).

Figure 36. Views on inclusion of children with disabilities



General perceptions of inclusion should also be dealt with through the definition of disability by each respondent. On the one hand, the majority of the respondents (63.3%) think that children with disabilities will develop better if they attend the kindergarten along with other children (*Annex 1, Table 45*) and 69.7% say they would accept that their child plays/learns with a disabled child (*Figure 37*). On the other hand, the level of acceptance in this regard is lower if the question concerns the type of disability (42.7% for mental and 42.4% for hearing disabilities).

Figure 37. Views on the inclusion of children with disabilities in kindergartens/ordinary schools, by type of disability



Correct attitudes towards the way other children should treat a child with disabilities are adopted by 80.0% of caregivers, who think that the child should be treated equally (*Annex 1, Table 46*).

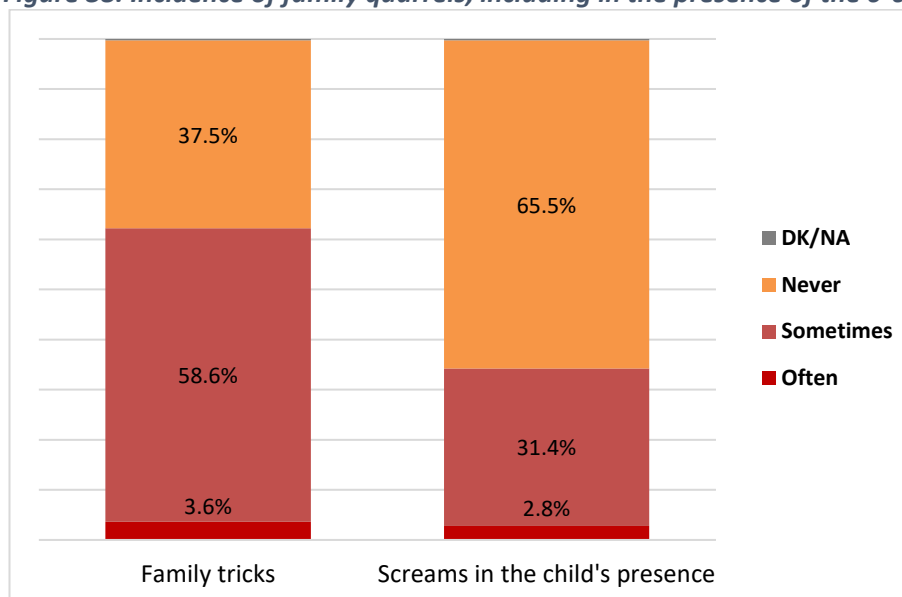
4. CHILD PROTECTION AGAINST NEGLIGENCE, ABUSE AND VIOLENCE

4.1. The child - witness of domestic violence

Exposure or involvement of the child in domestic violence is a form of emotional abuse. The study reveals an alarming incidence of family quarrels, including in the presence of children. In almost two thirds of households, sometimes or often, there are quarrels between adults, and 34.2% of respondents noted that such quarrels occur in the presence of the child. Therefore, every third child aged 0-6 years is subjected to this type of emotional abuse occasionally or systematically.

This reality is more acknowledged by women (35.2% compared to 27.1% of men) and is characteristic of households in all socio-demographic groups (*Annex 1, Table 102*).

Figure 38. Incidence of family quarrels, including in the presence of the 0-6 year old child

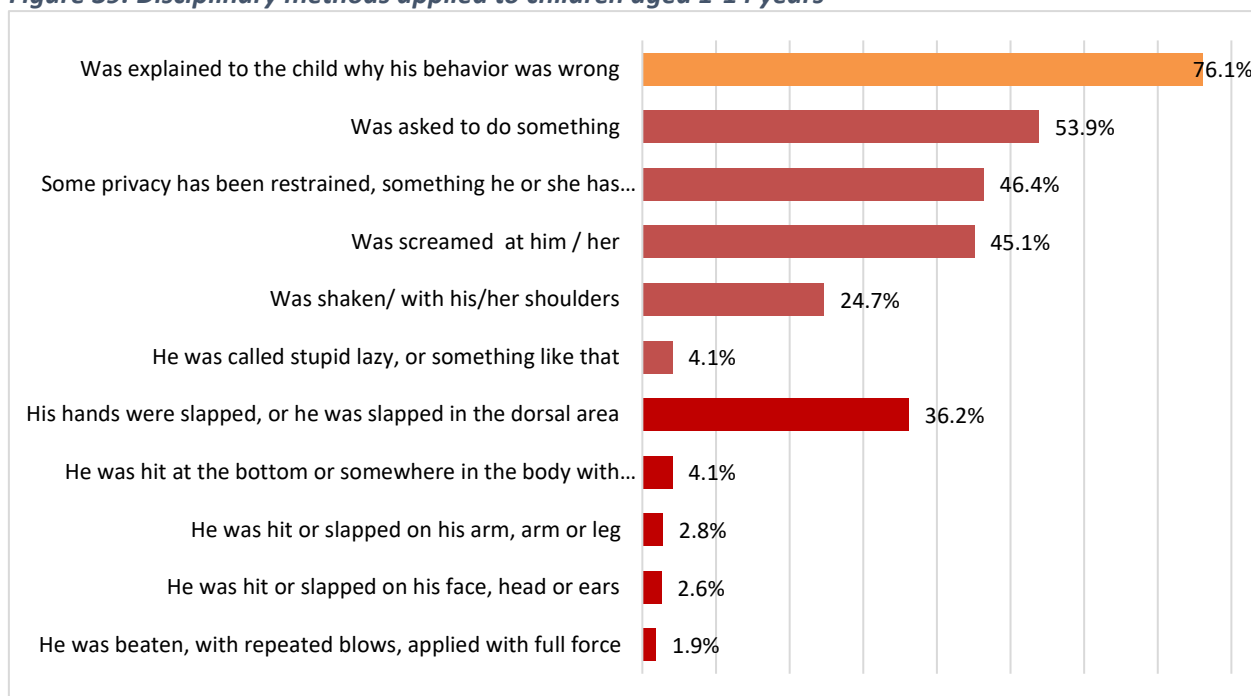


4.2. Child discipline and punishment

The phenomenon of violence against the child is widespread. Although, to give a lesson about behavior to the child, caregivers often use the explanation of mistakes (76.1%), more than half of respondents admit that they have resorted in the last month to methods that result in emotional abuse of the child, such as making the child do some activities as punishment (53.9%), withdrawal of privileges (46.4%), shouting (45.1%), etc.

More, at least one third of children is subjected to physical violence, most often by spanking - 36.2%.

Figure 39. Disciplinary methods applied to children aged 1-14 years



It is of importance to note that 57 percent of children aged 1-14 were subjected to any violent method of discipline, while 26 percent of children were subjected to only non-violent methods of discipline. It is also interesting to mention that the proportion of children aged 10-14 years who were subjected to any form of physical punishment (49 percent) is lower than that of children aged 5-9 years (53 percent). Male children were subjected to any form of physical discipline (47 percent) slightly more than female children (46 percent). Also, the percentage of children subjected to psychological aggression is higher among children aged 5-9 years (55 percent), compared to the 1-4 year and 10-14 year age groups (41 percent and 47 percent, respectively) (Table 8).

In order to compare the results of ECD KAP study with 2012 MICS results, similar calculations were done for children aged 2-14 years (Table 8 (a)).

Every tenth caregiver (10.6%) believes that physical punishment is necessary in raising or educating a child correctly. Their specific profile is usually low or medium level of education, low socio-economic level, rural, predominantly Romanian-speaking (Annex 1, table 107).

Parents who do not accept the physical punishment of children argue that it is not effective (74.9%), it makes the child aggressive (51.9%) and that "beating destroys the Man in the Child" (35.4%) (Annex 1, table 109).

Table 7. Percentage of children aged 1-14 years, supposed to violent discipline methods

		Non-violent methods	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any methods ¹	Respondent believes the child must be physically punished	N
				Any	Sever			
Total		26,1%	44,7%	45,5%	1,9%	56,8%	10,6%	1265
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	26,0%	39,2%	43,5%	2,2%	53,9%	11,9%	423
	30-34 years	26,3%	46,4%	45,4%	1,9%	57,6%	8,8%	377
	35-39 years	27,2%	48,7%	49,6%	1,8%	60,3%	9,1%	224
	40 + years	24,9%	47,7%	45,6%	1,3%	57,3%	12,3%	241
Sex of the respondent:	Male	30,9%	36,4%	35,2%	1,9%	46,9%	10,1%	162
	Female	25,4%	45,9%	47,1%	1,9%	58,2%	10,6%	1103
Education of the respondent:	Low level	18,7%	51,4%	49,2%	2,2%	62,2%	12,5%	315
	Medium level	24,9%	43,2%	45,6%	1,7%	56,3%	12,0%	421
	High level	31,4%	41,8%	43,3%	1,8%	53,9%	8,3%	529
Type of carer:	Mother	25,5%	45,5%	47,7%	2,0%	58,2%	10,2%	1036
	Father	31,6%	36,8%	36,0%	2,7%	46,5%	12,5%	114
	Guardian	26,1%	45,2%	35,7%	0,0%	53,9%	11,4%	115
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	29,8%	30,1%	32,8%	1,9%	40,4%	10,1%	399
	2 – 4years	25,1%	49,3%	50,9%	1,3%	63,2%	12,5%	752
	5 – 6 years	22,0%	54,5%	50,7%	1,9%	64,6%	10,0%	418
	Older then 6 years	23,6%	50,4%	50,0%	1,1%	61,4%	12,9%	466
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	24,6%	46,5%	47,4%	2,1%	58,8%	11,6%	1069
	Russian	34,2%	34,7%	35,2%	0,5%	45,4%	4,8%	196
Socio-economic level:	Low level	22,7%	49,3%	46,9%	2,0%	58,9%	13,0%	414
	Medium level	26,2%	44,9%	44,3%	0,9%	56,3%	9,2%	465
	High level	29,5%	39,4%	45,6%	2,9%	54,9%	9,6%	386
Residence environment:	Urban	32,9%	38,5%	41,3%	1,0%	51,7%	9,4%	499
	Rural	21,7%	48,7%	48,3%	2,4%	60,1%	11,3%	766
Sex of the child:	Male	24,9%	45,7%	47,4%	2,3%	58,2%	11,6%	663
	Female	29,0%	46,1%	46,1%	1,4%	58,5%	9,3%	568
Age of the child:	1-4 years	30,6%	41,0%	43,1%	1,7%	53,9%	11,0%	752
	5-9 years	20,6%	55,3%	53,4%	2,4%	66,4%	8,5%	378
	10-14 years	21,8%	47,5%	49,5%	1,0%	61,4%	14,9%	101

¹ Indicator MICS 8.5

Table 8 (a). Percentage of children aged 2-14 years, supposed to violent discipline methods

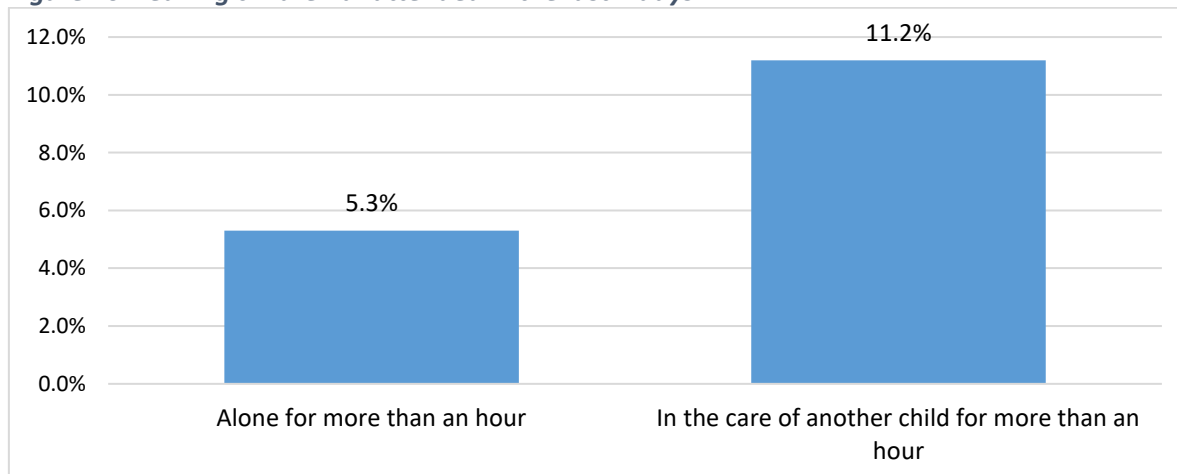
		Non-violent methods	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any methods ¹	Respondent believes the child must be physically punished	N
				Any	Sever			
Total		26,1%	44,7%	45,5%	1,9%	56,8%	10,6%	1265
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	26,0%	39,2%	43,5%	2,2%	53,9%	11,9%	423
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	Female	25,4%	45,9%	47,1%	1,9%	58,2%	10,6%	1103
Education of the respondent:	Low level	18,7%	51,4%	49,2%	2,2%	62,2%	12,5%	315
	Medium level	24,9%	43,2%	45,6%	1,7%	56,3%	12,0%	421
	High level	31,4%	41,8%	43,3%	1,8%	53,9%	8,3%	529
Type of carer:	Mother	25,5%	45,5%	47,7%	2,0%	58,2%	10,2%	1036
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	Russian	34,2%	34,7%	35,2%	0,5%	45,4%	4,8%	196
Socio-economic level:	Low level	22,7%	49,3%	46,9%	2,0%	58,9%	13,0%	414
	Medium level	26,2%	44,9%	44,3%	0,9%	56,3%	9,2%	465
	High level	29,5%	39,4%	45,6%	2,9%	54,9%	9,6%	386
Residence environment:	Urban	32,9%	38,5%	41,3%	1,0%	51,7%	9,4%	499
	Rural	21,7%	48,7%	48,3%	2,4%	60,1%	11,3%	766
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	10-14 years	21,8%	47,5%	49,5%	1,0%	61,4%	14,9%	101

4.3. Parental supervision

Children aged 0-6 years are relatively frequently left without adult supervision. About 5.3% of caregivers admitted that during the last 7 days prior to the date of the interview, they left the child on its own without supervision, and 11.2% left it under the supervision of a child under the age of 10. This is admitted more often by low-skilled caregivers in rural areas.

Mothers, being the ones who spend most of their time with the child, reported more cases when they left the child unattended, compared to grandparents or fathers (*Annex 1, table 112*).

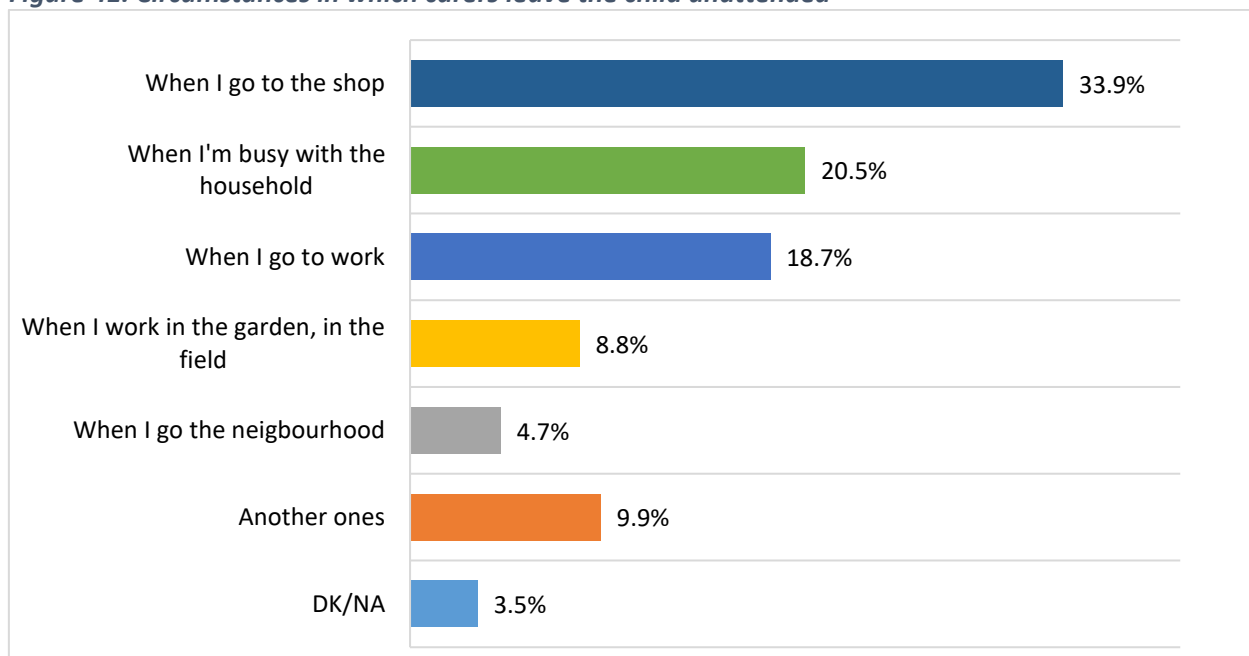
Figure 40. Leaving children unattended in the last 7 days



On average, during seven days, the child was left alone 1.5 times and twice under the supervision of another child up to 10 years of age (*Annex 1, table 111*).

Figure 41 lists situations where caregivers feel forced to leave the child unattended.

Figure 41. Circumstances in which carers leave the child unattended



5. HEALTH

5.1. Danger signs

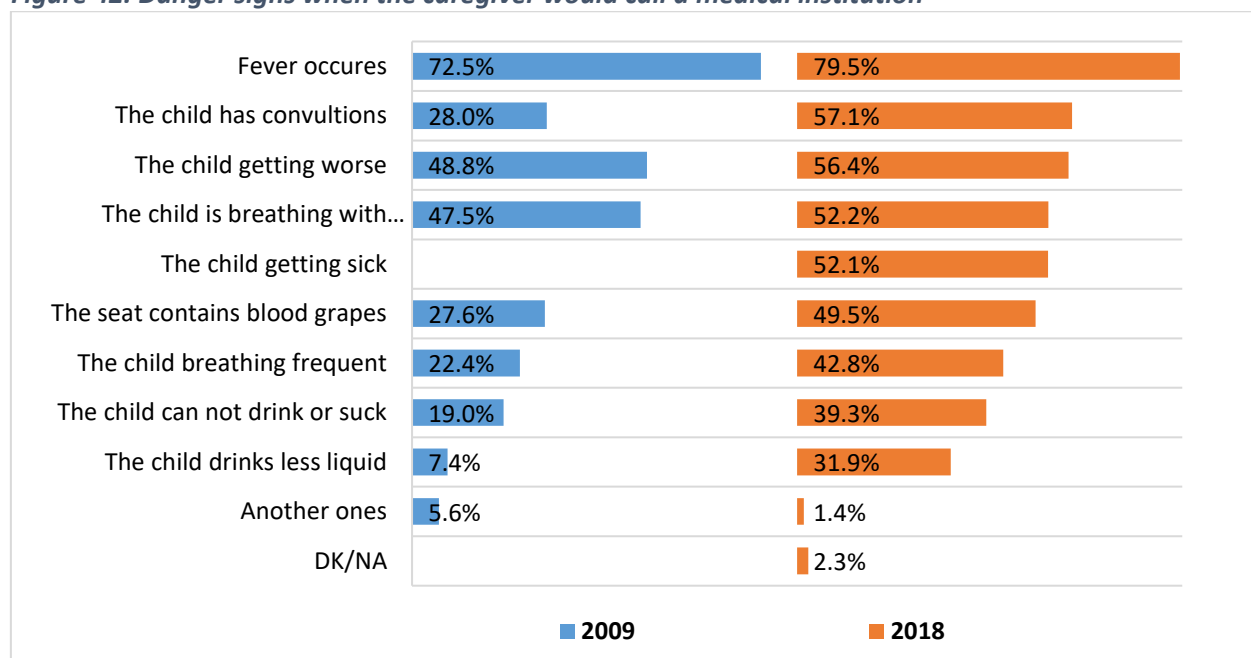
The level of knowledge, or rather the complexity of knowing the danger signs that express the emergence of health problems in the child is moderate. The "universal" indicator in this regard is high fever - 79.5% of caregivers claim that when it occurs, it will be an alert for them to consult the doctor.

One notes a moderate level of knowledge of such danger signs as convulsions (57.1%), feeling unwell (56.4%), heavy breathing (52.2%), weakness (52.1%) and blood in stool (49.5%).

Accelerated breathing, as well as the child's inability or reduced ability to drink water (the child is unable to drink or drinks too little water), which constitute an absolute indication to resort to qualified health care, are recognized as signs of danger by only 39.3% and 31.9% respectively.

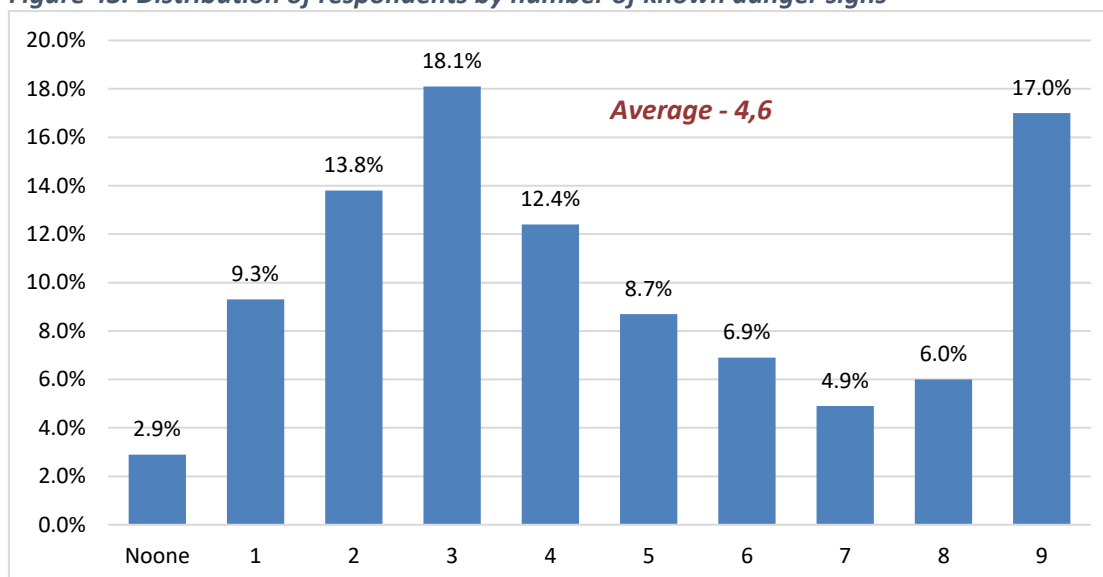
Compared to 2009, the level of awareness of the danger signs has improved considerably, for some of the signs the share of respondents has even doubled.

Figure 42. Danger signs when the caregiver would call a medical institution



The average number of danger signs identified by the respondents equals 4.6 out of the 9 signs listed in the questionnaire. 87.8% of respondents could name at least two signs, which is higher than in the previous studies (82.9% in 2003 and 80.5% in 2009).

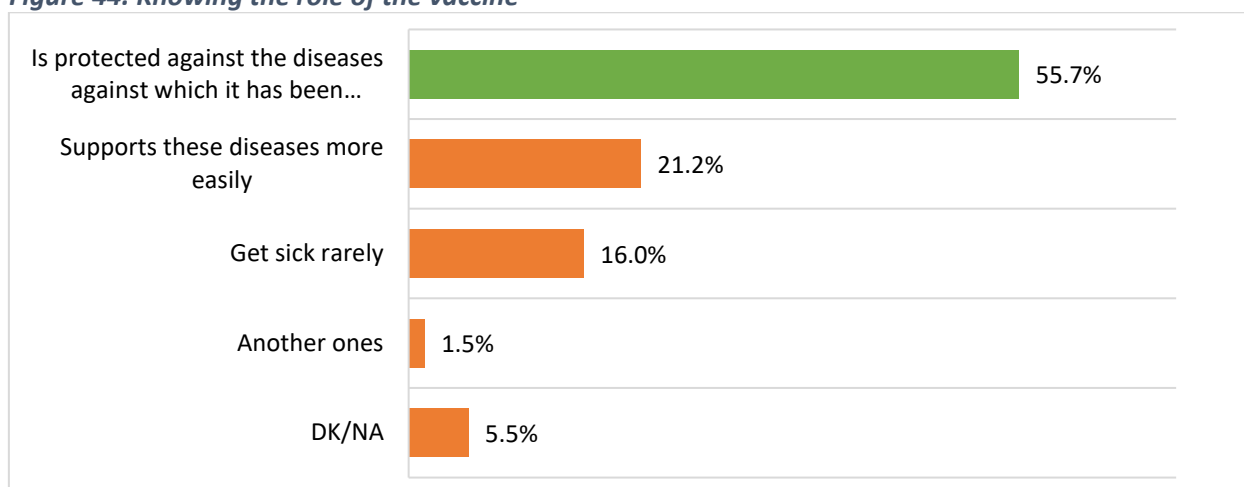
Figure 43. Distribution of respondents by number of known danger signs



5.2. Vaccination

In the Moldovan media there are frequent discussions on the necessity and usefulness of the vaccines. Public opinion is often confused by various myths and stereotypes about this method of combating infections that have in the past shook humanity. In the context of the study, it is estimated that only 55.7% of respondents say that if vaccinated, the child is protected against the respective diseases.

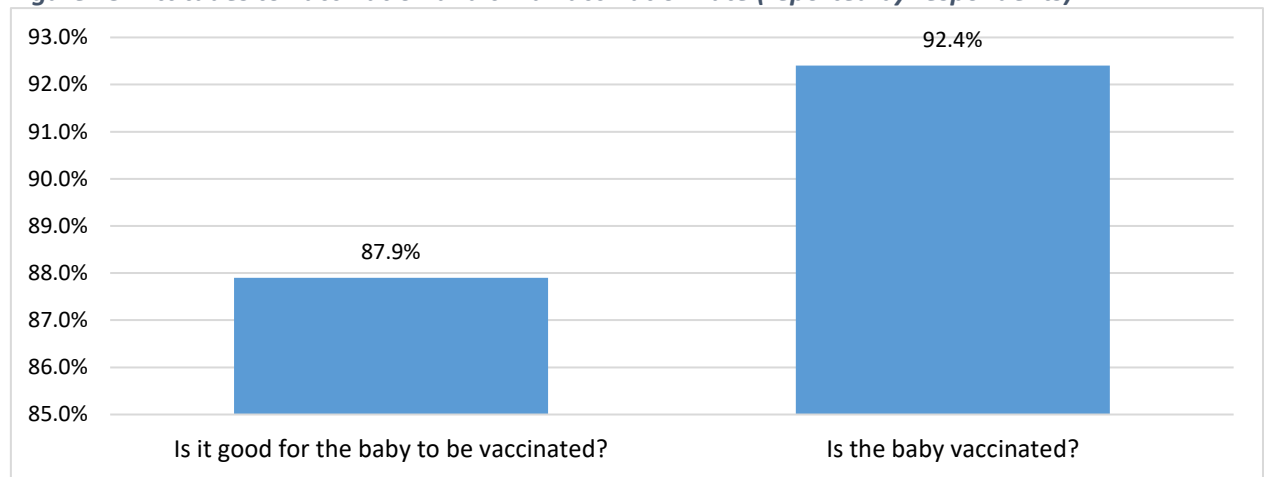
Figure 44. Knowing the role of the vaccine



About 88% of carers show vaccine-friendly attitudes, claiming that it is good for the child to be vaccinated. A curious and somewhat atypical tendency of interdependencies found in other indicators is that accepting the need for vaccines correlates negatively with the respondents' level of education, for example 92.1% of low-skilled respondents and only 84.9% of high-skilled respondents provided a positive response in this respect (*Annex 1, Table 133*).

From the caretaker's statements, nine out of ten children aged 0-6 years are vaccinated (92.4%), which is similar to the administrative data presented by the health system. And for this indicator, the correlation with the level of education is inverse - 94.0% of children cared by a low-skilled person and 91.3% of children cared by someone with a high level of education.

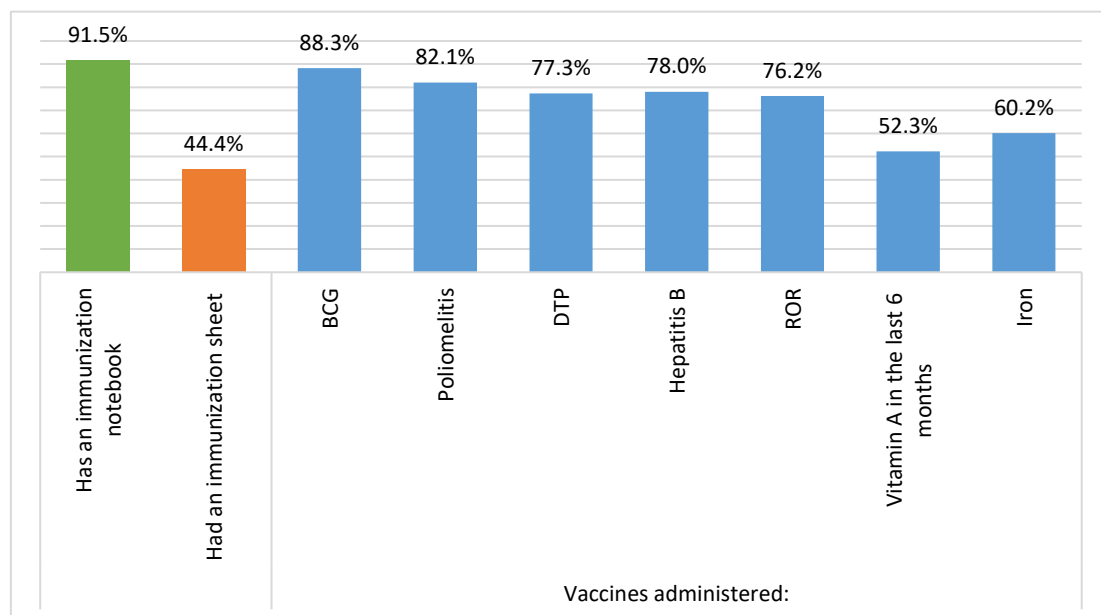
Figure 45. Attitudes to vaccination and child vaccination rate (reported by respondents)



At the time of the study, 91.5% of the children had an immunization card, and as far as the other are concerned, 44.4% of the caregivers claimed that they had one in the past.

Figure 46 shows the immunization rates of children aged 0-6 years in the case of main vaccines and the administration of vitamin A and iron supplements, reported by the respondents.

Figure 46. Vaccination



STUDY FINDINGS

This study aims to measure the evolution of the situation over time for the main areas of early child development, such as parenting skills, abilities related to child nutrition and hygiene, recognition of danger signs, proper behavior in case of illnesses, as well as the cognitive and intellectual stimulation of children.

The study data was collected in March-April 2018 on a representative sample at national level (except for the left bank of the Dniester region) of households with children aged 0-6 years.

Caregiver and household profile

- Traditionally, the biological mother remains the main caregiver of 0-6 year old children (81, 9%).
- The households with children under 7 have an average size of 4.15 members (higher than the national average - 2.9) and the children represent 28.2% of the total number of household members.
- The 2018 study confirms the findings of the 2009 study that from the ECD perspective, families with a low socio-economic status are the most vulnerable, and the share of these households is much higher in rural areas, in the case of low-skilled respondents.
- The economic migration of parents remains a phenomenon specific for the RM. In total, for 22.8% of households with children under 7, one or both parents migrate.

Stimulation of early development of children aged 0-6 years

Early child development is viewed by parents primarily in terms of meeting physiological needs - care (83.2%) and food (80.4%). At the same time, significant shares of parents (around 70%) are aware of the need for positive parenting practices - play, communication, walks with the child.

One also registers an increase, compared to the previous study, of the share of parents who have spoken to the child during pregnancy, both mother (89.0% in 2018 and 77.2% in 2009) and father (77.9% in 2018 and 58, 0% in 2009).

The response of the majority of caregivers is appropriate in situations where the child is crying, 94.6% mothers and 94.2% fathers claiming to intervene in order to calm the child. Inappropriate responses such as ignoring, threatening or even beating are very rare.

At the same time, the reading to children under 7 years of age is permanently performed by only 35.2% of caregivers, although increasing compared to 2009 (28.8%).

The level of father involvement in child care remains moderate. Only in 41.0% of cases fathers get often involved in childcare activities such as food, bathing, walking and in 54.0% of cases they do it sometimes, without significant differences based on the age of the child.

Most children are involved in household chores from an early age (3-6 years), namely cleaning (69.4%), setting the table (49.8%), cooking (33.1%) or animal care (30, 1%). 57% of carers do the household chores together with the child.

Cognitive development of children aged 3-6 years

Play, walks, reading, housework made with the child are practices used by most caregivers.

The value of the Early Child Development Index is estimated at 90.4%, 6 points above the 2012 study results

Play and toys

Most caregivers understand the importance of toys for child development; 94.6% of respondents consider that toys are necessary for good development of the child.

Likewise, most respondents say that the child they raise has enough toys and teaching materials to grow, up from the 2009 study (60.1% in 2009 and 87.5% in 2018).

Almost all caregivers say they play with the child (95.7%), of which 80.4% do it daily and 17.5% do it a few times a week.

In most cases, the mother is the person most often playing with the child (69.7%). The involvement of fathers in this respect is minimal, only in 6.3% of cases this activity is performed by the child's father.

Communication and the child-adult relationship

Almost all respondents (97.2%) know and acknowledge the need for emotional communication and interaction between the adult and the child, arguing that it is good to communicate with the child, play with him or caress him.

The forms of manifestation of empathy most often used are kissing, hugging (81.2%), love declarations (76.0%) and caressing (75.8%).

At the same time, only half of the caregivers use to always admit the mistakes or apologize to the child in such cases.

Most caregivers adopt appropriate behavior when the child is whimsical, trying to persuade him to quit (73.9%). However, one out of ten carers has inadequate responses - either they do not react or ignore the child, or even apply violence.

General knowledge and attitudes on child's education

Most carers are willing to initiate early education. Approximately 22% of respondents, when asked about the age the child education has to begin, mentioned that this should be done during pregnancy (with a slight increase compared to 2009), while another 46.2% said that immediately after birth.

The study shows that the early onset of the education process is more welcomed by average age parents, mothers, and these tendencies are more pronounced among high-skilled persons, urban and high-income families.

As to the risks of late educational onset, compared to the previous studies, the 2018 study puts more emphasis on delays in child development (60.2%) and impairment of subsequent school progress (52.5%).

The family and the social network, like the mother of the caregiver (51.5%), the husband (25.7%), and friends (8.8%) remain the main source of information and support in child education.

Attending educational programs

Almost all respondents (97.1%) mention the availability of a pre-school education institution in the locality, out of which in 92.2% of cases these institutions operate throughout the year without interruption. The availability of these institutions in the localities is comparable to the level recorded in 2009 (97.4%), but above the 2003 level (85%).

At the same time, only 59.8% of the children aged 1.5-6 years at the time of the study attended an early education program. In most cases (68.7%), the reason why the child was not admitted to pre-school education was the age of the child. The general practice is to accept children in preschool education at the age of three. The average age of regular kindergarten attendance is 31 months.

Quality of educational programs

The level of satisfaction with the quality of care and conditions in the kindergarten is relatively high, around 90% of the caregivers appreciating various aspects of operation and supply of kindergartens by very well or well.

Costs for education

Parents, almost without exceptions, contribute financially also through various works to early child education programs in kindergartens, the volume of expenditure being considerable. Monthly costs per child related to early education programs are estimated at 984.8 lei, well above the 2009 level (538 lei) and 2003 (282).

As to the purpose of costs, most of them are for clothing (45.4%) and food (27.0%).

Inclusive education

Overall perceptions about the admission of children with disabilities remain “exclusive”, most of respondents (53, 8%) believing that these children should be cared for at home or in residential institutions (13,8%). On the other hand, there is a considerable increase in the population that supports inclusive education (24, 5% compared to 5.2% in 2009 and 5.6% in 2003).

The majority of the respondents (63.3%) think that children with disabilities will develop better if they attend the kindergarten along with other children. On the other hand, the level of acceptance in this regard is lower if the question concerns the type of disability (42.7% for mental and 42.4% for hearing disabilities).

Correct attitudes towards how other children should treat a child are adopted by 80.0% of caregivers, who believe that the child should be treated equally.

The child – witness of domestic violence

The study denotes an alarming incidence of family quarrels. Every third child under 7 years old is subjected to occasional or systematic emotional abuse as a witness to family quarrels.

Child discipline and punishment

Over half of the caregivers resort to methods that result in emotional abuse of the child, such as requiring the child to perform certain activities as punishment, the withdrawal of privileges, shouts, etc. At least one third of children aged 1-14 years are subjected to physical violence, most often by spanking. Moreover, every tenth caretaker believes that physical punishment is necessary in raising or educating a child properly. Such perceptions are characteristic of people from rural areas with a low or medium level of education and a low socio-economic level.

Parental supervision

In the last 7 days, 5.3% of children under 7 have been left for more than one hour without supervision. And more often these are left in the care of another child for more than an hour - 11.2% of children. This is admitted more often by low-skilled caregivers in rural areas.

Danger signs

The level of knowledge of the signs that would indicate the child's health problems is moderate. Most often, caregivers are alerted in this regard if the child shows increased body fever.

On average, respondents spontaneously named 4.6 of the main signs. 87.8% of respondents named at least two signs. At the same time, this study shows an increased level of information compared to the previous ones.

Vaccination

Public perception of vaccines is affected by intense and contradictory discussions in the media. Only a little over half of the respondents were able to properly define the role of the vaccine and one in ten

respondents deny the need for the vaccine. It is worth noting that the need for the vaccine is to a greater extent denied precisely by respondents with a high level of education.

According to the respondents, only 92.4% of children under the age of 7 are vaccinated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The general recommendations based on the findings of the study are presented below:

- Advocate with the Government to roll-out the cross-sectoral Strategy on Positive Parenting, 2016-2022 and the Draft Action plan to the Strategy by providing guidance, orientation and support to families through effective programs and interventions on positive parenting (universal, targeted etc.) to enable caregivers to significantly improve the quality of nurturing care¹⁶ for young children.
- Support the Government to develop and implement multi-sectoral interventions, with health services as an entry point, which are particularly well-placed to reach children early with services that support families to develop parental skills and deliver nurturing care, protection, and support.
- Support the development and piloting of integrated early childhood development programs and interventions such as breastfeeding, play and stimulation, which will help caregivers including most vulnerable to support health and nutrition, protect children against stress, increase learning at home, and lay the foundation for learning in school.
- Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination on positive parenting and build the capacity of frontline workers to deliver quality ECD services and support families to provide nurturing care for children as an effective and efficient way to reach large numbers of families and children especially in rural areas.
- Integrate interventions on positive parenting into existing service delivery systems with a special focus on future mothers and fathers and engagement of men into child care to promote gender-equitable childcare. This will reduce women's care burden and support women to return to the workforce targeting also gender-related social norms which greatly influence the opportunities, restrictions and outlook of girls and boys – often in ways that perpetuate discrimination and inequality
- Increase availability of services for children under three through further investments in the expansion and diversification of country-wide, flexible early learning programmes to ensure higher and more inclusive coverage of vulnerable children in preschool education.
- Provide family support to economically disadvantaged caregivers through Home Visiting and Parenting programs to stop and prevent violence, child abuse, neglect and maltreatment at home and in the community.
- Address social norms through communication for social change, media campaigns and media platforms, which will help changing mind-sets about social and education inclusion, promote the combat of anti-vaccine messages and support the poorest and most marginalized families (families from rural areas, families with children with disabilities and Roma including single parents) to demand and access basic ECD services.

In order to make the general recommendations fully operational, there is a further need to work closely with experts from ECD respective areas, considering the cross sectorality of the study. This work is envisaged in both, Strategy and National action plan on positive parenting 2016-2022.

¹⁶ The 2016 Lancet Early Childhood Development Series highlights early childhood development at a time when it has been universally endorsed in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The Series emphasises “nurturing care”, especially of children below three years of age, and multi-sectoral interventions starting with health which can have wide reach to families and young children through health and nutrition.

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ANNEX 1: Tables

Cuprins:

Table 1. Sample Structure.....	52
Table 2. Tell me please, who are you for the children in the household?.....	53
Table 3. Tell me please, are you the biological father/mother?.....	54
Table 4. How does mother/father work?.....	55
Table 5. How does the carer work?.....	63
Table 6. How often does mother/father consume alcohol?.....	55
Table 7. How often does the carer consume the alcohol?.....	56
Table 8. Does mother/father/carers smoke?.....	57
Table 9. Tell me please, is mother/father abroad?.....	58
Table 10. How does your mother / father contact with your baby while being abroad?.....	59
Table 11. Do you have a kindergarden in your region/district?.....	62
Table 12. Does it works all year round (the kindergarden in your region)?.....	63
Table 13. Do you think that kindergarden or other form of early education (community centers for children and parents) is needed for the development of your child:.....	64
Table 14. Are there any early childhood education programs in your household? For the aged of 1.5-6 years?.....	65
Table 15. Why isn't the child attending an early education program?.....	66
Table 16. Who then specializes in child education?.....	67
Table 17. From what age (in months) started systematically / continuously to attend kindergarden?.....	68
Table 18. How long did she attend the kindergarden in the last 12 months?.....	69
Table 19. If he attended less than 6 months what is the cause?.....	70
Table 20. During the last 7 days, how many hours your child was in the kindergarden? (hours).....	71
Table 21. Out of the kindergarden, what other educational programs does your child attend?.....	72
Table 22. What were the reasons why you gave your child to kindergarden (and other programs)?.....	73
Table 23. How do you rate the quality of care and education that your kindergarden provides to your children?(1).....	74
Table 24. How do you rate the quality of care and education that your kindergarden provides to your children? (2).....	75
Table 24. How do you rate the quality of care and education that your kindergarden provides to your children? (23).....	76
Table 26. How do you rate the idea of parental participation in childcare along with the kindergarden?.....	77
Table 27. Now I would want to ask you, what are your extra monthly expenses (in LEI) related to attending the kindergarden? Mediate.....	78
Table 28. Have you helped somehow by working on taking care of the territory, kindergarden repairment, etc.?.....	79
Table 29. Would you agree to pay extra for other early education services (foreign languages, computer, etc.)?.....	80
Table 30. How do you think, from what age should the child's education begin in order to develop well?.....	81
Table 31. How do you think, what can happen with child development if education starts too late or child does not specifically deal with?.....	82

Table 32. What could prevent normal child development?.....	83
Table 33. Who do you ask for advice on how to educate your child?.....	84
Table 34. What do you think you had to do better for your child's education from start till now?.....	85
Table 35. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (1).....	86
Table 36. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (2).....	87
Table 37. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (3).....	88
Table 38. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (4).....	89
Table 39. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (5).....	90
Table 40. In your family, YOU and your husband, or other adults, have different views on child education?.....	91
Table 41. If a family had a child with disabilities what should they do with it?.....	92
Table 42. Do you think children with mental disabilities should be educated together with other children?.....	93
Table 43. Do you think deaf and blind children should be educated together with other children?.....	94
Table 44. Would you accept if your child play or study with a disabled child?.....	95
Table 45. Do you think that it would be better for the development of a child with disabilities if he attended the kindergarten with the other children?.....	96
Table 46. How should your child behave towards a child with developmental deficiencies?.....	97
Table 47. Do you have or had children / children who have been / are in children's homes / boarding schools?.....	98
Table 48. How do you think, what needs to be done for the newborn to develop well?.....	99
Table 49. When your baby was still in your belly, did you use to talk to him?.....	100
Table 50. But your husband was talking to the baby?.....	101
Table 51. Do you usually talk to your baby while feeding, bathing, changing when you are walking?.....	102
Table 52. Do you take care of your baby?.....	103
Table 53. How do you think it's good to keep often the baby in your arms?.....	104
Table 54. How often do you keep your child in your arms during the day?.....	105
Table 55. How do you think, why is the baby crying? Or what are the reasons for crying of the little baby?.....	106
Table 56. What do you usually you do when your baby begins to cry?.....	107
Table 57. What does your husband do when the child begins to cry?.....	108
Table 58. Does your husband feed him, change him, wash him, walk with your child often?.....	109
Table 59. How do you do when your child beats / hits a child / animal / anything in life?.....	110
Table 60. Do you read / tell her the bedtime story in the evening?.....	111
Table 61. How many books or picture books do you have for your child?.....	112
Table 62. How often do you read to your child?.....	113
Table 63. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (1).....	114
Table 64. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (2).....	115
Table 65. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (3).....	116
Table 66. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (4).....	117
Table 67. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (5).....	118
Table 68. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (6).....	119
Table 69. Does your child helps you in the household work?.....	120

Table 70. When you are reading or browsing a book with your child, are you accustomed to talking based on what you read/seen?.....	121
Table 71. Do you often walk with your baby?.....	122
Table 72. Do you usually talk to your child during walks?.....	123
Table 73. Do you criticize the child's achievements, reject his ideas and suggestions / opinions?.....	124
Table 74. Do you support your child's initiatives and encourage him / her?.....	125
Table 75. As a rule, how do you react to the child's questions?.....	126
Table 76. What do you do when you do not know how to answer your child's questions?.....	127
Table 77. What do you do to stimulate the child's intellectual development, that is, to be smarter?...	128
Table 78. Tell me please does your child. ...? (1).....	129
Table 79. Tell me please does your child. ...? (2).....	130
Table 80. Tell me please does your child. ...? (3).....	131
Table 81. How do you think the child must have toys to develop?.....	132
Table 82. How do you think (the name of the child) has enough toys and teaching materials to develop well?.....	133
Table 83. How do you think, what are the requirements, which must be respected, when choosing a toy for a child?.....	134
Table 84. Do you play with (baby's name)?.....	135
Table 85. If so, why do you play with (child's name)?.....	136
Table 86. How often do you play with (baby's name)?.....	137
Table 87. Who's playing more often with (baby's name) in your family?.....	138
Table 88. Where do you usually play?.....	139
Table 88.1 if you do not play, that's why?.....	140
Table 89. When is the child all day at home with what he usually plays?.....	141
Table 90. How do you think we need to communicate with the child, that is to say, to comfort him, to play with him, etc.?.....	142
Table 91. Do you recognize the mistake what you have made being face to face with him?.....	143
Table 92. When you are wrong, are you accustomed to apologize to your child?.....	144
Table 93. How do you show your love to your child?.....	145
Table 94. Do the important decisions you make in your family include your child's views / opinions / ideas?.....	146
Table 95. Do you usually tell your child that he/she is worse than another child?.....	147
Table 96. If you want to ban something to the baby, how do you do it?.....	148
Table 97. Do you think that (the name of the child) will disappoint you and be ashamed of him (her)?	149
Table 98. If the child asks you something or wants something while you work or talk to someone, how do you usually do?.....	150
Table 99. How do you usually react to the child's whims?.....	151
Table 100. When the child says he cannot do something, does not succeed, how do you usually do?..	152
Table 101. How often do adults argue in your family?.....	153
Table 102. Are you going to fight with your child?.....	154
Table 103. Does your husband beat you?.....	155
Table 104. Adults use different methods to give behavioral lessons to children or to address behavioral problems. I will read some of the situations and you will tell me if you personally or other family member has applied them to the 1-14-year-old child in your household over the past month. (1).....	156
Table 105. Adults use different methods to give behavioral lessons to children or to address behavioral problems. I will read some of the situations and you will tell me if you personally or other family member has applied them to the 1-14-year-old child in your household over the past month. (2).....	157

Table 106. Adults use different methods to give behavioral lessons to children or to address behavioral problems. I will read some of the situations and you will tell me if you personally or other family member has applied them to the 1-14-year-old child in your household over the past month. (3).....	158
Table 107. Do you believe that in order to raise or educate a child properly, is the physical punishment applied to him necessary?.....	159
Table 108. What are your arguments for education with physical punishment?.....	160
Table 109. Why do you support education without physical punishment?.....	161
Table 110. Sometimes grown-up adults need to get out of the house to go shopping, wash clothes or other reasons and have to leave their children alone. Tell me if it happened in the last week to leave your baby:.....	162
Table 111. Tell me the number of days when the baby was left alone... in the last week?.....	163
Table 112. If yes, how often did you leave your child alone?.....	164
Table 113. When you leave the child unattended, in which cases?.....	165
Table 114. What is the first aid in case your child has suffered a trauma?.....	166
Table 115. What is the first aid in case it has been bitten by domestic or wild animals?.....	167
Table 116. What is first aid in case of (choking) flood?.....	168
Table 117. What is the first aid in case of blood flowing from the nose?.....	169
Table 118. Protect the electrical outlets in the children's home? (please show your outlets).....	170
Table 119. Has it ever happened that (the name of the child) was played with matches?.....	171
Table 120. What measures would you take? in the case of burns?.....	172
Table 121. Where do you keep the medicines?.....	173
Table 122. What would you do in case of poisoning?.....	174
Table 123. What would you do if the baby choked something or swallowed an object (knuckle, button)?.....	175
Table 124. What would you do in the wounds case?.....	176
Tableul 125. LACTATION	247
Table 126. Please tell me if your child has consumed the following food or liquids yesterday, during the day or night? (1).....	178
Table 127. Please tell me if your child has consumed the following food or liquids yesterday, during the day or night? (2).....	179
Table 128. Please tell me if your child has consumed the following food or liquids yesterday, during the day or night? (3).....	180
Table 129. How many times did the baby eat or drink yesterday, during the day or night, the following foods or liquids? (1).....	181
Table 130. How many times did the baby eat or drink yesterday, during the day or night, the following foods or liquids? (2).....	182
Table 131. When did you check last time if the chimneys / chimneys on the stoves are not clogged?..	183
Table 132. What do you know about the role of child vaccination?.....	184
Table 133. THE CHILD VACTINATION.....	185
Table 134. Do you have a medical record in which is written all the administered vaccines?.....	186
Table 135. Did your child get any vaccine ...? (1).....	187
Table 136. Did your child get any vaccine ...? (2).....	188
Table 137. How many times your child get any vaccine...? (1).....	189
Table 138. How many times your child get any vaccine...? (2).....	190
Table 139. Has the first hepatitis B vaccine been administered for 24 hours after birth or later?.....	191
Table 140. Sometimes children suffer from serious illness and should be immediately taken to a medical institution. What symptoms would it make to your child at a medical institution?.....	192
Table 141. What do you do when the baby has a fever?.....	193
Table 142. What remedies do you use to soften your throat and relieve the child's cough when he is ill?.....	194

Table 143. What steps do you take if the child has problems with the ears (pain, elimination)?.....195

Table 144. What should the baby eat so he does not have anemia?196

Table 145. Where do the helmets (limbs) take from children?.....197

Table 6. HIV AIDS Virus198

Table 7. Sample Structure

		Number	%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	423	33,4%
	30-34 years	377	29,8%
	35-39 years	224	17,7%
	40 + years	241	19,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	162	12,8%
	Female	1103	87,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	315	24,9%
	Medium level	421	33,3%
	High level	529	41,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	1036	81,9%
	Father	114	9,0%
	Guardian	115	9,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	399	31,5%
	2 – 4years	752	59,4%
	5 – 6 years	418	33,0%
	Older then 6 years	466	36,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1069	84,5%
	Russian	196	15,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	414	32,7%
	Medium level	465	36,8%
	High level	386	30,5%
Residence environment:	Urban	499	39,4%
	Rural	766	60,6%

Table 8. Tell me please, who are you for the children in the household?

		Mother	Father	Carer (grandparents, brothers, sisters, relatives, neighbors etc.)
Total		81,9%	9,0%	9,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	91,7%	6,6%	1,7%
	30-34 years	87,5%	11,1%	1,3%
	35-39 years	88,4%	10,7%	0,9%
	40 + years	49,8%	8,3%	41,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male			29,6%
	Female			6,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	85,1%	6,0%	8,9%
	Medium level	77,4%	9,3%	13,3%
	High level	83,6%	10,6%	5,9%
Type of carer:	Mother			
	Father			
	Guardian			
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	86,5%	7,3%	6,3%
	2 – 4years	81,6%	9,6%	8,8%
	5 – 6 years	79,7%	8,4%	12,0%
	Older then 6 years	81,8%	9,4%	8,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	82,2%	9,1%	8,7%
	Russian	80,1%	8,7%	11,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	85,7%	6,5%	7,7%
	Medium level	81,7%	9,7%	8,6%
	High level	78,0%	10,9%	11,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	83,2%	10,0%	6,8%
	Rural	81,1%	8,4%	10,6%

Table 9. Tell me please, are you the biological father/mother?

		Mother			Father		
		Yes	No	Doesn't exist	Yes	No	Doesn't exist
Total		95,0%	4,7%	0,3%	87,9%	5,5%	6,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	98,8%	1,2%		90,1%	2,1%	7,8%
	30-34 years	99,7%	0,3%		92,0%	2,7%	5,3%
	35-39 years	100,0%			96,0%		4,0%
	40 + years	76,3%	22,0%	1,7%	70,1%	20,7%	9,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	85,2%	13,6%	1,2%	83,3%	13,6%	3,1%
	Female	96,5%	3,4%	0,2%	88,6%	4,3%	7,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	95,6%	3,8%	0,6%	85,1%	6,0%	8,9%
	Medium level	92,4%	7,1%	0,5%	85,7%	7,1%	7,1%
	High level	96,8%	3,2%		91,3%	3,8%	4,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	99,5%	0,5%		91,3%	1,7%	6,9%
	Father	99,1%	0,9%		99,1%	0,9%	
	Guardian	50,4%	46,1%	3,5%	46,1%	43,5%	10,4%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	96,5%	3,5%		91,0%	4,3%	4,8%
	2 – 4years	94,8%	5,1%	0,1%	87,1%	6,1%	6,8%
	5 – 6 years	94,0%	5,0%	1,0%	87,3%	5,7%	6,9%
	Older then 6 years	95,3%	4,1%	0,6%	87,6%	4,9%	7,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	94,9%	4,7%	0,4%	87,3%	5,5%	7,2%
	Russian	95,4%	4,6%		91,3%	5,1%	3,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	94,7%	4,3%	1,0%	83,1%	5,8%	11,1%
	Medium level	94,6%	5,4%		87,7%	6,2%	6,0%
	High level	95,9%	4,1%		93,3%	4,1%	2,6%
Residence environment:	Urban	96,6%	3,4%		91,6%	4,0%	4,4%
	Rural	94,0%	5,5%	0,5%	85,5%	6,4%	8,1%

Table 10. How does mother/father work?

		Mother					Father				
		Occasionally	Seasonally	Permanently	Doesn't work	I don't know	Occasionally	Seasonally	Permanently	Doesn't work	I don't know
Total		2,2%	2,3%	30,4%	64,7%	0,4%	9,0%	14,0%	52,3%	22,8%	1,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,1%	1,4%	23,9%	72,3%	0,2%	9,7%	15,4%	51,8%	21,3%	1,8%
	30-34 years	1,1%	1,3%	30,8%	66,8%		9,3%	12,9%	57,3%	19,7%	0,8%
	35-39 years	2,7%	1,3%	33,9%	62,1%		8,8%	14,0%	47,9%	27,0%	2,3%
	40 + years	3,8%	6,3%	38,0%	50,2%	1,7%	7,3%	13,2%	49,3%	26,5%	3,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	3,8%	5,6%	44,4%	44,4%	1,9%	6,4%	9,6%	48,4%	34,4%	1,3%
	Female	2,0%	1,8%	28,3%	67,7%	0,2%	9,4%	14,7%	52,9%	21,0%	2,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	2,2%	3,2%	15,0%	78,9%	0,6%	12,9%	17,4%	28,9%	38,0%	2,8%
	Medium level	2,6%	3,8%	28,2%	65,2%	0,2%	10,3%	17,2%	45,1%	24,6%	2,8%
	High level	1,9%	0,6%	41,2%	56,0%	0,4%	5,8%	9,5%	71,2%	12,7%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	1,8%	1,0%	27,6%	69,5%	0,1%	9,4%	15,0%	53,4%	20,6%	1,7%
	Father	3,5%	4,4%	46,5%	44,7%	0,9%	5,3%	7,0%	48,2%	39,5%	
	Guardian	4,5%	12,6%	39,6%	40,5%	2,7%	8,7%	12,6%	46,6%	25,2%	6,8%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	1,3%	1,5%	12,8%	84,0%	0,5%	11,6%	13,7%	53,7%	19,7%	1,3%
	2 – 4years	1,9%	2,3%	31,6%	64,0%	0,3%	8,0%	14,4%	51,3%	24,1%	2,1%
	5 – 6 years	4,1%	3,4%	36,5%	55,6%	0,5%	9,8%	14,7%	48,1%	25,7%	1,8%
	Older then 6 years	1,1%	2,4%	34,8%	61,1%	0,6%	9,5%	15,6%	44,7%	27,0%	3,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,1%	2,3%	29,6%	65,6%	0,4%	10,0%	13,9%	51,4%	23,1%	1,6%
	Russian	3,1%	2,0%	34,7%	59,7%	0,5%	3,7%	14,4%	56,9%	21,3%	3,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	2,2%	3,2%	14,6%	79,8%	0,2%	10,3%	16,6%	31,3%	38,3%	3,5%
	Medium level	2,6%	2,2%	36,8%	57,8%	0,6%	8,7%	14,0%	55,3%	20,6%	1,4%
	High level	1,8%	1,6%	39,4%	57,0%	0,3%	8,0%	11,4%	69,4%	10,1%	1,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,8%	0,2%	36,5%	60,9%	0,6%	8,0%	6,7%	71,6%	12,0%	1,7%
	Rural	2,5%	3,7%	26,4%	67,2%	0,3%	9,7%	18,9%	39,2%	30,1%	2,1%

Table 11. How does the carer work?

		Carer				
		Occasional	Seasonal	Permanent	Doesn't work	I don't know
Total		2,6%	2,6%	17,4%	76,5%	0,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	14,3%		14,3%	71,4%	
	30-34 years			20,0%	80,0%	
	35-39 years				100,0%	
	40 + years	2,0%	3,0%	17,8%	76,2%	1,0%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	4,2%	2,1%	20,8%	72,9%	
	Female	1,5%	3,0%	14,9%	79,1%	1,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level		3,6%	10,7%	85,7%	
	Medium level	3,6%	3,6%	10,7%	80,4%	1,8%
	High level	3,2%		35,5%	61,3%	
Type of carer:	Mother					
	Father					
	Guardian	2,6%	2,6%	17,4%	76,5%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	4,0%	8,0%	12,0%	76,0%	
	2 – 4years	3,0%		18,2%	77,3%	1,5%
	5 – 6 years	2,0%	2,0%	22,0%	74,0%	
	Older then 6 years		2,4%	14,6%	80,5%	2,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	3,2%	2,2%	16,1%	77,4%	1,1%
	Russian		4,5%	22,7%	72,7%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level		6,3%	12,5%	81,3%	
	Medium level		2,5%	15,0%	82,5%	
	High level	7,0%		23,3%	67,4%	2,3%
Residence environment:	Urban			20,6%	76,5%	2,9%
	Rural	3,7%	3,7%	16,0%	76,5%	

Table 12. How often does mother/father consume alcohol?

		Mother						Father					
		Every day	Every week	Once per month	Occasionally	Do not consume	I don't know	Every day	Every week	Once per month	Occasionally	Do not consume	I don't know
Total		0,3%	0,4%	2,3%	51,6%	44,4%	1,0%	0,4%	1,7%	4,1%	64,6%	27,3%	1,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	0,2%		1,9%	49,6%	47,0%	1,2%	0,3%	0,8%	3,8%	66,9%	26,2%	2,1%
	30-34 years	0,8%	0,3%	2,4%	54,6%	40,8%	1,1%	0,6%	1,4%	4,2%	66,7%	26,1%	1,1%
	35-39 years		0,4%	2,2%	53,6%	42,9%	0,9%		2,3%	3,3%	64,7%	27,4%	2,3%
	40 + years		1,3%	3,0%	48,5%	46,8%	0,4%	0,9%	3,2%	5,0%	57,1%	31,5%	2,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male		0,6%	3,1%	46,9%	49,4%			1,3%	5,7%	54,1%	37,6%	1,3%
	Female	0,4%	0,4%	2,2%	52,3%	43,7%	1,1%	0,5%	1,8%	3,8%	66,2%	25,8%	2,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	0,6%	0,6%	3,5%	53,0%	41,2%	1,0%	0,7%	2,1%	6,3%	63,8%	25,4%	1,7%
	Medium level	0,5%	0,5%	1,7%	55,1%	41,8%	0,5%	0,3%	0,8%	2,6%	66,5%	27,9%	2,0%
	High level		0,2%	2,1%	48,0%	48,4%	1,3%	0,4%	2,2%	4,0%	63,6%	28,0%	1,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	0,4%	0,3%	2,1%	52,8%	43,2%	1,2%	0,4%	1,8%	3,7%	67,5%	24,9%	1,7%
	Father		0,9%	4,4%	50,0%	44,7%			1,8%	7,9%	57,9%	31,6%	0,9%
	Guardian		0,9%	1,8%	42,3%	55,0%		1,0%	1,0%	2,9%	44,7%	45,6%	4,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	0,5%	0,5%	3,3%	48,6%	46,4%	0,8%	0,3%	2,6%	5,3%	66,1%	24,2%	1,6%
	2 – 4years	0,5%	0,5%	2,5%	52,5%	43,3%	0,7%	0,7%	1,4%	4,0%	64,3%	27,7%	1,9%
	5 – 6 years	0,7%	1,0%	1,7%	51,4%	43,7%	1,4%	0,5%	1,8%	3,3%	63,5%	29,0%	1,8%
	Older then 6 years	0,2%	0,4%	2,4%	54,6%	41,5%	0,9%	0,5%	1,9%	3,9%	64,5%	26,9%	2,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	0,3%	0,3%	2,3%	55,5%	41,0%	0,6%	0,5%	1,7%	4,3%	67,1%	24,9%	1,4%
	Russian	0,5%	1,0%	2,0%	30,6%	62,8%	3,1%		1,6%	2,6%	51,3%	40,2%	4,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	0,5%	0,5%	2,0%	50,0%	46,6%	0,5%	0,5%	1,6%	4,9%	62,2%	28,8%	1,9%
	Medium level	0,2%	0,6%	2,8%	48,2%	47,3%	0,9%	0,7%	2,3%	3,7%	63,8%	27,5%	2,1%
	High level	0,3%		2,1%	57,5%	38,6%	1,6%		1,1%	3,7%	67,8%	25,8%	1,6%
Residence environment:	Urban			1,6%	50,3%	46,7%	1,4%	0,2%	1,7%	2,9%	62,7%	30,4%	2,1%
	Rural	0,5%	0,7%	2,8%	52,5%	42,9%	0,7%	0,6%	1,7%	4,8%	65,9%	25,3%	1,7%

Table 13. How often does the carer consume the alcohol?

		Carer					
		Every day	Every week	Once per month	Occasional y	Do not consume	I don't know
Total		0,9%		2,6%	40,0%	56,5%	
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	14,3%		14,3%	14,3%	57,1%	
	30-34 years				60,0%	40,0%	
	35-39 years				50,0%	50,0%	
	40 + years			2,0%	40,6%	57,4%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male			2,1%	41,7%	56,3%	
	Female	1,5%		3,0%	38,8%	56,7%	
Education of the respondent:	Low level			3,6%	32,1%	64,3%	
	Medium level	1,8%		1,8%	46,4%	50,0%	
	High level			3,2%	35,5%	61,3%	
Type of carer:	Mother						
	Father						
	Guardian	0,9%		2,6%	40,0%	56,5%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	4,0%		4,0%	52,0%	40,0%	
	2 – 4years			3,0%	39,4%	57,6%	
	5 – 6 years				40,0%	60,0%	
	Older then 6 years	2,4%		2,4%	41,5%	53,7%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1,1%		2,2%	41,9%	54,8%	
	Russian			4,5%	31,8%	63,6%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	3,1%			31,3%	65,6%	
	Medium level			5,0%	45,0%	50,0%	
	High level			2,3%	41,9%	55,8%	
Residence environment:	Urban			2,9%	32,4%	64,7%	
	Rural	1,2%		2,5%	43,2%	53,1%	

Table 14. Does mother/father/carers smoke?

		Mother			Father			Carer		
		Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know	Yes	No	I don't know
Total		3,1%	96,8%	0,1%	41,8%	57,0%	1,2%	4,3%	95,7%	
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	3,1%	96,9%		45,9%	53,6%	0,5%		100,0%	
	30-34 years	3,2%	96,6%	0,3%	38,7%	60,2%	1,1%		100,0%	
	35-39 years	2,7%	97,3%		42,3%	56,3%	1,4%		100,0%	
	40 + years	3,4%	96,6%		39,3%	58,4%	2,3%	5,0%	95,0%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	2,5%	97,5%		38,9%	59,9%	1,3%	6,3%	93,8%	
	Female	3,2%	96,7%	0,1%	42,3%	56,5%	1,2%	3,0%	97,0%	
Education of the respondent:	Low level	3,2%	96,8%		51,2%	48,1%	0,7%	3,6%	96,4%	
	Medium level	3,8%	96,2%		42,2%	55,8%	2,0%	3,6%	96,4%	
	High level	2,5%	97,4%	0,2%	36,2%	63,0%	0,8%	6,5%	93,5%	
Type of carer:	Mother	3,3%	96,6%	0,1%	42,7%	56,3%	0,9%			
	Father	2,6%	97,4%		46,5%	53,5%				
	Guardian	1,8%	98,2%		28,2%	67,0%	4,9%	4,3%	95,7%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	2,8%	97,2%		40,0%	59,5%	0,5%	8,0%	92,0%	
	2 – 4years	3,3%	96,5%	0,1%	44,8%	53,6%	1,6%	3,0%	97,0%	
	5 – 6 years	2,9%	96,9%	0,2%	40,9%	58,4%	0,8%	4,0%	96,0%	
	Older then 6 years	2,8%	97,2%		41,8%	55,9%	2,3%	7,3%	92,7%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,6%	97,3%	0,1%	43,6%	55,1%	1,2%	3,2%	96,8%	
	Russian	5,6%	94,4%		32,3%	66,7%	1,1%	9,1%	90,9%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	3,9%	96,1%		47,0%	51,6%	1,4%	3,1%	96,9%	
	Medium level	2,2%	97,6%	0,2%	43,7%	55,4%	0,9%	7,5%	92,5%	
	High level	3,4%	96,6%		34,6%	64,1%	1,3%	2,3%	97,7%	
Residence environment:	Urban	5,0%	95,0%		37,3%	61,2%	1,5%	5,9%	94,1%	
	Rural	1,8%	98,0%	0,1%	44,9%	54,1%	1,0%	3,7%	96,3%	

Table 15. Tell me please, is mother/father abroad?

		Mother		Father	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		3,6%	96,4%	21,5%	78,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	1,2%	98,8%	21,8%	78,2%
	30-34 years	0,3%	99,7%	20,2%	79,8%
	35-39 years	1,3%	98,7%	18,1%	81,9%
	40 + years	15,6%	84,4%	26,5%	73,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	11,9%	88,1%	9,6%	90,4%
	Female	2,5%	97,5%	23,3%	76,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	4,2%	95,8%	24,7%	75,3%
	Medium level	5,5%	94,5%	25,6%	74,4%
	High level	1,9%	98,1%	16,5%	83,5%
Type of carer:	Mother		100,0%	22,1%	77,9%
	Father	7,0%	93,0%		100,0%
	Guardian	34,2%	65,8%	39,8%	60,2%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	2,0%	98,0%	21,3%	78,7%
	2 – 4years	4,1%	95,9%	23,5%	76,5%
	5 – 6 years	4,6%	95,4%	19,0%	81,0%
	Older then 6 years	4,8%	95,2%	23,2%	76,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	3,6%	96,4%	22,1%	77,9%
	Russian	4,1%	95,9%	18,5%	81,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	3,7%	96,3%	19,6%	80,4%
	Medium level	4,1%	95,9%	26,3%	73,7%
	High level	3,1%	96,9%	17,8%	82,2%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,8%	98,2%	16,8%	83,2%
	Rural	4,9%	95,1%	24,7%	75,3%

Table 16. How does your mother / father contact with your baby while being abroad?

		Via telephone	Visiting	Via letters	Skype/Viber	Social networks	Others
Total		34,3%	9,5%	0,7%	88,7%	16,8%	1,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	27,9%	7,0%	1,2%	89,5%	22,1%	2,3%
	30-34 years	30,1%	11,0%		90,4%	12,3%	
	35-39 years	40,5%	4,8%		92,9%	14,3%	
	40 + years	42,5%	13,7%	1,4%	83,6%	16,4%	2,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	42,3%	19,2%	3,8%	88,5%	7,7%	3,8%
	Female	33,5%	8,5%	0,4%	88,7%	17,7%	1,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	35,1%	2,6%		81,8%	10,4%	1,3%
	Medium level	33,3%	10,2%		88,9%	14,8%	2,8%
	High level	34,8%	14,6%	2,2%	94,4%	24,7%	
Type of carer:	Mother	32,7%	7,5%	0,5%	90,2%	16,4%	0,9%
	Father	25,0%	12,5%		87,5%		
	Guardian	42,3%	17,3%	1,9%	82,7%	21,2%	3,8%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	32,1%	6,0%	1,2%	83,3%	16,7%	3,6%
	2 – 4years	35,8%	10,2%		88,1%	15,9%	1,7%
	5 – 6 years	28,9%	8,4%	1,2%	90,4%	19,3%	
	Older then 6 years	35,5%	10,0%		90,9%	15,5%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	30,0%	5,5%		89,0%	13,9%	1,3%
	Russian	62,2%	35,1%	5,4%	86,5%	35,1%	2,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	41,8%	12,7%		77,2%	11,4%	3,8%
	Medium level	28,5%	8,9%	0,8%	91,9%	16,3%	0,8%
	High level	36,1%	6,9%	1,4%	95,8%	23,6%	
Residence environment:	Urban	34,1%	8,2%	1,2%	95,3%	16,5%	
	Rural	34,4%	10,1%	0,5%	85,7%	16,9%	2,1%

Table 17. Do you have a kindergarden in your region/district?

		Yes	No
Total		97,1%	2,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	96,5%	3,5%
	30-34 years	97,3%	2,7%
	35-39 years	96,6%	3,4%
	40 + years	98,2%	1,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	98,6%	1,4%
	Female	96,9%	3,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	95,2%	4,8%
	Medium level	97,6%	2,4%
	High level	98,0%	2,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	96,9%	3,1%
	Father	98,0%	2,0%
	Guardian	98,1%	1,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	95,9%	4,1%
	2 – 4years	97,9%	2,1%
	5 – 6 years	95,2%	4,8%
	Older then 6 years	97,4%	2,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	96,9%	3,1%
	Russian	98,2%	1,8%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	96,3%	3,7%
	Medium level	96,8%	3,2%
	High level	98,5%	1,5%
Residence environment:	Urban	98,5%	1,5%
	Rural	96,3%	3,7%

Table 18. Does it works all year round (the kindergarden in your region)?

		Yes	No	I don't know
Total		92,2%	7,0%	0,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	91,0%	7,8%	1,2%
	30-34 years	93,6%	6,1%	0,3%
	35-39 years	90,0%	9,0%	1,0%
	40 + years	94,1%	5,5%	0,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	94,4%	4,9%	0,7%
	Female	91,9%	7,4%	0,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	92,4%	7,2%	0,4%
	Medium level	93,7%	5,8%	0,6%
	High level	90,9%	8,0%	1,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	91,5%	7,8%	0,7%
	Father	94,0%	6,0%	
	Guardian	96,2%	1,9%	1,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	96,2%	3,4%	0,4%
	2 – 4years	91,7%	7,3%	1,0%
	5 – 6 years	92,5%	7,0%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	92,7%	7,3%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	92,2%	7,1%	0,7%
	Russian	92,3%	6,5%	1,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	90,6%	8,9%	0,6%
	Medium level	93,6%	5,1%	1,3%
	High level	92,4%	7,3%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	92,3%	6,4%	1,2%
	Rural	92,1%	7,4%	0,4%

Table 19. Do you think that kindergarten or other form of early education (community centers for children and parents) is needed for the development of your child:

		Yes	No	I don't know
Total		96,7%	3,2%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	95,9%	4,1%	
	30-34 years	97,3%	2,1%	0,6%
	35-39 years	97,1%	2,9%	
	40 + years	96,4%	3,6%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	97,3%	2,7%	
	Female	96,6%	3,2%	0,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	94,5%	5,1%	0,3%
	Medium level	97,6%	2,4%	
	High level	97,3%	2,5%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	96,7%	3,1%	0,2%
	Father	97,1%	2,9%	
	Guardian	96,3%	3,7%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	97,6%	2,4%	
	2 – 4years	96,4%	3,3%	0,3%
	5 – 6 years	97,1%	2,9%	
	Older then 6 years	96,7%	3,1%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	96,4%	3,4%	0,2%
	Russian	98,2%	1,8%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	95,7%	3,7%	0,5%
	Medium level	97,5%	2,5%	
	High level	96,7%	3,3%	
Residence environment:	Urban	98,5%	1,5%	
	Rural	95,6%	4,1%	0,3%

Table 20. Are there any early childhood education programs in your household? For the aged of 1.5-6 years?

		Yes	No
Total		59,8%	40,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	50,9%	49,1%
	30-34 years	64,0%	36,0%
	35-39 years	62,8%	37,2%
	40 + years	64,3%	35,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	62,3%	37,7%
	Female	59,4%	40,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	59,9%	40,1%
	Medium level	57,0%	43,0%
	High level	62,0%	38,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	59,7%	40,3%
	Father	61,8%	38,2%
	Guardian	58,3%	41,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	47,8%	52,2%
	2 – 4years	58,1%	41,9%
	5 – 6 years	78,7%	21,3%
	Older then 6 years	63,9%	36,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	62,0%	38,0%
	Russian	47,4%	52,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	57,0%	43,0%
	Medium level	61,4%	38,6%
	High level	61,0%	39,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	56,9%	43,1%
	Rural	61,4%	38,6%

Table 21. Why isn't the child attending an early education program?

		Stay home with grandmother, brothers/sisters	The tax is high	Doesn't have clothes/footwear	Unsatisfactory conditions at kindergarden (food, cold, etc.)	The quality of education (the attitude of the educator, no toys, etc.)	Often get sick	Can't adapt at kindergarden	Is too small	Schoolarship	Others	DK/NA
Total		7,1%	4,1%	2,1%	3,5%	2,8%	10,3%	4,3%	68,7%	1,1%	11,8%	1,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	6,0%	3,5%	1,0%	3,5%	2,5%	5,5%	2,5%	75,9%	0,5%	10,1%	1,0%
	30-34 years	6,3%	6,3%	1,9%	2,5%	1,9%	13,9%	5,1%	65,2%	1,9%	14,6%	1,9%
	35-39 years	5,4%	2,2%	1,1%	5,4%	6,5%	12,0%	4,3%	66,3%	1,1%	7,6%	3,3%
	40 + years	12,6%	3,4%	5,7%	3,4%	1,1%	12,6%	6,9%	60,9%	1,1%	14,9%	1,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	7,4%	4,4%	2,9%	2,9%	5,9%	7,4%	1,5%	76,5%	1,5%	4,4%	1,5%
	Female	7,1%	4,1%	1,9%	3,6%	2,4%	10,7%	4,7%	67,5%	1,1%	12,8%	1,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	6,0%	5,3%	2,6%	4,0%	4,6%	8,6%	4,0%	59,6%	2,0%	17,2%	
	Medium level	6,0%	3,3%	2,2%	3,8%	1,6%	9,9%	3,8%	69,2%	1,1%	11,5%	3,3%
	High level	8,9%	3,9%	1,5%	3,0%	2,5%	11,8%	4,9%	74,9%	0,5%	7,9%	1,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	6,6%	4,1%	1,6%	3,7%	2,5%	9,6%	4,3%	68,5%	0,9%	12,8%	1,8%
	Father	8,3%	4,2%	2,1%	4,2%	8,3%	8,3%		75,0%	2,1%	6,3%	2,1%
	Guardian	10,0%	4,0%	6,0%	2,0%		18,0%	8,0%	64,0%	2,0%	8,0%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	3,7%	0,6%	1,2%	2,5%	2,5%	3,1%		81,5%	1,2%	9,9%	0,6%
	2 – 4 years	8,2%	3,9%	2,6%	3,4%	2,8%	10,6%	4,1%	68,3%	1,0%	12,9%	1,8%
	5 – 6 years	7,7%	5,6%	2,8%	6,3%	4,9%	14,7%	6,3%	54,5%	3,5%	14,0%	3,5%
	Older than 6 years	5,1%	3,9%	3,4%	3,4%	2,8%	7,3%	2,8%	63,5%	1,7%	14,6%	2,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	6,9%	3,9%	1,8%	3,2%	3,0%	10,6%	4,8%	70,1%	0,7%	10,8%	1,1%
	Russian	7,9%	5,0%	3,0%	5,0%	2,0%	8,9%	2,0%	62,4%	3,0%	15,8%	4,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	5,5%	5,5%	3,0%	5,5%	3,0%	9,0%	4,5%	66,0%	1,5%	16,0%	2,5%
	Medium level	10,7%	3,7%	2,1%	2,7%	2,7%	12,3%	4,3%	62,6%	1,1%	11,8%	1,6%

	High level	4,7%	2,7%	0,7%	2,0%	2,7%	9,4%	4,0%	79,9%	0,7%	6,0%	0,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	7,9%	3,9%	1,0%	3,9%	3,0%	13,8%	4,9%	75,9%		4,9%	2,5%
	Rural	6,6%	4,2%	2,7%	3,3%	2,7%	8,1%	3,9%	64,3%	1,8%	15,9%	1,2%

Table 22. Who then specializes in child education?

		Mother	Father	Grand mother	Grandfather	Brothers/sisters	Nurse, nanny	Others	Nobody	DK/NA
		90,9%	19,6%	21,3%	6,0%	4,1%	0,4%	0,6%	0,4%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	94,0%	19,1%	19,1%	6,5%	2,5%		1,0%	0,5%	0,5%
	30-34 years	94,9%	22,2%	15,8%	5,1%	2,5%	1,3%		0,6%	
	35-39 years	93,5%	21,7%	10,9%	2,2%	6,5%		1,1%		
	40 + years	73,6%	13,8%	47,1%	10,3%	8,0%				2,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	86,8%	38,2%	33,8%	16,2%	2,9%				
	Female	91,5%	16,9%	19,4%	4,5%	4,3%	0,4%	0,6%	0,4%	0,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	88,7%	15,2%	19,2%	2,6%	7,9%				0,7%
	Medium level	89,0%	18,1%	22,5%	8,2%	4,4%		1,1%		1,1%
	High level	94,1%	24,1%	21,7%	6,4%	1,0%	1,0%	0,5%	1,0%	
Type of carer:	Mother	94,7%	17,6%	15,5%	4,3%	3,9%	0,5%	0,7%	0,5%	0,2%
	Father	93,8%	47,9%	12,5%	10,4%					
	Guardian	54,0%	10,0%	80,0%	16,0%	10,0%				4,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	95,7%	19,8%	19,8%	7,4%	3,7%	0,6%			0,6%
	2 – 4years	91,0%	18,8%	20,4%	4,9%	3,9%	0,3%	0,5%	0,3%	0,5%
	5 – 6 years	83,9%	14,7%	23,8%	4,2%	6,3%	0,7%	2,1%	1,4%	
	Older then 6 years	91,0%	21,9%	18,5%	3,4%	10,1%	0,6%		0,6%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	90,1%	18,9%	21,6%	6,4%	4,1%	0,5%	0,7%	0,5%	0,7%
	Russian	94,1%	22,8%	19,8%	4,0%	4,0%				
Socio-economic level:	Low level	92,5%	19,0%	18,5%	4,5%	5,0%		1,5%		1,0%
	Medium level	87,7%	18,7%	25,1%	5,9%	3,7%	0,5%			0,5%
	High level	92,6%	21,5%	20,1%	8,1%	3,4%	0,7%		1,3%	
Residence environment:	Urban	92,1%	24,6%	17,2%	3,4%	2,0%	0,5%		0,5%	1,0%
	Rural	90,1%	16,5%	23,7%	7,5%	5,4%	0,3%	0,9%	0,3%	0,3%

Table 23. From what age (in months) started systematically / continuously to attend kindergarten?

		Mediate	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation
Total		31,2	30	16	80	8,7
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	30,7	30	16	55	7,6
	30-34 years	31,3	31	16	72	7,9
	35-39 years	30,5	30	16	60	7,9
	40 + years	32,4	32	16	80	11,2
Sex of the respondent:	Male	29,6	30	16	60	7,4
	Female	31,5	30	16	80	8,8
Education of the respondent:	Low level	31,9	34	16	60	9,3
	Medium level	31,8	30	16	80	9,6
	High level	30,4	30	16	60	7,4
Type of carer:	Mother	31,3	30	16	80	8,6
	Father	29,5	30	16	40	6,4
	Guardian	32,1	35	16	69	10,4
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	30,5	30	16	60	8,4
	2 – 4years	30,3	30	16	72	8,0
	5 – 6 years	33,4	36	16	80	9,5
	Older then 6 years	31,3	30	16	80	9,6
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	31,0	30	16	80	8,6
	Russian	32,5	32	19	60	8,7
Socio-economic level:	Low level	32,4	33	17	72	9,0
	Medium level	30,6	30	16	72	8,1
	High level	30,8	30	16	80	8,8
Residence environment:	Urban	31,6	32	16	80	8,8
	Rural	31,0	30	16	72	8,6

Table 24. How long did she attend the kindergarten in the last 12 months?

		Up to 6 months	Older then 6 months
Total		90,5%	9,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	88,6%	11,4%
	30-34 years	93,5%	6,5%
	35-39 years	89,2%	10,8%
	40 + years	89,6%	10,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	92,3%	7,7%
	Female	90,2%	9,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	91,4%	8,6%
	Medium level	95,3%	4,7%
	High level	86,3%	13,7%
Type of carer:	Mother	90,3%	9,7%
	Father	93,7%	6,3%
	Guardian	88,9%	11,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	91,5%	8,5%
	2 – 4years	88,1%	11,9%
	5 – 6 years	94,5%	5,5%
	Older then 6 years	91,5%	8,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	90,7%	9,3%
	Russian	88,9%	11,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	91,5%	8,5%
	Medium level	89,9%	10,1%
	High level	90,1%	9,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	89,3%	10,7%
	Rural	91,2%	8,8%

Table 25. If he attended less than 6 months what is the cause?

		Was sick	Kindergarten didn't work	Didn't have clothes / footwear	It is too expensive	Was cold at kindergarten	Just start to go to the kindergarten	Starts to go to school	Others
Total		38,1%	6,3%	3,2%	3,2%	4,8%	47,6%	1,6%	7,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	25,0%	10,0%				65,0%		
	30-34 years	57,1%		14,3%	14,3%	14,3%	28,6%		14,3%
	35-39 years	50,0%	7,1%				42,9%	7,1%	7,1%
	40 + years	26,7%	6,7%			6,7%	46,7%		13,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	57,1%	14,3%	14,3%	14,3%	14,3%	28,6%		
	Female	35,7%	5,4%	1,8%	1,8%	3,6%	50,0%	1,8%	8,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	40,0%	6,7%	6,7%	6,7%	6,7%	33,3%		13,3%
	Medium level	40,0%	10,0%				30,0%		20,0%
	High level	36,8%	5,3%	2,6%	2,6%	5,3%	57,9%	2,6%	2,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	38,5%	5,8%	1,9%	1,9%	3,8%	50,0%	1,9%	5,8%
	Father	75,0%	25,0%	25,0%	25,0%	25,0%			
	Guardian	14,3%					57,1%		28,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	20,0%				10,0%	30,0%		40,0%
	2 – 4years	38,5%	3,8%	1,9%	1,9%	3,8%	55,8%		5,8%
	5 – 6 years	38,9%	11,1%	5,6%	5,6%	5,6%	27,8%	5,6%	11,1%
	Older then 6 years	39,1%	13,0%	4,3%	4,3%	4,3%	43,5%		4,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	40,7%	7,4%	3,7%	3,7%	1,9%	46,3%		9,3%
	Russian	22,2%				22,2%	55,6%	11,1%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	38,9%	5,6%	5,6%	5,6%		55,6%		5,6%
	Medium level	32,0%	12,0%				40,0%	4,0%	12,0%
	High level	45,0%		5,0%	5,0%	15,0%	50,0%		5,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	40,0%		4,0%	4,0%	12,0%	52,0%	4,0%	4,0%
	Rural	36,8%	10,5%	2,6%	2,6%		44,7%		10,5%

Table 26. During the last 7 days, how many hours your child was in the kindergarten? (hours)

		Mediate	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation
Total		31,7	40	0	70	18,2
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	31,8	40	0	70	18,7
	30-34 years	30,8	38	0	70	18,7
	35-39 years	33,3	40	0	70	17,2
	40 + years	31,5	40	0	63	17,7
Sex of the respondent:	Male	31,9	40	0	63	16,5
	Female	31,7	40	0	70	18,5
Education of the respondent:	Low level	30,1	40	0	70	17,7
	Medium level	33,4	40	0	63	17,4
	High level	31,5	40	0	70	19,0
Type of carer:	Mother	31,6	40	0	70	18,5
	Father	31,1	40	0	63	16,8
	Guardian	33,6	40	0	63	16,9
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	30,7	40	0	70	17,8
	2 – 4years	31,6	40	0	70	18,4
	5 – 6 years	33,0	40	0	70	17,3
	Older then 6 years	31,2	40	0	70	18,1
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	30,9	40	0	70	18,2
	Russian	38,0	40	0	70	16,9
Socio-economic level:	Low level	30,6	40	0	63	17,4
	Medium level	32,0	40	0	70	18,3
	High level	32,5	40	0	70	18,9
Residence environment:	Urban	30,9	40	0	70	19,4
	Rural	32,2	40	0	70	17,5

Table 27. Out of the kindergarten, what other educational programs does your child attend?

		Dances	Foreign languages	Draw	Theatre/ dramatic circus	Comput ers	Sport	Others	No one	DK/NA
Total		9,5%	1,7%	2,6%	1,2%	0,8%	4,4%	2,7%	82,1%	0,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	6,3%	1,7%	2,3%		1,7%	2,3%	1,1%	87,4%	1,1%
	30-34 years	12,6%	1,9%	2,3%	1,4%		4,7%	4,7%	78,1%	0,9%
	35-39 years	8,5%	0,8%	1,5%	2,3%	0,8%	5,4%	2,3%	83,8%	0,8%
	40 + years	9,7%	2,1%	4,2%	1,4%	0,7%	5,6%	2,1%	79,9%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	9,9%	2,2%	4,4%	1,1%	1,1%	5,5%	1,1%	82,4%	
	Female	9,4%	1,6%	2,3%	1,2%	0,7%	4,2%	3,0%	82,0%	0,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	6,3%	1,7%	1,7%	0,6%	0,6%	0,6%	1,7%	87,4%	1,7%
	Medium level	7,1%	1,4%	2,8%	0,9%	0,9%	3,8%	2,8%	86,3%	0,5%
	High level	13,4%	1,8%	2,9%	1,8%	0,7%	7,2%	3,2%	75,5%	0,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	9,3%	1,3%	2,2%	1,3%	0,7%	4,3%	2,8%	82,0%	0,9%
	Father	7,9%	1,6%	4,8%	1,6%	1,6%	6,3%		82,5%	
	Guardian	12,7%	4,8%	3,2%			3,2%	4,8%	82,5%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	10,3%	2,6%	2,6%	0,9%	1,7%	6,0%	6,8%	77,8%	1,7%
	2 – 4years	4,8%	0,7%	1,1%	0,5%	0,7%	2,3%	1,6%	90,2%	0,7%
	5 – 6 years	15,2%	2,7%	4,3%	1,8%	0,6%	6,7%	3,3%	72,3%	1,2%
	Older then 6 years	8,9%	1,1%	1,8%	1,8%	0,4%	5,5%	1,8%	82,3%	0,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	9,6%	1,9%	1,9%	1,2%	0,7%	4,1%	2,7%	82,3%	0,9%
	Russian	8,6%		7,4%	1,2%	1,2%	6,2%	2,5%	80,2%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	4,2%	0,5%	1,4%		0,5%	0,9%	0,5%	91,5%	1,4%
	Medium level	7,7%	1,6%	2,4%	2,0%	0,8%	3,6%	4,0%	83,5%	
	High level	17,2%	3,0%	3,9%	1,5%	1,0%	8,9%	3,4%	70,4%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	17,5%	2,6%	5,1%	2,1%	0,4%	7,7%	4,3%	69,2%	0,4%
	Rural	5,1%	1,2%	1,2%	0,7%	0,9%	2,6%	1,9%	89,1%	0,9%

Table 28. What were the reasons why you gave your child to kindergarten (and other programs)?

		Do not have anyone to leave with	Next to kids/ socializing	Acquire knowledge	Has better food	The child develops better	Preparing for school.	Others	DK/NA
Total		20,8%	53,9%	46,7%	23,3%	72,0%	52,6%	2,9%	0,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	17,7%	48,0%	49,1%	28,6%	76,6%	58,9%	2,9%	
	30-34 years	23,7%	57,2%	47,9%	22,3%	71,6%	51,6%	1,9%	0,9%
	35-39 years	17,7%	53,1%	45,4%	21,5%	68,5%	43,1%	5,4%	1,5%
	40 + years	22,9%	56,9%	43,1%	20,1%	70,1%	54,9%	2,1%	0,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	20,9%	48,4%	36,3%	25,3%	71,4%	57,1%		3,3%
	Female	20,8%	54,8%	48,3%	23,0%	72,1%	51,8%	3,3%	0,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	17,7%	48,6%	50,9%	24,6%	69,1%	50,9%	2,9%	0,6%
	Medium level	18,4%	51,4%	44,8%	20,8%	74,1%	55,7%	0,9%	1,9%
	High level	24,5%	59,2%	45,5%	24,5%	72,2%	51,3%	4,3%	
Type of carer:	Mother	20,8%	55,0%	49,1%	23,2%	71,9%	51,5%	3,5%	0,4%
	Father	22,2%	44,4%	30,2%	25,4%	63,5%	54,0%		3,2%
	Guardian	19,0%	54,0%	42,9%	22,2%	81,0%	60,3%		1,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	14,5%	51,3%	37,6%	17,9%	68,4%	55,6%	3,4%	0,9%
	2 – 4years	20,4%	53,5%	45,8%	22,7%	73,0%	49,0%	3,2%	0,7%
	5 – 6 years	20,1%	53,2%	48,6%	26,4%	70,5%	58,7%	1,8%	1,2%
	Older then 6 years	22,9%	52,8%	46,5%	22,1%	64,6%	48,3%	3,3%	0,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	21,6%	54,5%	47,2%	24,4%	72,2%	53,0%	3,1%	0,7%
	Russian	14,8%	49,4%	43,2%	16,0%	70,4%	49,4%	1,2%	1,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	19,7%	48,4%	49,8%	31,9%	73,7%	56,8%	0,9%	0,5%
	Medium level	23,8%	54,0%	46,0%	19,4%	72,2%	49,6%	3,6%	1,2%
	High level	18,2%	59,6%	44,3%	19,2%	70,0%	51,7%	3,9%	0,5%
	Urban	20,1%	58,5%	38,5%	17,5%	69,7%	48,3%	4,3%	

Residence environment:	Rural	21,2%	51,4%	51,2%	26,5%	73,3%	54,9%	2,1%	1,2%
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Table 29. How do you rate the quality of care and education that your kindergarten provides to your children?(1)

		Food						Sanitizing conditions(warming, water, cleaning, bathroom)					
		Very good	Good	So so	Bad	Very bad	DK/NA	Very good	Good	So so	Bad	Very bad	DK/NA
Total		29,5%	62,0%	6,2%	1,7%	0,2%	0,5%	30,1%	61,7%	5,9%	1,8%	0,3%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	33,1%	55,4%	8,0%	2,3%		1,1%	32,0%	57,7%	8,0%	1,7%		0,6%
	30-34 years	29,3%	61,9%	6,5%	1,9%		0,5%	28,4%	62,3%	7,4%	1,4%	0,5%	
	35-39 years	26,2%	69,2%	3,8%		0,8%		29,2%	66,9%	2,3%	0,8%	0,8%	
	40 + years	28,5%	63,9%	5,6%	2,1%			31,3%	61,1%	4,2%	3,5%		
Sex of the respondent:	Male	26,4%	69,2%	3,3%			1,1%	30,8%	62,6%	4,4%	2,2%		
	Female	30,0%	60,9%	6,6%	1,9%	0,2%	0,3%	30,0%	61,6%	6,1%	1,7%	0,3%	0,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	38,3%	54,9%	4,0%	1,7%	0,6%	0,6%	38,9%	53,7%	4,6%	1,7%	0,6%	0,6%
	Medium level	25,5%	66,5%	5,7%	1,4%		0,9%	28,8%	62,3%	6,6%	2,4%		
	High level	27,1%	63,2%	7,9%	1,8%			25,6%	66,4%	6,1%	1,4%	0,4%	
Type of carer:	Mother	30,1%	60,6%	6,7%	2,0%	0,2%	0,4%	29,9%	61,9%	6,1%	1,5%	0,4%	0,2%
	Father	27,0%	66,7%	4,8%			1,6%	33,3%	61,9%	3,2%	1,6%		
	Guardian	27,0%	69,8%	3,2%				28,6%	60,3%	6,3%	4,8%		
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	29,9%	63,2%	5,1%	0,9%	0,9%		30,8%	59,0%	6,8%	2,6%	0,9%	
	2 – 4years	29,3%	62,7%	5,9%	1,4%		0,7%	28,4%	63,2%	6,4%	1,8%		0,2%
	5 – 6 years	31,3%	60,2%	6,1%	2,1%	0,3%		34,0%	58,7%	4,6%	2,1%	0,6%	
	Older then 6 years	29,2%	63,8%	5,2%	0,7%	0,4%	0,7%	28,8%	64,9%	4,1%	1,5%	0,4%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	29,5%	61,7%	6,3%	1,7%	0,2%	0,5%	30,4%	61,6%	5,7%	1,9%	0,3%	0,2%
	Russian	29,6%	64,2%	4,9%	1,2%			28,4%	63,0%	7,4%	1,2%		
Socio-economic level:	Low level	33,3%	58,2%	4,7%	2,8%	0,5%	0,5%	36,6%	52,6%	7,0%	2,8%	0,5%	0,5%
	Medium level	25,8%	64,9%	7,3%	1,2%		0,8%	25,4%	68,1%	4,8%	1,2%	0,4%	
	High level	30,0%	62,6%	6,4%	1,0%			29,1%	63,5%	5,9%	1,5%		
Residence environment:	Urban	22,6%	66,2%	8,5%	2,6%			22,2%	69,2%	6,0%	2,1%	0,4%	
	Rural	33,3%	59,8%	4,9%	1,2%	0,2%	0,7%	34,4%	57,7%	5,8%	1,6%	0,2%	0,2%

Table 30. How do you rate the quality of care and education that your kindergarten provides to your children? (2)

		Assurance with toys, books, didactic materials						The attitude of the educator/ staff towards the child					
		Very good	Good	So so	Bad	Very bad	DK/NA	Very good	Good	So so	Bad	Very bad	DK/NA
Total		25,5%	64,5%	8,1%	1,4%	0,5%	0,2%	33,3%	61,7%	3,9%	0,6%	0,3%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	27,4%	61,1%	8,6%	2,3%		0,6%	32,0%	60,0%	5,7%	1,1%	0,6%	0,6%
	30-34 years	22,8%	66,0%	8,8%	1,4%	0,9%		34,0%	60,5%	5,1%	0,5%		
	35-39 years	26,2%	64,6%	8,5%		0,8%		35,4%	62,3%	1,5%		0,8%	
	40 + years	26,4%	66,0%	6,3%	1,4%			31,9%	65,3%	2,1%	0,7%		
Sex of the respondent:	Male	23,1%	73,6%	2,2%	1,1%			30,8%	64,8%	4,4%			
	Female	25,8%	63,0%	9,1%	1,4%	0,5%	0,2%	33,7%	61,3%	3,8%	0,7%	0,3%	0,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	34,9%	56,6%	6,9%	0,6%	0,6%	0,6%	38,9%	57,7%	1,7%	0,6%	0,6%	0,6%
	Medium level	22,6%	69,8%	6,1%	1,4%			29,2%	66,0%	4,2%	0,5%		
	High level	21,7%	65,3%	10,5%	1,8%	0,7%		32,9%	61,0%	5,1%	0,7%	0,4%	
Type of carer:	Mother	25,7%	63,0%	9,1%	1,5%	0,6%	0,2%	33,8%	60,8%	4,1%	0,7%	0,4%	0,2%
	Father	27,0%	68,3%	3,2%	1,6%			31,7%	63,5%	4,8%			
	Guardian	22,2%	73,0%	4,8%				30,2%	68,3%	1,6%			
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	33,3%	61,5%	4,3%		0,9%		38,5%	55,6%	5,1%		0,9%	
	2 – 4years	23,6%	66,4%	7,8%	1,8%	0,2%	0,2%	32,3%	62,7%	4,1%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%
	5 – 6 years	26,7%	63,2%	8,5%	0,6%	0,9%		35,6%	59,6%	3,6%	0,9%	0,3%	
	Older then 6 years	25,5%	64,6%	8,1%	0,7%	0,7%	0,4%	32,8%	64,6%	1,5%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	25,2%	64,0%	8,7%	1,5%	0,3%	0,2%	33,3%	61,6%	3,9%	0,7%	0,3%	0,2%
	Russian	27,2%	67,9%	3,7%		1,2%		33,3%	63,0%	3,7%			
Socio-economic level:	Low level	31,0%	58,2%	8,0%	1,9%	0,5%	0,5%	36,6%	55,9%	5,6%	0,9%	0,5%	0,5%
	Medium level	19,8%	68,1%	10,1%	1,2%	0,8%		28,6%	67,7%	3,2%	0,4%		
	High level	26,6%	66,5%	5,9%	1,0%			35,5%	60,6%	3,0%	0,5%	0,5%	
Residence environment:	Urban	18,4%	67,9%	11,5%	1,7%	0,4%		29,5%	63,7%	5,6%	0,9%	0,4%	
	Rural	29,3%	62,6%	6,3%	1,2%	0,5%	0,2%	35,3%	60,7%	3,0%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%

Table 31. How do you rate the quality of care and education that your kindergarten provides to your children? (3)

		Relationships among the educator and family/ parents					
		Very good	Good	So so	Bad	Very bad	DK/NA
Total		32,5%	63,4%	3,2%	0,3%	0,5%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	30,3%	64,6%	3,4%	0,6%	0,6%	0,6%
	30-34 years	32,6%	63,7%	3,3%		0,5%	
	35-39 years	33,8%	63,1%	2,3%		0,8%	
	40 + years	34,0%	61,8%	3,5%	0,7%		
Sex of the respondent:	Male	34,1%	64,8%	1,1%			
	Female	32,3%	63,2%	3,5%	0,3%	0,5%	0,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	36,6%	58,9%	2,9%	0,6%	0,6%	0,6%
	Medium level	27,4%	69,8%	2,4%	0,5%		
	High level	33,9%	61,4%	4,0%		0,7%	
Type of carer:	Mother	32,2%	63,0%	3,7%	0,4%	0,6%	0,2%
	Father	34,9%	63,5%	1,6%			
	Guardian	33,3%	66,7%				
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	35,0%	59,0%	5,1%		0,9%	
	2 – 4years	31,4%	65,2%	2,7%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
	5 – 6 years	35,6%	59,0%	4,3%	0,6%	0,6%	
	Older then 6 years	33,2%	63,8%	1,8%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	32,6%	63,1%	3,3%	0,3%	0,5%	0,2%
	Russian	32,1%	65,4%	2,5%			
Socio-economic level:	Low level	33,8%	61,5%	2,8%	0,9%	0,5%	0,5%
	Medium level	29,0%	66,9%	3,6%		0,4%	
	High level	35,5%	61,1%	3,0%		0,5%	
Residence environment:	Urban	29,1%	64,5%	5,6%		0,9%	
	Rural	34,4%	62,8%	1,9%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%

Table 32. How do you rate the idea of parental participation in childcare along with the kindergarten?

		Positive	Negative	DK/NA/Not in my opinion
Total		94,3%	2,7%	3,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	93,1%	2,9%	4,0%
	30-34 years	92,1%	4,7%	3,3%
	35-39 years	97,7%	2,3%	
	40 + years	95,8%		4,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	92,3%	4,4%	3,3%
	Female	94,6%	2,4%	3,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	96,0%	3,4%	0,6%
	Medium level	92,0%	3,3%	4,7%
	High level	94,9%	1,8%	3,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	95,2%	2,4%	2,4%
	Father	90,5%	6,3%	3,2%
	Guardian	90,5%	1,6%	7,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	92,3%	3,4%	4,3%
	2 – 4years	94,3%	2,5%	3,2%
	5 – 6 years	94,2%	3,3%	2,4%
	Older then 6 years	95,2%	3,0%	1,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	93,7%	2,9%	3,4%
	Russian	98,8%	1,2%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	94,4%	2,8%	2,8%
	Medium level	95,2%	1,6%	3,2%
	High level	93,1%	3,9%	3,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	94,0%	2,6%	3,4%
	Rural	94,4%	2,8%	2,8%

Table 33. Now I would want to ask you, what are your extra monthly expenses (in LEI) related to attending the kindergarten? Mediate

		Medic al exam	Clothes / footwea r	Food	Transp ort	Toys/ didactic material s	Bonuses to the general paymen t educato r	For the repair of kinderg arten	For buing carpets and furniture for kindergarten	Personal hygiene items	Gifts	Others	Total
Total		24,4	447,3	265,6	25,8	88,7	15,4	38,4	10,8	32,8	25,1	10,5	984,8
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	22,6	394,3	234,9	22,0	75,2	12,1	29,0	9,6	29,9	21,6	8,4	859,6
	30-34 years	30,4	491,2	294,7	24,6	82,2	15,7	43,2	18,8	34,9	28,6	12,9	1077,2
	35-39 years	11,7	427,1	243,5	21,9	75,3	14,8	39,3	3,9	33,6	27,2	8,9	907,2
	40 + years	28,9	464,5	279,5	35,5	126,6	19,4	41,7	6,5	32,5	22,4	10,9	1068,4
Sex of the respondent:	Male	32,1	531,2	227,1	30,3	137,6	13,6	37,9	11,2	33,6	19,5	3,1	1077,2
	Female	23,1	434,0	271,7	25,0	80,9	15,6	38,4	10,7	32,7	26,0	11,7	969,8
Education of the respondent:	Low level	28,2	415,1	222,6	13,7	51,8	5,4	31,9	8,4	26,2	16,8	10,8	830,9
	Medium level	15,0	419,0	198,9	14,0	89,4	10,8	22,7	9,0	29,7	18,2	9,0	835,7
	High level	29,1	489,4	343,9	42,4	111,4	25,1	54,4	13,7	39,4	35,7	11,5	1196
Type of carer:	Mother	23,7	446,7	276,1	24,4	82,4	15,9	39,3	10,5	32,8	26,4	12,3	990,5
	Father	38,1	401,6	176,9	23,9	60,6	14,1	28,7	8,7	32,8	19,5	2,8	807,7
	Guardian	16,4	498,2	265,2	38,9	170,3	12,1	40,1	15,4	32,6	19,7	3,2	1112,1
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	32,2	571,4	231,7	18,6	65,5	13,6	32,2	7,8	33,0	32,0	4,9	1042,9
	2 – 4years	29,6	453,8	261,5	29,1	81,9	15,2	37,5	11,7	34,4	24,6	11,4	990,7
	5 – 6 years	18,4	435,2	277,9	27,7	90,1	16,9	34,6	9,6	30,0	24,5	8,4	973,3
	Older then 6 years	23,2	463,9	260,1	29,0	76,3	12,3	36,1	7,0	32,1	20,5	6,3	966,8
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	24,2	462,1	280,4	25,5	91,2	15,4	36,1	11,3	31,8	24,3	9,3	1011,6
	Russian	25,4	341,1	159,1	27,8	70,3	15,4	54,8	7,4	40,0	31,3	19,2	791,8
Socio-economic level:	Low level	28,3	403,3	203,0	13,7	78,7	2,1	28,2	5,0	20,6	16,7	6,0	805,6
	Medium level	19,9	438,6	305,1	23,3	80,9	19,5	38,0	12,7	33,8	22,9	12,2	1006,9

	High level	25,7	504,1	283,1	41,5	108,6	24,3	49,5	14,5	44,4	36,7	13,1	1145,5
Residence environment:	Urban	38,7	498,8	369,9	47,7	119,3	38,5	58,8	23,3	48,0	43,1	15,4	1301,5
	Rural	16,6	419,3	208,9	13,8	72,0	2,8	27,2	4,0	24,6	15,4	7,9	812,5

Table 34. Have you helped somehow by working on taking care of the territory, kindergarten repairment, etc.?

		Yes	No
Total		59,9%	40,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	57,7%	42,3%
	30-34 years	56,3%	43,7%
	35-39 years	66,9%	33,1%
	40 + years	61,8%	38,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	56,0%	44,0%
	Female	60,6%	39,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	59,4%	40,6%
	Medium level	60,8%	39,2%
	High level	59,6%	40,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	60,8%	39,2%
	Father	58,7%	41,3%
	Guardian	54,0%	46,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	55,6%	44,4%
	2 – 4years	56,3%	43,7%
	5 – 6 years	66,3%	33,7%
	Older then 6 years	65,7%	34,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	58,3%	41,7%
	Russian	71,6%	28,4%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	55,4%	44,6%
	Medium level	67,3%	32,7%
	High level	55,7%	44,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	56,0%	44,0%
	Rural	62,1%	37,9%

Table 35. Would you agree to pay extra for other early education services (foreign languages, computer, etc.)?

		Yes	No	DK
Total		76,8%	18,1%	5,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	81,1%	14,9%	4,0%
	30-34 years	77,2%	17,2%	5,6%
	35-39 years	75,4%	21,5%	3,1%
	40 + years	72,2%	20,1%	7,6%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	75,8%	22,0%	2,2%
	Female	77,0%	17,5%	5,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	72,0%	25,1%	2,9%
	Medium level	72,6%	20,3%	7,1%
	High level	83,0%	11,9%	5,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	77,7%	17,7%	4,6%
	Father	73,0%	25,4%	1,6%
	Guardian	73,0%	14,3%	12,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	83,8%	14,5%	1,7%
	2 – 4years	78,3%	16,0%	5,7%
	5 – 6 years	72,9%	21,3%	5,8%
	Older then 6 years	73,8%	21,0%	5,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	78,0%	17,3%	4,6%
	Russian	67,9%	23,5%	8,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	69,0%	23,9%	7,0%
	Medium level	75,0%	19,0%	6,0%
	High level	87,2%	10,8%	2,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	81,6%	14,5%	3,8%
	Rural	74,2%	20,0%	5,8%

Table 36. How do you think, from what age should the child's education begin in order to develop well?

		Until birth	Immediately after birth	Up to 1 year	Up to 3 years	Up to 7 years	Others	DK/NA
Total		22,2%	46,2%	20,6%	9,0%	1,1%	0,2%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	20,1%	48,5%	22,7%	6,9%	1,2%		0,7%
	30-34 years	26,3%	45,6%	17,2%	9,8%	0,8%		0,3%
	35-39 years	23,7%	44,2%	20,1%	9,8%	0,4%	0,9%	0,9%
	40 + years	18,3%	45,2%	22,8%	10,8%	2,1%		0,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	27,8%	38,9%	21,6%	7,4%	3,1%		1,2%
	Female	21,4%	47,3%	20,5%	9,2%	0,8%	0,2%	0,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	16,8%	41,9%	27,3%	10,8%	1,6%	0,3%	1,3%
	Medium level	19,0%	47,7%	21,9%	8,8%	1,7%		1,0%
	High level	28,0%	47,6%	15,7%	8,1%	0,4%	0,2%	
Type of carer:	Mother	21,9%	47,5%	20,2%	9,1%	0,7%	0,2%	0,5%
	Father	27,2%	40,4%	18,4%	10,5%	1,8%		1,8%
	Guardian	20,0%	40,9%	27,0%	7,0%	4,3%		0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	23,8%	51,9%	17,3%	6,3%	0,3%		0,5%
	2 – 4years	21,7%	45,5%	21,0%	9,6%	1,1%	0,1%	1,1%
	5 – 6 years	21,5%	40,0%	24,2%	12,0%	2,2%	0,2%	
	Older then 6 years	17,6%	45,9%	21,7%	12,0%	1,5%	0,2%	1,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	24,9%	45,1%	20,6%	7,6%	1,0%	0,2%	0,7%
	Russian	7,7%	52,6%	20,9%	16,8%	1,5%		0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	17,6%	42,5%	25,4%	11,1%	2,4%	0,2%	0,7%
	Medium level	22,2%	47,7%	21,5%	7,3%	0,4%	0,2%	0,6%
	High level	27,2%	48,4%	14,5%	8,8%	0,5%		0,5%
Residence environment:	Urban	26,9%	48,3%	17,0%	7,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
	Rural	19,2%	44,9%	23,0%	10,2%	1,7%	0,1%	0,9%

Table 37. How do you think, what can happen with child development if education starts too late or child does not specifically deal with?

		Will have delays in development	Will not succeed at school	Will be uneducated / distracted	Will not have a future	Will not have a future	Others	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		60,2%	52,5%	52,7%	35,2%	26,0%	2,1%	1,2%	1,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	58,4%	50,4%	53,4%	34,5%	25,5%	3,3%	0,9%	1,7%
	30-34 years	63,9%	54,1%	51,2%	37,1%	29,4%	1,6%	1,9%	0,5%
	35-39 years	58,5%	50,4%	54,5%	33,9%	20,5%	2,2%	0,4%	2,7%
	40 + years	59,3%	55,6%	52,3%	34,4%	26,6%	0,8%	1,2%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	59,9%	54,9%	56,2%	36,4%	25,3%	0,6%	0,6%	1,9%
	Female	60,3%	52,1%	52,2%	35,0%	26,1%	2,4%	1,3%	1,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	55,6%	54,0%	48,3%	34,9%	26,7%	1,9%	1,0%	2,2%
	Medium level	61,0%	53,2%	52,5%	34,9%	24,2%	1,7%	0,7%	0,7%
	High level	62,4%	51,0%	55,6%	35,5%	27,0%	2,6%	1,7%	1,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	60,6%	52,3%	53,0%	35,1%	26,4%	2,4%	1,2%	1,3%
	Father	55,3%	48,2%	52,6%	36,0%	21,9%	0,9%	0,9%	1,8%
	Guardian	61,7%	58,3%	50,4%	34,8%	26,1%	0,9%	1,7%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	60,4%	48,9%	54,1%	37,1%	23,6%	2,3%	1,3%	1,3%
	2 – 4years	60,5%	51,3%	51,5%	33,0%	24,9%	2,1%	1,2%	1,3%
	5 – 6 years	60,8%	57,9%	51,9%	36,6%	28,7%	1,9%	1,4%	1,7%
	Older then 6 years	57,5%	53,0%	53,9%	32,8%	26,0%	1,7%	0,9%	1,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	58,7%	50,9%	54,7%	36,7%	25,4%	2,4%	1,1%	1,5%
	Russian	68,4%	61,2%	41,8%	27,0%	29,6%	0,5%	1,5%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	52,2%	56,5%	52,2%	33,6%	26,6%	1,7%	0,5%	1,2%
	Medium level	61,1%	48,6%	52,9%	35,7%	26,0%	2,4%	1,5%	1,3%
	High level	67,9%	52,8%	53,1%	36,3%	25,4%	2,3%	1,6%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	62,7%	48,5%	48,9%	32,1%	21,4%	2,0%	2,2%	1,2%
	Rural	58,6%	55,1%	55,2%	37,2%	29,0%	2,2%	0,5%	1,3%

Table 38. What could prevent normal child development?

		Complica tions at birth	Illness	Bad food	Lack of communic ation	Lack of motivation (play, sport, etc.)	Lack of love	Neglect and violence	Others	DK/NA
Total		53,4%	66,8%	51,9%	59,1%	39,1%	56,6%	57,3%	1,3%	1,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	55,3%	66,9%	51,1%	57,4%	39,0%	51,8%	57,4%	2,4%	1,9%
	30-34 years	51,7%	66,0%	53,6%	64,5%	41,4%	62,6%	59,4%	0,8%	0,8%
	35-39 years	53,1%	67,0%	50,4%	58,5%	36,6%	54,5%	56,7%	0,4%	2,2%
	40 + years	52,7%	67,6%	51,9%	53,9%	37,8%	57,7%	54,4%	0,8%	2,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	51,2%	69,8%	51,9%	60,5%	40,7%	59,3%	53,1%	0,6%	
	Female	53,7%	66,4%	51,9%	58,8%	38,8%	56,2%	57,9%	1,4%	2,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	50,2%	65,7%	41,6%	47,9%	27,9%	49,8%	48,6%	1,6%	3,5%
	Medium level	52,0%	63,2%	49,2%	55,1%	34,2%	53,4%	55,8%	1,0%	2,1%
	High level	56,3%	70,3%	60,1%	68,8%	49,5%	63,1%	63,7%	1,3%	0,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	54,0%	66,7%	52,4%	59,9%	39,5%	56,9%	59,3%	1,4%	1,9%
	Father	41,2%	65,8%	44,7%	57,9%	34,2%	57,9%	50,9%	0,9%	
	Guardian	60,0%	68,7%	53,9%	52,2%	40,0%	53,0%	46,1%		1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	53,4%	64,9%	49,6%	60,9%	39,6%	55,1%	55,1%	1,5%	1,5%
	2 – 4years	52,5%	65,8%	52,1%	57,0%	37,0%	55,6%	57,8%	1,5%	1,7%
	5 – 6 years	52,2%	66,3%	52,2%	57,2%	39,2%	58,6%	55,7%	0,7%	2,4%
	Older then 6 years	49,4%	66,5%	48,5%	55,6%	35,6%	56,9%	55,6%	1,3%	1,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	53,7%	67,5%	51,8%	57,9%	37,7%	55,7%	58,7%	1,4%	1,9%
	Russian	51,5%	62,8%	52,0%	65,3%	46,4%	61,7%	50,0%	0,5%	1,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	50,7%	66,2%	48,8%	51,2%	31,2%	53,1%	52,9%	1,2%	2,9%
	Medium level	49,9%	66,0%	49,9%	63,9%	41,7%	59,6%	58,1%	1,7%	1,1%
	High level	60,4%	68,4%	57,5%	61,7%	44,3%	56,7%	61,1%	0,8%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	56,3%	66,7%	53,3%	67,5%	45,5%	60,9%	61,9%	0,4%	0,4%
	Rural	51,4%	66,8%	50,9%	53,5%	34,9%	53,8%	54,3%	1,8%	2,6%

Table 39. Who do you ask for advice on how to educate your child?

		Your mother	Your husband	Friend	Radio/television	Literature about education	Educator at kindergarden / teacher	Medical staff	Others	Nobody
Total		51,5%	25,7%	8,8%	8,4%	20,2%	8,9%	14,9%	5,5%	19,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	55,6%	25,5%	8,0%	7,8%	18,0%	7,3%	17,0%	5,9%	16,5%
	30-34 years	59,2%	29,7%	8,5%	10,3%	24,4%	8,8%	14,6%	4,5%	15,4%
	35-39 years	50,4%	26,8%	11,2%	7,1%	22,3%	10,3%	12,1%	7,1%	17,9%
	40 + years	33,2%	18,7%	8,3%	7,5%	15,8%	10,8%	14,5%	5,0%	34,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	50,6%	19,8%	13,0%	9,9%	18,5%	6,8%	11,7%	1,9%	25,9%
	Female	51,6%	26,6%	8,2%	8,2%	20,5%	9,2%	15,4%	6,1%	19,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	47,9%	20,0%	4,4%	4,1%	8,6%	5,1%	14,9%	6,0%	25,4%
	Medium level	51,3%	25,4%	6,2%	6,9%	12,6%	7,6%	14,3%	5,9%	20,9%
	High level	53,7%	29,3%	13,4%	12,1%	33,3%	12,3%	15,5%	4,9%	15,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	53,3%	27,6%	8,2%	8,1%	21,2%	9,2%	15,3%	6,0%	17,7%
	Father	60,5%	22,8%	14,9%	8,8%	20,2%	6,1%	10,5%	0,9%	16,7%
	Guardian	26,1%	11,3%	7,8%	10,4%	11,3%	9,6%	15,7%	6,1%	43,5%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	53,6%	25,1%	9,5%	8,3%	20,8%	6,8%	16,5%	6,3%	18,8%
	2 – 4 years	50,7%	25,3%	8,9%	8,5%	19,4%	9,0%	13,4%	5,7%	20,2%
	5 – 6 years	52,2%	28,5%	6,7%	7,7%	18,9%	10,0%	15,1%	5,7%	19,4%
	Older then 6 years	46,4%	25,5%	7,5%	6,2%	15,5%	11,6%	12,2%	4,5%	23,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	50,7%	24,6%	9,1%	8,5%	18,7%	8,4%	13,1%	6,0%	19,8%
	Russian	55,6%	31,6%	7,1%	7,7%	28,6%	11,7%	25,0%	3,1%	20,4%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	52,7%	25,1%	7,0%	3,9%	9,9%	8,0%	16,7%	5,1%	19,6%
	Medium level	52,7%	26,2%	8,6%	9,9%	23,0%	10,5%	15,3%	6,5%	18,3%
	High level	48,7%	25,6%	10,9%	11,4%	28,0%	8,0%	12,7%	4,9%	22,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	49,5%	27,9%	12,4%	10,6%	31,5%	10,0%	12,4%	3,0%	21,6%
	Rural	52,7%	24,3%	6,4%	6,9%	12,9%	8,2%	16,6%	7,2%	18,8%

Table 40. What do you think you had to do better for your child's education from start till now?

		To give him\her more love	Do not forbid too much	To deal more with him (reading, playing, walking)	To offer him the best condition for developing (toys, books, educational programs)	Others	Nobody
Total		58,1%	19,7%	71,4%	63,7%	0,8%	1,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	57,9%	21,3%	69,5%	61,0%	1,4%	1,9%
	30-34 years	62,9%	19,6%	74,0%	65,5%	0,5%	1,3%
	35-39 years	52,7%	13,4%	73,2%	62,9%	0,4%	1,3%
	40 + years	56,0%	22,8%	68,9%	66,4%	0,4%	1,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	53,1%	18,5%	67,3%	69,1%		
	Female	58,8%	19,9%	72,0%	62,9%	0,9%	1,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	58,4%	19,0%	64,8%	61,6%	0,3%	1,9%
	Medium level	57,7%	18,8%	70,3%	65,6%	0,5%	0,7%
	High level	58,2%	20,8%	76,2%	63,5%	1,3%	1,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	58,7%	19,3%	72,0%	62,9%	1,0%	1,8%
	Father	50,9%	18,4%	70,2%	65,8%		
	Guardian	60,0%	24,3%	67,0%	68,7%		
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	61,7%	17,3%	71,2%	64,2%	1,0%	1,5%
	2 – 4years	57,4%	19,9%	71,4%	63,4%	1,1%	0,9%
	5 – 6 years	54,3%	19,4%	70,3%	62,2%	0,5%	2,2%
	Older then 6 years	58,2%	17,4%	70,6%	64,6%	0,4%	1,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	57,7%	17,6%	70,8%	64,6%	0,7%	1,1%
	Russian	60,2%	31,1%	74,5%	58,7%	1,0%	3,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	57,2%	18,4%	67,6%	61,4%	0,2%	1,0%
	Medium level	60,2%	19,4%	72,9%	65,4%	0,4%	1,5%
	High level	56,5%	21,5%	73,6%	64,2%	1,8%	2,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	60,1%	17,0%	75,6%	62,7%	0,8%	1,6%
	Rural	56,8%	21,4%	68,7%	64,4%	0,8%	1,4%

Table 41. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (1)

		If he is too shy, outstanding (isolated)				If starts to speak too late			
		educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA	educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA
Total		46,6%	24,6%	23,2%	5,7%	24,2%	52,7%	18,6%	4,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	43,3%	29,1%	21,3%	6,4%	22,2%	53,7%	19,1%	5,0%
	30-34 years	52,0%	20,2%	21,5%	6,4%	26,0%	53,6%	15,4%	5,0%
	35-39 years	48,2%	22,3%	25,9%	3,6%	22,8%	51,8%	21,0%	4,5%
	40 + years	42,3%	25,7%	26,6%	5,4%	26,1%	50,6%	20,3%	2,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	45,7%	24,7%	19,8%	9,9%	27,8%	46,9%	20,4%	4,9%
	Female	46,7%	24,6%	23,7%	5,1%	23,7%	53,6%	18,3%	4,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	34,3%	30,8%	28,3%	6,7%	19,4%	55,6%	20,0%	5,1%
	Medium level	42,8%	27,8%	22,3%	7,1%	25,9%	48,5%	20,4%	5,2%
	High level	56,9%	18,3%	20,8%	4,0%	25,7%	54,4%	16,3%	3,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	47,4%	23,8%	23,6%	5,2%	23,3%	53,9%	18,1%	4,7%
	Father	43,9%	25,4%	18,4%	12,3%	25,4%	48,2%	20,2%	6,1%
	Guardian	41,7%	30,4%	24,3%	3,5%	31,3%	47,0%	20,9%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	45,6%	26,6%	22,8%	5,0%	22,8%	55,4%	16,8%	5,0%
	2 – 4years	45,9%	25,1%	23,1%	5,9%	24,9%	52,1%	18,6%	4,4%
	5 – 6 years	44,5%	23,4%	25,8%	6,2%	23,0%	51,2%	21,1%	4,8%
	Older then 6 years	46,4%	23,0%	26,4%	4,3%	24,0%	50,0%	21,7%	4,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	48,6%	22,8%	22,5%	6,1%	25,4%	51,4%	18,4%	4,8%
	Russian	35,2%	34,2%	27,0%	3,6%	17,9%	59,7%	19,4%	3,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	38,2%	29,7%	26,3%	5,8%	20,8%	51,7%	22,9%	4,6%
	Medium level	44,1%	23,9%	24,7%	7,3%	21,1%	54,6%	19,1%	5,2%
	High level	58,5%	19,9%	17,9%	3,6%	31,6%	51,6%	13,2%	3,6%
Residence environment:	Urban	58,1%	17,0%	20,0%	4,8%	26,5%	54,5%	15,2%	3,8%
	Rural	39,0%	29,5%	25,2%	6,3%	22,7%	51,6%	20,8%	5,0%

Table 42. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (2)

		If he often cries, is crying				If he is aggressive to other children (physical aspect)			
		educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA	educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA
Total		17,2%	60,0%	19,7%	3,1%	39,4%	33,4%	21,8%	5,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	15,4%	62,2%	19,6%	2,8%	37,8%	37,1%	20,6%	4,5%
	30-34 years	19,9%	58,1%	19,9%	2,1%	43,2%	30,5%	21,8%	4,5%
	35-39 years	16,1%	60,7%	18,8%	4,5%	39,7%	32,1%	22,8%	5,4%
	40 + years	17,4%	58,5%	20,3%	3,7%	36,1%	32,8%	23,2%	7,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	23,5%	48,8%	22,8%	4,9%	38,9%	29,6%	24,1%	7,4%
	Female	16,3%	61,7%	19,2%	2,8%	39,5%	34,0%	21,5%	5,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	17,1%	60,0%	19,7%	3,2%	31,7%	37,1%	25,1%	6,0%
	Medium level	20,0%	54,6%	21,1%	4,3%	36,8%	34,7%	22,6%	5,9%
	High level	15,1%	64,3%	18,5%	2,1%	46,1%	30,2%	19,3%	4,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	16,0%	61,6%	19,4%	3,0%	39,8%	34,0%	21,4%	4,8%
	Father	20,2%	53,5%	21,1%	5,3%	36,8%	32,5%	23,7%	7,0%
	Guardian	25,2%	52,2%	20,9%	1,7%	39,1%	29,6%	23,5%	7,8%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	15,8%	61,9%	19,3%	3,0%	37,3%	32,6%	23,6%	6,5%
	2 – 4years	17,2%	59,6%	20,1%	3,2%	39,1%	35,8%	20,3%	4,8%
	5 – 6 years	18,4%	57,9%	20,6%	3,1%	36,6%	32,5%	24,6%	6,2%
	Older then 6 years	15,9%	59,7%	21,5%	3,0%	35,6%	34,5%	25,5%	4,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	17,2%	60,1%	19,5%	3,2%	41,2%	31,1%	22,5%	5,2%
	Russian	17,3%	59,2%	20,9%	2,6%	30,1%	46,4%	17,9%	5,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	15,0%	61,1%	21,3%	2,7%	33,1%	36,7%	26,3%	3,9%
	Medium level	14,8%	61,7%	20,2%	3,2%	37,8%	33,5%	21,9%	6,7%
	High level	22,5%	56,7%	17,4%	3,4%	48,2%	29,8%	16,8%	5,2%
Urban		19,2%	62,5%	16,0%	2,2%	50,7%	26,1%	18,0%	5,2%

Residence environment:	Rural	15,9%	58,4%	22,1%	3,7%	32,1%	38,3%	24,3%	5,4%
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Table 43. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (3)

		If he is afraid (physical aspect, neglect)				If he sleeps bad			
		educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA	educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA
Total		38,1%	30,1%	26,8%	5,0%	12,8%	67,0%	16,4%	3,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	36,2%	31,9%	26,7%	5,2%	12,1%	68,8%	16,3%	2,8%
	30-34 years	40,8%	28,4%	27,1%	3,7%	12,7%	70,6%	13,8%	2,9%
	35-39 years	38,8%	28,1%	26,8%	6,3%	12,9%	62,9%	19,2%	4,9%
	40 + years	36,5%	31,5%	26,6%	5,4%	14,1%	62,2%	17,8%	5,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	40,1%	28,4%	27,2%	4,3%	14,8%	64,8%	18,5%	1,9%
	Female	37,8%	30,4%	26,7%	5,1%	12,5%	67,4%	16,0%	4,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	29,2%	35,2%	29,8%	5,7%	14,3%	60,0%	21,3%	4,4%
	Medium level	33,7%	32,8%	27,6%	5,9%	16,6%	62,2%	16,9%	4,3%
	High level	46,9%	25,0%	24,4%	3,8%	8,9%	75,0%	13,0%	3,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	38,1%	29,3%	27,2%	5,3%	12,3%	67,7%	16,1%	4,0%
	Father	34,2%	33,3%	27,2%	5,3%	12,3%	66,7%	19,3%	1,8%
	Guardian	41,7%	33,9%	22,6%	1,7%	18,3%	61,7%	15,7%	4,3%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	37,1%	28,3%	27,6%	7,0%	12,0%	68,2%	16,0%	3,8%
	2 – 4years	37,0%	31,0%	27,5%	4,5%	12,5%	68,4%	15,4%	3,7%
	5 – 6 years	37,6%	29,9%	27,5%	5,0%	16,0%	59,8%	19,9%	4,3%
	Older then 6 years	34,5%	30,7%	29,6%	5,2%	13,5%	62,9%	20,2%	3,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	40,3%	28,0%	26,9%	4,8%	13,2%	66,9%	16,2%	3,7%
	Russian	26,0%	41,8%	26,0%	6,1%	10,7%	67,9%	17,3%	4,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	31,2%	34,5%	29,5%	4,8%	11,4%	64,3%	20,8%	3,6%
	Medium level	36,8%	29,7%	27,7%	5,8%	11,0%	69,2%	16,8%	3,0%
	High level	47,2%	25,9%	22,8%	4,1%	16,6%	67,4%	11,1%	4,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	49,3%	21,6%	25,5%	3,6%	13,2%	69,7%	13,4%	3,6%
	Rural	30,8%	35,6%	27,7%	5,9%	12,5%	65,3%	18,3%	3,9%

Table 44. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (4)

		If he does not play				If he does not interested in/ is not curious			
		educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA	educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA
Total		30,6%	34,2%	29,4%	5,8%	34,6%	31,1%	28,2%	6,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	28,4%	38,1%	29,3%	4,3%	32,6%	32,4%	29,8%	5,2%
	30-34 years	32,1%	32,6%	28,4%	6,9%	35,3%	31,6%	27,1%	6,1%
	35-39 years	33,0%	32,1%	28,1%	6,7%	38,4%	29,5%	26,8%	5,4%
	40 + years	29,9%	31,5%	32,4%	6,2%	33,6%	29,5%	28,6%	8,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	34,0%	32,7%	27,8%	5,6%	37,0%	30,2%	27,2%	5,6%
	Female	30,1%	34,4%	29,6%	5,9%	34,3%	31,2%	28,4%	6,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	27,3%	34,6%	32,7%	5,4%	26,7%	36,5%	30,2%	6,7%
	Medium level	28,5%	37,1%	29,2%	5,2%	32,3%	33,3%	28,5%	5,9%
	High level	34,2%	31,6%	27,6%	6,6%	41,2%	26,1%	26,8%	5,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	30,3%	34,3%	29,4%	6,0%	34,6%	30,7%	28,6%	6,2%
	Father	26,3%	39,5%	27,2%	7,0%	32,5%	36,0%	26,3%	5,3%
	Guardian	37,4%	27,8%	31,3%	3,5%	37,4%	29,6%	27,0%	6,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	28,8%	36,6%	28,1%	6,5%	34,1%	29,3%	30,1%	6,5%
	2 – 4years	30,5%	35,8%	28,7%	5,1%	34,2%	32,7%	27,5%	5,6%
	5 – 6 years	34,0%	27,8%	31,3%	6,9%	36,4%	28,2%	29,2%	6,2%
	Older then 6 years	30,0%	31,1%	33,9%	4,9%	35,2%	29,2%	29,6%	6,0%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	31,9%	32,2%	29,9%	6,0%	36,3%	29,3%	28,1%	6,4%
	Russian	23,5%	44,9%	26,5%	5,1%	25,5%	40,8%	29,1%	4,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	26,1%	36,0%	31,4%	6,5%	29,5%	34,1%	30,4%	6,0%
	Medium level	26,0%	35,5%	32,3%	6,2%	32,3%	30,3%	30,1%	7,3%
	High level	40,9%	30,6%	23,8%	4,7%	43,0%	28,8%	23,6%	4,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	35,3%	30,3%	28,5%	6,0%	43,1%	24,2%	26,5%	6,2%
	Rural	27,5%	36,7%	30,0%	5,7%	29,1%	35,5%	29,4%	6,0%

Table 45. If you have any problems with your child, ask for advice / help ... (5)

		If he is too nervous				If he is studying worse than other peers			
		educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA	educator, psychologist, teacher	Medical staff	Do not apply to anyone	DK/NA
Total		13,9%	74,2%	9,6%	2,3%	38,6%	29,6%	26,8%	5,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	13,2%	76,6%	9,0%	1,2%	35,7%	34,3%	25,5%	4,5%
	30-34 years	18,3%	70,0%	9,0%	2,7%	43,0%	27,6%	24,9%	4,5%
	35-39 years	10,7%	75,0%	11,6%	2,7%	35,7%	31,3%	29,0%	4,0%
	40 + years	11,2%	75,5%	10,0%	3,3%	39,4%	23,2%	29,9%	7,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	22,2%	63,6%	11,1%	3,1%	43,2%	25,3%	27,2%	4,3%
	Female	12,7%	75,7%	9,4%	2,2%	37,9%	30,3%	26,7%	5,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	11,7%	73,7%	12,7%	1,9%	34,3%	34,3%	27,0%	4,4%
	Medium level	14,3%	73,9%	9,3%	2,6%	38,2%	28,7%	27,1%	5,9%
	High level	14,9%	74,7%	8,1%	2,3%	41,4%	27,6%	26,5%	4,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	12,7%	75,6%	9,5%	2,2%	38,0%	30,6%	26,5%	4,8%
	Father	20,2%	67,5%	9,6%	2,6%	38,6%	29,8%	27,2%	4,4%
	Guardian	18,3%	67,8%	11,3%	2,6%	43,5%	20,9%	28,7%	7,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	14,5%	73,9%	9,3%	2,3%	39,3%	30,1%	25,8%	4,8%
	2 – 4years	11,7%	76,3%	10,0%	2,0%	38,4%	30,5%	26,6%	4,5%
	5 – 6 years	16,3%	69,6%	11,5%	2,6%	38,5%	27,3%	28,0%	6,2%
	Older then 6 years	13,5%	72,1%	12,4%	1,9%	38,4%	26,8%	30,0%	4,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	13,8%	74,6%	9,5%	2,2%	41,2%	27,3%	26,5%	5,1%
	Russian	14,8%	71,9%	10,2%	3,1%	24,5%	42,3%	28,6%	4,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	11,8%	76,3%	10,1%	1,7%	31,2%	34,5%	29,5%	4,8%
	Medium level	11,0%	75,3%	11,4%	2,4%	34,8%	31,2%	28,4%	5,6%
	High level	19,7%	70,5%	7,0%	2,8%	51,0%	22,5%	22,0%	4,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	15,2%	76,6%	6,8%	1,4%	45,1%	24,6%	26,9%	3,4%
	Rural	13,1%	72,6%	11,5%	2,9%	34,3%	32,9%	26,8%	6,0%

Table 46. In your family, YOU and your husband, or other adults, have different views on child education?

		Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Total		9,9%	44,7%	43,4%	2,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	10,9%	43,0%	44,0%	2,1%
	30-34 years	8,5%	49,9%	40,1%	1,6%
	35-39 years	7,1%	43,8%	47,8%	1,3%
	40 + years	12,9%	40,7%	43,6%	2,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	6,8%	35,8%	56,2%	1,2%
	Female	10,3%	46,1%	41,5%	2,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	10,8%	38,1%	47,9%	3,2%
	Medium level	9,7%	46,1%	42,3%	1,9%
	High level	9,5%	47,6%	41,6%	1,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	9,9%	47,3%	40,9%	1,8%
	Father	6,1%	32,5%	61,4%	
	Guardian	13,0%	33,9%	47,8%	5,2%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	9,5%	47,9%	41,1%	1,5%
	2 – 4years	10,2%	45,1%	42,7%	2,0%
	5 – 6 years	9,3%	42,6%	45,9%	2,2%
	Older then 6 years	9,4%	41,6%	45,9%	3,0%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	10,0%	46,5%	41,5%	2,0%
	Russian	9,2%	35,2%	53,6%	2,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	8,7%	38,6%	49,5%	3,1%
	Medium level	9,9%	46,9%	41,5%	1,7%
	High level	11,1%	48,7%	39,1%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	10,2%	54,3%	34,5%	1,0%
	Rural	9,7%	38,5%	49,2%	2,6%

Table 47. If a family had a child with disabilities what should they do with it?

		The family care (without attending the kindergarten)	To place him in one of the institutes (boarding school)	To place him on the regional kindergarten	Others	DK/NA
Total		53,8%	13,8%	24,5%	2,7%	5,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	53,7%	13,0%	24,1%	3,8%	5,4%
	30-34 years	53,6%	15,1%	23,1%	1,9%	6,4%
	35-39 years	54,0%	14,7%	24,6%	2,2%	4,5%
	40 + years	53,9%	12,0%	27,4%	2,5%	4,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	46,9%	13,0%	32,1%	1,9%	6,2%
	Female	54,8%	13,9%	23,4%	2,8%	5,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	58,1%	10,8%	25,7%	0,6%	4,8%
	Medium level	53,7%	14,5%	23,8%	2,1%	5,9%
	High level	51,2%	14,9%	24,4%	4,3%	5,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	54,5%	13,8%	23,7%	2,9%	5,0%
	Father	42,1%	14,0%	36,0%	0,9%	7,0%
	Guardian	58,3%	13,0%	20,0%	2,6%	6,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	52,9%	13,3%	24,1%	4,0%	5,8%
	2 – 4years	55,6%	13,8%	22,3%	2,7%	5,6%
	5 – 6 years	49,8%	14,1%	29,7%	1,9%	4,5%
	Older then 6 years	56,7%	13,1%	23,2%	1,7%	5,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	50,4%	14,4%	26,6%	3,0%	5,6%
	Russian	71,9%	10,2%	13,3%	1,0%	3,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	58,0%	9,7%	26,3%	2,2%	3,9%
	Medium level	51,6%	16,3%	23,7%	2,2%	6,2%
	High level	51,8%	15,0%	23,6%	3,9%	5,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	55,5%	12,4%	21,8%	5,4%	4,8%
	Rural	52,6%	14,6%	26,2%	0,9%	5,6%

Table 48. Do you think children with mental disabilities should be educated together with other children?

		Yes	No	I don't know
Total		42,7%	46,4%	10,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	41,6%	47,3%	11,1%
	30-34 years	45,4%	43,8%	10,9%
	35-39 years	39,3%	50,4%	10,3%
	40 + years	43,6%	45,2%	11,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	45,7%	45,1%	9,3%
	Female	42,2%	46,6%	11,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	48,6%	44,8%	6,7%
	Medium level	41,3%	48,7%	10,0%
	High level	40,3%	45,6%	14,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	41,9%	46,8%	11,3%
	Father	47,4%	41,2%	11,4%
	Guardian	45,2%	47,8%	7,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	48,1%	42,9%	9,0%
	2 – 4years	42,3%	47,3%	10,4%
	5 – 6 years	44,5%	44,7%	10,8%
	Older then 6 years	42,9%	49,6%	7,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	42,6%	48,4%	9,1%
	Russian	43,4%	35,7%	20,9%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	46,4%	45,2%	8,5%
	Medium level	43,0%	46,5%	10,5%
	High level	38,3%	47,7%	14,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	38,1%	49,1%	12,8%
	Rural	45,7%	44,6%	9,7%

Table 49. Do you think deaf and blind children should be educated together with other children?

		Yes	No	I don't know
Total		42,4%	47,4%	10,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	42,3%	47,3%	10,4%
	30-34 years	44,3%	43,0%	12,7%
	35-39 years	38,4%	54,9%	6,7%
	40 + years	43,2%	47,3%	9,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	44,4%	46,9%	8,6%
	Female	42,1%	47,4%	10,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	46,3%	47,0%	6,7%
	Medium level	38,7%	50,4%	10,9%
	High level	42,9%	45,2%	11,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	41,8%	47,6%	10,6%
	Father	47,4%	42,1%	10,5%
	Guardian	42,6%	50,4%	7,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	46,6%	42,4%	11,0%
	2 – 4years	41,2%	49,7%	9,0%
	5 – 6 years	42,3%	46,9%	10,8%
	Older then 6 years	42,9%	49,8%	7,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	43,7%	47,7%	8,6%
	Russian	35,2%	45,4%	19,4%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	44,2%	47,1%	8,7%
	Medium level	44,3%	44,9%	10,8%
	High level	38,1%	50,5%	11,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	40,3%	48,9%	10,8%
	Rural	43,7%	46,3%	9,9%

Table 50. Would you accept if your child play or study with a disabled child?

		Yes	No	I don't know
Total		69,7%	22,8%	7,4%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	66,2%	25,3%	8,5%
	30-34 years	72,7%	19,1%	8,2%
	35-39 years	73,7%	22,3%	4,0%
	40 + years	67,6%	24,9%	7,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	71,0%	22,2%	6,8%
	Female	69,5%	22,9%	7,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	66,3%	29,5%	4,1%
	Medium level	67,0%	23,3%	9,7%
	High level	73,9%	18,5%	7,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	69,5%	22,8%	7,7%
	Father	69,3%	21,9%	8,8%
	Guardian	72,2%	24,3%	3,5%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	70,7%	20,3%	9,0%
	2 – 4years	69,0%	25,1%	5,9%
	5 – 6 years	70,8%	22,0%	7,2%
	Older then 6 years	72,1%	23,4%	4,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	70,3%	23,6%	6,2%
	Russian	66,8%	18,9%	14,3%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	64,7%	27,8%	7,5%
	Medium level	72,3%	21,5%	6,2%
	High level	72,0%	19,2%	8,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	74,1%	17,8%	8,0%
	Rural	66,8%	26,1%	7,0%

Table 51. Do you think that it would be better for the development of a child with disabilities if he attended the kindergarten with the other children?

		Yes	No	I don't know
Total		63,3%	25,4%	11,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	63,4%	26,0%	10,6%
	30-34 years	65,0%	22,0%	13,0%
	35-39 years	58,5%	29,0%	12,5%
	40 + years	65,1%	26,1%	8,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	67,3%	23,5%	9,3%
	Female	62,7%	25,7%	11,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	63,5%	29,2%	7,3%
	Medium level	62,2%	26,4%	11,4%
	High level	64,1%	22,3%	13,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	62,5%	25,6%	12,0%
	Father	66,7%	21,9%	11,4%
	Guardian	67,8%	27,0%	5,2%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	66,4%	22,3%	11,3%
	2 – 4years	62,5%	27,5%	10,0%
	5 – 6 years	62,9%	25,8%	11,2%
	Older then 6 years	63,1%	27,5%	9,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	63,4%	26,0%	10,6%
	Russian	62,8%	21,9%	15,3%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	63,0%	28,0%	8,9%
	Medium level	60,6%	26,9%	12,5%
	High level	66,8%	20,7%	12,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	63,7%	22,0%	14,2%
	Rural	63,1%	27,5%	9,4%

Table 52. How should your child behave towards a child with developmental deficiencies?

		Let him mourn	Ignore him	Treat him equally	Avoid him	Others	DK/NA
Total		13,4%	1,2%	80,0%	1,6%	2,0%	1,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	13,5%	1,9%	79,2%	1,9%	2,4%	1,2%
	30-34 years	12,7%	0,3%	82,5%	1,3%	1,3%	1,9%
	35-39 years	12,1%	1,3%	80,8%	1,3%	1,3%	3,1%
	40 + years	15,8%	1,2%	76,8%	1,7%	2,9%	1,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	13,6%	0,6%	79,0%	1,9%	1,2%	3,7%
	Female	13,4%	1,3%	80,1%	1,5%	2,1%	1,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	17,5%	0,6%	76,2%	1,9%	1,9%	1,9%
	Medium level	15,2%	1,4%	77,9%	1,0%	1,9%	2,6%
	High level	9,6%	1,3%	83,9%	1,9%	2,1%	1,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	13,2%	1,1%	80,6%	1,4%	2,1%	1,5%
	Father	14,0%	0,9%	78,1%	1,8%	0,9%	4,4%
	Guardian	14,8%	2,6%	76,5%	2,6%	1,7%	1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	11,8%	1,3%	81,5%	1,5%	2,0%	2,0%
	2 – 4years	14,6%	0,9%	79,0%	2,3%	1,7%	1,5%
	5 – 6 years	13,2%	1,2%	80,1%	1,0%	2,4%	2,2%
	Older then 6 years	15,2%	0,9%	79,2%	1,3%	1,9%	1,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	14,6%	1,0%	78,6%	1,8%	2,2%	1,9%
	Russian	7,1%	2,0%	87,8%	0,5%	1,0%	1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	16,9%	1,0%	75,8%	2,7%	1,2%	2,4%
	Medium level	11,8%	1,1%	81,9%	1,1%	2,4%	1,7%
	High level	11,7%	1,6%	82,1%	1,0%	2,3%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	11,4%	0,4%	82,8%	1,8%	1,2%	2,4%
	Rural	14,8%	1,7%	78,2%	1,4%	2,5%	1,4%

Table 53. Do you have or had children / children who have been / are in children's homes / boarding schools?

		Yes	No
Total		2,4%	97,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,1%	97,9%
	30-34 years	2,4%	97,6%
	35-39 years	3,1%	96,9%
	40 + years	2,1%	97,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	2,5%	97,5%
	Female	2,4%	97,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	2,2%	97,8%
	Medium level	2,4%	97,6%
	High level	2,5%	97,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	2,3%	97,7%
	Father	2,6%	97,4%
	Guardian	2,6%	97,4%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	1,8%	98,2%
	2 – 4years	2,4%	97,6%
	5 – 6 years	3,6%	96,4%
	Older then 6 years	2,1%	97,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,2%	97,8%
	Russian	3,1%	96,9%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	2,4%	97,6%
	Medium level	1,7%	98,3%
	High level	3,1%	96,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,8%	98,2%
	Rural	2,7%	97,3%

Table 54. How do you think, what needs to be done for the newborn to develop well?

		To feed him	To take care of him	To talk to him/to communicate with him	To play with him	To walk with him	Do not leave him alone	To consult with specialists on a regular basis	To love him	Others	DK/NA
Total		80,4%	83,2%	70,6%	72,7%	68,0%	62,0%	61,6%	72,0%	0,6%	0,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	79,7%	84,6%	70,0%	72,6%	68,6%	57,7%	58,4%	67,6%	0,7%	0,2%
	30-34 years	83,6%	84,4%	72,9%	76,7%	71,1%	67,9%	64,2%	76,1%	0,8%	
	35-39 years	79,0%	82,1%	70,1%	65,2%	67,0%	61,6%	62,9%	74,6%	0,9%	
	40 + years	78,0%	80,1%	68,5%	73,9%	63,1%	60,6%	61,8%	71,0%		
Sex of the respondent:	Male	79,6%	79,6%	68,5%	74,1%	69,8%	61,7%	56,2%	71,6%		
	Female	80,5%	83,8%	70,9%	72,5%	67,7%	62,0%	62,4%	72,1%	0,7%	0,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	80,0%	81,0%	64,1%	70,8%	61,9%	57,8%	58,1%	71,7%	0,6%	
	Medium level	79,6%	82,9%	67,9%	73,2%	70,3%	61,3%	61,8%	71,7%		
	High level	81,3%	84,9%	76,6%	73,5%	69,8%	65,0%	63,5%	72,4%	1,1%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	80,9%	83,8%	71,4%	72,7%	68,3%	62,9%	62,9%	73,1%	0,8%	0,1%
	Father	75,4%	78,1%	64,0%	70,2%	67,5%	59,6%	52,6%	71,1%		
	Guardian	80,9%	83,5%	69,6%	75,7%	65,2%	55,7%	58,3%	63,5%		
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	81,5%	85,0%	69,4%	69,9%	67,2%	60,7%	59,6%	70,4%	0,8%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	80,5%	83,5%	69,8%	73,7%	67,0%	62,2%	62,1%	73,5%	0,5%	
	5 – 6 years	78,5%	79,7%	71,8%	72,5%	67,5%	59,8%	59,3%	68,4%	0,5%	
	Older then 6 years	80,5%	81,1%	67,2%	71,0%	65,5%	62,2%	60,5%	72,1%	0,9%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	81,6%	83,6%	70,6%	71,6%	67,1%	61,9%	62,0%	73,7%	0,7%	0,1%
	Russian	74,0%	81,1%	70,4%	79,1%	73,0%	62,2%	59,2%	62,8%	0,5%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	80,7%	82,1%	64,7%	73,2%	66,2%	60,9%	60,1%	70,3%	0,2%	
	Medium level	79,4%	84,1%	71,4%	73,1%	68,0%	62,6%	62,6%	72,5%	1,3%	0,2%
	High level	81,3%	83,4%	75,9%	71,8%	69,9%	62,4%	61,9%	73,3%	0,3%	
Residence environment:	Urban	79,6%	85,8%	76,8%	73,7%	70,7%	67,1%	62,5%	76,0%	0,6%	0,2%
	Rural	80,9%	81,6%	66,6%	72,1%	66,2%	58,6%	61,0%	69,5%	0,7%	

Table 55. When your baby was still in your belly, did you use to talk to him?

		Yes	No
Total		89,0%	11,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	89,7%	10,3%
	30-34 years	90,3%	9,7%
	35-39 years	90,5%	9,5%
	40 + years	80,7%	19,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	85,1%	14,9%
	Female	89,4%	10,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	90,2%	9,8%
	Medium level	87,7%	12,3%
	High level	89,2%	10,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	89,4%	10,6%
	Father	85,1%	14,9%
	Guardian		
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	92,5%	7,5%
	2 – 4years	87,9%	12,1%
	5 – 6 years	86,1%	13,9%
	Older then 6 years	88,9%	11,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	90,4%	9,6%
	Russian	81,0%	19,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	85,9%	14,1%
	Medium level	88,7%	11,3%
	High level	92,7%	7,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	93,8%	6,2%
	Rural	85,7%	14,3%

Table 56. But your husband was talking to the baby?

		Yes	No
Total		77,9%	22,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	80,9%	19,1%
	30-34 years	79,0%	21,0%
	35-39 years	77,0%	23,0%
	40 + years	67,7%	32,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	100,0%	
	Female	75,3%	24,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	72,7%	27,3%
	Medium level	79,1%	20,9%
	High level	80,0%	20,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	75,3%	24,7%
	Father	100,0%	
	Guardian		
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	83,7%	16,3%
	2 – 4years	76,2%	23,8%
	5 – 6 years	75,4%	24,6%
	Older then 6 years	73,4%	26,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	79,6%	20,4%
	Russian	68,9%	31,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	71,8%	28,2%
	Medium level	77,8%	22,3%
	High level	84,3%	15,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	83,4%	16,6%
	Rural	74,1%	25,9%

Table 57. Do you usually talk to your baby while feeding, bathing, changing when you are walking?

		Yes, always	Sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Total		92,0%	7,0%	0,8%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	91,3%	7,8%	0,7%	0,2%
	30-34 years	92,3%	6,4%	1,3%	
	35-39 years	93,3%	5,8%	0,4%	0,4%
	40 + years	91,7%	7,5%	0,4%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	87,0%	11,1%	0,6%	1,2%
	Female	92,7%	6,3%	0,8%	0,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	91,1%	8,3%	0,6%	
	Medium level	92,4%	6,9%	0,2%	0,5%
	High level	92,2%	6,2%	1,3%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	92,9%	6,3%	0,8%	0,1%
	Father	85,1%	13,2%	0,9%	0,9%
	Guardian	91,3%	7,0%	0,9%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	91,2%	8,0%	0,5%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	93,1%	6,1%	0,7%	0,1%
	5 – 6 years	90,0%	8,9%	1,0%	0,2%
	Older then 6 years	92,7%	6,4%	0,9%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	92,8%	6,0%	0,9%	0,3%
	Russian	87,8%	12,2%		
Socio-economic level:	Low level	92,3%	7,0%	0,7%	
	Medium level	90,8%	8,6%	0,6%	
	High level	93,3%	4,9%	1,0%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	94,6%	4,8%	0,4%	0,2%
	Rural	90,3%	8,4%	1,0%	0,3%

Table 58. Do you take care of your baby?

		Yes	No
Total		97,7%	2,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	97,6%	2,4%
	30-34 years	98,4%	1,6%
	35-39 years	97,8%	2,2%
	40 + years	96,7%	3,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	98,8%	1,2%
	Female	97,6%	2,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	98,1%	1,9%
	Medium level	97,4%	2,6%
	High level	97,7%	2,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	97,7%	2,3%
	Father	99,1%	0,9%
	Guardian	96,5%	3,5%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	97,2%	2,8%
	2 – 4years	98,0%	2,0%
	5 – 6 years	97,4%	2,6%
	Older then 6 years	98,5%	1,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	97,8%	2,2%
	Russian	97,4%	2,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	97,3%	2,7%
	Medium level	97,8%	2,2%
	High level	97,9%	2,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	98,8%	1,2%
	Rural	97,0%	3,0%

Table 59. How do you think it's good to keep often the baby in your arms?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		53,4%	42,1%	4,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	48,0%	46,6%	5,4%
	30-34 years	57,6%	37,4%	5,0%
	35-39 years	52,7%	43,3%	4,0%
	40 + years	56,8%	40,2%	2,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	51,9%	44,4%	3,7%
	Female	53,6%	41,7%	4,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	61,3%	35,9%	2,9%
	Medium level	46,8%	49,4%	3,8%
	High level	53,9%	39,9%	6,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	53,5%	41,8%	4,7%
	Father	47,4%	48,2%	4,4%
	Guardian	58,3%	38,3%	3,5%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	48,9%	46,1%	5,0%
	2 – 4years	53,6%	42,7%	3,7%
	5 – 6 years	55,3%	39,7%	5,0%
	Older then 6 years	57,1%	41,2%	1,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	55,5%	42,7%	1,9%
	Russian	41,8%	38,8%	19,4%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	50,2%	45,9%	3,9%
	Medium level	55,9%	38,3%	5,8%
	High level	53,6%	42,5%	3,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	52,1%	43,3%	4,6%
	Rural	54,2%	41,3%	4,6%

Table 60. How often do you keep your child in your arms during the day?

		Always free	When I feed him	When asked for arms	Less than asked for arms	Never keep in arms	Others	DK/NA
Total		20,7%	9,1%	45,7%	17,9%	5,1%	1,0%	0,4%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	22,5%	10,6%	42,6%	18,0%	4,0%	1,7%	0,7%
	30-34 years	18,8%	10,6%	48,0%	17,8%	4,2%	0,5%	
	35-39 years	21,0%	6,7%	47,3%	17,0%	6,3%	1,3%	0,4%
	40 + years	20,3%	6,2%	46,1%	19,1%	7,5%	0,4%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	12,3%	8,0%	51,9%	22,8%	4,3%		0,6%
	Female	21,9%	9,2%	44,8%	17,2%	5,3%	1,2%	0,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	22,9%	10,5%	43,2%	18,4%	4,4%	0,6%	
	Medium level	22,3%	9,5%	43,0%	17,3%	6,2%	1,4%	0,2%
	High level	18,1%	7,9%	49,3%	18,1%	4,7%	0,9%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	21,9%	9,6%	45,8%	16,5%	4,7%	1,2%	0,4%
	Father	11,4%	10,5%	50,0%	24,6%	3,5%		
	Guardian	19,1%	3,5%	40,9%	24,3%	10,4%	0,9%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	22,1%	15,8%	44,4%	15,0%	1,3%	1,0%	0,5%
	2 – 4 years	19,4%	7,6%	48,5%	18,6%	4,5%	0,9%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	20,6%	5,7%	42,1%	20,6%	9,6%	1,2%	0,2%
	Older then 6 years	22,1%	9,2%	42,5%	20,0%	5,6%	0,4%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	20,5%	8,9%	45,7%	18,5%	5,0%	1,1%	0,4%
	Russian	21,9%	10,2%	45,9%	14,8%	6,1%	0,5%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	22,5%	10,6%	41,8%	17,9%	6,8%	0,5%	
	Medium level	22,2%	8,0%	45,4%	18,5%	4,5%	1,1%	0,4%
	High level	17,1%	8,8%	50,3%	17,4%	4,1%	1,6%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	17,6%	7,0%	51,5%	17,6%	5,0%	1,0%	0,2%
	Rural	22,7%	10,4%	41,9%	18,1%	5,2%	1,0%	0,5%

Table 61. How do you think, why is the baby crying? Or what are the reasons for crying of the little baby?

		When is hungry/t hirsty	Uncomfortable (he is wet, not staying in a comfortable way)	Due to pain	Need be loved/affection	Protes t	Tiredness	Other	DK/NA
Total		62,0%	65,4%	78,3%	41,2%	31,7%	53,1%	2,5%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	63,6%	68,6%	79,9%	36,9%	30,5%	51,1%	2,1%	0,5%
	30-34 years	65,5%	68,4%	81,4%	44,0%	34,0%	57,0%	2,9%	0,8%
	35-39 years	57,1%	60,3%	73,2%	42,0%	31,3%	53,1%	1,8%	
	40 + years	58,1%	59,8%	75,1%	43,6%	30,7%	50,6%	3,3%	0,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	62,3%	61,1%	79,0%	46,3%	32,1%	51,9%	1,2%	0,6%
	Female	61,9%	66,0%	78,2%	40,4%	31,6%	53,3%	2,7%	0,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	60,0%	60,0%	78,4%	36,2%	26,0%	50,8%	2,9%	0,3%
	Medium level	61,0%	65,1%	79,3%	41,8%	30,9%	49,9%	3,8%	0,7%
	High level	63,9%	68,8%	77,3%	43,7%	35,7%	57,1%	1,3%	0,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	62,6%	66,6%	78,2%	41,0%	31,9%	54,0%	2,6%	0,6%
	Father	60,5%	60,5%	82,5%	43,0%	31,6%	49,1%	1,8%	
	Guardian	57,4%	59,1%	74,8%	40,9%	30,4%	49,6%	2,6%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	71,2%	70,2%	83,7%	44,6%	30,8%	54,1%	2,3%	0,5%
	2 – 4years	59,6%	64,6%	77,7%	38,7%	31,6%	52,4%	2,4%	0,5%
	5 – 6 years	58,4%	62,2%	73,7%	40,4%	33,5%	52,2%	2,6%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	57,7%	59,4%	74,7%	38,6%	29,6%	51,7%	3,9%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	62,1%	63,4%	78,4%	39,6%	29,4%	53,1%	2,7%	0,7%
	Russian	61,2%	76,0%	77,6%	50,0%	44,4%	53,1%	1,5%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	60,9%	62,6%	79,0%	39,4%	27,8%	51,9%	2,7%	0,2%
	Medium level	62,2%	65,2%	76,8%	42,6%	34,8%	55,5%	3,2%	0,2%
	High level	63,0%	68,7%	79,3%	41,5%	32,1%	51,6%	1,6%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	66,1%	69,9%	79,0%	46,9%	34,9%	59,9%	0,8%	0,6%
	Rural	59,3%	62,4%	77,8%	37,5%	29,6%	48,7%	3,7%	0,5%

Table 62. What do you usually do when your baby begins to cry?

		Ignore him/allow him to cry	Occure/calm him	I threaten him	I beat him	Other	DK/NA
Total		1,8%	94,9%	1,0%	0,1%	1,4%	0,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,6%	94,8%	1,2%	0,2%	0,7%	0,5%
	30-34 years	1,9%	96,0%			1,3%	0,8%
	35-39 years	1,3%	93,8%	1,8%		2,7%	0,4%
	40 + years	0,8%	94,6%	1,7%		1,7%	1,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,9%	94,4%	1,2%		0,6%	1,9%
	Female	1,8%	95,0%	1,0%	0,1%	1,5%	0,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	0,6%	96,8%	1,0%		1,0%	0,6%
	Medium level	1,7%	94,5%	1,2%	0,2%	1,2%	1,2%
	High level	2,6%	94,1%	0,9%		1,9%	0,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	1,8%	95,1%	0,9%	0,1%	1,5%	0,6%
	Father	2,6%	93,0%	1,8%		0,9%	1,8%
	Guardian	0,9%	95,7%	1,7%		0,9%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	1,5%	95,7%	0,8%	0,3%	1,0%	0,8%
	2 – 4years	2,0%	95,1%	1,1%		1,1%	0,8%
	5 – 6 years	2,4%	93,8%	1,0%	0,2%	2,4%	0,2%
	Older then 6 years	1,1%	95,5%	0,9%	0,2%	1,9%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1,7%	94,9%	0,9%	0,1%	1,6%	0,7%
	Russian	2,6%	94,9%	1,5%		0,5%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	0,7%	97,3%	0,2%		1,0%	0,7%
	Medium level	2,8%	93,3%	1,5%	0,2%	1,5%	0,6%
	High level	1,8%	94,3%	1,3%		1,8%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,6%	97,2%	0,2%		0,6%	0,4%
	Rural	2,0%	93,5%	1,6%	0,1%	2,0%	0,9%

Table 63. What does your husband do when the child begins to cry?

		Ignores him/allows him to cry	Occure/calms him	Threaten him	Beat him	Other	DK/NA
Total		2,2%	94,2%	0,6%	0,1%	1,9%	1,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,1%	95,3%	0,3%		1,3%	1,0%
	30-34 years	2,6%	94,0%	0,6%	0,3%	1,4%	1,1%
	35-39 years	1,4%	93,0%	0,9%		4,2%	0,5%
	40 + years	3,1%	93,8%	0,8%		0,8%	1,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	0,9%	94,7%	1,8%		1,8%	0,9%
	Female	2,4%	94,2%	0,4%	0,1%	1,9%	1,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	1,9%	94,3%	0,8%		1,5%	1,5%
	Medium level	3,2%	93,8%	0,3%	0,3%	1,5%	0,9%
	High level	1,7%	94,5%	0,6%		2,3%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	2,4%	94,2%	0,4%	0,1%	1,9%	1,0%
	Father	0,9%	94,7%	1,8%		1,8%	0,9%
	Guardian						
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	0,6%	97,2%		0,3%	0,8%	1,1%
	2 – 4years	3,0%	93,3%	0,5%	0,2%	2,0%	1,1%
	5 – 6 years	2,0%	93,6%	0,9%	0,3%	2,0%	1,2%
	Older then 6 years	2,8%	92,9%	1,0%		2,5%	0,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,4%	94,0%	0,7%		1,9%	1,1%
	Russian	1,2%	95,8%		0,6%	1,8%	0,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	2,6%	93,3%	0,6%		2,1%	1,5%
	Medium level	1,8%	94,3%	0,8%		2,0%	1,3%
	High level	2,4%	95,3%	0,3%	0,3%	1,5%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,6%	95,5%	0,2%		1,8%	0,9%
	Rural	2,7%	93,4%	0,8%	0,2%	1,9%	1,1%

Table 64. Does your husband feed him, change him, wash him, walk with your child often?

		Yes, frequent	Sometimes	Never	DK/NA
Total		41,0%	54,0%	4,9%	0,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	40,5%	54,6%	5,0%	
	30-34 years	40,3%	54,8%	4,8%	
	35-39 years	44,1%	51,2%	4,7%	
	40 + years	39,2%	54,6%	5,4%	0,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	56,1%	42,1%	1,8%	
	Female	39,2%	55,4%	5,3%	0,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	34,1%	57,2%	8,3%	0,4%
	Medium level	43,5%	51,2%	5,3%	
	High level	43,0%	54,2%	2,7%	
Type of carer:	Mother	39,2%	55,4%	5,3%	0,1%
	Father	56,1%	42,1%	1,8%	
	Guardian				
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	36,1%	56,1%	7,9%	
	2 – 4years	41,1%	53,9%	4,8%	0,2%
	5 – 6 years	40,6%	55,1%	4,3%	
	Older then 6 years	38,2%	54,4%	7,1%	0,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	40,8%	54,1%	4,9%	0,1%
	Russian	41,9%	53,3%	4,8%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	37,8%	54,8%	7,3%	
	Medium level	40,3%	56,5%	3,0%	0,3%
	High level	45,1%	50,1%	4,7%	
Residence environment:	Urban	42,7%	53,7%	3,6%	
	Rural	39,8%	54,2%	5,8%	0,2%

Table 65. How do you do when your child beats / hits a child / animal / anything in life?

		Tell him it's not good	Keep his arm without any comment	Stop him and tell it's not good	Beat him showing what does it mean	Other	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		25,5%	7,6%	60,9%	1,2%	1,1%	1,9%	1,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	27,0%	11,1%	55,6%	0,5%	1,4%	1,9%	2,6%
	30-34 years	26,3%	4,5%	61,8%	1,9%	1,6%	2,1%	1,9%
	35-39 years	22,3%	7,6%	65,6%	1,3%	0,4%	1,8%	0,9%
	40 + years	24,5%	6,2%	64,3%	1,2%	0,4%	1,7%	1,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	24,1%	6,2%	61,7%	1,9%	1,2%	2,5%	2,5%
	Female	25,7%	7,8%	60,7%	1,1%	1,1%	1,8%	1,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	26,0%	5,1%	62,5%	1,0%	0,6%	2,5%	2,2%
	Medium level	25,4%	10,5%	57,0%	1,7%	1,0%	2,1%	2,4%
	High level	25,1%	6,8%	62,9%	0,9%	1,5%	1,3%	1,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	25,0%	7,8%	61,2%	1,2%	1,2%	1,8%	1,8%
	Father	28,9%	7,0%	55,3%	1,8%	0,9%	3,5%	2,6%
	Guardian	26,1%	6,1%	63,5%	0,9%	0,9%	0,9%	1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	28,1%	6,5%	52,9%	0,8%	2,5%	4,3%	5,0%
	2 – 4years	25,7%	7,2%	62,5%	1,6%	0,7%	1,3%	1,1%
	5 – 6 years	24,2%	9,1%	63,2%	1,4%	0,7%	1,2%	0,2%
	Older then 6 years	24,2%	8,8%	60,7%	0,9%	0,6%	2,1%	2,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	25,7%	6,8%	61,4%	1,0%	1,0%	2,2%	1,9%
	Russian	24,0%	11,7%	58,2%	2,0%	1,5%	0,5%	2,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	22,9%	7,7%	60,6%	2,2%	0,7%	2,9%	2,9%
	Medium level	29,0%	7,5%	58,9%	0,6%	0,6%	1,7%	1,5%
	High level	23,8%	7,5%	63,5%	0,8%	2,1%	1,0%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	28,3%	5,8%	60,5%	1,0%	1,2%	1,4%	1,8%
	Rural	23,6%	8,7%	61,1%	1,3%	1,0%	2,2%	2,0%

Table 66. Do you read / tell her the bedtime story in the evening?

		Yes, permanently	Yes, sometimes	Never	DK/NA
Total		38,8%	46,3%	14,4%	0,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	35,9%	44,4%	18,4%	1,2%
	30-34 years	39,5%	47,5%	13,0%	
	35-39 years	39,7%	48,7%	11,6%	
	40 + years	41,9%	45,6%	12,0%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	32,7%	46,9%	19,1%	1,2%
	Female	39,7%	46,2%	13,7%	0,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	30,2%	51,4%	18,1%	0,3%
	Medium level	38,7%	46,6%	14,0%	0,7%
	High level	44,0%	43,1%	12,5%	0,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	39,4%	46,2%	14,0%	0,4%
	Father	24,6%	52,6%	21,9%	0,9%
	Guardian	47,8%	40,9%	10,4%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	32,1%	40,6%	26,3%	1,0%
	2 – 4years	40,2%	48,0%	11,6%	0,3%
	5 – 6 years	40,4%	48,6%	11,0%	
	Older then 6 years	33,7%	52,6%	13,5%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	36,9%	47,6%	15,0%	0,6%
	Russian	49,5%	39,3%	11,2%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	30,9%	52,2%	16,7%	0,2%
	Medium level	37,2%	48,0%	14,2%	0,6%
	High level	49,2%	38,1%	12,2%	0,5%
Residence environment:	Urban	45,1%	42,9%	11,4%	0,6%
	Rural	34,7%	48,6%	16,3%	0,4%

Table 67. How many books or picture books do you have for your child?

		Mediate	Median	Minimum	Maximum	STDeviation
Total		12	7	0	500	20
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	9	5	0	60	10
	30-34 years	13	10	0	100	15
	35-39 years	14	10	0	100	14
	40 + years	14	7	0	500	36
Sex of the respondent:	Male	14	10	0	100	15
	Female	12	6	0	500	20
Education of the respondent:	Low level	8	5	0	100	11
	Medium level	10	6	0	100	10
	High level	16	10	0	500	27
Type of carer:	Mother	11	6	0	100	13
	Father	15	10	0	100	16
	Guardian	18	10	0	500	51
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	9	5	0	60	11
	2 – 4years	12	8	0	100	14
	5 – 6 years	14	10	0	500	29
	Older then 6 years	11	7	0	100	12
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	11	6	0	100	13
	Russian	18	10	0	500	40
Socio-economic level:	Low level	7	5	0	50	8
	Medium level	11	8	0	100	12
	High level	18	14	0	500	31
Residence environment:	Urban	16	10	0	500	28
	Rural	9	5	0	100	11

Table 68. How often do you read to your child?

		Yes, permanently	Yes, sometimes	Never	DK/NA
Total		35,2%	51,3%	12,7%	0,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	33,8%	48,5%	16,8%	0,9%
	30-34 years	36,6%	50,7%	11,9%	0,8%
	35-39 years	33,5%	58,5%	7,1%	0,9%
	40 + years	36,9%	50,6%	12,0%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	30,9%	49,4%	19,1%	0,6%
	Female	35,8%	51,6%	11,8%	0,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	24,1%	59,7%	15,2%	1,0%
	Medium level	33,0%	52,7%	13,1%	1,2%
	High level	43,5%	45,2%	11,0%	0,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	35,4%	51,9%	11,9%	0,8%
	Father	26,3%	49,1%	23,7%	0,9%
	Guardian	41,7%	47,8%	9,6%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	26,6%	48,9%	24,1%	0,5%
	2 – 4years	38,4%	50,4%	10,6%	0,5%
	5 – 6 years	33,3%	56,7%	8,9%	1,2%
	Older then 6 years	29,8%	59,0%	10,9%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	32,8%	52,8%	13,5%	0,9%
	Russian	48,0%	43,4%	8,7%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	26,3%	58,0%	15,0%	0,7%
	Medium level	34,8%	52,7%	11,6%	0,9%
	High level	45,1%	42,5%	11,7%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	44,7%	45,5%	9,6%	0,2%
	Rural	29,0%	55,1%	14,8%	1,2%

Table 69. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (1)

		Reading or viewing drawing books?							
		Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Brother	Others	Nobody
Total		71,9%	4,5%	11,1%	0,5%	6,0%	2,9%	0,4%	2,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	77,5%	4,5%	8,1%		3,2%	1,4%	0,5%	5,0%
	30-34 years	79,6%	3,3%	8,1%		4,1%	3,0%		1,9%
	35-39 years	73,2%	7,6%	3,8%		8,3%	4,5%	0,6%	1,9%
	40 + years	52,5%	3,3%	25,4%	2,2%	10,5%	3,3%	0,6%	2,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	58,5%	11,3%	19,8%	1,9%	5,7%		0,9%	1,9%
	Female	73,9%	3,5%	9,8%	0,3%	6,1%	3,3%	0,3%	2,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	64,5%	4,8%	8,7%	0,4%	10,4%	5,2%	0,4%	5,6%
	Medium level	75,0%	3,7%	13,2%	0,4%	3,3%	1,8%		2,6%
	High level	74,6%	4,9%	11,0%	0,6%	5,2%	2,1%	0,6%	0,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	76,7%	3,7%	6,6%	0,1%	6,1%	3,3%	0,3%	3,1%
	Father	72,6%	16,4%	4,1%		5,5%			1,4%
	Guardian	34,5%		51,7%	3,4%	5,7%	2,3%	1,1%	1,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	75,7%	4,1%	10,1%		5,4%	1,4%		3,4%
	2 – 4years	72,8%	4,2%	11,2%	0,4%	5,9%	2,9%	0,2%	2,4%
	5 – 6 years	69,6%	4,5%	10,8%	1,0%	6,0%	3,6%	0,5%	4,1%
	Older then 6 years	62,8%	4,5%	8,5%	0,3%	14,2%	7,3%	0,3%	2,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	70,4%	4,7%	11,2%	0,3%	6,5%	3,3%	0,4%	3,2%
	Russian	79,9%	3,0%	10,4%	1,5%	3,7%	0,7%		0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	68,3%	4,2%	7,7%	0,3%	10,8%	4,2%	0,3%	4,2%
	Medium level	73,9%	4,0%	12,2%	0,7%	3,3%	2,3%	0,3%	3,3%
	High level	73,8%	5,4%	13,8%	0,4%	3,8%	2,1%	0,4%	0,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	77,5%	5,5%	12,8%	0,3%	1,0%	1,4%	0,7%	0,7%
	Rural	68,9%	3,9%	10,2%	0,6%	8,7%	3,7%	0,2%	3,9%

Table 70. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (2)

		To tell bedtime stories?							
		Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Brother	Others	Nobody
Total		66,9%	7,7%	13,0%	0,8%	4,9%	2,5%	0,5%	3,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	72,5%	7,2%	9,5%		2,7%	0,5%	0,9%	6,8%
	30-34 years	73,3%	6,7%	10,0%	0,7%	3,7%	3,3%		2,2%
	35-39 years	68,8%	12,7%	3,8%	0,6%	6,4%	3,2%	0,6%	3,8%
	40 + years	48,6%	5,5%	29,8%	2,2%	8,3%	3,3%	0,6%	1,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	50,9%	17,0%	21,7%	2,8%	4,7%		0,9%	1,9%
	Female	69,2%	6,4%	11,7%	0,6%	5,0%	2,9%	0,4%	3,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	63,2%	6,1%	10,4%	0,4%	9,5%	5,6%	0,4%	4,3%
	Medium level	68,0%	6,6%	16,2%	1,1%	2,9%	1,1%	0,7%	3,3%
	High level	68,5%	9,8%	12,2%	0,9%	3,4%	1,5%	0,3%	3,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	72,4%	6,9%	8,2%	0,4%	4,8%	2,8%	0,4%	4,0%
	Father	60,3%	24,7%	6,8%		5,5%			2,7%
	Guardian	29,9%		55,2%	4,6%	5,7%	2,3%	1,1%	1,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	73,6%	6,8%	10,1%		4,7%	2,0%		2,7%
	2 – 4years	68,4%	7,3%	12,7%	0,7%	4,4%	2,8%	0,4%	3,3%
	5 – 6 years	66,0%	7,2%	12,7%	1,2%	5,0%	3,1%	0,5%	4,3%
	Older then 6 years	58,6%	8,2%	10,3%	0,9%	12,1%	6,3%	0,9%	2,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	65,4%	8,2%	12,9%	0,7%	5,3%	2,9%	0,6%	4,0%
	Russian	74,6%	5,2%	13,4%	1,5%	3,0%	0,7%		1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	65,2%	6,6%	10,1%	0,3%	9,1%	3,8%	0,3%	4,5%
	Medium level	66,3%	7,9%	13,9%	1,3%	2,6%	3,0%	0,7%	4,3%
	High level	69,6%	8,8%	15,4%	0,8%	2,9%	0,4%	0,4%	1,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	70,2%	11,4%	13,1%	1,4%	0,7%	1,0%	0,3%	1,7%
	Rural	65,1%	5,7%	12,9%	0,6%	7,2%	3,3%	0,6%	4,6%

Table 71. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (3)

		Singing songs before sleep?							
		Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Brother	Others	Nobody
Total		63,7%	5,3%	7,6%	1,2%	3,1%	1,3%	0,4%	17,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	67,6%	5,0%	4,5%	0,5%	1,4%		0,5%	20,7%
	30-34 years	68,1%	4,8%	4,4%	0,7%	2,2%	1,1%		18,5%
	35-39 years	65,6%	8,3%	1,3%	1,9%	6,4%	1,9%		14,6%
	40 + years	50,8%	3,9%	21,5%	2,2%	3,9%	2,8%	1,1%	13,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	41,5%	13,2%	15,1%	3,8%	5,7%		1,9%	18,9%
	Female	67,0%	4,1%	6,5%	0,8%	2,8%	1,5%	0,1%	17,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	59,3%	4,8%	6,5%	2,2%	5,2%	1,7%	0,4%	19,9%
	Medium level	63,6%	5,5%	10,7%	0,7%	2,6%	0,7%	0,4%	15,8%
	High level	67,0%	5,5%	5,8%	0,9%	2,1%	1,5%	0,3%	16,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	70,0%	4,2%	3,3%	0,7%	2,8%	1,3%		17,6%
	Father	45,2%	19,2%	4,1%	2,7%	6,8%		1,4%	20,5%
	Guardian	31,0%	2,3%	43,7%	3,4%	2,3%	2,3%	2,3%	12,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	70,9%	5,4%	6,8%		2,7%	0,7%		13,5%
	2 – 4years	64,6%	5,3%	7,3%	1,3%	3,5%	1,5%	0,2%	16,3%
	5 – 6 years	62,2%	4,8%	7,7%	1,7%	2,4%	1,2%	0,5%	19,6%
	Older then 6 years	56,5%	5,7%	6,9%	0,6%	7,9%	3,3%	0,6%	18,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	62,4%	5,5%	7,3%	1,3%	3,7%	1,4%	0,3%	18,1%
	Russian	70,9%	4,5%	9,0%	0,7%		0,7%	0,7%	13,4%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	61,3%	4,9%	5,6%	1,0%	5,2%	1,4%	0,7%	19,9%
	Medium level	64,7%	4,3%	7,9%	1,3%	2,0%	1,3%		18,5%
	High level	65,4%	7,1%	9,6%	1,3%	2,1%	1,3%	0,4%	12,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	69,6%	7,3%	7,6%		0,7%	0,7%		14,2%
	Rural	60,6%	4,3%	7,6%	1,8%	4,4%	1,7%	0,6%	19,0%

Table 72. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (4)

		Walking with the child?							
		Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Brother	Others	Nobody
Total		62,4%	15,1%	11,0%	2,0%	6,1%	2,3%	0,4%	0,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	71,2%	16,7%	6,3%	0,9%	2,7%	0,9%		1,4%
	30-34 years	65,6%	15,6%	8,1%	1,9%	4,8%	2,6%	0,4%	1,1%
	35-39 years	66,9%	18,5%	3,8%	0,6%	7,6%	2,5%		
	40 + years	43,1%	9,4%	27,1%	5,0%	11,0%	3,3%	1,1%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	41,5%	23,6%	19,8%	4,7%	7,5%	0,9%	0,9%	0,9%
	Female	65,5%	13,8%	9,7%	1,7%	5,9%	2,5%	0,3%	0,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	65,4%	7,8%	10,4%	1,7%	9,5%	3,5%	0,4%	1,3%
	Medium level	64,0%	12,9%	13,2%	1,8%	5,1%	1,8%	0,4%	0,7%
	High level	59,0%	22,0%	9,5%	2,4%	4,6%	1,8%	0,3%	0,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	68,5%	14,9%	5,7%	1,3%	6,0%	2,7%	0,1%	0,7%
	Father	52,1%	34,2%	4,1%		8,2%			1,4%
	Guardian	24,1%		57,5%	9,2%	5,7%	1,1%	2,3%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	72,3%	9,5%	10,8%	0,7%	4,1%	2,0%		0,7%
	2 – 4years	64,4%	14,3%	9,9%	2,2%	7,0%	2,0%		0,2%
	5 – 6 years	60,3%	15,8%	11,5%	2,4%	5,0%	2,9%	0,7%	1,4%
	Older then 6 years	56,8%	10,9%	9,1%	2,4%	13,9%	5,7%	0,6%	0,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	62,8%	14,9%	10,6%	1,9%	6,0%	2,4%	0,4%	0,9%
	Russian	60,4%	15,7%	12,7%	3,0%	6,7%	1,5%		
Socio-economic level:	Low level	63,8%	11,5%	8,0%	2,1%	10,5%	3,1%	0,3%	0,7%
	Medium level	61,4%	16,8%	11,6%	2,0%	4,6%	2,3%	0,3%	1,0%
	High level	62,1%	17,1%	13,8%	2,1%	2,9%	1,3%	0,4%	0,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	59,2%	22,1%	12,5%	2,4%	1,4%	1,7%	0,3%	0,3%
	Rural	64,1%	11,3%	10,2%	1,8%	8,7%	2,6%	0,4%	0,9%

Table 73. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (5)

		Playing with child?							
		Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Brother	Others	Nobody
Total		60,6%	13,0%	9,2%	2,4%	7,1%	6,4%	0,8%	0,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	69,4%	14,9%	5,4%	2,7%	3,2%	2,7%	0,9%	0,9%
	30-34 years	62,6%	13,0%	7,4%	1,1%	6,7%	8,1%	0,7%	0,4%
	35-39 years	63,7%	19,1%	0,6%	0,6%	7,6%	7,0%	0,6%	0,6%
	40 + years	44,2%	5,5%	23,8%	5,5%	12,2%	7,7%	1,1%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	42,5%	17,0%	20,8%	4,7%	7,5%	5,7%	0,9%	0,9%
	Female	63,3%	12,4%	7,5%	2,1%	7,0%	6,5%	0,8%	0,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	64,5%	7,4%	6,9%	1,7%	9,5%	7,8%	1,7%	0,4%
	Medium level	58,8%	12,1%	13,2%	1,8%	7,4%	5,5%	0,4%	0,7%
	High level	59,3%	17,7%	7,3%	3,4%	5,2%	6,1%	0,6%	0,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	65,8%	13,4%	4,0%	1,8%	7,0%	6,7%	0,7%	0,4%
	Father	54,8%	24,7%	5,5%	1,4%	8,2%	4,1%		1,4%
	Guardian	25,3%		51,7%	8,0%	6,9%	5,7%	2,3%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	64,2%	14,9%	9,5%	0,7%	7,4%	2,0%	0,7%	0,7%
	2 – 4years	63,7%	11,2%	8,1%	2,9%	7,3%	6,2%	0,4%	0,2%
	5 – 6 years	57,9%	14,6%	9,8%	2,2%	6,2%	6,9%	1,4%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	50,5%	10,9%	5,7%	1,8%	16,0%	13,3%	1,5%	0,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	60,6%	12,5%	8,9%	2,3%	7,2%	7,0%	1,0%	0,4%
	Russian	60,4%	15,7%	10,4%	3,0%	6,7%	3,0%		0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	62,4%	11,5%	6,3%	1,7%	10,1%	6,3%	1,4%	0,3%
	Medium level	59,1%	15,2%	10,6%	2,6%	5,6%	5,9%	0,3%	0,7%
	High level	60,4%	12,1%	10,8%	2,9%	5,4%	7,1%	0,8%	0,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	56,1%	20,4%	10,7%	3,1%	2,8%	5,9%	0,7%	0,3%
	Rural	63,0%	9,1%	8,3%	2,0%	9,4%	6,7%	0,9%	0,6%

Table 74. Who in your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" for the following activities with the child? (6)

		Drawing with the child?							
		Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Brother	Others	Nobody
Total		64,5%	7,7%	8,8%	1,6%	8,4%	5,7%	0,8%	2,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	76,1%	6,3%	5,4%	0,5%	5,0%	3,2%	0,5%	3,2%
	30-34 years	68,1%	7,8%	7,0%	1,5%	6,7%	5,2%	1,1%	2,6%
	35-39 years	61,8%	12,7%	0,6%	1,3%	11,5%	9,6%		2,5%
	40 + years	47,0%	5,0%	22,7%	3,3%	12,7%	6,1%	1,7%	1,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	53,8%	12,3%	17,0%	3,8%	8,5%	2,8%	0,9%	0,9%
	Female	66,0%	7,0%	7,6%	1,2%	8,4%	6,1%	0,8%	2,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	60,6%	6,9%	6,9%	1,3%	12,1%	6,5%	1,7%	3,9%
	Medium level	64,3%	7,4%	12,1%	1,5%	7,4%	4,8%	0,7%	1,8%
	High level	67,3%	8,6%	7,3%	1,8%	6,7%	5,8%	0,3%	2,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	69,1%	7,3%	4,0%	1,2%	8,5%	6,3%	0,7%	2,8%
	Father	61,6%	17,8%	5,5%	1,4%	9,6%	2,7%		1,4%
	Guardian	31,0%	2,3%	48,3%	4,6%	6,9%	3,4%	2,3%	1,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	70,9%	9,5%	6,8%		7,4%	3,4%		2,0%
	2 – 4years	66,8%	7,0%	8,3%	1,5%	8,3%	5,7%	0,6%	2,0%
	5 – 6 years	62,0%	7,9%	8,9%	2,4%	8,9%	6,0%	1,0%	3,1%
	Older then 6 years	52,0%	6,9%	6,3%	0,9%	19,9%	11,2%	1,2%	1,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	63,4%	8,0%	8,8%	1,6%	8,8%	6,2%	1,0%	2,3%
	Russian	70,1%	6,0%	9,0%	1,5%	6,7%	3,0%		3,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	61,0%	7,7%	7,7%	0,7%	12,5%	6,6%	1,0%	2,8%
	Medium level	67,7%	6,6%	9,2%	2,6%	5,9%	5,0%	0,7%	2,3%
	High level	64,6%	9,2%	9,6%	1,3%	6,7%	5,4%	0,8%	2,5%
Residence environment:	Urban	65,1%	10,7%	9,7%	2,4%	4,2%	4,5%	1,0%	2,4%
	Rural	64,1%	6,1%	8,3%	1,1%	10,7%	6,3%	0,7%	2,6%

Table 75. Does your child helps you in the household work?

		Preparing food	Cleaning	Arranging the table	Animal care	Others	Does not help at all	DK/NA
Total		33,1%	69,4%	49,8%	30,1%	1,6%	17,3%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	28,8%	66,2%	44,6%	31,1%	2,7%	22,5%	
	30-34 years	33,7%	70,7%	49,3%	25,9%	1,9%	16,3%	
	35-39 years	38,2%	68,8%	49,7%	28,7%	0,6%	15,3%	3,2%
	40 + years	33,1%	71,8%	56,9%	36,5%	0,6%	14,4%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	29,2%	60,4%	46,2%	28,3%	0,9%	18,9%	0,9%
	Female	33,7%	70,7%	50,3%	30,4%	1,7%	17,1%	0,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	26,4%	64,5%	43,3%	29,9%	1,7%	20,8%	0,9%
	Medium level	34,2%	72,1%	51,8%	33,1%	0,7%	15,4%	0,4%
	High level	37,0%	70,6%	52,6%	27,8%	2,1%	16,5%	0,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	34,2%	70,3%	50,3%	29,7%	1,8%	17,0%	0,6%
	Father	26,0%	50,7%	39,7%	17,8%		27,4%	1,4%
	Guardian	31,0%	78,2%	54,0%	43,7%	1,1%	11,5%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	32,4%	71,6%	50,0%	30,4%	1,4%	13,5%	1,4%
	2 – 4years	29,4%	65,3%	45,7%	26,8%	1,8%	22,6%	0,6%
	5 – 6 years	37,1%	74,6%	55,5%	35,2%	1,2%	9,8%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	32,9%	69,8%	49,5%	32,0%	0,9%	16,0%	1,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	33,8%	70,7%	48,6%	28,7%	1,9%	16,7%	0,7%
	Russian	29,9%	62,7%	56,0%	37,3%		20,9%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	26,5%	64,8%	46,0%	33,8%	2,1%	19,9%	0,7%
	Medium level	33,0%	71,0%	50,2%	29,4%	1,0%	17,2%	0,3%
	High level	41,3%	72,9%	53,8%	26,7%	1,7%	14,6%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	36,3%	70,6%	52,2%	17,6%	1,0%	15,6%	0,7%
	Rural	31,4%	68,8%	48,4%	36,8%	1,8%	18,3%	0,6%

Table 76. When you are reading or browsing a book with your child, are you accustomed to talking based on what you read/seen?

		Yes, always	Sometimes	No, never	Not reading at all
Total		65,8%	29,8%	3,1%	1,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	61,3%	32,4%	4,5%	1,8%
	30-34 years	67,8%	28,1%	3,7%	0,4%
	35-39 years	70,1%	28,0%	1,9%	
	40 + years	64,6%	30,4%	1,7%	3,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	67,0%	28,3%	3,8%	0,9%
	Female	65,6%	30,0%	3,0%	1,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	55,4%	36,4%	6,1%	2,2%
	Medium level	61,0%	34,6%	2,9%	1,5%
	High level	77,1%	21,1%	1,2%	0,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	65,2%	30,4%	3,1%	1,2%
	Father	68,5%	26,0%	4,1%	1,4%
	Guardian	67,8%	27,6%	2,3%	2,3%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	67,6%	25,7%	5,4%	1,4%
	2 – 4years	64,8%	30,3%	3,3%	1,7%
	5 – 6 years	64,8%	31,1%	2,4%	1,7%
	Older then 6 years	61,3%	34,4%	3,0%	1,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	66,4%	29,2%	3,0%	1,4%
	Russian	62,7%	32,8%	3,7%	0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	55,4%	37,6%	4,5%	2,4%
	Medium level	65,7%	30,4%	2,6%	1,3%
	High level	78,3%	19,6%	2,1%	
Residence environment:	Urban	72,0%	25,3%	2,1%	0,7%
	Rural	62,5%	32,2%	3,7%	1,7%

Table 77. Do you often walk with your baby?

		Yes, sometimes	Sometimes	No, never
Total		75,3%	24,5%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	76,6%	23,4%	
	30-34 years	75,9%	24,1%	
	35-39 years	77,1%	22,9%	
	40 + years	71,3%	27,6%	1,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	67,9%	31,1%	0,9%
	Female	76,4%	23,5%	0,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	68,0%	31,6%	0,4%
	Medium level	75,4%	24,3%	0,4%
	High level	80,4%	19,6%	
Type of carer:	Mother	76,4%	23,4%	0,1%
	Father	71,2%	28,8%	
	Guardian	70,1%	28,7%	1,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	79,7%	20,3%	
	2 – 4years	75,8%	23,9%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	72,5%	27,5%	
	Older then 6 years	68,6%	31,1%	0,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	74,7%	25,1%	0,1%
	Russian	78,4%	20,9%	0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	66,2%	33,4%	0,3%
	Medium level	78,9%	21,1%	
	High level	81,7%	17,9%	0,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	85,8%	13,8%	0,3%
	Rural	69,7%	30,1%	0,2%

Table 78. Do you usually talk to your child during walks?

		Yes, sometimes	Sometimes	No, never
Total		82,5%	16,9%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	79,7%	19,4%	0,9%
	30-34 years	86,3%	12,6%	1,1%
	35-39 years	84,1%	15,9%	
	40 + years	79,0%	21,0%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	79,2%	20,8%	
	Female	83,0%	16,3%	0,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	76,2%	22,1%	1,7%
	Medium level	80,9%	18,8%	0,4%
	High level	88,4%	11,6%	
Type of carer:	Mother	83,0%	16,3%	0,7%
	Father	80,8%	19,2%	
	Guardian	80,5%	19,5%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	87,8%	10,8%	1,4%
	2 – 4years	82,6%	16,9%	0,6%
	5 – 6 years	80,6%	18,7%	0,7%
	Older then 6 years	79,2%	20,2%	0,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	83,2%	16,2%	0,6%
	Russian	79,1%	20,1%	0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	72,5%	26,1%	1,4%
	Medium level	85,5%	14,5%	
	High level	90,8%	8,8%	0,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	90,0%	10,0%	
	Rural	78,6%	20,5%	0,9%

Table 79. Do you criticize the child's achievements, reject his ideas and suggestions / opinions?

		Always	Rarely, but with arguments	No, never
Total		10,8%	52,8%	36,4%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	11,3%	49,1%	39,6%
	30-34 years	12,2%	51,5%	36,3%
	35-39 years	11,5%	58,6%	29,9%
	40 + years	7,7%	54,1%	38,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	10,4%	50,0%	39,6%
	Female	10,9%	53,2%	35,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	12,6%	51,5%	35,9%
	Medium level	11,4%	54,0%	34,6%
	High level	9,2%	52,6%	38,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	10,9%	53,3%	35,8%
	Father	13,7%	49,3%	37,0%
	Guardian	8,0%	51,7%	40,2%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	12,2%	45,9%	41,9%
	2 – 4years	10,8%	53,0%	36,1%
	5 – 6 years	11,0%	52,4%	36,6%
	Older then 6 years	6,9%	54,7%	38,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	11,6%	54,0%	34,3%
	Russian	6,7%	46,3%	47,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	10,8%	52,6%	36,6%
	Medium level	7,9%	54,8%	37,3%
	High level	14,6%	50,4%	35,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	11,4%	47,4%	41,2%
	Rural	10,5%	55,6%	33,8%

Table 80. Do you support your child's initiatives and encourage him / her?

		Always	Rarely	No, never
Total		81,8%	17,2%	1,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	80,2%	18,0%	1,8%
	30-34 years	85,2%	13,7%	1,1%
	35-39 years	79,6%	19,7%	0,6%
	40 + years	80,7%	19,3%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	74,5%	24,5%	0,9%
	Female	82,9%	16,2%	1,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	72,3%	25,5%	2,2%
	Medium level	82,4%	16,9%	0,7%
	High level	88,1%	11,6%	0,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	83,1%	16,0%	0,9%
	Father	74,0%	24,7%	1,4%
	Guardian	78,2%	20,7%	1,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	81,1%	18,2%	0,7%
	2 – 4years	81,8%	17,2%	0,9%
	5 – 6 years	80,6%	18,4%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	78,2%	21,5%	0,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	81,3%	17,7%	1,0%
	Russian	84,3%	14,9%	0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	72,5%	26,5%	1,0%
	Medium level	87,8%	11,9%	0,3%
	High level	85,4%	12,9%	1,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	88,9%	10,4%	0,7%
	Rural	78,0%	20,9%	1,1%

Table 81. As a rule, how do you react to the child's questions?

		Answer if you know the answer	Ask him what does he think before	Thought the added questions show him the answer	Tell him to find the problem by himself	Tell him I don't have time for it	Others	DK/NA
Total		55,3%	21,3%	18,4%	2,5%	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	56,3%	16,2%	20,7%	3,2%	1,4%	0,5%	1,8%
	30-34 years	55,2%	22,6%	18,1%	2,2%	0,4%	1,1%	0,4%
	35-39 years	56,7%	23,6%	15,9%	1,9%	0,6%	1,3%	
	40 + years	53,0%	23,8%	18,2%	2,8%	1,1%	0,6%	0,6%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	45,3%	21,7%	26,4%	3,8%	1,9%	0,9%	
	Female	56,8%	21,3%	17,3%	2,3%	0,7%	0,8%	0,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	58,4%	18,6%	16,5%	2,2%	1,7%	1,3%	1,3%
	Medium level	55,1%	22,1%	16,9%	3,3%	0,7%	1,1%	0,7%
	High level	53,2%	22,6%	21,1%	2,1%	0,3%	0,3%	0,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	57,5%	20,9%	17,0%	2,1%	0,7%	0,9%	0,9%
	Father	45,2%	21,9%	27,4%	2,7%	2,7%		
	Guardian	47,1%	24,1%	21,8%	5,7%		1,1%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	56,8%	20,3%	19,6%	0,7%	1,4%	0,7%	0,7%
	2 – 4years	57,8%	19,6%	17,4%	3,3%	0,4%	0,9%	0,6%
	5 – 6 years	51,9%	24,2%	19,6%	1,4%	1,4%	0,5%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	60,1%	18,7%	16,6%	2,7%	0,9%	0,6%	0,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	57,0%	19,5%	18,5%	2,6%	0,9%	0,9%	0,6%
	Russian	46,3%	30,6%	17,9%	2,2%	0,7%	0,7%	1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	55,7%	20,9%	17,1%	3,1%	1,4%	0,7%	1,0%
	Medium level	59,7%	17,8%	17,8%	2,3%	0,7%	1,0%	0,7%
	High level	49,2%	26,3%	20,8%	2,1%	0,4%	0,8%	0,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	54,7%	23,9%	18,3%	1,7%	0,7%		0,7%
	Rural	55,6%	20,0%	18,5%	3,0%	0,9%	1,3%	0,7%

Table 82. What do you do when you do not know how to answer your child's questions?

		I invent something / lie	Admit him that I don't know	I admit that I do not know and promise I will look for the answer and will tell him	Change the theme/ I avoid answering	Tell him to find the answer from another parent mother/father	Others	DK/NA
Total		15,2%	38,8%	51,6%	6,7%	8,8%	1,1%	1,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	16,2%	41,4%	53,2%	4,5%	13,1%	0,9%	0,5%
	30-34 years	15,6%	37,4%	50,4%	6,7%	8,5%	1,5%	1,5%
	35-39 years	15,9%	38,2%	53,5%	5,7%	5,1%	1,3%	1,3%
	40 + years	12,7%	38,1%	49,7%	10,5%	7,2%	0,6%	1,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	11,3%	35,8%	51,9%	5,7%	9,4%	1,9%	
	Female	15,7%	39,2%	51,5%	6,9%	8,7%	1,0%	1,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	16,0%	42,9%	47,2%	8,2%	7,8%	0,9%	1,7%
	Medium level	18,4%	41,5%	46,3%	5,1%	6,6%	0,7%	1,1%
	High level	11,9%	33,6%	59,0%	7,0%	11,3%	1,5%	0,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	15,8%	39,4%	51,5%	6,9%	9,1%	1,0%	1,2%
	Father	13,7%	37,0%	50,7%	5,5%	12,3%	1,4%	
	Guardian	11,5%	35,6%	52,9%	6,9%	3,4%	1,1%	2,3%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	16,9%	38,5%	54,7%	5,4%	7,4%	0,7%	2,0%
	2 – 4years	17,6%	37,1%	49,9%	6,2%	9,0%	1,5%	1,1%
	5 – 6 years	11,5%	42,3%	51,0%	8,1%	8,9%	0,5%	1,4%
	Older then 6 years	13,9%	41,4%	48,3%	6,9%	7,6%	0,6%	0,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	15,5%	37,8%	51,6%	6,3%	9,1%	1,1%	1,3%
	Russian	13,4%	44,0%	51,5%	9,0%	7,5%	0,7%	0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	15,0%	40,4%	46,3%	7,3%	9,8%	1,0%	1,0%
	Medium level	15,2%	40,9%	52,8%	7,6%	10,2%	1,0%	1,3%
	High level	15,4%	34,2%	56,3%	5,0%	5,8%	1,3%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	15,9%	39,1%	52,6%	6,2%	9,7%	0,7%	1,4%
	Rural	14,8%	38,6%	51,0%	7,0%	8,3%	1,3%	1,1%

Table 83. What do you do to stimulate the child's intellectual development, that is, to be smarter?

		Playin g	Make experime nts / explore	Reading a lot (encyclopedi as, stories)	Watching cognitive programs	Making exercises/fi xing problems	Making household work together	Walking and talking a lot	Others	Nothin g	DK/NA
Total		67,1%	45,3%	57,7%	46,4%	45,1%	57,0%	62,5%	0,5%	1,0%	0,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	64,0%	44,1%	52,3%	41,0%	39,6%	53,2%	63,1%	1,4%	0,9%	0,5%
	30-34 years	69,3%	48,5%	60,7%	47,0%	46,3%	61,1%	65,9%		1,5%	
	35-39 years	67,5%	41,4%	60,5%	49,0%	51,0%	55,4%	61,1%			
	40 + years	67,4%	45,3%	57,5%	49,7%	44,8%	56,9%	58,0%	0,6%	1,1%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	61,3%	47,2%	62,3%	50,9%	48,1%	54,7%	58,5%	0,9%	2,8%	
	Female	68,0%	45,0%	57,0%	45,7%	44,6%	57,3%	63,1%	0,4%	0,7%	0,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	65,8%	37,2%	44,6%	45,0%	36,4%	57,1%	57,6%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
	Medium level	64,7%	45,6%	57,0%	43,4%	45,6%	59,9%	64,7%	0,4%	1,5%	
	High level	70,0%	50,8%	67,6%	49,8%	50,8%	54,4%	64,2%	0,6%	0,9%	
Type of carer:	Mother	68,5%	44,9%	57,0%	45,1%	45,1%	57,3%	63,3%	0,4%	0,6%	0,1%
	Father	60,3%	43,8%	60,3%	52,1%	45,2%	49,3%	53,4%	1,4%	4,1%	
	Guardian	62,1%	49,4%	60,9%	51,7%	44,8%	60,9%	64,4%		1,1%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	60,8%	43,2%	62,2%	40,5%	42,6%	53,4%	60,1%	0,7%	1,4%	
	2 – 4years	67,5%	44,6%	55,8%	44,2%	40,6%	56,7%	64,2%	0,6%	0,9%	0,2%
	5 – 6 years	65,1%	46,9%	58,1%	49,3%	48,8%	58,4%	59,1%	0,5%	1,2%	
	Older then 6 years	68,0%	41,4%	52,0%	45,0%	42,3%	57,1%	59,5%	0,3%	0,9%	0,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	65,7%	45,0%	57,9%	46,7%	44,0%	58,8%	63,2%	0,4%	1,0%	0,1%
	Russian	74,6%	47,0%	56,7%	44,8%	50,7%	47,8%	59,0%	0,7%	0,7%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	68,6%	36,6%	42,2%	44,3%	32,8%	60,3%	58,5%	0,7%	1,0%	0,3%
	Medium level	66,0%	46,2%	61,1%	46,2%	48,5%	53,8%	63,0%	0,7%	1,7%	
	High level	66,7%	54,6%	72,1%	49,2%	55,4%	57,1%	66,7%			
Residence environment:	Urban	64,7%	46,7%	65,1%	42,6%	48,4%	51,2%	65,4%	0,3%	0,7%	
	Rural	68,4%	44,5%	53,8%	48,4%	43,3%	60,1%	61,0%	0,6%	1,1%	0,2%

Table 84. Tell me please does your child. ...? (1)

		Does the child know then less 10 caracters from alphabet?			Does the child may read then less 4 known words?			Does the child know and may recognize the count from 1 to 10?			Can the child rattle small objects with two fingers, like a stick or a stone on the ground?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		68,2%	31,4%	0,4%	48,7%	50,8%	0,5%	87,1%	12,5%	0,4%	92,4%	6,5%	1,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	63,5%	36,5%		40,5%	59,0%	0,5%	85,1%	14,4%	0,5%	89,6%	9,5%	0,9%
	30-34 years	67,4%	32,2%	0,4%	49,3%	50,0%	0,7%	85,6%	14,1%	0,4%	94,8%	4,4%	0,7%
	35-39 years	71,3%	28,0%	0,6%	53,5%	45,9%	0,6%	88,5%	10,8%	0,6%	92,4%	5,1%	2,5%
	40 + years	72,4%	27,1%	0,6%	53,6%	46,4%		90,6%	9,4%		92,3%	7,2%	0,6%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	72,6%	27,4%		59,4%	40,6%		87,7%	12,3%		94,3%	4,7%	0,9%
	Female	67,5%	32,0%	0,4%	47,1%	52,3%	0,6%	87,0%	12,6%	0,4%	92,1%	6,8%	1,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	62,8%	36,8%	0,4%	37,2%	62,3%	0,4%	83,5%	16,5%		90,5%	8,2%	1,3%
	Medium level	72,8%	26,8%	0,4%	56,3%	43,4%	0,4%	88,2%	11,0%	0,7%	90,1%	9,2%	0,7%
	High level	68,2%	31,5%	0,3%	50,5%	48,9%	0,6%	88,7%	11,0%	0,3%	95,7%	3,1%	1,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	66,6%	33,0%	0,4%	46,1%	53,3%	0,6%	86,4%	13,1%	0,4%	92,2%	6,6%	1,2%
	Father	68,5%	31,5%		54,8%	45,2%		86,3%	13,7%		93,2%	5,5%	1,4%
	Guardian	80,5%	19,5%		63,2%	36,8%		93,1%	6,9%		93,1%	6,9%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	70,3%	29,1%	0,7%	55,4%	44,6%		87,8%	12,2%		90,5%	8,8%	0,7%
	2 – 4years	57,6%	42,0%	0,4%	36,1%	63,5%	0,4%	83,1%	16,5%	0,4%	91,2%	7,9%	0,9%
	5 – 6 years	84,9%	14,8%	0,2%	68,2%	31,1%	0,7%	92,1%	7,7%	0,2%	93,3%	5,5%	1,2%
	Older then 6 years	65,3%	34,1%	0,6%	45,3%	54,1%	0,6%	86,4%	13,3%	0,3%	93,1%	6,0%	0,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	68,1%	31,6%	0,3%	48,3%	51,3%	0,4%	87,1%	12,5%	0,4%	92,2%	6,6%	1,1%
	Russian	68,7%	30,6%	0,7%	50,7%	48,5%	0,7%	87,3%	12,7%		93,3%	6,0%	0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	62,0%	37,6%	0,3%	43,2%	56,4%	0,3%	83,6%	16,4%		89,9%	8,7%	1,4%
	Medium level	69,3%	30,0%	0,7%	46,9%	52,1%	1,0%	89,4%	9,9%	0,7%	93,4%	5,9%	0,7%
	High level	74,2%	25,8%		57,5%	42,5%		88,3%	11,3%	0,4%	94,2%	4,6%	1,3%
	Urban	72,0%	27,7%	0,3%	51,9%	47,4%	0,7%	88,9%	10,7%	0,3%	93,4%	5,2%	1,4%

Residence environment:	Rural	66,2%	33,5%	0,4%	47,0%	52,7%	0,4%	86,1%	13,5%	0,4%	91,9%	7,2%	0,9%
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Table 85. Tell me please does your child. ...? (2)

		Is the child too sick for playing anytime?			Does the child follow simple instructions on how to do anything right?			When you tell him to do some things, is the child able to do it independently?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		27,2%	71,4%	1,3%	89,8%	9,0%	1,2%	87,8%	11,6%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	28,8%	69,8%	1,4%	86,0%	12,6%	1,4%	86,9%	12,6%	0,5%
	30-34 years	25,9%	73,0%	1,1%	91,1%	7,4%	1,5%	88,1%	10,7%	1,1%
	35-39 years	26,1%	71,3%	2,5%	91,1%	8,3%	0,6%	88,5%	10,8%	0,6%
	40 + years	28,2%	71,3%	0,6%	91,2%	7,7%	1,1%	87,8%	12,2%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	28,3%	71,7%		94,3%	4,7%	0,9%	88,7%	9,4%	1,9%
	Female	27,1%	71,4%	1,5%	89,1%	9,7%	1,2%	87,7%	11,9%	0,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	21,6%	77,5%	0,9%	88,7%	10,0%	1,3%	85,7%	13,9%	0,4%
	Medium level	30,5%	67,6%	1,8%	86,4%	11,8%	1,8%	89,7%	9,2%	1,1%
	High level	28,4%	70,3%	1,2%	93,3%	6,1%	0,6%	87,8%	11,9%	0,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	26,4%	71,9%	1,6%	89,1%	9,6%	1,3%	87,9%	11,8%	0,3%
	Father	26,0%	74,0%		91,8%	6,8%	1,4%	86,3%	11,0%	2,7%
	Guardian	34,5%	65,5%		93,1%	6,9%		88,5%	10,3%	1,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	25,7%	73,0%	1,4%	86,5%	11,5%	2,0%	90,5%	8,1%	1,4%
	2 – 4years	28,4%	70,5%	1,1%	88,8%	10,3%	0,9%	85,7%	13,9%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	24,4%	74,4%	1,2%	90,0%	8,1%	1,9%	90,9%	8,1%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	25,4%	74,0%	0,6%	90,3%	8,8%	0,9%	86,7%	13,0%	0,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	25,6%	73,4%	1,0%	89,9%	8,9%	1,1%	88,6%	10,6%	0,7%
	Russian	35,8%	61,2%	3,0%	88,8%	9,7%	1,5%	83,6%	16,4%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	25,8%	73,2%	1,0%	86,8%	12,5%	0,7%	83,6%	16,0%	0,3%
	Medium level	24,1%	74,3%	1,7%	92,1%	6,6%	1,3%	88,8%	10,2%	1,0%
	High level	32,9%	65,8%	1,3%	90,4%	7,9%	1,7%	91,7%	7,9%	0,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	27,0%	71,6%	1,4%	92,4%	6,6%	1,0%	92,0%	7,6%	0,3%
	Rural	27,4%	71,3%	1,3%	88,4%	10,4%	1,3%	85,6%	13,7%	0,7%

Table 86. Tell me please does your child. ...? (3)

		Does the child has good understanding with other ones (kids)?			Does he hit, bite or beat other children or adults?			May the child be easily distracted from some activities?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		94,1%	5,3%	0,6%	20,6%	77,6%	1,8%	69,0%	27,8%	3,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	93,7%	5,9%	0,5%	22,1%	76,6%	1,4%	71,2%	26,6%	2,3%
	30-34 years	93,3%	5,9%	0,7%	16,7%	80,7%	2,6%	68,9%	27,8%	3,3%
	35-39 years	94,3%	5,1%	0,6%	21,0%	78,3%	0,6%	65,6%	31,2%	3,2%
	40 + years	95,6%	3,9%	0,6%	24,3%	73,5%	2,2%	69,6%	26,5%	3,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	96,2%	3,8%		23,6%	76,4%		72,6%	25,5%	1,9%
	Female	93,8%	5,5%	0,7%	20,2%	77,8%	2,1%	68,5%	28,2%	3,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	92,6%	6,5%	0,9%	22,5%	76,2%	1,3%	69,7%	27,3%	3,0%
	Medium level	93,4%	6,3%	0,4%	25,4%	73,2%	1,5%	70,2%	26,5%	3,3%
	High level	95,7%	3,7%	0,6%	15,3%	82,3%	2,4%	67,6%	29,4%	3,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	93,7%	5,5%	0,7%	20,0%	78,1%	1,9%	68,5%	28,2%	3,3%
	Father	95,9%	4,1%		21,9%	78,1%		75,3%	21,9%	2,7%
	Guardian	95,4%	4,6%		24,1%	73,6%	2,3%	67,8%	29,9%	2,3%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	93,9%	6,1%		20,9%	77,0%	2,0%	71,6%	26,4%	2,0%
	2 – 4years	93,4%	6,2%	0,4%	21,7%	76,7%	1,7%	68,3%	29,2%	2,6%
	5 – 6 years	94,5%	4,5%	1,0%	19,6%	78,5%	1,9%	69,6%	27,3%	3,1%
	Older then 6 years	95,5%	4,2%	0,3%	19,6%	79,2%	1,2%	66,5%	30,2%	3,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	94,8%	4,6%	0,6%	21,0%	77,2%	1,9%	67,1%	29,6%	3,3%
	Russian	90,3%	9,0%	0,7%	18,7%	79,9%	1,5%	79,1%	18,7%	2,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	94,4%	5,2%	0,3%	20,9%	77,4%	1,7%	66,6%	29,6%	3,8%
	Medium level	93,7%	5,6%	0,7%	16,8%	81,8%	1,3%	68,3%	29,4%	2,3%
	High level	94,2%	5,0%	0,8%	25,0%	72,5%	2,5%	72,9%	23,8%	3,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	94,8%	5,2%		20,8%	77,9%	1,4%	68,2%	29,4%	2,4%
	Rural	93,7%	5,4%	0,9%	20,5%	77,4%	2,0%	69,5%	27,0%	3,5%

Table 87. How do you think the child must have toys to develop?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		94,6%	4,7%	0,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	94,3%	4,7%	0,9%
	30-34 years	95,5%	4,2%	0,3%
	35-39 years	95,5%	4,0%	0,4%
	40 + years	92,9%	5,8%	1,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	95,1%	3,7%	1,2%
	Female	94,6%	4,8%	0,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	94,0%	5,4%	0,6%
	Medium level	94,5%	4,8%	0,7%
	High level	95,1%	4,2%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	94,6%	4,7%	0,7%
	Father	94,7%	4,4%	0,9%
	Guardian	94,8%	4,3%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	94,5%	5,0%	0,5%
	2 – 4years	95,6%	4,0%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	93,5%	5,5%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	95,3%	3,4%	1,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	94,9%	4,3%	0,7%
	Russian	92,9%	6,6%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	93,7%	5,1%	1,2%
	Medium level	94,6%	5,2%	0,2%
	High level	95,6%	3,6%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	97,0%	2,6%	0,4%
	Rural	93,1%	6,0%	0,9%

Table 88. How do you think (the name of the child) has enough toys and teaching materials to develop well?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		87,5%	9,9%	2,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	87,2%	10,6%	2,1%
	30-34 years	85,9%	10,6%	3,4%
	35-39 years	90,2%	8,0%	1,8%
	40 + years	88,0%	9,1%	2,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	93,8%	4,9%	1,2%
	Female	86,6%	10,6%	2,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	85,4%	13,0%	1,6%
	Medium level	89,1%	8,8%	2,1%
	High level	87,5%	8,9%	3,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	86,4%	10,8%	2,8%
	Father	93,0%	6,1%	0,9%
	Guardian	92,2%	5,2%	2,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	87,0%	9,8%	3,3%
	2 – 4years	87,8%	10,0%	2,3%
	5 – 6 years	86,1%	11,7%	2,2%
	Older then 6 years	88,0%	9,9%	2,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	87,8%	10,1%	2,1%
	Russian	85,7%	8,7%	5,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	81,4%	15,7%	2,9%
	Medium level	88,8%	8,2%	3,0%
	High level	92,5%	5,7%	1,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	89,8%	7,0%	3,2%
	Rural	86,0%	11,7%	2,2%

Table 89. How do you think, what are the requirements, which must be respected, when choosing a toy for a child?

		Match age	Be brightly colored	To be liked by child	Being multifunctional	Do not be dangerous for the child	Having more variants/difference	Develop the child multilaterally	Without small items	To be able to wash	Others	DK/NA
Total		81,1%	43,2%	57,7%	27,5%	53,8%	35,5%	42,4%	40,3%	36,4%	1,9%	0,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	80,4%	40,9%	56,5%	23,9%	49,2%	33,1%	37,4%	42,3%	33,6%	2,6%	0,7%
	30-34 years	82,5%	45,6%	60,2%	28,9%	58,1%	36,3%	45,1%	42,7%	38,2%	2,1%	1,3%
	35-39 years	79,9%	42,0%	51,8%	25,4%	54,0%	34,8%	44,2%	37,5%	41,5%	1,8%	0,4%
	40 + years	81,3%	44,8%	61,4%	33,6%	54,8%	39,0%	45,2%	35,7%	33,6%	0,4%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	83,3%	43,2%	58,6%	31,5%	50,6%	32,7%	43,8%	37,0%	35,2%	1,9%	1,2%
	Female	80,8%	43,2%	57,6%	26,9%	54,2%	35,9%	42,2%	40,8%	36,5%	1,9%	0,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	76,5%	46,3%	57,8%	24,4%	42,5%	33,3%	33,7%	41,6%	38,1%	2,2%	1,9%
	Medium level	81,2%	39,9%	57,5%	24,5%	50,6%	33,3%	36,8%	35,2%	35,9%	1,0%	0,7%
	High level	83,7%	44,0%	57,8%	31,8%	62,9%	38,6%	52,0%	43,7%	35,7%	2,5%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	81,3%	43,4%	57,5%	26,9%	54,7%	36,1%	43,0%	41,1%	37,2%	2,0%	0,8%
	Father	80,7%	42,1%	55,3%	22,8%	47,4%	27,2%	39,5%	39,5%	30,7%	2,6%	0,9%
	Guardian	80,0%	42,6%	61,7%	37,4%	51,3%	38,3%	40,0%	33,9%	34,8%		0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	83,5%	46,1%	53,1%	28,6%	55,4%	35,6%	40,1%	44,9%	37,3%	2,5%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	80,3%	42,6%	57,0%	25,8%	52,4%	35,5%	40,6%	39,6%	36,8%	2,0%	0,8%
	5 – 6 years	80,1%	39,7%	61,0%	28,7%	50,2%	36,6%	41,1%	33,7%	34,2%	1,7%	0,7%
	Older then 6 years	77,7%	43,6%	56,7%	25,3%	52,6%	33,5%	39,5%	40,6%	36,1%	2,1%	1,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	81,3%	45,7%	57,4%	26,6%	52,4%	35,1%	41,8%	40,2%	37,1%	2,1%	0,8%
	Russian	80,1%	29,6%	59,2%	32,7%	61,2%	37,8%	45,4%	40,8%	32,1%	1,0%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	80,2%	46,9%	59,7%	25,6%	45,2%	35,0%	33,3%	42,8%	39,4%	1,7%	0,7%
	Medium level	82,2%	42,2%	58,1%	27,7%	55,1%	37,0%	44,9%	41,9%	34,0%	2,2%	0,9%
	High level	80,8%	40,7%	55,2%	29,3%	61,4%	34,2%	49,0%	35,8%	36,0%	1,8%	0,8%
	Urban	82,6%	44,7%	58,3%	29,3%	63,7%	34,7%	50,5%	39,9%	37,5%	1,8%	0,2%

Residence environment:	Rural	80,2%	42,3%	57,3%	26,4%	47,3%	36,0%	37,1%	40,6%	35,6%	2,0%	1,2%
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Table 90. Do you play with (baby's name)?

		Yes	No
Total		95,7%	4,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	96,5%	3,5%
	30-34 years	97,1%	2,9%
	35-39 years	93,8%	6,3%
	40 + years	94,2%	5,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	92,0%	8,0%
	Female	96,3%	3,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	95,6%	4,4%
	Medium level	95,5%	4,5%
	High level	96,0%	4,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	96,4%	3,6%
	Father	93,9%	6,1%
	Guardian	91,3%	8,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	96,0%	4,0%
	2 – 4years	97,6%	2,4%
	5 – 6 years	93,1%	6,9%
	Older then 6 years	95,7%	4,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	96,1%	3,9%
	Russian	93,9%	6,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	95,9%	4,1%
	Medium level	95,9%	4,1%
	High level	95,3%	4,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	96,8%	3,2%
	Rural	95,0%	5,0%

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		I teach him to play	Help him understand things	I'm approaching the child	The child is satisfied	He is teaching better	Others	DK/NA
Total		51,9%	57,6%	50,5%	51,7%	56,2%	1,6%	0,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	47,1%	56,1%	47,5%	48,3%	55,6%	2,5%	0,7%
	30-34 years	55,2%	59,0%	52,5%	52,5%	57,4%	1,1%	0,8%
	35-39 years	49,0%	59,0%	50,5%	49,0%	55,2%	1,0%	
	40 + years	57,7%	56,4%	52,4%	59,0%	55,9%	1,3%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	51,7%	57,0%	51,0%	59,7%	53,0%	2,0%	
	Female	51,9%	57,6%	50,4%	50,6%	56,6%	1,5%	0,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	52,5%	56,5%	45,8%	47,8%	47,2%	2,3%	0,7%
	Medium level	49,8%	56,2%	48,0%	53,2%	51,7%	1,2%	0,7%
	High level	53,1%	59,3%	55,1%	52,8%	65,0%	1,4%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	51,5%	57,8%	51,0%	50,5%	56,8%	1,6%	0,6%
	Father	48,6%	56,1%	49,5%	53,3%	49,5%	1,9%	
	Guardian	59,0%	57,1%	46,7%	61,9%	57,1%	1,0%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	52,7%	59,3%	46,7%	45,7%	54,0%	2,1%	0,8%
	2 – 4years	51,9%	56,0%	49,9%	52,5%	55,9%	1,6%	0,5%
	5 – 6 years	51,2%	55,0%	53,0%	52,2%	58,9%	1,0%	0,3%
	Older then 6 years	50,0%	56,5%	45,3%	51,3%	51,8%	1,3%	0,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	50,0%	57,4%	49,0%	51,5%	56,2%	1,8%	0,5%
	Russian	62,5%	58,2%	58,7%	52,7%	56,0%	0,5%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	50,1%	57,4%	45,8%	52,9%	50,6%	1,3%	0,3%
	Medium level	50,4%	53,4%	52,2%	52,7%	56,3%	2,0%	1,1%
	High level	55,4%	62,8%	53,3%	49,2%	62,0%	1,4%	
Residence environment:	Urban	50,7%	60,2%	52,2%	53,8%	62,1%	0,8%	0,6%
	Rural	52,6%	55,8%	49,3%	50,3%	52,2%	2,1%	0,4%

Table 91. How often do you play with (baby's name)?

		Everyday	Few times in a week	Few times per month	Ones per month	Rarely	DK/NA
Total		80,4%	17,5%	1,2%	0,2%	0,4%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	85,3%	12,7%	1,2%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
	30-34 years	81,1%	17,5%	0,3%		0,5%	0,5%
	35-39 years	79,0%	19,0%	1,4%		0,5%	
	40 + years	71,8%	24,7%	2,6%	0,4%	0,4%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	77,9%	20,8%	0,7%			0,7%
	Female	80,8%	17,0%	1,3%	0,2%	0,5%	0,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	77,4%	20,6%	1,0%		1,0%	
	Medium level	79,1%	18,7%	2,0%	0,2%		
	High level	83,3%	14,8%	0,8%	0,2%	0,4%	0,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	81,3%	16,8%	1,0%	0,2%	0,5%	0,2%
	Father	75,7%	22,4%	0,9%			0,9%
	Guardian	77,1%	19,0%	3,8%			
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	89,6%	8,1%	1,6%	0,3%	0,5%	
	2 – 4years	78,9%	18,9%	1,1%	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	69,9%	28,0%	1,3%	0,3%	0,5%	
	Older then 6 years	74,2%	23,3%	1,6%		0,7%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	80,0%	18,1%	1,0%	0,1%	0,5%	0,3%
	Russian	82,6%	14,1%	2,7%	0,5%		
Socio-economic level:	Low level	77,8%	19,6%	1,3%		0,8%	0,5%
	Medium level	81,8%	15,7%	1,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%
	High level	81,5%	17,4%	1,1%			
Residence environment:	Urban	83,4%	15,1%	0,6%		0,2%	0,6%
	Rural	78,4%	19,1%	1,6%	0,3%	0,5%	

Table 92. Who's playing more often with (baby's name) in your family?

		Mother	Father	Grandmother/grandfather	Brothers / sisters	Somebody else	DK/NA
Total		69,7%	6,3%	8,6%	13,0%	2,4%	0,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	82,4%	6,1%	5,6%	3,4%	2,2%	0,2%
	30-34 years	72,1%	6,3%	4,6%	13,9%	3,0%	
	35-39 years	67,6%	9,0%	2,9%	19,5%	1,0%	
	40 + years	44,9%	4,0%	25,6%	22,5%	3,1%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	45,6%	15,4%	20,1%	14,8%	4,0%	
	Female	73,1%	5,0%	7,0%	12,7%	2,2%	0,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	64,1%	5,3%	11,0%	17,9%	1,7%	
	Medium level	72,4%	5,7%	9,5%	10,7%	1,7%	
	High level	70,9%	7,3%	6,5%	11,8%	3,3%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	76,1%	5,2%	3,7%	12,9%	2,0%	0,1%
	Father	52,3%	21,5%	7,5%	15,9%	2,8%	
	Guardian	26,7%	1,0%	56,2%	10,5%	5,7%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	80,4%	4,7%	6,3%	5,5%	3,1%	
	2 – 4years	67,0%	6,1%	9,4%	15,3%	2,0%	0,1%
	5 – 6 years	62,0%	8,0%	11,1%	16,5%	2,3%	0,3%
	Older then 6 years	55,6%	4,7%	5,8%	31,6%	2,2%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	69,4%	6,1%	8,3%	13,7%	2,4%	
	Russian	71,2%	7,1%	10,3%	8,7%	2,2%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	69,3%	5,5%	8,1%	15,4%	1,8%	
	Medium level	69,5%	7,2%	8,7%	11,0%	3,6%	
	High level	70,4%	6,0%	9,0%	12,8%	1,6%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	75,8%	7,7%	6,8%	7,9%	1,9%	
	Rural	65,7%	5,4%	9,8%	16,3%	2,7%	0,1%

Table 93. Where do you usually play?

		At home	In the garden	On the stadium/in a gym	On the playground	Other spaces	DK/NA
Total		73,2%	19,6%	1,0%	3,9%	2,2%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	76,7%	18,1%	0,5%	2,9%	1,7%	
	30-34 years	73,8%	17,8%	0,8%	5,2%	2,5%	
	35-39 years	73,3%	18,1%	0,5%	4,8%	2,4%	1,0%
	40 + years	65,6%	26,4%	2,6%	2,6%	2,6%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	68,5%	20,1%	1,3%	8,7%	1,3%	
	Female	73,8%	19,5%	0,9%	3,2%	2,4%	0,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	77,7%	20,3%	0,7%	0,7%	0,3%	0,3%
	Medium level	73,4%	19,4%	1,5%	2,7%	3,0%	
	High level	70,3%	19,3%	0,8%	6,7%	2,8%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	74,7%	18,7%	0,9%	3,3%	2,2%	0,2%
	Father	70,1%	17,8%	1,9%	8,4%	1,9%	
	Guardian	61,9%	29,5%	1,0%	4,8%	2,9%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	84,1%	11,0%	0,3%	3,1%	1,6%	
	2 – 4years	70,0%	22,5%	0,8%	4,4%	2,0%	0,3%
	5 – 6 years	69,4%	22,9%	1,8%	3,1%	2,8%	
	Older then 6 years	70,4%	23,1%	1,1%	2,9%	2,2%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	73,1%	20,4%	1,1%	4,0%	1,3%	0,2%
	Russian	73,4%	15,2%	0,5%	3,3%	7,6%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	73,3%	22,7%	0,5%	0,8%	2,5%	0,3%
	Medium level	75,8%	17,3%	1,1%	3,6%	2,2%	
	High level	69,8%	19,0%	1,4%	7,6%	1,9%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	74,7%	12,6%	1,0%	8,9%	2,5%	0,2%
	Rural	72,1%	24,2%	1,0%	0,5%	2,1%	0,1%

Table 94.1 iF you do not play, that's why?

		I don't have time	I'm not used to	He playing better alone	Somebody else	DK/NA
Total		20,4%	25,9%	40,7%	11,1%	1,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	20,0%	33,3%	26,7%	20,0%	
	30-34 years	18,2%	18,2%	63,6%		
	35-39 years	14,3%	35,7%	35,7%	14,3%	
	40 + years	28,6%	14,3%	42,9%	7,1%	7,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	38,5%	30,8%	23,1%		7,7%
	Female	14,6%	24,4%	46,3%	14,6%	
Education of the respondent:	Low level	42,9%	35,7%	14,3%	7,1%	
	Medium level	5,3%	31,6%	42,1%	15,8%	5,3%
	High level	19,0%	14,3%	57,1%	9,5%	
Type of carer:	Mother	13,5%	27,0%	48,6%	10,8%	
	Father	28,6%	57,1%	14,3%		
	Guardian	40,0%		30,0%	20,0%	10,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	6,3%	31,3%	37,5%	25,0%	
	2 – 4years	16,7%	33,3%	44,4%		5,6%
	5 – 6 years	24,1%	20,7%	48,3%	6,9%	
	Older then 6 years	35,0%	15,0%	30,0%	20,0%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	21,4%	23,8%	45,2%	7,1%	2,4%
	Russian	16,7%	33,3%	25,0%	25,0%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	23,5%	23,5%	29,4%	23,5%	
	Medium level	15,8%	31,6%	47,4%	5,3%	
	High level	22,2%	22,2%	44,4%	5,6%	5,6%
Residence environment:	Urban	18,8%	6,3%	62,5%	12,5%	
	Rural	21,1%	34,2%	31,6%	10,5%	2,6%

Table 95. When is the child all day at home with what he usually plays?

		With home items	Items and materials which he finds out	Handmade toys	Brother's toys/sister's	Special toys bought for him/her	Somebody else	DK/NA
Total		30,0%	12,1%	14,2%	27,4%	83,1%	2,5%	0,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	26,2%	10,6%	12,3%	17,7%	84,4%	3,1%	1,2%
	30-34 years	31,6%	11,9%	15,4%	28,4%	82,0%	2,7%	0,5%
	35-39 years	29,5%	12,9%	14,3%	33,0%	83,9%	2,2%	1,3%
	40 + years	34,4%	14,1%	15,8%	37,8%	81,7%	1,2%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	26,5%	10,5%	17,3%	27,8%	82,1%	0,6%	1,2%
	Female	30,5%	12,3%	13,8%	27,4%	83,2%	2,7%	0,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	32,4%	11,7%	14,3%	33,7%	78,7%	2,9%	1,9%
	Medium level	28,5%	13,3%	11,9%	24,7%	81,9%	2,6%	0,5%
	High level	29,7%	11,3%	16,1%	25,9%	86,6%	2,1%	0,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	30,5%	12,4%	13,5%	27,7%	83,6%	2,7%	0,9%
	Father	21,9%	7,0%	15,8%	24,6%	79,8%	0,9%	0,9%
	Guardian	33,0%	14,8%	19,1%	27,8%	81,7%	1,7%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	25,3%	8,5%	11,8%	22,3%	82,2%	4,0%	2,0%
	2 – 4years	31,5%	11,8%	14,8%	29,7%	83,9%	2,1%	0,7%
	5 – 6 years	31,1%	15,8%	16,3%	36,1%	79,9%	2,4%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	33,0%	11,8%	14,2%	47,6%	79,2%	2,6%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	31,2%	12,0%	12,1%	27,4%	83,7%	2,6%	1,0%
	Russian	23,5%	12,8%	26,0%	27,6%	79,6%	1,5%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	34,3%	13,8%	14,5%	30,7%	80,0%	2,4%	1,0%
	Medium level	29,5%	12,0%	14,0%	28,2%	84,9%	3,2%	0,6%
	High level	25,9%	10,4%	14,2%	23,1%	84,2%	1,6%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	28,7%	9,2%	11,2%	22,6%	86,6%	1,2%	1,2%
	Rural	30,8%	14,0%	16,2%	30,5%	80,8%	3,3%	0,7%

Table 96. How do you think we need to communicate with the child, that is to say, to comfort him, to play with him, etc.?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		97,2%	2,4%	0,4%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	96,7%	3,3%	
	30-34 years	98,4%	1,1%	0,5%
	35-39 years	96,4%	2,7%	0,9%
	40 + years	97,1%	2,5%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	96,3%	3,1%	0,6%
	Female	97,4%	2,3%	0,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	98,1%	1,0%	1,0%
	Medium level	96,7%	3,1%	0,2%
	High level	97,2%	2,6%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	97,4%	2,2%	0,4%
	Father	95,6%	4,4%	
	Guardian	97,4%	1,7%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	96,7%	3,0%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	97,5%	2,1%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	97,1%	1,9%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	98,7%	1,1%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	97,5%	2,2%	0,4%
	Russian	95,9%	3,6%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	98,1%	1,7%	0,2%
	Medium level	96,6%	3,2%	0,2%
	High level	97,2%	2,1%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	99,2%	0,6%	0,2%
	Rural	96,0%	3,5%	0,5%

Table 97. Do you recognize the mistake what you have made being face to face with him?

		Yes, always	Sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Total		49,2%	40,3%	9,3%	1,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	44,7%	41,4%	11,3%	2,6%
	30-34 years	49,6%	40,1%	9,8%	0,5%
	35-39 years	51,8%	41,1%	6,7%	0,4%
	40 + years	53,9%	38,2%	7,5%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	48,8%	38,3%	11,7%	1,2%
	Female	49,2%	40,6%	9,0%	1,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	43,5%	43,8%	11,7%	1,0%
	Medium level	48,2%	40,4%	9,5%	1,9%
	High level	53,3%	38,2%	7,8%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	49,5%	40,2%	9,3%	1,1%
	Father	43,0%	41,2%	14,0%	1,8%
	Guardian	52,2%	40,9%	5,2%	1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	40,9%	40,4%	16,5%	2,3%
	2 – 4years	50,3%	41,0%	8,2%	0,5%
	5 – 6 years	55,3%	39,0%	5,3%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	48,5%	41,4%	8,8%	1,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	48,2%	41,4%	9,4%	1,0%
	Russian	54,6%	34,2%	9,2%	2,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	47,6%	37,9%	12,6%	1,9%
	Medium level	50,3%	41,1%	8,0%	0,6%
	High level	49,5%	42,0%	7,5%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	49,9%	41,5%	7,8%	0,8%
	Rural	48,7%	39,6%	10,3%	1,4%

Table 98. When you are wrong, are you accustomed to apologize to your child?

		Yes, always	Sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Total		56,3%	34,5%	8,3%	0,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	55,3%	34,0%	8,7%	1,9%
	30-34 years	55,4%	35,5%	8,5%	0,5%
	35-39 years	58,5%	31,7%	9,4%	0,4%
	40 + years	57,3%	36,5%	6,2%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	54,3%	35,2%	9,3%	1,2%
	Female	56,6%	34,5%	8,2%	0,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	50,5%	38,1%	10,5%	1,0%
	Medium level	53,9%	36,3%	8,8%	1,0%
	High level	61,6%	31,0%	6,6%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	57,4%	33,4%	8,4%	0,8%
	Father	47,4%	39,5%	11,4%	1,8%
	Guardian	54,8%	40,0%	4,3%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	48,4%	34,3%	14,8%	2,5%
	2 – 4years	56,5%	35,6%	7,7%	0,1%
	5 – 6 years	62,9%	32,3%	4,8%	
	Older then 6 years	55,2%	35,2%	8,8%	0,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	56,4%	35,0%	8,0%	0,6%
	Russian	55,6%	32,1%	9,7%	2,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	55,8%	33,3%	9,2%	1,7%
	Medium level	55,7%	34,8%	9,5%	
	High level	57,5%	35,5%	6,0%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	58,9%	33,9%	6,4%	0,8%
	Rural	54,6%	35,0%	9,5%	0,9%

Table 99. How do you show your love to your child?

		Tell him I love you	I caress him	Kiss him, giving a hug	Encourage ment words	Spent a lot of time with him	Make him gifts	Make his dreams come true	Let him to make what he wants	Show him that I'm glad for him	Somebody else	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		76,0%	75,8%	81,2%	51,9%	46,6%	29,3%	23,7%	15,0%	47,0%	0,6%	0,2%	0,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	76,6%	75,4%	80,4%	49,9%	48,0%	29,3%	19,6%	14,2%	45,2%	0,9%		0,2%
	30-34 years	75,3%	76,7%	80,9%	54,1%	47,2%	28,9%	25,5%	15,9%	51,2%	0,3%		0,3%
	35-39 years	79,0%	77,7%	85,3%	54,5%	46,0%	28,1%	23,2%	15,2%	45,5%	0,4%	0,4%	
	40 + years	73,0%	73,4%	79,3%	49,8%	43,6%	31,1%	28,6%	14,9%	44,8%	0,4%	0,4%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	67,9%	71,0%	70,4%	45,1%	40,7%	35,2%	27,2%	15,4%	40,1%	0,6%		0,6%
	Female	77,2%	76,5%	82,8%	52,9%	47,4%	28,5%	23,2%	15,0%	48,0%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	76,2%	77,1%	81,3%	46,3%	39,7%	21,6%	18,1%	13,7%	40,3%		0,3%	0,3%
	Medium level	79,1%	76,2%	80,0%	49,9%	44,2%	33,5%	23,8%	15,2%	46,1%	1,2%	0,2%	0,2%
	High level	73,3%	74,7%	82,0%	56,9%	52,6%	30,6%	27,0%	15,7%	51,6%	0,4%		0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	77,2%	76,7%	82,8%	53,1%	47,9%	28,5%	23,1%	15,2%	48,8%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%
	Father	62,3%	68,4%	70,2%	41,2%	37,7%	34,2%	21,9%	10,5%	36,8%	0,9%		
	Guardian	78,3%	74,8%	77,4%	52,2%	43,5%	32,2%	31,3%	18,3%	40,0%	0,9%		0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	75,7%	75,4%	83,5%	48,4%	46,4%	24,3%	20,6%	14,3%	43,9%	1,0%	0,5%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	77,1%	76,3%	82,0%	52,3%	45,5%	31,1%	23,7%	15,8%	46,7%	0,7%		0,1%
	5 – 6 years	74,9%	75,1%	77,8%	56,2%	45,2%	31,1%	25,8%	14,6%	47,8%			0,2%
	Older then 6 years	72,7%	74,7%	82,0%	51,9%	42,7%	26,6%	21,7%	13,3%	43,3%	0,9%	0,2%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	76,0%	74,9%	80,6%	51,3%	45,0%	27,3%	23,5%	15,4%	49,3%	0,6%	0,2%	0,3%
	Russian	76,0%	80,6%	84,2%	55,6%	55,1%	40,3%	25,0%	12,8%	34,2%	0,5%		
Socio-economic level:	Low level	73,2%	75,4%	81,6%	46,6%	39,4%	28,5%	18,4%	15,9%	43,5%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
	Medium level	75,7%	76,3%	80,4%	54,2%	52,3%	28,8%	25,4%	13,1%	46,2%	0,4%	0,2%	0,2%
	High level	79,3%	75,6%	81,6%	54,9%	47,4%	30,8%	27,5%	16,3%	51,6%	1,0%		0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	77,6%	77,6%	83,0%	53,7%	50,5%	27,3%	25,5%	11,8%	51,7%	0,4%		
	Rural	74,9%	74,7%	80,0%	50,8%	44,0%	30,7%	22,6%	17,1%	43,9%	0,7%	0,3%	0,4%

Table 100. Do the important decisions you make in your family include your child's views / opinions / ideas?

		Yes, often	Sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Total		21,1%	44,0%	33,1%	1,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	19,4%	38,1%	40,4%	2,1%
	30-34 years	19,1%	47,2%	32,1%	1,6%
	35-39 years	28,6%	47,8%	22,8%	0,9%
	40 + years	20,3%	46,1%	31,5%	2,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	19,1%	48,8%	30,9%	1,2%
	Female	21,4%	43,3%	33,5%	1,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	19,4%	40,3%	39,4%	1,0%
	Medium level	20,4%	46,1%	32,1%	1,4%
	High level	22,7%	44,6%	30,2%	2,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	21,5%	43,2%	33,5%	1,7%
	Father	19,3%	46,5%	33,3%	0,9%
	Guardian	19,1%	48,7%	29,6%	2,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	16,0%	38,3%	42,4%	3,3%
	2 – 4years	21,4%	44,3%	33,1%	1,2%
	5 – 6 years	24,6%	50,0%	24,9%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	20,0%	46,8%	32,6%	0,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	19,4%	45,2%	33,9%	1,6%
	Russian	30,6%	37,8%	29,1%	2,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	19,1%	37,9%	41,3%	1,7%
	Medium level	18,7%	47,3%	31,4%	2,6%
	High level	26,2%	46,6%	26,4%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	21,6%	49,5%	26,7%	2,2%
	Rural	20,8%	40,5%	37,3%	1,4%

Table 101. Do you usually tell your child that he/she is worse than another child?

		Yes, often	Sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Total		8,7%	22,4%	67,7%	1,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	8,5%	20,1%	69,7%	1,7%
	30-34 years	7,2%	19,9%	71,6%	1,3%
	35-39 years	11,6%	21,9%	65,6%	0,9%
	40 + years	8,7%	30,7%	59,8%	0,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	8,6%	27,2%	63,0%	1,2%
	Female	8,7%	21,7%	68,4%	1,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	11,7%	26,7%	60,3%	1,3%
	Medium level	8,8%	22,8%	67,2%	1,2%
	High level	6,8%	19,5%	72,4%	1,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	9,0%	21,5%	68,2%	1,3%
	Father	9,6%	21,1%	67,5%	1,8%
	Guardian	5,2%	31,3%	62,6%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	5,8%	20,6%	71,4%	2,3%
	2 – 4years	10,5%	22,5%	66,0%	1,1%
	5 – 6 years	7,9%	25,8%	65,6%	0,7%
	Older then 6 years	9,4%	24,7%	64,6%	1,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	8,9%	23,8%	66,1%	1,2%
	Russian	7,7%	14,8%	76,0%	1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	9,7%	21,5%	67,1%	1,7%
	Medium level	6,5%	23,2%	69,2%	1,1%
	High level	10,4%	22,3%	66,3%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	7,0%	20,0%	71,5%	1,4%
	Rural	9,8%	23,9%	65,1%	1,2%

Table 102. If you want to ban something to the baby, how do you do it?

		Tell him it's not allowed	Tell him that it is not good to make this thing and why	Something else	I do not forbid anything	DK/NA
Total		20,7%	74,2%	0,9%	3,7%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	22,7%	70,7%	1,7%	4,5%	0,5%
	30-34 years	20,4%	76,4%		3,2%	
	35-39 years	17,9%	76,8%	0,9%	2,7%	1,8%
	40 + years	20,3%	74,3%	0,8%	4,1%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	16,0%	78,4%	1,9%	3,1%	0,6%
	Female	21,4%	73,5%	0,7%	3,8%	0,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	21,3%	74,0%	0,6%	2,9%	1,3%
	Medium level	20,4%	74,1%	1,0%	4,0%	0,5%
	High level	20,6%	74,3%	0,9%	4,0%	0,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	20,9%	74,1%	0,8%	3,6%	0,6%
	Father	21,1%	73,7%	1,8%	3,5%	
	Guardian	18,3%	74,8%	0,9%	5,2%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	24,3%	65,2%	1,8%	8,0%	0,8%
	2 – 4years	21,0%	74,7%	0,9%	2,8%	0,5%
	5 – 6 years	17,0%	80,6%	0,5%	1,4%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	18,9%	77,0%	0,6%	3,2%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	21,1%	73,2%	0,9%	4,0%	0,7%
	Russian	18,4%	79,1%	0,5%	2,0%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	21,3%	72,0%	0,7%	5,1%	1,0%
	Medium level	21,1%	75,1%	0,6%	3,2%	
	High level	19,7%	75,4%	1,3%	2,8%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	23,6%	72,5%	1,0%	2,8%	
	Rural	18,8%	75,2%	0,8%	4,3%	0,9%

Table 103. Do you think that (the name of the child) will disappoint you and be ashamed of him (her)?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		5,7%	93,2%	1,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	5,4%	92,7%	1,9%
	30-34 years	6,4%	93,1%	0,5%
	35-39 years	5,4%	94,6%	
	40 + years	5,4%	92,9%	1,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,2%	97,5%	1,2%
	Female	6,3%	92,6%	1,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	6,0%	93,3%	0,6%
	Medium level	6,4%	91,7%	1,9%
	High level	4,9%	94,3%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	6,3%	92,7%	1,1%
	Father	0,9%	98,2%	0,9%
	Guardian	5,2%	93,0%	1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	4,3%	94,2%	1,5%
	2 – 4years	6,8%	91,9%	1,3%
	5 – 6 years	5,0%	94,0%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	5,6%	94,0%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	5,4%	93,5%	1,1%
	Russian	7,1%	91,8%	1,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	6,0%	92,8%	1,2%
	Medium level	6,7%	92,3%	1,1%
	High level	4,1%	94,8%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	5,0%	94,4%	0,6%
	Rural	6,1%	92,4%	1,4%

Table 104. If the child asks you something or wants something while you work or talk to someone, how do you usually do?

		Ignore him	Answer him	I certify / punish him	Tell him to wait	Somebody else	DK/NA
Total		1,7%	39,8%	2,8%	50,9%	2,1%	2,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,4%	45,6%	3,8%	42,6%	2,4%	3,3%
	30-34 years	1,6%	37,4%	2,1%	53,6%	2,7%	2,7%
	35-39 years	1,8%	37,1%	1,8%	56,7%	1,3%	1,3%
	40 + years	0,8%	35,7%	2,9%	56,0%	1,2%	3,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,9%	45,7%	3,1%	45,7%	1,9%	1,9%
	Female	1,7%	38,9%	2,7%	51,7%	2,1%	2,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	0,6%	38,7%	1,3%	54,0%	1,9%	3,5%
	Medium level	2,6%	41,8%	3,1%	47,5%	2,6%	2,4%
	High level	1,7%	38,8%	3,4%	51,8%	1,7%	2,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	1,7%	39,3%	2,7%	51,6%	2,1%	2,5%
	Father	2,6%	47,4%	2,6%	43,0%	2,6%	1,8%
	Guardian	0,9%	36,5%	3,5%	52,2%	0,9%	6,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	1,0%	44,1%	3,8%	38,6%	5,8%	6,8%
	2 – 4years	2,0%	39,2%	2,3%	53,9%	1,1%	1,6%
	5 – 6 years	2,2%	34,2%	3,1%	59,1%	0,5%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	1,3%	35,4%	1,9%	56,7%	1,9%	2,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1,6%	40,0%	2,4%	50,7%	2,4%	2,8%
	Russian	2,6%	38,3%	4,6%	52,0%		2,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	1,7%	37,7%	2,7%	52,9%	1,9%	3,1%
	Medium level	1,9%	40,4%	2,8%	51,4%	1,7%	1,7%
	High level	1,6%	41,2%	2,8%	48,2%	2,6%	3,6%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,2%	45,7%	1,2%	48,3%	1,2%	2,4%
	Rural	2,1%	35,9%	3,8%	52,6%	2,6%	3,0%

Table 105. How do you usually react to the child's whims?

		Ignoring it	I'm trying to convince him to quit	I threaten him / her	I punish him	I beat him	I give up, meet them	Something else	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		4,8%	73,9%	1,7%	2,1%	0,3%	11,5%	1,7%	3,0%	0,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	5,2%	67,4%	3,1%	2,1%		15,6%	2,1%	3,8%	0,7%
	30-34 years	4,8%	79,6%	0,3%	1,6%	0,3%	8,2%	1,6%	2,9%	0,8%
	35-39 years	3,6%	75,9%	0,9%	2,2%	0,9%	8,5%	2,2%	3,6%	2,2%
	40 + years	5,4%	74,7%	2,1%	2,5%	0,4%	12,4%	0,8%	1,2%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,9%	79,6%	1,2%	1,9%		9,9%	1,2%	3,1%	1,2%
	Female	5,3%	73,1%	1,7%	2,1%	0,4%	11,8%	1,8%	3,0%	0,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	3,5%	74,3%	2,2%	1,3%	0,6%	13,7%	1,0%	3,2%	0,3%
	Medium level	5,0%	73,9%	1,2%	2,6%	0,5%	11,9%	1,0%	2,9%	1,2%
	High level	5,5%	73,7%	1,7%	2,1%		10,0%	2,8%	3,0%	1,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	5,1%	73,2%	1,7%	2,1%	0,3%	11,6%	1,9%	3,1%	1,0%
	Father	1,8%	76,3%	0,9%	1,8%		12,3%	1,8%	4,4%	0,9%
	Guardian	5,2%	78,3%	1,7%	1,7%	0,9%	10,4%		0,9%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	5,8%	63,7%	2,5%	1,3%	0,5%	15,8%	2,3%	6,8%	1,5%
	2 – 4years	4,5%	76,7%	1,3%	2,4%	0,1%	10,9%	1,2%	2,1%	0,7%
	5 – 6 years	5,5%	77,0%	1,4%	3,6%	0,7%	8,4%	1,7%	1,2%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	3,4%	74,9%	1,5%	2,1%		12,0%	1,7%	3,0%	1,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	4,2%	73,2%	1,5%	1,8%	0,2%	12,9%	1,8%	3,4%	1,0%
	Russian	8,2%	77,6%	2,6%	3,6%	1,0%	4,1%	1,5%	1,0%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	7,2%	72,7%	1,4%	1,2%	0,2%	12,3%	0,7%	3,6%	0,5%
	Medium level	3,2%	73,1%	2,2%	2,4%	0,4%	12,7%	2,2%	3,0%	0,9%
	High level	4,1%	76,2%	1,3%	2,6%	0,3%	9,3%	2,3%	2,3%	1,6%
Residence environment:	Urban	4,6%	78,2%	0,6%	1,2%		10,0%	1,8%	2,8%	0,8%
	Rural	5,0%	71,1%	2,3%	2,6%	0,5%	12,5%	1,7%	3,1%	1,0%

Table 106. When the child says he cannot do something, does not succeed, how do you usually do?

		Punish him	I'm telling him he's an inexplicable one /stupid	I encourage him	Help him /make something together	Somebody else	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		1,3%	2,9%	19,7%	70,4%	0,6%	3,6%	1,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	1,2%	3,8%	16,8%	70,7%	0,7%	3,5%	3,3%
	30-34 years	0,8%	2,1%	23,1%	69,2%	0,5%	3,4%	0,8%
	35-39 years	2,7%	2,2%	21,9%	69,2%	0,4%	2,2%	1,3%
	40 + years	0,8%	3,3%	17,4%	73,0%	0,4%	5,0%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,2%	3,7%	19,1%	72,2%	1,2%	2,5%	
	Female	1,3%	2,8%	19,8%	70,2%	0,5%	3,7%	1,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	2,2%	1,9%	20,3%	68,9%	0,3%	4,8%	1,6%
	Medium level	1,0%	3,1%	19,7%	71,5%	0,2%	2,9%	1,7%
	High level	0,9%	3,4%	19,3%	70,5%	0,9%	3,4%	1,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	1,3%	2,7%	19,8%	70,3%	0,5%	3,7%	1,8%
	Father	1,8%	3,5%	21,1%	69,3%	1,8%	2,6%	
	Guardian	0,9%	4,3%	17,4%	73,0%		3,5%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	0,3%	3,8%	16,3%	64,4%	1,3%	9,3%	4,8%
	2 – 4years	1,3%	2,5%	19,9%	73,1%	0,4%	2,1%	0,5%
	5 – 6 years	2,2%	2,4%	20,6%	73,0%		1,2%	0,7%
	Older then 6 years	1,1%	1,9%	20,6%	70,8%	0,6%	3,9%	1,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1,4%	2,4%	19,7%	70,2%	0,6%	4,2%	1,5%
	Russian	0,5%	5,6%	19,4%	71,9%	0,5%		2,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	2,2%	1,4%	18,4%	70,8%	0,2%	5,1%	1,9%
	Medium level	0,6%	3,0%	21,1%	70,5%	0,4%	2,6%	1,7%
	High level	1,0%	4,4%	19,4%	69,9%	1,0%	3,1%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	0,4%	2,0%	19,8%	72,3%	0,6%	3,0%	1,8%
	Rural	1,8%	3,5%	19,6%	69,2%	0,5%	3,9%	1,4%

Table 107. How often do adults argue in your family?

		Often	Sometimes	Never	DK/NA
Total		3,6%	58,6%	37,5%	0,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	3,8%	61,0%	35,0%	0,2%
	30-34 years	1,9%	62,1%	35,3%	0,8%
	35-39 years	5,4%	58,9%	35,7%	
	40 + years	4,6%	48,5%	46,9%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,2%	48,8%	49,4%	0,6%
	Female	4,0%	60,0%	35,7%	0,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	6,0%	56,8%	37,1%	
	Medium level	4,0%	54,9%	40,1%	1,0%
	High level	1,9%	62,6%	35,5%	
Type of carer:	Mother	3,9%	61,1%	34,7%	0,3%
	Father	0,9%	53,5%	45,6%	
	Guardian	4,3%	40,9%	53,9%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	3,0%	57,4%	39,3%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	4,0%	59,3%	36,4%	0,3%
	5 – 6 years	3,1%	56,7%	39,7%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	4,7%	56,0%	38,8%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	3,9%	58,2%	37,5%	0,4%
	Russian	2,0%	60,7%	37,2%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	6,0%	53,6%	39,9%	0,5%
	Medium level	1,7%	61,3%	36,8%	0,2%
	High level	3,4%	60,6%	35,8%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	2,8%	62,5%	34,7%	
	Rural	4,2%	56,0%	39,3%	0,5%

Table 108. Are you going to fight with your child?

		Often	Sometimes	Never	DK/NA
Total		2,8%	31,4%	65,5%	0,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,8%	30,3%	66,7%	0,2%
	30-34 years	1,6%	32,6%	65,0%	0,8%
	35-39 years	3,1%	33,5%	63,4%	
	40 + years	4,1%	29,5%	66,4%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,2%	25,9%	72,2%	0,6%
	Female	3,0%	32,2%	64,6%	0,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	4,8%	33,0%	62,2%	
	Medium level	3,1%	28,5%	67,5%	1,0%
	High level	1,3%	32,7%	66,0%	
Type of carer:	Mother	2,8%	33,0%	63,9%	0,3%
	Father	1,8%	27,2%	71,1%	
	Guardian	3,5%	20,9%	74,8%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	2,5%	30,6%	66,7%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	3,1%	31,8%	64,9%	0,3%
	5 – 6 years	2,4%	31,6%	65,6%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	3,6%	32,0%	63,9%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	3,0%	31,9%	64,7%	0,4%
	Russian	1,5%	28,6%	69,9%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	4,8%	28,0%	66,7%	0,5%
	Medium level	1,3%	30,3%	68,2%	0,2%
	High level	2,3%	36,3%	61,1%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	2,0%	37,1%	60,9%	
	Rural	3,3%	27,7%	68,5%	0,5%

Table 109. Does your husband beat you?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		2,4%	95,1%	2,4%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	1,8%	96,2%	2,0%
	30-34 years	2,4%	95,2%	2,4%
	35-39 years	3,0%	95,5%	1,5%
	40 + years	3,2%	92,8%	4,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male		91,7%	8,3%
	Female	2,5%	95,3%	2,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	5,4%	91,6%	3,0%
	Medium level	2,1%	94,0%	3,9%
	High level	0,8%	98,3%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	2,7%	95,6%	1,7%
	Father			
	Guardian		91,3%	8,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	2,2%	95,9%	1,9%
	2 – 4years	2,6%	95,4%	1,9%
	5 – 6 years	2,9%	93,7%	3,4%
	Older then 6 years	3,8%	93,4%	2,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,5%	94,8%	2,8%
	Russian	2,2%	97,2%	0,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	5,9%	90,4%	3,6%
	Medium level	1,0%	97,4%	1,7%
	High level	0,3%	97,7%	2,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,1%	97,8%	1,1%
	Rural	3,3%	93,4%	3,3%

Table 110. Adults use different methods to give behavioral lessons to children or to address behavioral problems. I will read some of the situations and you will tell me if you personally or other family member has applied them to the 1-14-year-old child in your household over the past month. (1)

		Certain privileges have been withdrawn, he was forbidden something that he liked or forbidden to leave the house		He explained to the child why his behavior was wrong		He was shaken / with the shoulders		He shouted or screamed at him / his	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		46,4%	53,6%	76,1%	23,9%	24,7%	75,3%	45,1%	54,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	44,7%	55,3%	72,7%	27,3%	24,8%	75,2%	40,4%	59,6%
	30-34 years	44,0%	56,0%	76,1%	23,9%	23,1%	76,9%	45,8%	54,2%
	35-39 years	56,8%	43,2%	80,9%	19,1%	23,6%	76,4%	49,1%	50,9%
	40 + years	43,4%	56,6%	77,4%	22,6%	28,1%	71,9%	48,1%	51,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	45,3%	54,7%	69,8%	30,2%	19,5%	80,5%	35,2%	64,8%
	Female	46,5%	53,5%	77,1%	22,9%	25,5%	74,5%	46,5%	53,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	49,4%	50,6%	71,2%	28,8%	29,8%	70,2%	51,0%	49,0%
	Medium level	47,1%	52,9%	73,9%	26,1%	24,1%	75,9%	43,2%	56,8%
	High level	44,0%	56,0%	80,9%	19,1%	22,0%	78,0%	43,0%	57,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	47,3%	52,7%	77,3%	22,7%	25,6%	74,4%	46,2%	53,8%
	Father	46,4%	53,6%	68,8%	31,3%	18,8%	81,3%	35,7%	64,3%
	Guardian	38,6%	61,4%	72,8%	27,2%	22,8%	77,2%	44,7%	55,3%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	40,0%	60,0%	67,4%	32,6%	18,1%	81,9%	32,3%	67,7%
	2 – 4years	49,7%	50,3%	78,9%	21,1%	26,9%	73,1%	48,7%	51,3%
	5 – 6 years	49,8%	50,2%	76,3%	23,7%	28,7%	71,3%	53,1%	46,9%
	Older then 6 years	48,5%	51,5%	77,0%	23,0%	28,3%	71,7%	49,8%	50,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	47,3%	52,7%	76,7%	23,3%	25,7%	74,3%	46,7%	53,3%
	Russian	41,4%	58,6%	73,1%	26,9%	18,8%	81,2%	36,0%	64,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	47,9%	52,1%	71,7%	28,3%	29,5%	70,5%	49,6%	50,4%
	Medium level	44,9%	55,1%	79,0%	21,0%	23,4%	76,6%	46,2%	53,8%
	High level	46,5%	53,5%	77,4%	22,6%	21,0%	79,0%	38,8%	61,2%

Residence environment:	Urban	51,0%	49,0%	81,4%	18,6%	19,2%	80,8%	39,3%	60,7%
	Rural	43,4%	56,6%	72,8%	27,2%	28,2%	71,8%	48,7%	51,3%

Table 111. Adults use different methods to give behavioral lessons to children or to address behavioral problems. I will read some of the situations and you will tell me if you personally or other family member has applied them to the 1-14-year-old child in your household over the past month. (2)

		He was asked to do something else		His hands were slapped or he was spanked / with your hand in the dorsal area		He was hit at the sank or somewhere on the body with something like a strap, a brush, a stick or other rough object		Was called stupid, lazy, or someting like that	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		53,9%	46,1%	36,2%	63,8%	4,1%	95,9%	4,1%	95,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	52,1%	47,9%	37,7%	62,3%	5,2%	94,8%	3,7%	96,3%
	30-34 years	53,9%	46,1%	33,8%	66,2%	4,0%	96,0%	3,5%	96,5%
	35-39 years	56,4%	43,6%	40,5%	59,5%	2,7%	97,3%	5,0%	95,0%
	40 + years	54,5%	45,5%	33,6%	66,4%	3,8%	96,2%	4,7%	95,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	45,3%	54,7%	22,6%	77,4%	3,1%	96,9%	6,3%	93,7%
	Female	55,1%	44,9%	38,2%	61,8%	4,3%	95,7%	3,7%	96,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	51,0%	49,0%	38,1%	61,9%	5,4%	94,6%	5,4%	94,6%
	Medium level	50,5%	49,5%	37,6%	62,4%	4,6%	95,4%	4,4%	95,6%
	High level	58,3%	41,7%	34,0%	66,0%	2,9%	97,1%	2,9%	97,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	55,4%	44,6%	39,0%	61,0%	4,3%	95,7%	3,5%	96,5%
	Father	44,6%	55,4%	25,0%	75,0%	4,5%	95,5%	7,1%	92,9%
	Guardian	49,1%	50,9%	22,8%	77,2%	2,6%	97,4%	6,1%	93,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	48,2%	51,8%	27,4%	72,6%	3,6%	96,4%	2,7%	97,3%
	2 – 4years	55,7%	44,3%	40,2%	59,8%	4,1%	95,9%	3,9%	96,1%
	5 – 6 years	55,5%	44,5%	38,0%	62,0%	5,5%	94,5%	5,0%	95,0%
	Older then 6 years	55,2%	44,8%	38,4%	61,6%	4,9%	95,1%	4,9%	95,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	52,3%	47,7%	37,4%	62,6%	4,5%	95,5%	4,4%	95,6%
	Russian	62,4%	37,6%	29,6%	70,4%	2,2%	97,8%	2,2%	97,8%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	50,4%	49,6%	35,1%	64,9%	5,7%	94,3%	4,9%	95,1%
	Medium level	55,8%	44,2%	37,3%	62,7%	3,1%	96,9%	2,2%	97,8%

	High level	55,3%	44,7%	36,2%	63,8%	3,7%	96,3%	5,3%	94,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	60,0%	40,0%	34,3%	65,7%	2,9%	97,1%	3,3%	96,7%
	Rural	49,9%	50,1%	37,5%	62,5%	4,9%	95,1%	4,5%	95,5%

Table 112. Adults use different methods to give behavioral lessons to children or to address behavioral problems. I will read some of the situations and you will tell me if you are personally or other family member has applied them to the 1-14-year-old child in your household over the past month. (3)

		He was hit or slapped on his face, head or ears		He was hit or slapped on his arm, arm or leg		He was beaten, with repeated blows, applied forcefully	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		2,6%	97,4%	2,8%	97,2%	1,9%	98,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	3,2%	96,8%	2,7%	97,3%	2,2%	97,8%
	30-34 years	1,9%	98,1%	3,2%	96,8%	1,9%	98,1%
	35-39 years	2,7%	97,3%	2,7%	97,3%	1,8%	98,2%
	40 + years	2,6%	97,4%	2,6%	97,4%	1,3%	98,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,3%	98,7%	1,9%	98,1%	1,9%	98,1%
	Female	2,8%	97,2%	3,0%	97,0%	1,9%	98,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	3,5%	96,5%	2,9%	97,1%	2,2%	97,8%
	Medium level	2,7%	97,3%	3,2%	96,8%	1,7%	98,3%
	High level	2,0%	98,0%	2,6%	97,4%	1,8%	98,2%
Type of carer:	Mother	2,6%	97,4%	3,1%	96,9%	2,0%	98,0%
	Father	1,8%	98,2%	1,8%	98,2%	2,7%	97,3%
	Guardian	3,5%	96,5%	1,8%	98,2%		100,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	2,5%	97,5%	2,2%	97,8%	1,9%	98,1%
	2 – 4years	2,4%	97,6%	2,8%	97,2%	1,3%	98,7%
	5 – 6 years	3,1%	96,9%	2,6%	97,4%	1,9%	98,1%
	Older then 6 years	2,1%	97,9%	2,8%	97,2%	1,1%	98,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,8%	97,2%	3,2%	96,8%	2,1%	97,9%
	Russian	1,6%	98,4%	1,1%	98,9%	0,5%	99,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	3,2%	96,8%	2,7%	97,3%	2,0%	98,0%
	Medium level	1,8%	98,2%	1,8%	98,2%	0,9%	99,1%
	High level	2,9%	97,1%	4,3%	95,7%	2,9%	97,1%
Urban		1,3%	98,7%	2,3%	97,7%	1,0%	99,0%

Residence environment:	Rural	3,5%	96,5%	3,2%	96,8%	2,4%	97,6%
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Table 113. Do you believe that in order to raise or educate a child properly, is the physical punishment applied to him necessary?

		Yes	No	DK/NA / Abstain
Total		10,6%	85,5%	3,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	11,9%	84,4%	3,7%
	30-34 years	8,8%	86,9%	4,3%
	35-39 years	9,1%	86,8%	4,1%
	40 + years	12,3%	84,3%	3,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	10,1%	87,4%	2,5%
	Female	10,6%	85,3%	4,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	12,5%	84,9%	2,6%
	Medium level	12,0%	84,4%	3,7%
	High level	8,3%	86,8%	4,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	10,2%	85,7%	4,1%
	Father	12,5%	84,8%	2,7%
	Guardian	11,4%	85,1%	3,5%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	10,1%	87,4%	2,5%
	2 – 4years	12,5%	83,2%	4,3%
	5 – 6 years	10,0%	86,6%	3,3%
	Older then 6 years	12,9%	82,0%	5,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	11,6%	84,2%	4,2%
	Russian	4,8%	93,0%	2,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	13,0%	81,8%	5,2%
	Medium level	9,2%	87,3%	3,6%
	High level	9,6%	87,5%	2,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	9,4%	86,2%	4,4%
	Rural	11,3%	85,1%	3,6%

Table 114. What are your arguments for education with physical punishment?

		To teach him/her to listen	My parents beat me up and grew up a man "Where my mom / dad beat - grows"	Others	DK/NA
Total		86,2%	14,6%	3,8%	1,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	79,2%	22,9%	2,1%	2,1%
	30-34 years	90,9%	9,1%	3,0%	
	35-39 years	80,0%		15,0%	5,0%
	40 + years	96,6%	17,2%		
Sex of the respondent:	Male	81,3%	31,3%	6,3%	
	Female	86,8%	12,3%	3,5%	1,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	92,3%	12,8%	2,6%	2,6%
	Medium level	83,7%	18,4%	2,0%	2,0%
	High level	83,3%	11,9%	7,1%	
Type of carer:	Mother	86,4%	11,7%	3,9%	1,9%
	Father	78,6%	28,6%	7,1%	
	Guardian	92,3%	23,1%		
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	86,5%	8,1%	8,1%	
	2 – 4years	87,2%	16,0%	2,1%	1,1%
	5 – 6 years	81,0%	16,7%	4,8%	4,8%
	Older then 6 years	86,7%	15,0%	3,3%	3,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	85,1%	15,7%	4,1%	1,7%
	Russian	100,0%			
Socio-economic level:	Low level	86,8%	18,9%	1,9%	
	Medium level	82,9%	12,2%	4,9%	4,9%
	High level	88,9%	11,1%	5,6%	
Residence environment:	Urban	88,9%	8,9%	6,7%	
	Rural	84,7%	17,6%	2,4%	2,4%

Table 115. Why do you support education without physical punishment?

		Because the beating destroys the Man in a child	Because with the beating you do not solve anything	Beating makes child aggressive	Others	DK/NA
Total		35,4%	74,9%	51,9%	1,5%	2,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	35,8%	76,1%	53,2%	1,1%	1,1%
	30-34 years	37,6%	76,2%	50,6%	1,2%	3,2%
	35-39 years	36,0%	77,0%	53,0%	3,5%	3,0%
	40 + years	30,6%	68,9%	50,5%	1,0%	4,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	32,2%	76,2%	46,2%	2,1%	3,5%
	Female	35,9%	74,7%	52,7%	1,5%	2,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	30,0%	78,8%	44,0%	1,5%	2,6%
	Medium level	32,4%	75,9%	47,9%	0,6%	2,5%
	High level	40,9%	71,9%	59,5%	2,4%	3,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	36,6%	74,8%	53,1%	1,6%	2,7%
	Father	32,7%	77,6%	48,0%	2,0%	4,1%
	Guardian	27,7%	73,3%	44,6%	1,0%	2,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	39,3%	75,3%	54,9%	1,2%	1,5%
	2 – 4years	35,1%	74,8%	51,7%	1,4%	3,0%
	5 – 6 years	35,6%	75,3%	52,1%	1,9%	2,9%
	Older then 6 years	31,0%	72,7%	47,0%	1,7%	4,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	33,3%	75,0%	50,5%	1,6%	2,5%
	Russian	46,3%	74,6%	58,8%	1,1%	4,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	31,1%	77,4%	42,1%	0,8%	3,7%
	Medium level	37,8%	74,2%	55,0%	2,0%	2,5%
	High level	37,1%	73,2%	58,2%	1,8%	2,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	38,6%	71,4%	59,6%	0,9%	3,0%
	Rural	33,4%	77,2%	46,9%	1,9%	2,5%

Table 116. Sometimes grown-up adults need to get out of the house to go shopping, wash clothes or other reasons and have to leave their children alone. Tell me if it happened in the last week to leave your baby:

		Alone for more than an hour			In the care of another child, that is, someone aged less than 10 years for more than one hour		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		5,3%	94,6%	0,1%	11,2%	88,7%	0,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	4,7%	95,0%	0,2%	6,1%	93,9%	
	30-34 years	5,3%	94,7%		12,7%	87,3%	
	35-39 years	7,6%	92,4%		14,3%	85,3%	0,4%
	40 + years	4,1%	95,9%		14,9%	85,1%	
Sex of the respondent:	Male	3,7%	95,7%	0,6%	9,3%	90,7%	
	Female	5,5%	94,5%		11,5%	88,4%	0,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	7,6%	92,4%		18,4%	81,6%	
	Medium level	4,3%	95,5%	0,2%	8,3%	91,4%	0,2%
	High level	4,7%	95,3%		9,3%	90,7%	
Type of carer:	Mother	5,8%	94,2%		12,1%	87,8%	0,1%
	Father	4,4%	94,7%	0,9%	10,5%	89,5%	
	Guardian	1,7%	98,3%		4,3%	95,7%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	3,3%	96,5%	0,3%	7,3%	92,7%	
	2 – 4years	4,7%	95,2%	0,1%	12,4%	87,6%	
	5 – 6 years	8,9%	90,9%	0,2%	11,5%	88,3%	0,2%
	Older then 6 years	7,1%	92,9%		20,2%	79,6%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	5,5%	94,4%	0,1%	11,7%	88,3%	
	Russian	4,1%	95,9%		8,7%	90,8%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	5,8%	94,2%		11,4%	88,6%	
	Medium level	4,3%	95,5%	0,2%	10,1%	89,9%	
	High level	6,0%	94,0%		12,4%	87,3%	0,3%
Urban		4,0%	96,0%		8,6%	91,2%	0,2%

Residence environment:	Rural	6,1%	93,7%	0,1%	12,9%	87,1%	
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Table 117. Tell me the number of days when the baby was left alone... in the last week?

		Alone for more than an hour					In the care of another child, that is, someone aged less than 10 years for more than one hour				
		Mediate	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation	Mediate	Median	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation
Total		1,5	1	0	6	1,6	2,0	1	0	36	4,3
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	1,1	1	0	5	1,3	1,5	1	0	8	1,7
	30-34 years	1,9	1	0	6	1,8	2,4	1	0	35	5,1
	35-39 years	1,9	2	0	5	1,7	2,2	1	0	36	6,2
	40 + years	0,7	0	0	5	1,6	1,4	1	0	5	1,5
Sex of the respondent:	Male	0,7	0,5	0	2	0,8	1,5	1	0	5	1,6
	Female	1,6	1	0	6	1,7	2,0	1	0	36	4,5
Education of the respondent:	Low level	1,7	1	0	5	1,8	2,1	1	0	36	4,9
	Medium level	1,5	1	0	6	1,9	1,4	1	0	6	1,5
	High level	1,3	1	0	5	1,2	2,2	1	0	35	5,0
Type of carer:	Mother	1,5	1	0	6	1,6	2,0	1	0	36	4,6
	Father	0,6	0	0	2	0,9	1,6	1	0	5	1,7
	Guardian	3,0	3	1	5	2,8	1,6	1	0	5	2,1
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	0,8	1	0	2	0,8	2,7	1	0	35	6,4
	2 – 4years	1,3	1	0	6	1,7	1,9	1	0	35	3,8
	5 – 6 years	1,8	1	0	5	1,6	2,1	1	0	36	5,2
	Older then 6 years	1,2	1	0	6	1,6	1,7	1	0	35	3,8
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1,5	1	0	6	1,6	2,1	1	0	36	4,6
	Russian	1,8	1,5	0	5	1,5	1,3	1	0	5	1,2
Socio-economic level:	Low level	1,4	1	0	5	1,7	1,4	1	0	7	1,7
	Medium level	1,8	2	0	5	1,6	2,9	2	0	36	7,0
	High level	1,3	1	0	6	1,6	1,6	1	0	8	1,8
Residence environment:	Urban	1,5	1	0	5	1,5	1,3	1	0	8	1,4
	Rural	1,5	1	0	6	1,7	2,3	1	0	36	5,1

Table 118. If yes, how often did you leave your child alone?

		Everyday	Few times per week	Few times per month	Rarely	Others	DK/NA
Total		7,0%	23,4%	24,0%	41,5%	0,6%	3,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,7%	27,0%	18,9%	43,2%	2,7%	5,4%
	30-34 years	7,1%	30,4%	21,4%	39,3%		1,8%
	35-39 years	2,5%	25,0%	25,0%	45,0%		2,5%
	40 + years	15,8%	7,9%	31,6%	39,5%		5,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	11,8%	23,5%	17,6%	41,2%		5,9%
	Female	6,5%	23,4%	24,7%	41,6%	0,6%	3,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	9,4%	25,0%	25,0%	35,9%	1,6%	3,1%
	Medium level	6,7%	22,2%	22,2%	46,7%		2,2%
	High level	4,8%	22,6%	24,2%	43,5%		4,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	5,9%	23,7%	24,3%	42,1%	0,7%	3,3%
	Father	14,3%	28,6%	21,4%	35,7%		
	Guardian	20,0%		20,0%	40,0%		20,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	8,6%	20,0%	11,4%	51,4%		8,6%
	2 – 4years	8,4%	25,2%	25,2%	36,4%	0,9%	3,7%
	5 – 6 years	5,9%	25,0%	23,5%	41,2%	1,5%	2,9%
	Older then 6 years	6,6%	20,8%	25,5%	41,5%	0,9%	4,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	6,8%	25,0%	25,0%	39,2%	0,7%	3,4%
	Russian	8,7%	13,0%	17,4%	56,5%		4,3%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	8,8%	22,8%	15,8%	45,6%	1,8%	5,3%
	Medium level	6,9%	25,9%	31,0%	36,2%		
	High level	5,4%	21,4%	25,0%	42,9%		5,4%
Residence environment:	Urban	3,8%	20,8%	22,6%	49,1%		3,8%
	Rural	8,5%	24,6%	24,6%	38,1%	0,8%	3,4%

Table 119. When you leave the child unattended, in which cases?

		When go to work	When I'm working in the garden, on the field	When I'm busy making household work	When I go to the neighbours	When I go to the shop	Others	DK/NA
Total		18,7%	8,8%	20,5%	4,7%	33,9%	9,9%	3,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	8,1%	10,8%	27,0%	13,5%	24,3%	10,8%	5,4%
	30-34 years	25,0%	10,7%	19,6%	3,6%	32,1%	5,4%	3,6%
	35-39 years	25,0%	10,0%	20,0%	2,5%	30,0%	10,0%	2,5%
	40 + years	13,2%	2,6%	15,8%		50,0%	15,8%	2,6%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	35,3%	5,9%	11,8%	5,9%	35,3%	5,9%	
	Female	16,9%	9,1%	21,4%	4,5%	33,8%	10,4%	3,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	12,5%	15,6%	21,9%	6,3%	28,1%	9,4%	6,3%
	Medium level	22,2%	6,7%	24,4%	4,4%	26,7%	13,3%	2,2%
	High level	22,6%	3,2%	16,1%	3,2%	45,2%	8,1%	1,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	17,1%	9,2%	21,1%	4,6%	34,2%	9,9%	3,9%
	Father	42,9%	7,1%	14,3%	7,1%	28,6%		
	Guardian			20,0%		40,0%	40,0%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	14,3%	2,9%	25,7%	8,6%	20,0%	17,1%	11,4%
	2 – 4years	17,8%	5,6%	23,4%	4,7%	34,6%	10,3%	3,7%
	5 – 6 years	19,1%	13,2%	22,1%	5,9%	29,4%	5,9%	4,4%
	Older then 6 years	17,9%	7,5%	19,8%	0,9%	40,6%	9,4%	3,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	18,9%	10,1%	19,6%	4,7%	32,4%	11,5%	2,7%
	Russian	17,4%		26,1%	4,3%	43,5%		8,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	12,3%	14,0%	26,3%	3,5%	28,1%	8,8%	7,0%
	Medium level	24,1%	10,3%	15,5%	5,2%	32,8%	10,3%	1,7%
	High level	19,6%	1,8%	19,6%	5,4%	41,1%	10,7%	1,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	18,9%	1,9%	11,3%	1,9%	54,7%	5,7%	5,7%
	Rural	18,6%	11,9%	24,6%	5,9%	24,6%	11,9%	2,5%

Table 120. What is the first aid in case your child has suffered a trauma?

		Putting ice or something cold over the trauma	Bandage / tie the trauma with the tissue so that the joint is fixed	Apply ointments containing a warming substance	Addressing for a doctor	Others	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		47,1%	35,7%	20,2%	71,0%	0,7%	0,3%	1,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	44,4%	33,8%	21,7%	71,9%	1,4%		1,2%
	30-34 years	52,3%	35,8%	18,6%	70,3%	0,3%	0,5%	0,8%
	35-39 years	46,4%	35,3%	21,4%	70,5%	0,4%		0,9%
	40 + years	44,4%	39,0%	18,7%	71,0%	0,4%	0,8%	1,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	42,0%	43,8%	21,0%	73,5%	0,6%		0,6%
	Female	47,9%	34,5%	20,0%	70,6%	0,7%	0,4%	1,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	43,2%	31,1%	15,6%	69,5%		0,6%	0,3%
	Medium level	45,4%	33,5%	19,5%	70,5%	0,5%	0,2%	1,7%
	High level	50,9%	40,1%	23,4%	72,2%	1,3%	0,2%	0,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	48,7%	34,2%	20,1%	70,7%	0,8%	0,4%	1,1%
	Father	41,2%	42,1%	21,9%	75,4%	0,9%		
	Guardian	38,3%	42,6%	19,1%	69,6%			1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	45,6%	32,6%	20,8%	73,2%	1,0%	0,8%	0,5%
	2 – 4years	46,3%	36,2%	19,5%	69,9%	0,8%	0,3%	1,6%
	5 – 6 years	47,8%	36,1%	20,3%	73,7%	0,2%	0,2%	0,2%
	Older then 6 years	48,1%	34,1%	18,0%	71,2%	0,6%	0,4%	0,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	47,4%	34,9%	20,1%	71,0%	0,6%	0,3%	1,2%
	Russian	45,4%	39,8%	20,4%	70,9%	1,5%	0,5%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	44,9%	36,0%	14,7%	74,4%		0,5%	1,4%
	Medium level	49,9%	33,3%	20,0%	69,2%	0,4%	0,4%	0,6%
	High level	46,1%	38,1%	26,2%	69,4%	1,8%		1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	51,1%	33,7%	21,4%	68,5%	0,6%	0,4%	0,4%
	Rural	44,5%	36,9%	19,3%	72,6%	0,8%	0,3%	1,4%

Table 121. What is the first aid in case it has been bitten by domestic or wild animals?

		Using iodine tincture, green brilliant, bandage	Addressing for a doctor	Anti-rabies / rabies vaccination	Others	Nothin g	DK/NA
Total		29,9%	89,4%	16,8%	1,0%	0,5%	1,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	28,6%	90,3%	15,1%	1,9%	0,5%	1,7%
	30-34 years	32,1%	90,2%	18,0%	1,1%	0,3%	1,3%
	35-39 years	26,8%	88,4%	17,0%	0,4%	0,9%	0,9%
	40 + years	31,5%	87,6%	17,8%		0,4%	2,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	29,0%	89,5%	20,4%		0,6%	0,6%
	Female	30,0%	89,4%	16,3%	1,2%	0,5%	1,7%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	27,9%	86,0%	11,7%	1,0%	0,6%	2,2%
	Medium level	27,3%	87,2%	17,1%	1,2%	0,7%	2,4%
	High level	33,1%	93,2%	19,7%	0,9%	0,2%	0,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	29,9%	89,6%	16,5%	1,3%	0,5%	1,7%
	Father	28,9%	90,4%	19,3%		0,9%	
	Guardian	30,4%	87,0%	17,4%			1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	25,3%	90,0%	17,5%	1,8%	0,8%	1,8%
	2 – 4years	30,5%	89,9%	16,1%	0,8%	0,4%	1,7%
	5 – 6 years	32,1%	86,8%	19,1%	1,0%	0,2%	1,4%
	Older then 6 years	29,0%	88,2%	16,1%	0,9%	0,6%	1,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	28,4%	89,1%	16,0%	1,2%	0,5%	1,5%
	Russian	37,8%	90,8%	21,4%		0,5%	2,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	30,9%	86,7%	16,9%	1,9%	0,2%	3,4%
	Medium level	29,9%	89,7%	17,0%	0,2%	0,4%	0,9%
	High level	28,8%	92,0%	16,6%	1,0%	0,8%	0,5%
Residence environment:	Urban	28,1%	91,6%	17,4%	0,8%	0,8%	1,2%
	Rural	31,1%	88,0%	16,4%	1,2%	0,3%	1,8%

Table 122. What is first aid in case of (chocking) flood?

		Hover the child over the back to give out the swallowed water	I lift the child upside down and shake it	lean against him and push him against his stomach	Artificial breath mouth to mouth, mouth to nose	Heart massage	Call of emerg ency	Others	DK/NA
Total		33,0%	19,8%	27,6%	40,6%	32,5%	54,1%	0,7%	5,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	32,6%	19,1%	28,4%	39,2%	32,4%	56,5%	1,2%	4,7%
	30-34 years	35,8%	19,4%	25,7%	43,5%	33,4%	56,5%		5,3%
	35-39 years	30,4%	21,4%	29,0%	37,5%	29,5%	50,9%	1,3%	9,4%
	40 + years	31,5%	20,3%	27,8%	41,1%	34,0%	49,0%	0,4%	5,0%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	33,3%	17,3%	26,5%	43,2%	30,9%	51,2%	0,6%	4,9%
	Female	32,9%	20,2%	27,7%	40,2%	32,7%	54,5%	0,7%	5,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	33,3%	20,3%	22,2%	31,7%	22,2%	50,2%	0,3%	6,7%
	Medium level	30,9%	21,9%	26,1%	39,7%	37,3%	54,9%	0,7%	7,6%
	High level	34,4%	18,0%	31,9%	46,5%	34,8%	55,8%	0,9%	3,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	33,1%	20,2%	27,6%	40,3%	32,7%	54,7%	0,7%	6,0%
	Father	33,3%	18,4%	28,1%	44,7%	26,3%	52,6%	0,9%	3,5%
	Guardian	31,3%	18,3%	27,0%	39,1%	36,5%	49,6%	0,9%	6,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	32,6%	17,5%	26,6%	41,6%	33,1%	55,4%	1,0%	4,5%
	2 – 4years	33,6%	19,0%	26,7%	39,2%	31,8%	55,9%	0,7%	5,5%
	5 – 6 years	29,4%	22,2%	29,2%	42,8%	30,9%	51,2%	0,5%	7,4%
	Older then 6 years	29,6%	18,7%	26,4%	37,3%	28,5%	53,0%	0,4%	7,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	32,6%	20,2%	25,1%	37,3%	31,0%	51,8%	0,8%	6,4%
	Russian	34,7%	17,9%	41,3%	58,2%	40,8%	66,3%		2,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	33,8%	17,4%	22,2%	32,6%	27,8%	50,7%	0,2%	7,2%
	Medium level	35,7%	20,9%	27,7%	42,2%	32,7%	54,2%	0,9%	4,5%

	High level	28,8%	21,2%	33,2%	47,2%	37,3%	57,5%	1,0%	5,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	32,3%	20,6%	28,3%	42,7%	38,9%	55,9%	0,8%	2,8%
	Rural	33,4%	19,3%	27,2%	39,2%	28,3%	52,9%	0,7%	7,7%

Table 123. What is the first aid in case of blood flowing from the nose?

		Nose pads	We hold our heads up	Keep our finger pressed against the nostril from which blood flows	Cold compresses	Addressing for a doctor	Others	DK/NA
Total		26,6%	64,7%	10,4%	40,7%	40,8%	0,9%	1,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	22,2%	61,9%	8,0%	40,0%	44,9%	0,9%	1,7%
	30-34 years	34,0%	63,4%	11,4%	38,7%	43,8%	0,8%	1,3%
	35-39 years	23,7%	67,4%	11,2%	40,6%	34,8%	1,8%	1,8%
	40 + years	25,3%	68,9%	12,0%	45,2%	34,4%	0,4%	2,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	29,6%	64,2%	15,4%	34,0%	38,3%	1,9%	2,5%
	Female	26,1%	64,7%	9,6%	41,7%	41,2%	0,8%	1,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	22,2%	67,6%	10,2%	34,3%	32,4%	1,0%	1,6%
	Medium level	26,6%	61,8%	11,6%	37,3%	41,8%	0,5%	2,4%
	High level	29,1%	65,2%	9,5%	47,3%	45,0%	1,3%	1,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	26,4%	64,5%	9,6%	41,8%	41,4%	0,9%	1,4%
	Father	28,9%	64,9%	14,0%	31,6%	39,5%	0,9%	2,6%
	Guardian	26,1%	66,1%	13,9%	40,0%	36,5%	1,7%	2,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	21,6%	62,2%	10,8%	39,3%	42,1%	1,3%	3,3%
	2 – 4years	28,6%	65,7%	8,4%	39,4%	40,6%	1,3%	2,1%
	5 – 6 years	27,3%	64,1%	14,6%	41,9%	40,0%	0,5%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	28,3%	66,5%	10,1%	41,0%	36,7%	0,6%	1,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	24,1%	67,4%	10,6%	39,5%	38,2%	0,9%	1,7%
	Russian	39,8%	50,0%	9,2%	47,4%	55,1%	1,0%	1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	22,5%	65,7%	10,9%	40,1%	38,6%	0,7%	1,4%
	Medium level	27,7%	67,7%	10,5%	40,0%	40,2%	0,9%	2,2%
	High level	29,5%	59,8%	9,6%	42,2%	43,8%	1,3%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	27,9%	63,7%	8,4%	45,5%	44,5%	0,6%	1,2%
	Rural	25,7%	65,3%	11,6%	37,6%	38,4%	1,2%	2,0%

Table 124. Protect the electrical outlets in the children's home? (please show your outlets)

		Yes	No
Total		72,4%	27,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	77,3%	22,7%
	30-34 years	72,4%	27,6%
	35-39 years	69,6%	30,4%
	40 + years	66,4%	33,6%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	76,5%	23,5%
	Female	71,8%	28,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	73,3%	26,7%
	Medium level	73,4%	26,6%
	High level	71,1%	28,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	72,3%	27,7%
	Father	79,8%	20,2%
	Guardian	66,1%	33,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	77,7%	22,3%
	2 – 4years	71,4%	28,6%
	5 – 6 years	69,1%	30,9%
	Older then 6 years	68,0%	32,0%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	72,2%	27,8%
	Russian	73,5%	26,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	70,5%	29,5%
	Medium level	71,8%	28,2%
	High level	75,1%	24,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	74,3%	25,7%
	Rural	71,1%	28,9%

Table 125. Has it ever happened that (the name of the child) was played with matches?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		17,2%	82,2%	0,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	17,7%	81,8%	0,5%
	30-34 years	18,3%	81,2%	0,5%
	35-39 years	15,6%	83,0%	1,3%
	40 + years	15,8%	83,8%	0,4%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	16,7%	82,7%	0,6%
	Female	17,2%	82,1%	0,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	18,4%	81,3%	0,3%
	Medium level	17,1%	82,4%	0,5%
	High level	16,4%	82,6%	0,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	17,2%	82,1%	0,7%
	Father	20,2%	79,8%	
	Guardian	13,9%	85,2%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	11,5%	88,0%	0,5%
	2 – 4years	18,5%	81,1%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	18,9%	80,1%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	17,8%	81,5%	0,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	18,5%	80,7%	0,7%
	Russian	9,7%	90,3%	
Socio-economic level:	Low level	21,5%	78,3%	0,2%
	Medium level	16,6%	82,4%	1,1%
	High level	13,2%	86,3%	0,5%
Residence environment:	Urban	12,0%	87,0%	1,0%
	Rural	20,5%	79,1%	0,4%

Table 126. What measures would you take? in the case of burns?

		Wet Band Aid	Cold water	Using medicines	Household remedies (oil)	Addressing for a doctor	Others	DK/NA
Total		21,9%	53,0%	25,8%	10,9%	62,9%	1,6%	3,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	21,5%	47,3%	25,1%	9,7%	67,4%	1,9%	2,6%
	30-34 years	24,7%	56,8%	26,5%	10,9%	62,6%	2,4%	2,9%
	35-39 years	19,2%	52,7%	25,0%	12,1%	62,5%	1,3%	2,7%
	40 + years	20,7%	57,7%	27,0%	12,0%	56,0%		4,1%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	27,2%	56,2%	24,1%	8,6%	59,9%	0,6%	4,3%
	Female	21,1%	52,6%	26,1%	11,2%	63,4%	1,7%	2,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	22,5%	54,3%	22,2%	11,4%	58,4%	1,0%	3,2%
	Medium level	24,2%	52,3%	26,4%	11,4%	61,3%	1,9%	1,9%
	High level	19,7%	52,9%	27,6%	10,2%	66,9%	1,7%	3,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	21,0%	52,9%	25,8%	10,9%	64,1%	1,8%	2,7%
	Father	28,9%	49,1%	24,6%	7,9%	64,0%	0,9%	5,3%
	Guardian	22,6%	58,3%	27,8%	13,9%	51,3%		3,5%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	22,3%	50,4%	26,3%	9,3%	63,2%	2,3%	2,3%
	2 – 4years	20,3%	51,7%	25,3%	12,1%	63,8%	1,6%	3,1%
	5 – 6 years	23,4%	53,1%	25,1%	10,3%	61,5%	1,0%	3,8%
	Older then 6 years	21,9%	54,1%	26,8%	11,4%	62,0%	1,7%	3,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	22,1%	52,6%	25,0%	11,8%	61,7%	1,8%	3,3%
	Russian	20,9%	55,6%	30,6%	6,1%	69,4%	0,5%	1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	22,9%	53,9%	22,9%	9,9%	61,6%	1,2%	4,3%
	Medium level	22,8%	53,1%	26,0%	10,5%	62,8%	2,4%	1,7%
	High level	19,7%	52,1%	28,8%	12,4%	64,5%	1,0%	3,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	20,6%	51,5%	26,7%	10,2%	68,5%	1,6%	1,8%
	Rural	22,7%	54,0%	25,3%	11,4%	59,3%	1,6%	3,8%

Table 127. Where do you keep the medicines?

		Accessible to the child	Unaccessible	Do not have medicines	DK/NA
Total		3,4%	94,0%	2,1%	0,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	3,1%	93,4%	3,1%	0,5%
	30-34 years	3,4%	94,7%	1,9%	
	35-39 years	1,8%	95,1%	2,2%	0,9%
	40 + years	5,4%	92,9%	0,8%	0,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	0,6%	96,3%	1,2%	1,9%
	Female	3,8%	93,7%	2,3%	0,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	2,9%	93,0%	3,8%	0,3%
	Medium level	3,1%	95,0%	1,7%	0,2%
	High level	4,0%	93,8%	1,5%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	3,7%	93,6%	2,4%	0,3%
	Father	0,9%	96,5%	0,9%	1,8%
	Guardian	3,5%	94,8%	0,9%	0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	3,3%	94,2%	2,0%	0,5%
	2 – 4years	3,2%	94,3%	2,3%	0,3%
	5 – 6 years	4,3%	93,3%	1,9%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	4,5%	93,3%	1,9%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	3,6%	93,6%	2,3%	0,5%
	Russian	2,6%	95,9%	1,0%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	3,1%	93,0%	3,6%	0,2%
	Medium level	4,3%	93,8%	1,5%	0,4%
	High level	2,6%	95,3%	1,3%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	1,4%	95,8%	2,2%	0,6%
	Rural	4,7%	92,8%	2,1%	0,4%

Table 128. What would you do in case of poisoning?

		Abundant drinks	Gastric scrubs	Clyster/enema	Addressing for a doctor	Household Remedies (curd)	Others	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		39,1%	44,1%	7,9%	76,8%	8,1%	1,7%	0,6%	2,1%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	31,9%	38,1%	9,9%	79,7%	7,3%	2,6%	0,5%	3,1%
	30-34 years	43,8%	45,6%	7,7%	76,4%	8,8%	2,4%	0,3%	0,8%
	35-39 years	41,1%	48,2%	7,1%	73,7%	5,8%	0,4%	0,9%	1,3%
	40 + years	42,7%	48,5%	5,4%	75,5%	10,8%	0,4%	1,2%	2,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	43,2%	58,0%	7,4%	68,5%	8,0%	0,6%		3,1%
	Female	38,5%	42,1%	8,0%	78,1%	8,2%	1,9%	0,7%	1,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	34,6%	36,8%	4,4%	73,3%	5,7%	2,5%	1,0%	2,5%
	Medium level	36,1%	42,0%	9,5%	73,6%	10,9%	1,4%	0,7%	3,3%
	High level	44,2%	50,1%	8,7%	81,5%	7,4%	1,5%	0,4%	0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	38,5%	41,9%	8,1%	78,0%	7,3%	2,0%	0,8%	1,8%
	Father	41,2%	57,9%	8,8%	67,5%	8,8%	0,9%		2,6%
	Guardian	42,6%	50,4%	5,2%	75,7%	14,8%			3,5%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	34,3%	42,1%	8,5%	78,4%	6,8%	2,3%	1,0%	1,5%
	2 – 4years	40,0%	43,8%	7,2%	76,3%	8,4%	2,3%	0,4%	2,3%
	5 – 6 years	38,0%	46,2%	7,7%	74,4%	8,4%	1,2%	1,0%	2,2%
	Older then 6 years	39,5%	44,6%	6,2%	74,0%	9,9%	0,9%	0,6%	1,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	36,2%	42,1%	7,1%	77,1%	8,5%	1,9%	0,7%	2,0%
	Russian	55,1%	55,1%	12,2%	75,5%	6,1%	1,0%		2,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	36,7%	35,7%	7,5%	73,4%	8,5%	1,9%	0,7%	3,4%
	Medium level	40,0%	43,7%	8,6%	77,4%	7,7%	1,7%	1,1%	1,5%
	High level	40,7%	53,6%	7,5%	79,8%	8,3%	1,6%		1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	38,9%	47,1%	7,6%	83,8%	7,4%	1,0%	0,2%	1,0%
	Rural	39,3%	42,2%	8,1%	72,3%	8,6%	2,2%	0,9%	2,7%

Table 129. What would you do if the baby choked something or swallowed an object (knuckle, button)?

		Raise him upside down and shake him	Lean against him and push him against his stomach	Hover the child over the back	Addressing for a doctor	Others	DK/NA
Total		24,9%	26,0%	51,4%	53,3%	0,7%	2,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	20,6%	24,6%	52,7%	54,6%	0,9%	2,6%
	30-34 years	29,2%	28,1%	52,5%	54,9%	0,3%	2,1%
	35-39 years	29,0%	23,7%	50,0%	47,8%	0,9%	3,1%
	40 + years	22,0%	27,4%	48,5%	53,5%	0,8%	3,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	26,5%	27,2%	48,8%	51,2%		3,7%
	Female	24,7%	25,8%	51,8%	53,6%	0,8%	2,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	22,5%	19,7%	49,5%	50,8%	0,6%	2,9%
	Medium level	23,0%	29,9%	49,4%	53,2%	1,2%	2,9%
	High level	27,8%	26,7%	54,1%	54,8%	0,4%	2,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	25,2%	25,5%	52,0%	53,7%	0,8%	2,6%
	Father	27,2%	27,2%	48,2%	50,9%		4,4%
	Guardian	20,0%	29,6%	48,7%	52,2%	0,9%	1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	24,6%	25,3%	54,6%	52,1%	0,5%	2,0%
	2 – 4years	25,3%	23,9%	50,5%	54,0%	0,8%	3,1%
	5 – 6 years	24,4%	28,9%	51,4%	54,1%	0,5%	1,7%
	Older then 6 years	25,3%	25,8%	48,5%	52,8%	1,1%	3,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	25,4%	22,7%	49,7%	52,2%	0,8%	3,2%
	Russian	22,4%	43,9%	60,7%	59,2%		
Socio-economic level:	Low level	22,0%	23,7%	50,0%	55,6%		2,4%
	Medium level	27,3%	26,9%	49,2%	53,5%	1,5%	3,2%
	High level	25,1%	27,5%	55,4%	50,5%	0,5%	2,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	29,7%	26,5%	49,5%	54,7%	0,8%	1,4%
	Rural	21,8%	25,7%	52,6%	52,3%	0,7%	3,5%

Table 130. What would you do in the wounds case?

		Adressing for a doctor	Wash the wound	Band aid	Using iodine tincture, green brilliant	Stop bleeding	Use household remedies (saliva, dust)	Use hemostatic plants	Others	DK/NA
Total		55,8%	66,1%	68,5%	30,0%	35,8%	2,2%	3,3%	0,2%	0,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	60,3%	62,2%	66,4%	27,0%	34,8%	3,3%	3,3%	0,7%	0,7%
	30-34 years	56,5%	66,6%	67,4%	31,8%	34,7%	1,3%	2,7%		1,1%
	35-39 years	53,1%	71,9%	69,6%	33,0%	38,4%	1,8%	1,8%		0,9%
	40 + years	49,4%	66,8%	72,6%	29,5%	36,9%	2,1%	5,8%		1,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	52,5%	61,7%	66,0%	30,2%	37,0%	3,7%	4,9%		1,2%
	Female	56,3%	66,7%	68,8%	29,9%	35,6%	2,0%	3,1%	0,3%	0,9%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	52,1%	62,9%	62,9%	21,6%	29,8%	2,2%	2,5%	0,6%	1,3%
	Medium level	55,3%	64,4%	68,6%	31,1%	33,0%	2,4%	2,9%	0,2%	1,0%
	High level	58,4%	69,4%	71,6%	34,0%	41,6%	2,1%	4,2%		0,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	56,5%	66,9%	68,9%	29,8%	35,7%	1,8%	2,8%	0,3%	0,9%
	Father	53,5%	57,0%	66,7%	30,7%	34,2%	4,4%	2,6%		0,9%
	Guardian	52,2%	67,8%	66,1%	30,4%	38,3%	3,5%	8,7%		1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	56,9%	63,4%	67,9%	29,6%	32,1%	2,5%	2,0%	0,3%	1,0%
	2 – 4years	54,4%	66,8%	70,6%	28,7%	36,7%	2,4%	4,0%	0,3%	0,9%
	5 – 6 years	55,0%	65,1%	66,7%	29,7%	36,6%	1,7%	2,9%		1,4%
	Older then 6 years	53,9%	66,7%	71,0%	29,4%	35,4%	2,1%	2,8%		0,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	54,8%	63,6%	68,0%	27,8%	36,2%	2,5%	3,7%	0,2%	1,0%
	Russian	61,2%	79,6%	70,9%	41,8%	33,7%	0,5%	1,0%	0,5%	0,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	56,8%	62,3%	64,5%	24,6%	31,6%	2,7%	3,6%	0,7%	1,4%
	Medium level	58,1%	66,0%	67,5%	31,8%	34,2%	1,7%	3,2%		0,2%
	High level	52,1%	70,2%	73,8%	33,4%	42,2%	2,3%	3,1%		1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	56,3%	69,9%	72,3%	34,9%	33,5%	1,4%	3,2%		1,0%
	Rural	55,5%	63,6%	65,9%	26,8%	37,3%	2,7%	3,4%	0,4%	0,9%

Table 131. LACTATION

		Was [name] breast-fed?			Does he / she continue breastfeeding?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		90,1%	9,2%	0,7%	27,3%	72,3%	0,4%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	92,4%	7,3%	0,3%	29,4%	70,1%	0,6%
	30-34 years	92,4%	7,6%		26,4%	73,6%	
	35-39 years	88,6%	10,2%	1,1%	30,1%	69,9%	
	40 + years	81,6%	16,0%	2,5%	20,3%	78,2%	1,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	84,1%	13,5%	2,4%	21,7%	77,4%	0,9%
	Female	90,9%	8,7%	0,4%	28,0%	71,7%	0,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	92,1%	7,9%		26,1%	73,5%	0,4%
	Medium level	89,6%	9,2%	1,2%	25,1%	74,3%	0,7%
	High level	89,2%	10,1%	0,7%	29,6%	70,1%	0,3%
Type of carer:	Mother	91,0%	8,7%	0,3%	28,8%	70,9%	0,3%
	Father	86,8%	12,1%	1,1%	20,3%	79,7%	
	Guardian	84,0%	12,3%	3,7%	17,6%	79,4%	2,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	91,7%	8,3%		54,2%	44,9%	0,8%
	2 – 4years	89,1%	10,0%	0,9%	13,6%	86,3%	0,1%
	5 – 6 years	91,1%	8,9%		31,0%	69,0%	
	Older then 6 years	90,7%	9,0%	0,3%	27,4%	72,6%	
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	90,1%	9,2%	0,7%	28,5%	71,1%	0,4%
	Russian	89,9%	9,4%	0,6%	20,3%	79,0%	0,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	88,8%	10,6%	0,6%	26,5%	72,8%	0,7%
	Medium level	89,2%	10,3%	0,5%	26,0%	73,7%	0,3%
	High level	92,5%	6,6%	0,9%	29,5%	70,2%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	93,8%	6,2%		31,5%	68,3%	0,3%
	Rural	87,5%	11,3%	1,1%	24,2%	75,2%	0,6%

Table 132. Please tell me if your child has consumed the following food or liquids yesterday, during the day or night? (1)

		Simple water			Infant formula			Milk, for ex., in boxes, milk powder or fresh			Juise or other fruit drinks		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		78,4%	20,5%	1,1%	33,3%	65,3%	1,3%	44,6%	53,9%	1,4%	64,0%	34,8%	1,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	75,7%	23,5%	0,8%	31,6%	67,4%	1,0%	42,0%	56,9%	1,0%	62,1%	37,3%	0,5%
	30-34 years	82,0%	17,1%	0,9%	38,9%	59,8%	1,3%	47,5%	51,3%	1,3%	64,9%	33,5%	1,6%
	35-39 years	79,5%	19,9%	0,6%	28,4%	69,9%	1,7%	41,5%	56,8%	1,7%	63,1%	35,8%	1,1%
	40 + years	76,7%	20,9%	2,5%	31,9%	66,3%	1,8%	48,5%	49,1%	2,5%	67,5%	30,1%	2,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	84,9%	11,9%	3,2%	43,7%	51,6%	4,8%	58,7%	37,3%	4,0%	74,6%	20,6%	4,8%
	Female	77,5%	21,7%	0,8%	31,9%	67,2%	0,9%	42,7%	56,3%	1,1%	62,5%	36,7%	0,8%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	76,4%	22,8%	0,8%	31,9%	67,3%	0,8%	46,1%	52,8%	1,2%	64,6%	34,3%	1,2%
	Medium level	75,7%	22,8%	1,5%	35,2%	62,4%	2,4%	45,3%	52,4%	2,4%	63,6%	34,0%	2,4%
	High level	81,6%	17,5%	0,9%	32,7%	66,4%	0,9%	43,3%	55,8%	0,9%	63,9%	35,7%	0,4%
Type of carer:	Mother	77,8%	21,6%	0,6%	32,1%	67,2%	0,7%	42,1%	56,9%	0,9%	62,5%	37,0%	0,6%
	Father	86,8%	11,0%	2,2%	40,7%	54,9%	4,4%	64,8%	33,0%	2,2%	74,7%	22,0%	3,3%
	Guardian	75,3%	19,8%	4,9%	38,3%	56,8%	4,9%	48,1%	45,7%	6,2%	67,9%	25,9%	6,2%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	68,6%	29,6%	1,8%	37,9%	60,3%	1,8%	38,9%	59,5%	1,5%	50,8%	48,0%	1,3%
	2 – 4years	83,1%	16,1%	0,8%	31,0%	67,6%	1,5%	46,4%	52,0%	1,6%	70,6%	28,1%	1,3%
	5 – 6 years	74,9%	24,6%	0,5%	33,0%	66,0%	1,0%	48,2%	51,3%	0,5%	58,1%	40,8%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	79,4%	19,8%	0,8%	32,8%	66,4%	0,8%	45,8%	53,1%	1,1%	66,1%	33,1%	0,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	78,6%	20,6%	0,8%	35,8%	62,9%	1,3%	42,9%	55,7%	1,4%	64,7%	34,1%	1,1%
	Russian	77,4%	20,1%	2,5%	19,5%	78,6%	1,9%	54,1%	44,0%	1,9%	59,7%	38,4%	1,9%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	79,1%	20,0%	0,9%	27,9%	71,2%	0,9%	41,8%	57,1%	1,2%	65,3%	33,5%	1,2%
	Medium level	77,8%	21,1%	1,1%	30,6%	67,3%	2,1%	45,4%	52,5%	2,1%	65,2%	33,5%	1,3%
	High level	78,4%	20,4%	1,3%	42,3%	56,7%	0,9%	46,7%	52,4%	0,9%	61,1%	37,6%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	79,8%	19,5%	0,7%	41,2%	58,1%	0,7%	41,9%	56,9%	1,2%	61,0%	38,1%	1,0%
	Rural	77,5%	21,2%	1,3%	28,0%	70,2%	1,8%	46,4%	51,9%	1,6%	66,0%	32,5%	1,5%

Table 133. Please tell me if your child has consumed the following food or liquids yesterday, during the day or night? (2)

		<u>Broth / soup</u>			<u>Vitamins or mineral supplements or any medication</u>			<u>Oral rehydration solutions (ORS)</u>			<u>Any other liquids</u>		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		73,2%	25,8%	1,0%	30,6%	67,7%	1,6%	13,6%	84,4%	2,0%	60,5%	37,9%	1,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	68,9%	30,8%	0,3%	28,2%	70,8%	1,0%	12,3%	86,4%	1,3%	58,7%	39,7%	1,6%
	30-34 years	79,7%	19,0%	1,3%	36,7%	61,4%	1,9%	15,2%	82,0%	2,8%	62,7%	35,8%	1,6%
	35-39 years	67,6%	31,8%	0,6%	26,7%	72,2%	1,1%	13,1%	85,8%	1,1%	58,5%	40,3%	1,1%
	40 + years	76,7%	20,9%	2,5%	28,8%	68,1%	3,1%	14,1%	82,8%	3,1%	62,6%	35,0%	2,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	75,4%	20,6%	4,0%	37,3%	57,1%	5,6%	25,4%	68,3%	6,3%	63,5%	32,5%	4,0%
	Female	72,9%	26,5%	0,5%	29,7%	69,2%	1,1%	12,0%	86,6%	1,4%	60,1%	38,6%	1,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	72,0%	27,6%	0,4%	31,1%	68,1%	0,8%	15,7%	83,1%	1,2%	61,0%	37,8%	1,2%
	Medium level	70,1%	27,8%	2,1%	29,6%	67,8%	2,7%	15,7%	81,7%	2,7%	60,1%	37,3%	2,7%
	High level	76,2%	23,3%	0,4%	31,2%	67,5%	1,3%	10,8%	87,2%	2,0%	60,5%	38,3%	1,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	73,1%	26,6%	0,3%	30,0%	69,1%	0,9%	12,1%	86,6%	1,3%	60,6%	38,2%	1,2%
	Father	74,7%	23,1%	2,2%	36,3%	59,3%	4,4%	23,1%	71,4%	5,5%	60,4%	36,3%	3,3%
	Guardian	72,8%	21,0%	6,2%	30,9%	63,0%	6,2%	18,5%	75,3%	6,2%	59,3%	35,8%	4,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	59,8%	39,2%	1,0%	29,4%	68,6%	2,0%	11,1%	86,4%	2,5%	52,5%	45,7%	1,8%
	2 – 4years	78,9%	20,2%	0,9%	30,1%	68,4%	1,6%	14,1%	83,9%	2,0%	63,7%	34,6%	1,7%
	5 – 6 years	66,0%	33,5%	0,5%	30,9%	68,1%	1,0%	14,1%	84,3%	1,6%	57,1%	41,9%	1,0%
	Older then 6 years	74,3%	25,1%	0,6%	29,4%	70,1%	0,6%	12,7%	86,2%	1,1%	60,5%	38,4%	1,1%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	74,6%	24,6%	0,8%	31,7%	67,0%	1,3%	14,2%	83,8%	1,9%	60,6%	38,0%	1,4%
	Russian	65,4%	32,7%	1,9%	24,5%	71,7%	3,8%	10,1%	87,4%	2,5%	59,7%	37,1%	3,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	71,2%	28,2%	0,6%	26,2%	72,9%	0,9%	14,7%	84,1%	1,2%	59,4%	39,1%	1,5%
	Medium level	75,5%	23,2%	1,3%	31,1%	66,2%	2,6%	13,7%	83,4%	2,9%	59,9%	37,7%	2,4%
	High level	72,7%	26,3%	0,9%	34,8%	63,9%	1,3%	12,2%	85,9%	1,9%	62,4%	36,7%	0,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	73,8%	25,5%	0,7%	33,6%	65,0%	1,4%	13,8%	83,8%	2,4%	66,4%	32,1%	1,4%
	Rural	72,8%	26,1%	1,1%	28,6%	69,6%	1,8%	13,4%	84,8%	1,8%	56,5%	41,7%	1,8%

Table 134. Please tell me if your child has consumed the following food or liquids yesterday, during the day or night? (3)

		<u>Yogurt</u>			<u>Pumpkin oats</u>			<u>Solid or semi-solid foods (soft, like porridge)</u>			<u>He drank anything from a bottle with nipple</u>		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		40,5%	58,5%	1,1%	57,2%	41,7%	1,1%	62,8%	35,3%	1,9%	27,0%	71,5%	1,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	40,2%	59,0%	0,8%	53,3%	45,7%	1,0%	55,6%	42,8%	1,6%	25,8%	72,1%	2,1%
	30-34 years	42,1%	56,6%	1,3%	62,3%	36,7%	0,9%	69,0%	28,5%	2,5%	29,7%	69,0%	1,3%
	35-39 years	40,9%	58,5%	0,6%	55,7%	43,8%	0,6%	63,1%	35,8%	1,1%	23,3%	76,1%	0,6%
	40 + years	37,4%	60,7%	1,8%	58,3%	39,9%	1,8%	67,5%	30,1%	2,5%	28,2%	69,9%	1,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	51,6%	44,4%	4,0%	61,1%	35,7%	3,2%	69,8%	26,2%	4,0%	33,3%	63,5%	3,2%
	Female	38,9%	60,4%	0,7%	56,7%	42,5%	0,8%	61,8%	36,5%	1,6%	26,1%	72,6%	1,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	36,6%	63,0%	0,4%	52,0%	47,6%	0,4%	61,0%	37,4%	1,6%	28,3%	70,9%	0,8%
	Medium level	42,0%	55,9%	2,1%	55,3%	42,6%	2,1%	57,4%	39,6%	3,0%	28,7%	69,2%	2,1%
	High level	41,5%	57,8%	0,7%	61,7%	37,7%	0,7%	67,9%	30,7%	1,3%	24,9%	73,5%	1,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	39,1%	60,4%	0,5%	57,4%	42,0%	0,6%	61,7%	36,8%	1,5%	26,0%	72,9%	1,2%
	Father	48,4%	48,4%	3,3%	58,2%	39,6%	2,2%	69,2%	27,5%	3,3%	31,9%	65,9%	2,2%
	Guardian	45,7%	49,4%	4,9%	54,3%	40,7%	4,9%	67,9%	27,2%	4,9%	32,1%	63,0%	4,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	35,7%	62,6%	1,8%	49,5%	48,7%	1,8%	49,0%	48,5%	2,5%	40,5%	57,3%	2,3%
	2 – 4years	42,0%	57,0%	0,9%	60,4%	38,8%	0,8%	69,0%	29,3%	1,7%	20,3%	78,5%	1,2%
	5 – 6 years	30,9%	68,1%	1,0%	51,3%	48,2%	0,5%	59,2%	39,3%	1,6%	24,1%	75,4%	0,5%
	Older then 6 years	37,3%	62,1%	0,6%	55,9%	43,8%	0,3%	67,2%	31,4%	1,4%	28,2%	71,2%	0,6%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	41,8%	57,5%	0,8%	57,9%	41,4%	0,7%	63,3%	35,0%	1,7%	28,9%	70,0%	1,1%
	Russian	33,3%	64,2%	2,5%	53,5%	43,4%	3,1%	60,4%	36,5%	3,1%	16,4%	79,9%	3,8%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	35,9%	63,5%	0,6%	52,1%	47,4%	0,6%	58,8%	39,4%	1,8%	25,6%	73,2%	1,2%
	Medium level	38,3%	59,9%	1,8%	59,6%	38,5%	1,8%	63,9%	33,2%	2,9%	23,5%	73,9%	2,6%
	High level	48,0%	51,4%	0,6%	59,9%	39,5%	0,6%	65,8%	33,2%	0,9%	32,6%	66,8%	0,6%
Residence environment:	Urban	48,3%	51,2%	0,5%	59,5%	39,5%	1,0%	68,3%	30,0%	1,7%	27,1%	71,2%	1,7%
	Rural	35,1%	63,4%	1,5%	55,7%	43,2%	1,1%	59,1%	38,8%	2,1%	26,9%	71,7%	1,5%

Table 135. How many times did the baby eat or drink yesterday, during the day or night, the following foods or liquids? (1)

		Infant formula					Milk, for ex., in boxes, milk powder or fresh				
		Median	Media	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation	Median	Media	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation
Total		2,0	2	0	7	1,2	1,8	1	0	8	1,0
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,0	2	0	6	1,2	1,6	1	0	5	0,9
	30-34 years	1,9	2	1	6	1,1	1,7	2	0	4	0,9
	35-39 years	2,1	2	0	7	1,3	2,0	2	0	8	1,4
	40 + years	1,9	2	0	5	1,0	1,9	2	0	6	1,2
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,7	2	1	3	0,8	1,9	2	1	4	0,9
	Female	2,0	2	0	7	1,2	1,7	1	0	8	1,1
Education of the respondent:	Low level	1,9	2	0	5	1,1	1,7	1	0	6	1,0
	Medium level	2,0	2	1	6	1,1	1,8	2	0	6	0,9
	High level	2,0	2	0	7	1,2	1,7	1	0	8	1,1
Type of carer:	Mother	2,0	2	0	7	1,2	1,7	1	0	8	1,1
	Father	1,8	2	1	3	0,8	1,9	2	1	4	0,9
	Guardian	1,6	1	0	3	0,9	1,7	2	0	4	0,9
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	2,0	2	0	7	1,3	1,8	1	0	8	1,3
	2 – 4years	1,9	2	0	6	1,1	1,7	2	0	6	0,9
	5 – 6 years	1,9	1	0	6	1,2	1,8	1	0	8	1,2
	Older then 6 years	1,9	2	0	5	1,0	1,9	2	0	8	1,1
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,0	2	0	7	1,2	1,8	2	0	8	1,1
	Russian	1,9	1,5	1	5	1,2	1,6	1	0	4	0,8
Socio-economic level:	Low level	1,9	2	0	5	1,1	1,7	2	0	6	1,0
	Medium level	2,0	2	0	7	1,2	1,8	1,5	0	7	1,1
	High level	2,0	2	0	6	1,2	1,8	1	0	8	1,1
Residence environment:	Urban	2,1	2	0	7	1,2	1,9	2	0	7	1,1
	Rural	1,9	2	0	6	1,1	1,7	1	0	8	1,0

Table 136. How many times did the baby eat or drink yesterday, during the day or night, the following foods or liquids? (2)

		Yogurt				
		Median	Media	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation
Total		1,5	1	0	19	1,2
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	1,4	1	0	6	0,9
	30-34 years	1,5	1	0	19	1,7
	35-39 years	1,5	1	0	3	0,7
	40 + years	1,6	1	0	4	0,9
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,8	2	0	4	1,0
	Female	1,4	1	0	19	1,2
Education of the respondent:	Low level	1,3	1	0	3	0,7
	Medium level	1,7	1	0	19	1,7
	High level	1,4	1	0	6	0,8
Type of carer:	Mother	1,4	1	0	19	1,2
	Father	2,0	2	1	4	1,0
	Guardian	1,4	1	0	3	0,9
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	1,4	1	0	6	0,8
	2 – 4years	1,5	1	0	19	1,3
	5 – 6 years	1,7	1	0	19	2,5
	Older then 6 years	1,5	1	0	19	1,7
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1,5	1	0	19	1,2
	Russian	1,4	1	0	4	0,8
Socio-economic level:	Low level	1,6	1	0	19	1,8
	Medium level	1,3	1	0	5	0,8
	High level	1,5	1	0	6	0,9
Residence environment:	Urban	1,4	1	0	6	0,8
	Rural	1,5	1	0	19	1,5

Table 137. When did you check last time if the chimneys / chimneys on the stoves are not clogged?

		For the last 3 months	Last year	2-3 years ago	4-5 years ago	5-10 years ago	10 years ago	DK/NA
Total		18,6%	42,1%	6,2%	1,5%	0,5%	0,9%	30,2%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	20,3%	38,8%	6,4%	2,4%	0,7%	1,7%	29,8%
	30-34 years	17,8%	38,7%	5,6%	1,1%	0,5%	1,1%	35,3%
	35-39 years	20,5%	41,5%	6,3%	0,9%	0,4%	0,4%	29,9%
	40 + years	14,9%	53,5%	7,1%	1,2%			23,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	17,3%	45,1%	6,2%	1,9%		1,9%	27,8%
	Female	18,8%	41,6%	6,3%	1,5%	0,5%	0,8%	30,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	20,0%	55,2%	8,9%	1,0%	0,6%	1,3%	13,0%
	Medium level	20,7%	45,8%	5,7%	1,7%	0,7%	1,0%	24,5%
	High level	16,1%	31,2%	5,1%	1,7%	0,2%	0,8%	45,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	18,7%	40,7%	6,4%	1,4%	0,6%	0,9%	31,4%
	Father	19,3%	35,1%	6,1%	2,6%		2,6%	34,2%
	Guardian	16,5%	60,9%	5,2%	1,7%			15,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	17,5%	38,1%	5,8%	1,5%	0,5%	1,3%	35,3%
	2 – 4years	17,0%	43,8%	6,6%	1,3%	0,5%	0,9%	29,8%
	5 – 6 years	22,2%	46,4%	8,6%	1,4%	0,2%	0,5%	20,6%
	Older then 6 years	18,7%	46,8%	7,3%	1,1%	0,2%	1,1%	24,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	17,1%	44,0%	6,1%	1,7%	0,6%	0,9%	29,7%
	Russian	26,5%	31,6%	7,1%	0,5%		1,0%	33,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	21,7%	52,9%	10,9%	2,4%	1,0%	0,7%	10,4%
	Medium level	19,8%	40,4%	4,3%	1,3%	0,4%	1,3%	32,5%
	High level	13,7%	32,4%	3,6%	0,8%		0,8%	48,7%
Residence environment:	Urban	13,0%	20,2%	2,6%	0,4%	0,2%	1,0%	62,5%
	Rural	22,2%	56,3%	8,6%	2,2%	0,7%	0,9%	9,1%

Table 138. What do you know about the role of child vaccination?

		He/she is protected against the diseases of which it has been vaccinated.	It supports these diseases more easily	Get sick rarely	Others	DK/NA
Total		55,7%	21,2%	16,0%	1,5%	5,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	53,4%	19,6%	20,6%	2,1%	4,3%
	30-34 years	61,5%	19,9%	11,9%	1,3%	5,3%
	35-39 years	56,7%	20,1%	15,6%	1,3%	6,3%
	40 + years	49,8%	27,0%	14,9%	0,8%	7,5%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	55,6%	20,4%	14,8%	1,2%	8,0%
	Female	55,8%	21,3%	16,2%	1,5%	5,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	51,4%	19,4%	22,2%	1,0%	6,0%
	Medium level	52,5%	24,9%	16,2%	1,4%	5,0%
	High level	60,9%	19,3%	12,3%	1,9%	5,7%
Type of carer:	Mother	56,8%	20,7%	16,0%	1,6%	4,9%
	Father	57,0%	16,7%	14,0%	0,9%	11,4%
	Guardian	45,2%	30,4%	18,3%	0,9%	5,2%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	54,6%	21,3%	18,3%	2,0%	3,8%
	2 – 4years	55,6%	21,3%	15,8%	1,5%	5,9%
	5 – 6 years	56,0%	18,9%	17,2%	1,4%	6,5%
	Older then 6 years	56,0%	21,0%	15,9%	1,1%	6,0%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	55,3%	20,4%	17,3%	1,5%	5,5%
	Russian	58,2%	25,5%	9,2%	1,5%	5,6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	49,8%	20,3%	21,3%	2,2%	6,5%
	Medium level	58,7%	19,6%	14,4%	1,3%	6,0%
	High level	58,5%	24,1%	12,4%	1,0%	3,9%
Residence environment:	Urban	59,9%	20,2%	11,2%	2,0%	6,6%
	Rural	53,0%	21,8%	19,2%	1,2%	4,8%

Table 139. THE CHILD VACCINATION

		Do you think it is good when your child is vaccinated?			Has your child been vaccinated?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		87,9%	6,9%	5,2%	92,4%	6,0%	1,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	86,8%	9,0%	4,3%	91,3%	8,0%	0,7%
	30-34 years	90,2%	5,6%	4,2%	94,4%	4,5%	1,1%
	35-39 years	88,8%	4,9%	6,3%	93,3%	4,5%	2,2%
	40 + years	85,5%	7,1%	7,5%	90,5%	6,2%	3,3%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	87,7%	6,2%	6,2%	90,7%	6,2%	3,1%
	Female	87,9%	7,0%	5,1%	92,7%	6,0%	1,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	92,1%	4,8%	3,2%	94,0%	4,4%	1,6%
	Medium level	88,6%	7,4%	4,0%	92,6%	6,4%	1,0%
	High level	84,9%	7,8%	7,4%	91,3%	6,6%	2,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	88,2%	6,9%	4,9%	93,1%	5,9%	1,0%
	Father	86,0%	7,0%	7,0%	90,4%	5,3%	4,4%
	Guardian	87,0%	7,0%	6,1%	87,8%	7,8%	4,3%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	87,5%	8,8%	3,8%	91,5%	7,5%	1,0%
	2 – 4years	89,2%	5,2%	5,6%	93,2%	4,9%	1,9%
	5 – 6 years	87,8%	7,4%	4,8%	93,1%	5,7%	1,2%
	Older then 6 years	89,3%	5,6%	5,2%	93,6%	4,5%	1,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	88,3%	6,5%	5,2%	92,9%	5,6%	1,5%
	Russian	85,7%	9,2%	5,1%	89,8%	8,2%	2,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	89,6%	4,8%	5,6%	92,3%	5,1%	2,7%
	Medium level	83,7%	10,1%	6,2%	91,2%	7,5%	1,3%
	High level	91,2%	5,2%	3,6%	94,0%	5,2%	0,8%
Residence environment:	Urban	86,6%	7,0%	6,4%	92,4%	5,8%	1,8%
	Rural	88,8%	6,8%	4,4%	92,4%	6,1%	1,4%

Table 140. Do you have a medical record in which is written all the administered vaccines?

		Yes, I do	No, I do not have anything like that	DK/NA
Total		91,5%	5,7%	2,8%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	91,7%	6,1%	2,1%
	30-34 years	93,4%	4,8%	1,9%
	35-39 years	91,5%	4,9%	3,6%
	40 + years	88,0%	7,1%	5,0%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	87,7%	5,6%	6,8%
	Female	92,0%	5,7%	2,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	93,0%	5,1%	1,9%
	Medium level	91,9%	5,7%	2,4%
	High level	90,2%	6,0%	3,8%
Type of carer:	Mother	92,6%	5,5%	1,9%
	Father	86,8%	5,3%	7,9%
	Guardian	86,1%	7,8%	6,1%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	92,2%	4,8%	3,0%
	2 – 4years	92,7%	5,3%	2,0%
	5 – 6 years	90,2%	6,0%	3,8%
	Older then 6 years	94,0%	3,2%	2,8%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	93,3%	3,9%	2,8%
	Russian	81,6%	15,3%	3,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	90,8%	5,6%	3,6%
	Medium level	89,7%	7,1%	3,2%
	High level	94,3%	4,1%	1,6%
Residence environment:	Urban	93,4%	3,4%	3,2%
	Rural	90,2%	7,2%	2,6%

Table 141. Did your child get any vaccine ...? (1)

		BCG against tuberculosis, is a hand or shoulder injection that usually leaves a scar?			„liquid vaccine as drops in the mouth” to protect her from poliomyelitis?			DTP, that is, an injection into the muscle at the level of the thigh to prevent his / her tetanus, pertussis or diphtheria?			Hepatitis B vaccine, is an injection of muscle in the thigh to prevent his / her hepatitis B?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		88,3%	5,5%	6,2%	82,1%	9,6%	8,4%	77,3%	11,7%	11,0%	78,0%	11,7%	10,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	88,2%	6,4%	5,4%	79,9%	13,7%	6,4%	75,9%	15,8%	8,3%	75,2%	15,4%	9,5%
	30-34 years	90,5%	5,0%	4,5%	86,2%	8,5%	5,3%	80,6%	10,3%	9,0%	83,0%	9,3%	7,7%
	35-39 years	88,8%	5,4%	5,8%	85,3%	6,7%	8,0%	79,5%	9,8%	10,7%	81,3%	9,8%	8,9%
	40 + years	84,6%	4,6%	10,8%	76,3%	6,6%	17,0%	72,6%	8,3%	19,1%	72,2%	10,8%	17,0%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	82,1%	5,6%	12,3%	70,4%	10,5%	19,1%	65,4%	11,7%	22,8%	64,8%	11,7%	23,5%
	Female	89,2%	5,4%	5,3%	83,8%	9,4%	6,8%	79,1%	11,7%	9,2%	80,0%	11,7%	8,3%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	86,7%	5,7%	7,6%	82,2%	8,9%	8,9%	76,8%	11,4%	11,7%	77,5%	10,5%	12,1%
	Medium level	86,9%	6,7%	6,4%	80,0%	10,5%	9,5%	76,5%	12,8%	10,7%	77,9%	12,8%	9,3%
	High level	90,4%	4,3%	5,3%	83,6%	9,3%	7,2%	78,3%	11,0%	10,8%	78,4%	11,5%	10,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	90,1%	5,3%	4,6%	85,2%	9,3%	5,5%	80,4%	11,2%	8,4%	81,5%	11,3%	7,2%
	Father	81,6%	6,1%	12,3%	67,5%	11,4%	21,1%	63,2%	12,3%	24,6%	62,3%	11,4%	26,3%
	Guardian	79,1%	6,1%	14,8%	67,8%	10,4%	21,7%	63,5%	15,7%	20,9%	62,6%	15,7%	21,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	89,7%	5,8%	4,5%	77,2%	14,8%	8,0%	70,4%	19,3%	10,3%	72,9%	18,0%	9,0%
	2 – 4years	88,6%	4,9%	6,5%	84,8%	6,6%	8,5%	80,5%	9,2%	10,4%	81,3%	8,6%	10,1%
	5 – 6 years	86,6%	6,7%	6,7%	83,7%	9,1%	7,2%	78,7%	11,0%	10,3%	77,5%	12,4%	10,0%
	Older then 6 years	89,9%	3,9%	6,2%	85,0%	7,5%	7,5%	78,8%	9,7%	11,6%	79,6%	10,1%	10,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	88,1%	5,1%	6,7%	82,1%	9,1%	8,8%	77,7%	10,7%	11,6%	79,0%	10,5%	10,5%
	Russian	89,3%	7,1%	3,6%	81,6%	12,2%	6,1%	75,0%	17,3%	7,7%	72,4%	18,4%	9,2%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	86,0%	5,3%	8,7%	82,9%	8,0%	9,2%	76,8%	9,9%	13,3%	76,8%	11,1%	12,1%
	Medium level	88,6%	6,2%	5,2%	81,5%	10,3%	8,2%	76,1%	12,7%	11,2%	78,1%	11,4%	10,5%
	High level	90,4%	4,7%	4,9%	81,9%	10,4%	7,8%	79,3%	12,4%	8,3%	79,3%	12,7%	8,0%
	Urban	91,0%	4,6%	4,4%	82,4%	10,8%	6,8%	78,2%	12,4%	9,4%	80,2%	11,4%	8,4%

Residence environment:	Rural	86,6%	6,0%	7,4%	81,9%	8,7%	9,4%	76,8%	11,2%	12,0%	76,6%	11,9%	11,5%
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Table 142. Did your child get any vaccine... ? (2)

		against measles, mumps, rubella (ROR), is a hand injection at the age of 12 months or later to prevent his / her disease with measles, mumps, rubella?			a dose of Vitamin A in last 6 months?			pills, drops or syrup with iron elements?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		76,2%	13,6%	10,2%	52,3%	35,7%	12,1%	60,2%	30,2%	9,6%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	74,2%	18,0%	7,8%	51,8%	37,4%	10,9%	58,2%	33,6%	8,3%
	30-34 years	79,0%	12,7%	8,2%	57,0%	34,5%	8,5%	63,4%	30,2%	6,4%
	35-39 years	79,9%	11,2%	8,9%	52,2%	35,3%	12,5%	60,7%	29,0%	10,3%
	40 + years	71,8%	9,5%	18,7%	45,6%	34,9%	19,5%	58,1%	25,3%	16,6%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	63,0%	12,3%	24,7%	51,9%	22,2%	25,9%	54,9%	21,6%	23,5%
	Female	78,2%	13,8%	8,1%	52,3%	37,6%	10,1%	60,9%	31,5%	7,6%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	77,1%	11,7%	11,1%	57,1%	33,7%	9,2%	60,0%	30,5%	9,5%
	Medium level	75,1%	14,5%	10,5%	53,4%	32,3%	14,3%	61,8%	28,3%	10,0%
	High level	76,6%	14,0%	9,5%	48,4%	39,5%	12,1%	59,0%	31,6%	9,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	79,2%	13,7%	7,0%	53,3%	37,8%	8,9%	61,4%	32,0%	6,6%
	Father	58,8%	12,3%	28,9%	51,8%	20,2%	28,1%	57,0%	18,4%	24,6%
	Guardian	66,1%	13,9%	20,0%	43,5%	31,3%	25,2%	52,2%	25,2%	22,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	66,2%	24,1%	9,8%	51,4%	39,1%	9,5%	56,9%	36,1%	7,0%
	2 – 4years	80,9%	9,4%	9,7%	54,5%	33,1%	12,4%	64,5%	25,4%	10,1%
	5 – 6 years	78,9%	11,5%	9,6%	51,9%	36,8%	11,2%	57,7%	34,2%	8,1%
	Older then 6 years	78,3%	11,4%	10,3%	52,1%	35,6%	12,2%	62,4%	27,9%	9,7%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	76,8%	12,7%	10,5%	51,6%	36,2%	12,2%	61,3%	29,3%	9,4%
	Russian	73,0%	18,4%	8,7%	55,6%	32,7%	11,7%	54,1%	35,2%	10,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	76,3%	13,3%	10,4%	54,8%	35,3%	9,9%	59,7%	32,1%	8,2%
	Medium level	75,3%	13,8%	11,0%	48,6%	38,3%	13,1%	59,1%	30,3%	10,5%
	High level	77,2%	13,7%	9,1%	53,9%	32,9%	13,2%	61,9%	28,0%	10,1%
	Urban	76,0%	15,2%	8,8%	47,9%	38,1%	14,0%	53,9%	34,3%	11,8%

Residence environment:	Rural	76,4%	12,5%	11,1%	55,1%	34,1%	10,8%	64,2%	27,5%	8,2%
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Table 143. How many times your child get any vaccine...? (1)

		Against Polio					DTP				
		Median	Media	Minimu m	Maximu m	Std Deviation	Median	Media	Minimu m	Maximu m	Std Deviation
Total		2,1	2	0	34	2,0	2,1	1	0	96	3,9
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	2,0	1	0	11	1,7	1,8	1	0	10	1,6
	30-34 years	2,0	2	0	10	1,5	1,9	1	0	10	1,5
	35-39 years	2,2	1	0	12	1,9	2,7	1	0	96	8,2
	40 + years	2,4	2	1	34	3,3	2,4	1	1	21	2,7
Sex of the respondent:	Male	2,3	1	0	10	2,3	2,4	1	0	21	3,1
	Female	2,1	2	0	34	2,0	2,1	1	0	96	4,0
Education of the respondent:	Low level	2,2	1	0	34	3,0	2,1	1	0	12	2,3
	Medium level	2,2	1	0	10	1,7	2,0	1	0	10	1,8
	High level	2,0	2	0	11	1,5	2,2	1	0	96	5,5
Type of carer:	Mother	2,1	2	0	34	2,0	2,0	1	0	96	4,0
	Father	2,2	1	0	10	2,2	2,0	1	0	10	2,1
	Guardian	2,4	2	1	10	2,2	2,8	2	1	21	3,4
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	2,2	2	1	12	1,8	2,1	1	0	21	2,3
	2 – 4years	2,1	2	0	34	2,2	2,1	1	0	96	4,6
	5 – 6 years	2,3	2	0	34	2,7	2,2	1	0	21	2,3
	Older then 6 years	2,2	1	0	34	2,5	2,4	1	0	96	5,9
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	2,0	1	0	34	2,0	2,0	1	0	96	4,1
	Russian	2,6	2	1	10	1,9	2,6	2	1	10	2,0
Socio-economic level:	Low level	2,1	1	0	34	2,6	1,9	1	0	12	2,0
	Medium level	2,0	2	0	10	1,5	1,8	1	1	10	1,5
	High level	2,3	2	0	11	1,9	2,6	1	0	96	6,6
Residence environment:	Urban	2,2	2	1	10	1,4	1,9	1,5	0	10	1,3
	Rural	2,1	1	0	34	2,3	2,2	1	0	96	4,7

Table 144. How many times your child get any vaccine...? (2)

		Against Hepatitis B				
		Median	Media	Minimum	Maximum	Std Deviation
Total		1,8	1	0	96	3,6
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	1,6	1	0	10	1,4
	30-34 years	1,7	1	0	12	1,4
	35-39 years	2,4	1	0	96	7,9
	40 + years	1,9	1	1	10	1,7
Sex of the respondent:	Male	1,9	1	0	10	2,1
	Female	1,8	1	0	96	3,8
Education of the respondent:	Low level	1,8	1	0	12	2,1
	Medium level	1,7	1	1	10	1,5
	High level	1,9	1	0	96	5,3
Type of carer:	Mother	1,8	1	0	96	3,9
	Father	1,8	1	0	10	2,0
	Guardian	1,9	1	1	10	1,8
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	1,8	1	0	12	1,8
	2 – 4years	1,9	1	0	96	4,4
	5 – 6 years	1,8	1	0	10	1,7
	Older then 6 years	2,1	1	0	96	5,7
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	1,8	1	0	96	3,9
	Russian	1,7	1	0	10	1,6
Socio-economic level:	Low level	1,7	1	0	12	1,8
	Medium level	1,6	1	0	10	1,3
	High level	2,2	1	0	96	6,5
Residence environment:	Urban	1,8	1	1	10	1,2
	Rural	1,8	1	0	96	4,4

Table 145. Has the first hepatitis B vaccine been administered for 24 hours after birth or later?

		In time of 24 hours	Later
Total		77,7%	22,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	79,6%	20,4%
	30-34 years	80,5%	19,5%
	35-39 years	76,9%	23,1%
	40 + years	70,1%	29,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	75,2%	24,8%
	Female	78,0%	22,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	73,4%	26,6%
	Medium level	75,0%	25,0%
	High level	82,4%	17,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	78,2%	21,8%
	Father	74,6%	25,4%
	Guardian	75,0%	25,0%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	86,9%	13,1%
	2 – 4years	76,4%	23,6%
	5 – 6 years	74,7%	25,3%
	Older then 6 years	72,5%	27,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	76,1%	23,9%
	Russian	87,3%	12,7%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	71,1%	28,9%
	Medium level	76,6%	23,4%
	High level	85,9%	14,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	83,8%	16,3%
	Rural	73,6%	26,4%

Table 146. Sometimes children suffer from serious illness and should be immediately taken to a medical institution. What symptoms would it make to your child at a medical institution?

		The child is unable to drink or suck	The child is getting worse	Fever occurs	The child breathes frequently	The child breathes hard/start s to stubborn	The chair contains blood strips	The child drinks less water	The child has convulsion s	The child becomes weak	Others	DK/NA
Total		39,3%	56,4%	79,5%	42,8%	52,2%	49,5%	31,9%	57,1%	52,1%	1,4%	2,3%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	40,2%	55,1%	74,0%	37,8%	51,5%	48,0%	28,1%	53,4%	51,5%	1,9%	2,6%
	30-34 years	39,5%	55,4%	86,2%	45,4%	54,6%	50,7%	34,0%	62,1%	51,5%	1,6%	2,1%
	35-39 years	41,1%	58,9%	77,7%	42,4%	47,8%	51,3%	34,8%	59,4%	54,0%	0,4%	3,1%
	40 + years	35,7%	58,1%	80,5%	48,1%	53,5%	48,5%	32,8%	53,5%	52,3%	1,2%	1,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	38,3%	54,3%	82,7%	41,4%	45,1%	45,7%	39,5%	49,4%	48,1%	3,7%	1,9%
	Female	39,4%	56,8%	79,1%	43,1%	53,2%	50,0%	30,8%	58,2%	52,7%	1,1%	2,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	34,0%	55,2%	81,6%	40,0%	45,7%	45,7%	30,2%	51,1%	48,3%	1,0%	3,2%
	Medium level	39,9%	55,3%	81,2%	41,3%	48,7%	46,1%	31,6%	54,9%	53,0%	1,2%	2,1%
	High level	42,0%	58,0%	76,9%	45,7%	58,8%	54,4%	33,3%	62,4%	53,7%	1,9%	1,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	40,1%	57,1%	79,0%	43,0%	53,8%	50,7%	31,3%	59,1%	53,0%	1,1%	2,3%
	Father	32,5%	46,5%	82,5%	37,7%	39,5%	43,0%	37,7%	45,6%	43,0%	5,3%	2,6%
	Guardian	39,1%	60,0%	81,7%	47,0%	50,4%	45,2%	32,2%	50,4%	53,0%	0,9%	1,7%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	43,4%	54,9%	78,2%	41,9%	51,6%	45,1%	29,3%	55,4%	49,9%	2,0%	2,5%
	2 – 4years	38,2%	55,9%	80,1%	42,4%	51,6%	49,1%	31,4%	58,0%	52,0%	0,9%	2,7%
	5 – 6 years	39,0%	55,7%	81,3%	44,0%	50,7%	52,6%	35,6%	54,3%	53,1%	1,4%	1,7%
	Older then 6 years	36,5%	56,0%	81,3%	40,3%	50,4%	48,3%	32,4%	55,8%	51,1%	1,5%	1,9%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	39,5%	55,9%	81,1%	40,4%	51,4%	48,6%	31,2%	57,4%	53,8%	1,4%	2,4%
	Russian	38,3%	59,2%	70,9%	56,1%	56,6%	54,1%	36,2%	55,1%	42,9%	1,5%	1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	36,2%	55,8%	79,5%	40,3%	46,1%	47,6%	33,8%	53,6%	50,5%	1,0%	3,9%
	Medium level	41,1%	57,0%	78,1%	45,4%	58,1%	52,3%	34,0%	58,5%	50,1%	1,3%	1,9%
	High level	40,4%	56,5%	81,3%	42,5%	51,6%	48,2%	27,5%	59,1%	56,2%	2,1%	1,0%

Residence environment:	Urban	39,1%	56,5%	82,0%	43,9%	55,5%	51,3%	29,3%	60,9%	54,9%	0,8%	1,0%
	Rural	39,4%	56,4%	77,9%	42,2%	50,0%	48,3%	33,7%	54,6%	50,3%	1,8%	3,1%

Table 147. What do you do when the baby has a fever?

		Consult a physician	Paracetamol / aspirin administration	Using traditional remedies (vinegar, cold water)	Others	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		67,1%	65,1%	15,9%	4,0%	0,4%	0,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	68,6%	62,2%	12,8%	4,0%	0,2%	
	30-34 years	67,6%	67,4%	19,1%	4,2%	0,3%	
	35-39 years	65,6%	62,9%	13,4%	4,5%	0,9%	1,8%
	40 + years	65,1%	68,5%	18,7%	2,9%	0,4%	0,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	64,2%	59,9%	16,0%	4,9%	0,6%	1,2%
	Female	67,5%	65,8%	15,9%	3,8%	0,4%	0,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	66,0%	61,3%	13,0%	5,1%	0,3%	0,3%
	Medium level	67,9%	63,4%	15,2%	2,9%	1,0%	0,5%
	High level	67,1%	68,6%	18,1%	4,2%		0,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	67,2%	66,2%	15,8%	4,0%	0,4%	0,4%
	Father	63,2%	54,4%	14,9%	6,1%	0,9%	0,9%
	Guardian	70,4%	65,2%	17,4%	1,7%		0,9%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	66,9%	62,4%	12,3%	2,8%	0,5%	0,3%
	2 – 4years	67,2%	66,0%	16,4%	4,3%	0,3%	0,4%
	5 – 6 years	66,5%	66,7%	18,2%	4,1%	0,5%	0,7%
	Older then 6 years	67,4%	69,3%	16,7%	3,9%	0,2%	0,2%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	66,5%	64,5%	16,3%	4,2%	0,3%	0,4%
	Russian	70,4%	67,9%	13,8%	2,6%	1,0%	1,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	65,7%	67,1%	17,4%	2,4%	0,5%	0,2%
	Medium level	65,6%	63,2%	15,7%	5,2%	0,4%	0,2%
	High level	70,5%	65,0%	14,5%	4,1%	0,3%	1,0%
Residence environment:	Urban	66,9%	65,9%	15,4%	2,2%	0,2%	0,4%
	Rural	67,2%	64,5%	16,2%	5,1%	0,5%	0,5%

Table 148. What remedies do you use to soften your throat and relieve the child's cough when he is ill?

		Maternal milk for the child who is exclusively for the natural diet	Tea with honey	Hot milk	Hot boiled water	Steam inhalation	Ointments for friction (bumps, skipids)	Medicines	Others	Nothing	DK/NA
Total		12,3%	54,0%	42,3%	30,5%	23,1%	16,0%	48,1%	4,2%	0,6%	0,7%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	15,8%	52,7%	37,1%	29,6%	24,8%	14,7%	48,5%	5,4%	0,9%	
	30-34 years	12,2%	57,0%	49,9%	30,5%	24,9%	14,6%	46,2%	2,1%	0,3%	0,8%
	35-39 years	10,3%	48,2%	39,3%	33,5%	17,9%	17,4%	46,0%	5,8%	0,4%	1,3%
	40 + years	7,9%	56,8%	42,3%	29,5%	22,0%	19,5%	52,3%	3,7%	0,4%	1,2%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	9,9%	51,2%	38,9%	35,2%	21,0%	17,9%	47,5%	1,9%	1,9%	1,9%
	Female	12,6%	54,4%	42,8%	29,8%	23,4%	15,8%	48,1%	4,5%	0,4%	0,5%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	10,2%	51,1%	39,4%	28,3%	15,9%	14,9%	47,3%	5,7%	0,6%	0,6%
	Medium level	9,7%	54,2%	42,8%	33,5%	19,5%	17,6%	48,5%	3,3%	0,7%	0,2%
	High level	15,5%	55,6%	43,7%	29,5%	30,2%	15,5%	48,2%	4,0%	0,4%	1,1%
Type of carer:	Mother	13,1%	55,1%	43,4%	30,2%	23,7%	15,7%	48,1%	4,3%	0,4%	0,6%
	Father	9,6%	44,7%	35,1%	32,5%	18,4%	11,4%	43,0%	2,6%	2,6%	2,6%
	Guardian	7,0%	53,0%	39,1%	31,3%	21,7%	23,5%	53,0%	4,3%		
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	24,1%	44,6%	37,1%	25,8%	20,8%	11,0%	46,1%	2,8%	0,8%	1,0%
	2 – 4years	8,6%	56,5%	42,7%	32,7%	24,5%	17,2%	48,9%	4,7%	0,4%	0,7%
	5 – 6 years	8,6%	56,2%	46,7%	29,9%	20,3%	15,3%	47,4%	3,8%	1,0%	1,2%
	Older then 6 years	9,9%	53,4%	43,1%	31,1%	20,0%	18,0%	52,4%	4,1%	0,4%	0,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	12,2%	52,6%	39,9%	29,5%	24,2%	17,1%	49,3%	4,9%	0,6%	0,7%
	Russian	12,8%	61,7%	55,6%	36,2%	16,8%	10,2%	41,3%	0,5%	0,5%	1,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	12,6%	50,7%	46,6%	33,1%	17,6%	16,4%	48,3%	4,3%	0,7%	0,5%
	Medium level	11,2%	53,3%	41,5%	30,5%	23,2%	14,4%	47,5%	4,3%	0,6%	0,4%
	High level	13,2%	58,3%	38,6%	27,7%	28,8%	17,6%	48,4%	3,9%	0,3%	1,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	16,6%	57,9%	41,5%	26,1%	29,7%	17,4%	47,5%	2,2%	0,2%	0,4%
	Rural	9,4%	51,4%	42,8%	33,4%	18,8%	15,1%	48,4%	5,5%	0,8%	0,9%

Table 149. What steps do you take if the child has problems with the ears (pain, elimination)?

		I'm going to the doctor	I manage paraceta mol	I use traditional remedies (hot flour, oil, vinegar)	Ear kissing with the mech	Drop drugs without consulting a doctor	Others	DK/NA
Total		86,1%	11,7%	11,3%	5,5%	11,9%	0,4%	2,5%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	88,2%	10,6%	9,9%	5,4%	11,8%	0,5%	2,6%
	30-34 years	85,9%	13,8%	12,2%	5,0%	12,7%		2,4%
	35-39 years	84,4%	9,8%	10,3%	4,0%	13,8%	0,9%	2,2%
	40 + years	84,2%	12,0%	13,3%	7,5%	8,7%	0,4%	2,9%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	88,3%	9,9%	14,8%	1,9%	6,2%	1,2%	3,7%
	Female	85,8%	12,0%	10,8%	6,0%	12,7%	0,3%	2,4%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	85,4%	9,5%	10,2%	4,8%	11,7%	0,3%	2,9%
	Medium level	85,3%	12,4%	10,2%	6,2%	12,6%	0,7%	2,1%
	High level	87,1%	12,5%	12,9%	5,3%	11,3%	0,2%	2,6%
Type of carer:	Mother	86,1%	11,6%	10,6%	5,4%	13,1%	0,3%	2,2%
	Father	86,8%	9,6%	15,8%	0,9%	5,3%	0,9%	5,3%
	Guardian	85,2%	14,8%	13,0%	10,4%	7,0%	0,9%	2,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	86,7%	10,8%	8,3%	5,5%	10,0%	0,3%	3,0%
	2 – 4years	85,5%	11,2%	11,6%	5,2%	12,6%	0,7%	2,5%
	5 – 6 years	85,6%	12,7%	14,6%	4,8%	13,2%	0,2%	1,9%
	Older then 6 years	84,5%	12,9%	11,4%	5,4%	12,4%	0,2%	3,0%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	85,9%	9,3%	11,8%	3,6%	12,3%	0,5%	2,6%
	Russian	87,2%	25,0%	8,7%	15,3%	9,2%		2,0%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	85,0%	12,3%	12,3%	6,0%	10,4%	0,5%	3,1%
	Medium level	84,9%	12,5%	11,0%	5,6%	12,9%	0,2%	2,2%
	High level	88,6%	10,1%	10,6%	4,7%	12,2%	0,5%	2,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	90,8%	9,6%	10,2%	3,4%	11,2%		2,0%
	Rural	83,0%	13,1%	12,0%	6,8%	12,3%	0,7%	2,9%

Table 150. What should the baby eat so he does not have anemia?

		Meat	Liver	Firsh	Eggs	Milk	Fruits	Vegetables	Others	DK/NA
Total		69,9%	68,5%	56,0%	52,2%	47,1%	71,5%	63,3%	4,8%	4,0%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	65,7%	65,7%	54,4%	48,0%	45,6%	69,3%	62,4%	4,7%	5,4%
	30-34 years	72,7%	72,1%	58,1%	53,3%	48,0%	74,5%	65,8%	6,1%	2,9%
	35-39 years	71,0%	67,9%	56,3%	57,1%	49,6%	73,2%	62,1%	4,5%	3,6%
	40 + years	71,8%	68,0%	55,2%	53,1%	46,1%	69,3%	62,2%	3,3%	3,7%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	64,8%	65,4%	59,3%	56,8%	51,9%	68,5%	61,1%	5,6%	4,3%
	Female	70,6%	68,9%	55,5%	51,5%	46,4%	72,0%	63,6%	4,7%	4,0%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	63,8%	61,3%	54,3%	51,4%	44,1%	68,3%	58,1%	4,8%	6,0%
	Medium level	71,7%	68,4%	57,2%	52,0%	50,1%	71,5%	66,5%	6,2%	4,5%
	High level	72,0%	72,8%	56,0%	52,7%	46,5%	73,5%	63,9%	3,8%	2,5%
Type of carer:	Mother	70,7%	69,5%	56,1%	52,0%	47,3%	72,1%	63,8%	4,6%	4,1%
	Father	59,6%	57,9%	54,4%	51,8%	47,4%	67,5%	57,9%	7,0%	5,3%
	Guardian	73,0%	69,6%	56,5%	53,9%	45,2%	70,4%	64,3%	4,3%	2,6%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	69,9%	68,4%	55,4%	50,9%	47,1%	72,2%	65,2%	4,0%	5,0%
	2 – 4years	70,3%	69,7%	56,6%	52,0%	47,3%	71,5%	62,5%	4,3%	4,1%
	5 – 6 years	68,9%	66,3%	55,7%	55,0%	47,8%	69,6%	62,9%	6,9%	3,1%
	Older then 6 years	71,7%	67,6%	53,2%	54,5%	46,8%	72,1%	62,9%	4,1%	3,4%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	68,3%	67,4%	55,8%	52,1%	46,2%	71,7%	64,2%	5,2%	4,0%
	Russian	78,6%	74,5%	56,6%	52,6%	52,0%	70,9%	58,7%	2,6%	4,1%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	64,0%	63,5%	54,3%	50,2%	45,2%	69,1%	61,8%	5,6%	7,0%
	Medium level	71,6%	66,7%	51,8%	49,9%	46,0%	72,9%	63,2%	4,5%	2,8%
	High level	74,1%	75,9%	62,7%	57,0%	50,5%	72,5%	65,0%	4,4%	2,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	73,1%	73,3%	59,1%	53,5%	47,7%	73,1%	63,5%	5,2%	3,0%
	Rural	67,8%	65,3%	53,9%	51,3%	46,7%	70,5%	63,2%	4,6%	4,7%

Table 151. Where do the helmets (limbs) take from children?

		Through dirty hands	Fruits, dirty vegetables	From another kids	From animals	From sweets	Others	DK/NA
Total		90,8%	64,6%	25,1%	2,5%	4,4%	0,4%	0,9%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	90,8%	64,5%	23,2%	2,1%	5,0%	0,2%	0,7%
	30-34 years	93,4%	66,0%	28,6%	2,1%	3,7%	0,3%	1,1%
	35-39 years	87,5%	65,6%	22,8%	2,2%	5,4%	0,4%	1,3%
	40 + years	89,6%	61,4%	24,9%	3,7%	3,7%	0,8%	0,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	87,0%	67,3%	24,7%	0,6%	3,7%		
	Female	91,3%	64,2%	25,1%	2,7%	4,6%	0,5%	1,1%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	87,6%	57,8%	20,6%	3,8%	6,6%		1,6%
	Medium level	90,7%	67,5%	26,8%	2,6%	4,7%		0,5%
	High level	92,6%	66,4%	26,3%	1,5%	2,8%	0,9%	0,9%
Type of carer:	Mother	92,2%	65,1%	25,3%	2,7%	4,3%	0,3%	1,2%
	Father	82,5%	66,7%	20,2%	0,9%	5,3%		
	Guardian	86,1%	58,3%	27,8%	1,7%	5,2%	1,7%	
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	91,5%	63,7%	24,6%	1,5%	5,5%	0,5%	1,3%
	2 – 4years	91,2%	63,4%	24,5%	2,0%	4,4%	0,5%	0,8%
	5 – 6 years	89,0%	64,4%	28,9%	3,6%	4,1%		1,0%
	Older then 6 years	89,3%	63,9%	22,5%	2,8%	4,7%	0,4%	1,3%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	91,4%	64,6%	23,3%	2,4%	4,7%	0,4%	0,8%
	Russian	87,2%	64,3%	34,7%	2,6%	3,0%	0,5%	1,5%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	88,2%	60,9%	25,8%	2,2%	5,0%		1,7%
	Medium level	89,5%	65,2%	25,6%	3,4%	5,6%	0,6%	0,9%
	High level	95,1%	67,9%	23,6%	1,6%	2,3%	0,5%	0,3%
Residence environment:	Urban	95,6%	66,1%	25,7%	1,0%	2,0%	0,6%	1,2%
	Rural	87,6%	63,6%	24,7%	3,4%	6,0%	0,3%	0,8%

Table 152. HIV AIDS Virus ...

		Have you ever heard of the HIV virus or AIDS or AIDS?			If a child in the kindergarten or educator would have the HIV virus, would you accept your child to play with him / her?		
		Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		95,0%	4,6%	0,4%	26,6%	62,0%	11,4%
Age of the respondent:	18-29 years	95,7%	4,0%	0,2%	26,7%	64,1%	9,2%
	30-34 years	95,2%	4,5%	0,3%	27,6%	58,1%	14,3%
	35-39 years	95,1%	4,0%	0,9%	26,3%	62,5%	11,2%
	40 + years	93,4%	6,2%	0,4%	25,3%	63,9%	10,8%
Sex of the respondent:	Male	93,2%	6,2%	0,6%	24,7%	69,8%	5,6%
	Female	95,3%	4,4%	0,4%	26,9%	60,8%	12,2%
Education of the respondent:	Low level	93,3%	5,7%	1,0%	17,1%	72,1%	10,8%
	Medium level	92,9%	6,9%	0,2%	24,7%	65,6%	9,7%
	High level	97,7%	2,1%	0,2%	33,8%	53,1%	13,0%
Type of carer:	Mother	95,6%	4,1%	0,4%	27,4%	60,5%	12,1%
	Father	93,0%	6,1%	0,9%	24,6%	69,3%	6,1%
	Guardian	92,2%	7,8%		21,7%	67,8%	10,4%
Presence of children in the household:	Up to 2 years	95,0%	4,5%	0,5%	26,6%	60,4%	13,0%
	2 – 4years	95,5%	4,4%	0,1%	24,7%	64,2%	11,0%
	5 – 6 years	94,3%	5,3%	0,5%	26,8%	62,2%	11,0%
	Older then 6 years	94,2%	5,6%	0,2%	24,9%	64,6%	10,5%
Language of communication:	Romanian/ Moldavian	94,9%	4,9%	0,2%	25,3%	63,9%	10,9%
	Russian	95,4%	3,1%	1,5%	34,2%	51,5%	14,3%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	90,8%	8,2%	1,0%	21,0%	67,6%	11,4%
	Medium level	96,8%	3,2%		30,3%	58,1%	11,6%
	High level	97,4%	2,3%	0,3%	28,2%	60,6%	11,1%
Residence environment:	Urban	98,4%	1,2%	0,4%	33,5%	53,7%	12,8%
	Rural	92,8%	6,8%	0,4%	22,2%	67,4%	10,4%

ANNEX 2: Questionnaire

QUESTIONNAIRE HOUSEHOLD AND HS & EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Dear Sir / Madam. My name is _____ and I am an interviewer at the CBS-AXA Center for Sociological Investigations and Marketing, which, together with UNICEF, is carrying out a comprehensive study among families with children. Please answer the following questions. We guarantee that the information provided by you will be kept confidential. We appreciate your affability.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Specify the total number of children under the age of 18?	____ ____
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All persons who are part of the household, including those absent at the time of the interview (military, pupils or students who left for studies, people working temporarily elsewhere, etc.), are to be included in the Table. Do not register the persons who are accidentally in the household at the time of the study, if they are domiciled elsewhere.

Pers. code	G1. Full name	G2. Age of family member, years old	G3. Gender of family member 1 - M 2 - F	G4. Kinship Head of household1 Husband/wife.....2 Partner.....3 Son/daughter.....4 Son/daughter-in law.....5 Father/mother6 Father/mother-in-law.....7 Grandfather/mother.....8 Brother/sister.....9 Grandson/daughter.....10 Other relative.....11 Unrelated person.....12	G5. Nationality of family member Moldovan.....1 Romanian.....2 Russian.....3 Ukrainian.....4 Gagauz.....5 Rom.....6 Bulgarian.....7 Others.....8	G6. Educational level of family member Preschool or lack of primary school1 Primary school.....2 Secondary Incomplete/gymnasium.....3 Secondary general/high school.....4 Secondary vocational.....5 Undergraduate/college.....6 University.....7	G7. Person's presence in the household Present.....1 Temporary absent.....2 Abroad for work.....3
	G1	G2	G3	G4	G8	G9	G10
01		____ ____					
02		____ ____					
03		____ ____					
04		____ ____					
05		____ ____					
06		____ ____					
07		____ ____					
08		____ ____					
09		____ ____					

10		_ _					
11		_ _					
12		_ _					

How many of the children are yours?	_ _
-------------------------------------	-----

Module Parents or Caretakers

g8. Please tell – who are you for the children from household?	Mother	1
	Father	2
	Caretaker (Grandparents, brothers, sisters, relatives, neighbours etc.)	3

	MOTHER	FATHER	CARETAKER
g9. Transcribe the code of the person from the household component	_ _	_ _	_ _
g10. Are you the biological mother/ father?			
YES.....	1	1	
NO.....	2	2	
I don't know	3	3	
It does not exist	88	88	
g11. What is the main occupational status the parents/caretaker			
Employee	1	1	1
Business owner	2	2	2
Self employed in agriculture	3	3	3
Self employed in non- agriculture	4	4	4
Pensioner	5	5	5
Student	6	6	6
Invalid	7	7	7
Household	8	8	8
Others(gone abroad) _____	_ _	_ _	_ _
I do not know	99	99	99
It does not exist	88	88	88
g12. How does mother/father/caretaker work?			
• Occasionally	1	1	1
• Seasonally	2	2	2
• Permanent	3	3	3
• I do not know	9	9	9
• It does not exist	88	88	88
g13. How often does the mother/father/caretaker drink alcoholic beverages?			
• Every day	1	1	1
• Every week	2	2	2
• Once a month	3	3	3
• Occasionally	4	4	4
• Does not drink	5	5	5
• I do not know	8	8	8
• Refuse to answer	9	9	9
• It does not exist	88	88	88
g14. Does your mother/father/ caretaker?			
• Yes	1	1	1
• No	2	2	2
• I do not know	3	3	3
• It does not exist	88	88	88

	MOTHER	FATHER	CARETAKER
G15. Please, tell me: are the children's father/mother			
• Yes	1	1	
• No	2	2	
• It does not exist	88	88	

			Times per year
G16. Attention! Fill in only for parents that left the household INDICATE ANSWER 1 AT QUESTION G15, at least for one parent. How does the mother/father contact the child? There can be several variants of answers.	By phone	1	_ _
	Visits	2	_ _
	Letters	3	_ _
	Others	4	_ _

MODULE DATA ABOUT OTHER PERSONS THAT TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN

ATTENTION! IT APPLIES ONLY IF BOTH PARENTS ARE MISSING INDICATE THE ANSWER 1 FROM QUESTION G15 FOR THE MOTHER AND FOR THE FATHER

If there are other persons that take care of the child, please, tell?	grandm other	grandfa ther	Sister I	Sister II	Brother I	Brother II	Other relative	Other relative	Strangers I	Strangers II
G17. The degree of kinship of these people with the child?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
G18. The age of the caretaker, in years?	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
G19. Sex of the caretaker (male -1, female -2)	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2
G20. Level of education of the caretaker										
No education....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Primary education.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gymnasium education	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Secondary education	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Professional background education	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Specialized secondary education	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Higher education	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
I do not know/I do not answer	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
G21. Occupational statute										
Employee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Business owner	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Self employee in agriculture	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Self employee in non- agriculture	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pensioner	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Student	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Invalid	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Household	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Others	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
I do not know/I do not answer	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND EDUCATIONAL AND CARE PRACTICES

Q0. How many children do you have and how old are they? (all children are recorded in descending order of age . Check if there are children of 0-4 years old, in the household)

COD	FIRST NAME	Age	Date/month/year of birth	GENDER	
				Male	Female
child1		_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	1	2

child2		_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	1	2
child3		_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	1	2
child4		_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	1	2
child5		_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	1	2
child6		_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	1	2

ATTENTION! THIS APPLIES TO FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN OLDER THAN 1,5 YEARS

Attendance EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Q1. Do you have in your place kindergarden or other forms of preschool education?	Yes	1=>Q2
	No	2=>Q3
	I do not know/ I do not answer	3=>Q3

	Yes	No	I do not know/ I do not answer
Q2. The kindergarden from your place works the whole year?	1	2	3
Q3. Do you think that the kindergarden or other forms of preschool education (community for children and parents) centers is necessary for the development of your child?	1	2	3

Q4. (name of the child) Do the children from your household attend any kind of preschool educational program at the moment, that are aged between 1,5-6 years?		Yes	No
	First child	1	2
	Second child	1	2
	Third child	1	2
	Fourth child	1	2
	Fifth child	1	2

Question Q5-Q6 is addressed only in case if for one child was indicated NO

Q5. Why the child is not attending? <i>There can be several possible answers ©</i>	The child stays home with the grandmother, brothers/sisters	1
	The tax is high	2
	The child has no shoes/clothes	3
	Unsatisfactory conditions in the kindergarden	4
	The quality of education (The attitude of the teacher, the lack of toys, etc)	5
	The child is often ill	6
	The child can not adapt at kindergarden	7
	The child is too young	8
	The child goes to school	9
	Others (specify?) _____	_ _
	I do not know/ I do not answer	99
Q6. Who cares then specially for the education of the child? There can be several possible answers ©©	The mother	1
	The father	2
	The grandmother	3
	The grandfather	4
	The brothers/the sisters	5
	Nanny, governess	6
	Others (specify) _____	_ _
	Nobody	88
	DK/NA	99

Questions (Q7-Q17) are addressed to families with children that attend kindergarden. Answer YES for any child from question Q6 Attention! If no child attends the kindergarden go to question Q18

Q7.From what age (in months) did the child start systematically / continuously to attend kindergarden?		
Q8.How long did she attend the kindergarden in the last 12 months?	More than six months	1=>Q10
	Less than six months	2=>Q9
	The child was ill	1

Q9. If the child attended less than six months, what is the reason? There can be several possible answers	The kindergarden did not work	2
	The child had no clothes/shoes	3
	It is too expensive	4
	It was cold in the kindergarden	5
	The child just started going to kindergarden	6
	The child went to school	7
	Others	
	I do not know/I do not answer	99

Q10. In the last 7 days, how many hours did your child attend the kindergarden? (write the number of hours)	
--	--

Q11. Except kindergarden what kind of educational programs does your child attend? Read the possible answers. There can be several possible answers.	Dance	1
	Modern languages	2
	Painting	3
	Theatre/drama class	4
	Computers	5
	Sport	6
	Others	
	Neither	88
	I do not know/ I do not answer	99

Q12. Why did you give the child to kindergarden (and other programs) Read the optional answers. There can be several optional answers. - ©	I do not have anyone to leave the child with	1
	The child is with children/socializes	2
	There the child is studying a lot	3
	There the child eats better	4
	There the child is developing better	5
	Training for school	6
	Others	
	I do not know/ I do not answer	99

THE QUALITY OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Q13. How do you appreciate the quality of the care and of the education that the kindergarden offers to your children?	Very good	Good	Neither good, nor bad	Bad	Very bad	
1. Nutrition	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. The sanitary conditions (heating, water, cleaning, WC)	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Insurance with toys, books, teaching materials	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. The attitude of the teacher / staff towards the child	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Relationship between educator and family / parents	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q14. How do you assess the idea of parents participation in the education of the child with the kindergarden?	Positive	1
	Negative	2
	I have no opinion/ I do not know/ I do not answer	3

THE COSTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Q15. Now, I would like to ask you, what are the additional monthly costs (in lei) related to attending the kindergarden. (Will be indicated the costs made in the last month except fiscal invoice for the kindergarden)	Medical exam	
	Clothes / shoes	
	Food	
	Carrier	
	Toys / teaching materials	
	Supplement to the educator's salary	
	For repair in the kindergarden	
	To purchase furniture or carpets in kindergarden	
	Personal hygiene items	
	Gifts	
	Others	

Q16. Did you help with work to care the territory, to repair the kindergarden, etc?	Yes	1
	No	2
Q17. Would you agree to pay additionally for other preschool services (foreign languages, computer, etc?	Yes	1
	No	2
	I do not know/ I do not answer	3

All respondents answer

General attitudes and knowledge

Q18. How do you think, from what age must the education begin so that the child would be developing well?	Before birth	1
	Immediately after birth	2
	From 1 year	3
	From 3 years	4
	From 7 years	5
	Others (specify)	___
	I do not know/ I do not answer	99

Q19. What do you think, what can happen, in the child's development if the education starts too late or or if nobody cares specially for the child? There can be several optional answers.			
The child delays in development	1	The child will not be able to maintain himself	5
He will not succeed at school	2	Others (specify)	___
The child will be uneducated/ debauched	3	Nothing	88
The child will have no future	4	I do not know/ I do not answer	99

Q20. What could stop the normal development of the child? Read the optional answers. There can be several optional answers.			
Complications at birth	1	Lack of love	6
Illnesses	2	Negligence/violence	7
Inadequate diet	3	Others (specify)	___
Lack of communication	4	Do not know/ I do not answer	99
Lack of stimulations, etc.)	5		

Q21. Who do you ask for advice about how to educate your child? (Let the mother answer alone at first, than insist a little more if she gives only one answer) There can be several optional answers©.	Your mother	1
	Your husband	2
	Your friends	3
	Radio/ TV	4
	Educational literature	5
	Educator from kindergarden/ teacher	6
	Medical staff	7
	Others (specify)_____	___
	Nobody	88

Q22. What do you think that you should do better for your child's education until now? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	To give my child more love	1
	Not to prohibit my child too many things	2
	To take care of him more (read, play, walk)	3
	To create better conditions for development (toys, books, educational programs)	4
	Others (specify)_____	___
	Nobody	88

Q23. In what kind of problems would you ask for advice/ help? There can be several optional answers.				
	Educator's psychologist 's/teacher's	Doctor s	I would not ask for nobody s help	DK/ NA
1. If the child is too shy (isolation).	1	2	3	4
2. If the child started to talk too late	1	2	3	4
3. If the child cries too much	1	2	3	4

4. If the child is aggressive with other children (physical abuse)	1	2	3	4
5. If the child is fearful (physical abuse, neglect)	1	2	3	4
6. If the child sleeps bad	1	2	3	4
7. If the child does not play	1	2	3	4
8. If the child has no interests, is not curious	1	2	3	4
9. If the child is too nervous	1	2	3	4
10. If the child learns harder than other children of his age	1	2	3	4
11. Others (specify)	1	2	3	4

Q24. In your family, you and your husband/ or other adults have different opinions regarding the child's education?	Yes, always	1
	Yes, sometimes	2
	No, neither	3
	DK/NA	4

All respondents answer

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Q25. If a family would have a disabled child what should they do with him (the interviewer reads the optional answers)	They should care for him in the family (without attending the kindergarden)	1
	They should put him in an institution (boarding school, in a house for children)	2
	They should give him at the kindergarden from their place	3
	Others (specify) _____	
	DK/NA	9

	Yes	No	DK/NA
Q26. How do you think: children with mental deficiencies should be educated together with other children?	1	2	3
Q27. How do you think, deaf children and blind children should be educated together with other children?	1	2	3
Q28. Would you accept or not your child to play, to study with a disabled child	1	2	3
Q29. Do you consider that for the development of a disabled child is better if he would attend the kindergarden together with other children?	1	2	3

Q30. How should your child behave around a child with deficiencies in development? (the interviewer reads the optional answers)	He should pity the disabled child	1
	He should ignore the disabled child	2
	He should treat the disabled child as an equal	3
	He should avoid the child	4
	Others (specify) _____	
	DK/NA	9

Q31. Do you have or did you have a child/children that were in/are in house for children/boardin schools?	Yes	1
	No	2

All respondents with children aged 0-6 years old answer

EARLY STIMULATION OF THE CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT

Q32. How do you think, what should be done with a new born in order for him to develop well? There can be	To feed him	1	To consult him periodically with the specialists	7
	To care for him	2	To love him	8
	To talk/communicate with	3	Others (specify) _____	
	To play with him	4	Nothing	88
	To walk with him	5	DK/NA	99
	Not to leave him alone	6		

more optional answers.				
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Q33. When your child was still in the stomach did you use to talk with him? Attention! You will not address this question to the caretaker.	Yes	1
	No	2
	I am the caretaker of the child	3

Q34. ATTENTION, only if she has a husband! Did your husband talked to the child? Atentie! You will not address this question to the caretaker.	Yes	1
	No	2
	I am the caretaker of the child	3
	I do not have a husband	4

Q35. Do you usually talk with the child while you feed him, change him, wash him, when you walk with him?	Yes, always	1
	Sometimes	2
	No, neither	3
	DK/NA	4

Q36. Do you fondle your child?	Yes	1
	No	2

Q37. How do you think, is it good to hold often your child in your arms?	Yes	1
	No	2
	DK/NA	3

Q38. How often do you hold in your arms your child during the day? One answer	All the free time	1
	When I feed him	2
	When he asks to be held in arms	3
	Less than he asks to be held in arms	4
	I never hold him in my arms	5
	Others(specify)_____	
	DK/NA	99

Q39. What do you think, why the small child cries? Or what are the reasons for crying of the small child. <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Hunger/thirst	1
	Discomfort(he is wet, he is not sitting comfortable)	2
	Pain	3
	He needs love/affection	4
	Protest	5
	Fatigue	6
	Others(specify)_____	
	DK/NA	99

Q40. How do you proceed, usually when the child stars crying? <i>(Interviewer reads the options)</i> One answer	I ignore him/I let him cry	1
	I intervene/ I calm him down	2
	I threaten him	3
	I beat him	4
	Others(specify)_____	
	DK/NA	99

Q41. ATTENTION, only if she has a husband! But your husband? One answer	He ignores him/He lets him cry	1
	He intervenes/ He calms him down	2
	He threatens him	3
	He beats him	4
	Others(specify)_____	
	DK/NA	99
	I have no husband	88

Q42. ATTENTION, only for the husband! Does your husband feed him, changes, bathes, walks often with your child?	Yes, frequently	1
	Sometimes	2
	Never	3
	DK/NA	4
	I have no husband	88

Q43. How do you proceed when your child beats/hits a child/a small animal/a creature? One answer	I tell him it is wrong	1
	I stop his hand without any comment	2
	I stop him and tell him it is wrong	3
	I hit him too so he would know how it feels	4
	Others(specify) _____	
	Nothing	88
	DK/NA	99

Q44. Do you read/ tell bedtime stories to your child?	Yes, always	1
	Yes, sometimes	2
	Never	3
	DK/NA	4

Q45. How many children's books or illustrated books do you have for your child?	Mark the number of books	
	None	0

Q46. How often do you read to your child?	Yes, permanently (every day)	1
	Yes sometimes	2
	Never	3
	DK/NA	4

ATTENTION! It applies to families with children aged 3-6 years

Q47. Who from your family in the last 3-7 days was "responsible" of the following activities with the child?								
	Mother	Father	Grandmother	Grandfather	Sister	Brother	Others	No one
1. Reading books or looking at drawing books?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
2. Telling stories?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
3. Singing to child before sleep?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
4. Walking with child?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
5. Playing with child?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88
6. Drawing with child?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	88

Q48. Is your child helping you in chores around the household? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	Preparing meals	1
	Cleaning	2
	Setting the table	3
	Animals care	4
	Other (specify) _____	
	Nothing helps	88
	DK/NA	99

COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD

ATTENTION! It applies to families with children aged 3-6 years

Q49. When you read or browse a book with your child, generally did you discuss the topics or ideas of those read/seen?	Yes, always	1
	Sometimes	2
	No, never	3
	We do not read	4

Q50. Do you often walk together?	Yes, often	1
	Sometimes	2
	No, never	3

Q51. Do you usually talk to the child during walks about what he saw?	Yes, often	1
	Sometimes	2
	No, never	3

Q52. Do you criticize the child's achievements, reject his suggestions/opinions?	Always	1
	Rarely, but with arguments	2
	No, never	3

Q53. Do you support the initiatives of children and encourage them?	Always	1
	Rarely, but with arguments	2
	No, never	3
Q54. As a rule, how do you react to your child's questions?	Answer them if I know	1
	First I ask him what he thinks	2
	Through a series of additional questions I bring him to the response	3
	I tell him to find the answer independently	4
	I tell him/her that I don't have time for that	5
	Other (specify)	
	DK/NA	99

Q55. What do you do when you don't know how to answer your child's questions? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Invent something/lie	1
	I admit that I don't know	2
	I admit that I don't know and I promise that I will look for the answer and I'll say necessarily	3
	Change the discussion / I'm trying not to answer it	4
	Send him after response to the other parent mom/dad	5
	Others (specify)_____	____
	DK/NA	99

Q56. What do you do to stimulate the intellectual development of the child, i.e. to be smarter? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	We play	1	Do domestic work together	6
	Experiencing/exploring	2	We walk a lot and talk	7
	We read a lot (enciclopedias)	3	Others (specify)_____	____
	Look at cognitive shows	4	Nothing	88
	Solve exercise/problems	5	DK/NA	99

Q57. Tell me please if your child...?	Yes	No	DK/NA
1. Can your child recognizes or call at least 10 letters of the alphabet?	1	2	3
2. Can the child read at least 4 simple words, known?	1	2	3
3. Does the child know to name and recognize all the numbers from 1 to 10?	1	2	3
4. Can your child pick up small objects with two fingers, such as a stick or a rock on the Earth?	1	2	3
5. Is the child sometimes too ill to play?	1	2	3
6. Follows simple directions about how child must do something correct?	1	2	3
7. When I tell you to do something, is the child capable to do it independently?	1	2	3
8. Does your child interact well with other children?	1	2	3
9. Does your child hit, bite or beat other children or adults?	1	2	3
10. Can the child be easily distracted from any activities?	1	2	3

Answer all respondents with children aged 0-6 years

GAME AND TOY

	Yes	No	DK/NA
Q58. How do you think does your child need to have toys to develop?	1	2	3
Q59. How do you think, (child's name) has enough toys and teaching materials in order to develop well?	1	2	3

Q60. How do you think, what are the requirements to be respected when choosing toys for your child? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Appropriate to the age	1
	To be brightly colored	2
	Child to like it	3
	To be multi-functional	4
	Not to be dangerous for the child	5
	To be varied/various	6
	To develop multilateral the child	7
	Not to have small items	8
	To be washable	9
	Others (specify)_____	____
	DK/NA	99

Q61. Do you play with (child's name)?	Yes	1=>Q62
	No	2=>Q66

Q62. If yes, why? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	We learn to play	1
	Help him to understand things	2
	I'm getting closer to the child	3
	The child is satisfied	4
	The child learns better this way	5
	Others (specify) _____	___
	DK/NA	99
Q63. How often do you play (child's name)?	Every day	1
	A few times a week	2
	A few times a month	3
	Once in a month	4
	Seldom	5
	DK/NA	99
Q64. Who is playing more often with (child's name) in your family?	Mom	1
	Dad	2
	Grandpa/Grandma	3
	Brothers/sisters	4
	Someone else (specify) _____	___
	DK/NA	99
Q65. Where do you usually play?	In the house	1=>Q67
	In the backyard	2=>Q67
	Stadium/Sports Hall	3=>Q67
	In places arranged for children's games	4=>Q67
	Somebody else (specify) _____	___ =>Q67
	DK/NA	99=>Q67
Q66. If you do not play, then why is that?	I have no time	1
	I'm not used to do it	2
	He plays better alone	3
	Someone else (specify) _____	___
	DK/NA	99
Q67. When the child is at home all day with what does he usually play? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	with household objects	1
	objects and materials that he could find out	2
	home made toys	3
	toys from other brothers/sisters	4
	special toys bought for him/herself	5
	Someone else (specify) _____	___
	DK/NA	99

Answer all respondents with children aged 0-6 years

COMMUNICATING WITH YOUR CHILD

ADULT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

Q68. How do you think, it's okay to need/communicate with the child, i.e., to talk, to comfort him, to play around with him, etc.?	Yes	1		
	No	2		
	DK/NA	3		
	Yes, always	Sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Q69. You hereby acknowledge in front of your child that you committed a mistake in relation to him?	1	2	3	4
Q70. When you're wrong, you ask ordinary excuses from your child?	1	2	3	4
	Tell him that I love him	1		
	I caress him	2		

Q71. How will you show your child love towards him? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	I kiss him, tighten to the chest	3
	I use words of encouragement	4
	Give him more space	5
	Make gifts	6
	We fulfill wishes	7
	Let it doing what he wants	8
	Show them that I am happy for him	9
	Someone else (specify) _ _ _ _ _	__ __
	Nothing	88
	DK/NA	99

	Yes, often	Sometimes	No, never	DK/NA
Q72. The significant decisions taken in the family include views/opinions/ideas?	1	2	3	4
Q73. Usually tell your child that it is worse than in case of another child?	1	2	3	4

Q74. If you want to ban something to you child, what do you do?	I tell her that's not allowed	1
	I tell her that it's not good to do this and explain why	2
	Someone else (specify) _ _ _ _ _	__ __
	Do not forbid anything	88
	DK/NA	99

Q75. Do you think that (child's name) disappoint You and it is shame to him (her)?	Yes	1
	No	2
	DK/NA	3

Q76. If your child asks you something or wants something, while your work or talk to someone, what do you do?	Ignore	1
	Answer	2
	Punish	3
	I tell to wait	4
	Someone else (specify) _ _ _ _ _	__ __
	DK/NA	99

Q77. How do you react to the usual vagaries of the child?	Ignore them	1
	I try to convince him to quit	2
	I threaten him / her	3
	Punish him	4
	Beat him	5
	Give up, following them	6
	Someone else (specify) _ _ _ _ _	__ __
	No way	88
	DK/NA	99

Q78. When your child says he can't do something, how do you solve this?	Nagging him	1
	I tell her that it's a stupid	2
	Encourage him	3
	Help him/we do together	4
	Someone else (specify) _ _ _ _ _	__ __
	Nothing	88
	DK/NA	99

Answer all respondents with children aged 0-6 years

NEGLECT, ABUSE AND VIOLENCE

	Often	Sometimes	Never	DK/NA
Q79. How often do adults argue in your family?	1	2	3	4
Q80. It happens to argue in front of children?	1	2	3	4
Q81. Does your husband beat you?	Yes	1		
	No	2		

	DK/NA	3		
Only parents answer for the child aged between 1-14 years				
Q82. Adults use different methods to give behavioral lessons to children or to address behavioral problems. Some of situation are below reflected, please tell if your staff or other family member has applied them to the 1-14-year-old child in your household over the past month	Yes	No		
1. Some privileges have been restrained, something he or she has been forbidden or forbidden to leave the house	1	2		
2. It was already explained why child's behavior was wrong	1	2		
3. It was shaken, moving the shoulders	1	2		
4. It was shouted or screamed at him / her	1	2		
5. It was given to do something else	1	2		
6. It was given slaps at the bottom or spanked with his hand in the dorsal area	1	2		
7. It was hit to the bottom or in another part of the body with something like a timing belt, it has a brush to comb, a stick or other harsh	1	2		
8. It was called stupid/lazy, or something like that	1	2		
9. It was hit or spanked on the front, on the head or ears	1	2		
10. It was hit or slapped by the hand/arm or leg	1	2		
11. He was beaten, with repeated blows, app with full force	1	2		
Q83. Do you believe that the development and child education is appropriate to apply physical punishment if it is necessary?	Yes	1		
	No	2=>Q85		
	DK/NA / Abstain	3=>Q85		
Q84. What are your arguments for an education with physical punishment? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	Like to listen to	1=>Q86		
	On my parents beat me and I grew up man "Where mother knocks/dad grows"	2=>Q86		
	Others (specify)_____	3=>Q86		
	DK/NA	4=>Q86		
Q85. Why do you support education without physical punishment? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	Because beating destroy the child from inside	1		
	Because you do not solve anything with the hassle	2		
	Hassle makes child more aggressive	3		
	Others (specify)_____	____		
	DK/NA	99		
Answer only children from 0-6 years				
Q86. Sometimes adults who care for children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons, and are forced to leave children alone. Tell me if in the last week it happened to leave you baby:	Yes	No	DK/NA	Q87. Tell me please the number of days when the child was left ... in the last week?
1. Alone for no more than an hour	1	2	3	____
2. In the care of another child, someone aged less than 10 years for more than an hour	1	2	3	____
Q88. If Yes, how often do you do this?	Every day	1		
	A few times a week	2		
	A few times a month	3		
	Less often	4		
	Others (specify)_____	____		
	DK/NA	99		
Q89. When you leave the child without supervision, in what cases?	When I go to the work	1		
	When I'm working in the garden, the field	2		
	When I'm busy with household	3		
	When I go to the neighbors	4		
	When I go to the store	5		
	Others (specify)_____	____		
	DK/NA	99		

ACCIDENTS

Q90. What is the first aid in the event that your child has suffered a trauma? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Apply ice or cold over the place where something is trauma	1
	Bond/bind tightly with the place of trauma such as bint hinge is fixed	2
	Apply creams which contains a substance that heats	3
	Addressing the doctor	4
	Others (specify)_____	
	Nothing	88
	DK/NA	99
Q91. What is the first aid in case it was bitten by pets or wildlife animals? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Using iodine tincture, green brilliant, bandage	1
	Addressing the doctor	2
	Anti-rabies/rabies vaccination	3
	Others (specify)_____	
	Nothing	88
	DK/NA	99
Q92. What is the first aid in case of drowning? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	We hit the child over the back to evacuate the water that is swallowed	1
	I lift the child with feet upside down and I shake him	2
	I bend him and press him against his stomach	3
	Artificial breathing month to month, month to nose	4
	Massage of the heart	5
	We call emergency	6
	Others (specify)_____	
	DK/NA	99
Q93. What is the first aid in case when his nose is bleeding? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Tampons in the nose	1
	We retain the head up	2
	We hold the finger pressed on the nostril from where the blood comes	3
	Cold compresses	4
	Addressing the doctor	5
	Others (specify)_____	
	DK/NA	99
Q94. Do you protect the electric sockets from the house from the children? (please ask to show you the sockets)	Yes	1
	No	2
Q95. Did it happen that (name of the child) to play with matches?	Yes	1
	No	2
	DK/NA	3
Q96. What measures did you take in case of burns? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Wet dressing	1
	Cold water	2
	Using drugs	3
	Domestic remedies (oil)	4
	Addressing the doctor	5
	Others (specify)_____	
	DK/NA	99
Q97. Where do you keep your drugs? Please ask them to show you.	Accessible to the child	1
	Unaccessible	2
	Does not have drugs	3
	DK/NA	9
Q98. What would you do in case of poisoning?	Abundant drinks	1
	Gastric lavages	2
	Clister/clisma	3
	Adressing the doctor	4

There can be several optional answers. - ©.	Homemade remedies (chişleag)	5
	Others (specify) _____	__ __
	Nothing	88
	DK/NA	99

Q99. What would you do if the child would drown with something, or would swallow an object (button or kernel)? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	I lift him with his feet up and I shake him.	1
	I bend him and I press against the stomach	2
	I hit the child over the back	3
	I address the doctor	4
	Others (specify) _____	__ __
	DK/NA	9

Q100. What would you do in case of wounds? <i>There can be several optional answers. - ©.</i>	Adress the doctor	1
	Wash the wound	2
	Band aid	3
	Using iodine tincture, green brilliant	4
	I stop the bleeding	5
	I use homemade remedies (saliva, earth)	6
	I use hemostatic plants	7
	Others (specify) _____	__ __
	DK/NA	99

Q101. When did tou check last time when your chimneys were not clogged?	In the last 3 months	1
	Last year	2
	2-3 years ago	3
	4-5 years ago	4
	5-10 years ago	5
	With more than 10 years ago	6
	DK/NA	99

Answer all respondents that have children of 0-4 years old

BREASTFEEDING

Q102. Was (name) brestfed?	Yes	1=>Q103
	No	2=>Q104
	DK/NA	3=>Q104

	Yes	No	DK/NA
Q103. Does he still continue to be brestfed?	1	2	3
Q104. Please include the liquids consumed outside your house CONSUMED (NAME) SIMPLE WATER YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	1	2	3
Q105. Did you consume (name) <u>a mixture for children</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q106. Did you consume (NAME) <u>milk, for instance dust milk or fresh milk</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q107. Did you consume (NAME) <u>juices or other fruit drinks</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q108. Did you consume (NAME) <u>light soup/bulion</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q109. Did you consume or ate (NAME) <u>vitamins or mineral suplements or any other drugs</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q110. Did you drink (NAME) <u>solutions of oral Rehnotation (SRO)</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q111. Did you drink (NAME) <u>any other liquids</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q112. Did you drink or ate yogurt (NAME) yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q113. Did you ate porridge oatmeal (NAME) yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q114. Did you ate (NAME) <u>solid food or semi-solid (soft, as the porridge)</u> yesterday, during the day or night?	1	2	3
Q115. Yesterday, during the day or night, <u>drank (NAME) anything from a baby bottle?</u>	1	2	3

		DK/NA
Q105.1 If at Q105 was offered the answer Yes, how many times did the (name) take <u>a mix for babies yesterday, during the day or night?</u>		9998
Q106.1 If at Q106 was offered the answer Yes, how many times did it drank (name) <u>milk, for instance, in the boxes, powdered or fresh milk yesterday, during the day or night?</u>		9998
Q112.1 If at Q112 was offered the answer Yes, how many times did she ate yougurt (name) yesterday, during the day or night?		9998

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE HEALTH OF THE CHILD

Q116. When did you check the last time if the chimneys from the horns were not clogged?	In the last 3 months	1
	Last year	2
	2-3 years ago	3
	4-5 ago	4
	5-10 years ago	5
	More than 10 years ago	6
	DK/NA	99

Q117. What do you know about the role of the children's vaccination?	He is protected from the diseases against which he was vaccinated	1
	He supports more easily these diseases	2
	He gets ill less	3
	Others (specify) _____	
	DK/NA	99

	Yes	No	DK/NA
Q118. Do you think that it is good for your child to be vaccinated?	1	2	3
Q119. But is your child vaccinated?	1	2	3

Q120. Do you dispose of a medical card in which are recorded the administrated vaccins(NAME)?	Yes, there is	1=>Q122
	No, there is not	2=>Q121
	DK/NA	9=>Q121

	Yes	No	DK/NA
Q121. Have you ever had a medical card for immunization (NAME)?	1	2	3
Q122. Has (NAME) been given a BCG vaccine against tuberculosis, meaning an injection in the hand or shoulder that usually leaves a scar?	1	2	3
Q123. Has (NAME) been given a „vaccine” in drops in the mouth to protect him/her from poliomyelities?	1	2	3
Q124. Has (NAME) been given a DTP vaccine, meaning an injection at the thigh's level to prevent getting him/her ill with tetanus? Try by indicating that the DTP vaccine is administrated in the same time as the poliomyelitis vaccine.	1	2	3
Q125. WAS (NAME) GIVEN A VACCIN AGAINST HEPATITIS B, MEANING AN INJECTION IN MUSCLES, AT THE THIGH'S LEVEL TO PREVENT GETTING HEPATITIS B? TRY BY INDICATING THAT THE ANTIHEPATITIS B VACCIEŢ IS ADMINISTRATED SOMETIMES WITH THE POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE AND THE DTP VACCIN.	1	2	3
Q126. Did he receive (NAME) a vaccin against measles, mumps, rubella(ROR), meaning an injection in the hand at 12 months old or later to prevent being ill of measles, mumps, rubella?	1	2	3
Q127. Did (NAME) get a dose of Vitamine A during the last 6 months?	1	2	3
Q128. Did (NAME) pills, drops or iron syrup?	1	2	3

		DK/NA
Q123.1 If at Q123 the answer was Yes, than how many times has the poliomyelitis vaccin been administrated?		9998
Q124.1 If at Q124 the answer was Yes, than, how many times has the DTP vaccin been administrated?		9998

Q125.1 If at Q125 the answer was Yes, how many times has the hepatitis B vaccine been administered?			9998
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Q125.2 Has the first hepatitis B vaccine been administered in 24 hours from birth or later?	24 hours	1
	Later	2

Q129. Sometimes children suffer from serious diseases and have been taken immediately to a medical institution. What symptoms would make you go to a medical institution with your child? Do you know other symptoms? Ask continuously for new and new signs and symptoms until the caretaker does not remember new symptoms. Circle all the mentioned symptoms, but do not suggest the answer! There can be several optional answers. - ©.	The child is not able to drink or suck	1
	The child's condition is getting worse	2
	Fever appears	3
	The child breathes frequently	4
	The child breathes hard	5
	The hooves contain blood streaks	6
	The child drinks few liquids	7
	The child has convulsions	8
	The child becomes weak	9
	Others (specify) _____	
	DK/NA	99

Q130. What do you do when the child has fever? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	Doctor consultation	1
	Administration of paracetamol/ aspirin	2
	The use of traditional means (rub with vinegar, cold water)	3
	Others (specify) _____	
	Nothing	
DK/NA	99	

Q131. What means you use to wet the child's throat and ease the cough when he is ill? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	Maternal milk for the child who is exclusively on natural	1	Unguent for friction (bombenghi, schipidar)	6
	Tea with honey	2	Drugs	7
	Warm milk	3	Others (specify) _____	
	Boiled hot water	4	Nothing	88
	Steam inhalation	5	DK/NA	99

Q132. What measures do you take if the child has ear problems (pain, removals)? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	I go to a doctor	1
	I give him paracetamol	2
	I use traditional means (warm meal, oil, vinegar)	3
	I dry the ear with the help of a mosque	4
	I drop drugs without consulting a doctor	5
	Others (specify) _____	
	DK/NA	99

Q133. What should the child eat so he does not have anemia? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	Meat	1
	Liver	2
	Fish	3
	Eggs	4
	Milk	5
	Fruits	6
	Vegetables	7
	Others (specify) _____	
	DK/NA	99

Q134. Where do the children take the helmets (limbs) from? There can be several optional answers. - ©.	From dirty hands	1
	From dirty fruits, vegetables	2
	From other children	3
	Others (specify) _____	
	DK/NA	99

Yes No DK/NA

Q135. Did you ever hear about the HIV virus, or about the illness that is called AIDS or SPID?	1	2	3
Q136. If a child from kindergarden or the educator would have the HIV virus, would you accept your child playing with him/her?	1	2	3

general data about the respondent

What is the highest educational level obtained by respondent			
No studies, primary unfinished (until fourth classe)	1	Vocational school (technicum) (3 years of studies)	7
Primary (4 classes)	2		
Secondary education unfinished/gymnasium(9 classes)	3	College(2-5 years of studies)	8
General school(9-10 classes)	4	Unfinished high education (liscence)(3-4 years)	9
Lyceum (12 classes)	5	Complete high education (master's degree) (5-6 years)	10
School of crafts (1 year of studies)	6	Maste's degree, doctorate	11

Are you...	married	1	Do you leave as a couple, unmarried	4
	divorced	2	Never was married	5
	Widow(er)	3		

How many family members live with you in the same house hold?

J9.1. Number of the family members that live with you at this moment	____ ____
J9.2. Number of children under 18 years old	____ ____
J9.3. Number of the persons over 60 years old	____ ____

What is, approximately, the whole obtained net income last month (April) by all the members of your family (including wages, pensions, dividends, rents, scholarships, etc.)?	under 300 lei	1	3001-4000 lei	7
	301 - 500 lei	2	4001-5000 lei	8
	501 - 1000 lei	3	5001-6000 lei	9
	1001 - 1500 lei	4	6001-7000 lei	10
	1501 - 2000 lei	5	7001-8000 lei	11
	2001 - 3000 lei	6	More than 8000 lei	12
			DK/NA	13

In which social category do you consider yourself from?

1. It is not enough even for the strictly.
2. We have money only for food, but it is difficult to purchase clothes. But purchasing goods of long term use (TV, fridge) it is a problem
4. We afford to purchase goods of long term use. But we are not able to purchase expensive goods.
5. We afford purchasing expensive goods – apartments, villas and many others.
9. (DO NOT READ) **It is hard for me to answer.**

Do you have in the household (house)? (indicate only the objects that work)	Yes	No	NA
1. Running water(aqueduct)	1	2	9
2. TV	1	2	9
3. Gas	1	2	9
4. Car	1	2	9
5. Fixed telephone	1	2	9
6. Mobile telephone (GSM)	1	2	9
7. Washing machine	1	2	9
8. Cassette player / Vide	1	2	9
9. Cable TV	1	2	9
10. Satellite TV antenna	1	2	9
11. Fridge / freezer	1	2	9
12. Computer	1	2	9
13. Internet connection	1	2	9

General data about the household

- G22. Where do you live?**
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Home/own apartment | 1 |
| At relatives | 2 |
| At a rented place | 3 |
| At acquaintances | 4 |
| At the common residential place | 5 |
| Other (indicate) _____ | ____ ____ |
- G23. Number of living room (no bathroom, kitchen and other auxiliary spaces)?** _____|____|
- G24. How many rooms are heated in winter?** _____|____|
- G25. What type of fuel do you use in the household for food preparation?**
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Electricity | 1 |
| Natural gas by pipeline | 2 |
| Natural gas in cylinders | 3 |
| Kerosene | 4 |
| Coal | 5 |
| Firewood | 6 |
| Dung/Tizac | 7 |
| Other (indicate) _____ | ____ ____ |
| DK/NA | 88 |

Residence	Urban	1	Community _____
	Rural	2	Region _____

The language in which it was conducted the interview?	1 Romanian (Moldovan)	2 Russian
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Interviewer: thank you for your work! Please read the following phrase and then sign.

I declare that I have done this interview in accordance with the instructions for interviewing face-to-face with a respondent who has been selected as directed sampling.

Signature of interviewer _____ Time of the completion of the interview: ____:____

ANNEX 3: Terms of Reference

Institutional Consultancy for Conducting a Nationally Representative Study on Parents' Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in the Area of Early Childhood Care and Development

Duration: 24 weeks during the period of July – December 2017

Outcome 1: By 2017, the Government addresses disparities in access to quality education, health, protection and justice services for disadvantaged children and families

Output 1: Children's rights to protection, family environment and access to child sensitive justice system and social services (SP Outcome 6; RKLA 1 and 2)

Indicators: Percentage of parents using abusing forms to discipline their children (beating their children under 1 year of age) Baseline: 16.4% Target: 10%

Output 3. Achieving equity in young child well-being (SP Outcome 1, 3, 4, 5; RKLA 6 and 7)

Indicators: Percentage of parents of children aged 0-6 years old that recognize at least two danger signs Baseline: 80% Target: 90%

Percentage of parents/caregivers reading to their children every day, Baseline: 28.8%

Target: 35%

Percentage of parents/caregivers who adopt an integrated approach to child development

Baseline: 7% Target: 40%

Output 5. Including all children in quality learning (SP Outcome 5; RKLA 3 and 4)

Indicators: Parents/caregivers who consider that children with special needs should attend regular preschools Baseline: 5% Target: 40%

Percentage of children ready for school disaggregated by gender, Baseline: 93%; 90%-boys, 95%-girls, Target: 96%; 96%-boys, 96%-girls.

Specific activity. Carry out a representative study on parents' knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) in ECD (parents using abusing forms to discipline their children (beating), parents reading to their children every day, parents/caregivers who adopt an integrated approach to child development (health, nutrition, education, play, loving environment and communication domains) and use international tools for setting up new baselines for the upcoming CPD.

1. Background

Positive and supportive parenting is essential for the physical and mental development and wellbeing of children from early years. It is integral to a secure, safe and nurturing home environment and includes providing a positive role model, setting appropriate boundaries and applying them consistently.

Two nationally representative household-based surveys on Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) were conducted with UNICEF support in 2003 and 2009¹⁷. The study addressed key ECCD areas such as health, nutrition, education, play, loving environment and inclusive communication, that includes sensitive and responsive caregiver-child interactions (hereinafter “communication”). The results of 2009 study highlighted little progress in applying positive care practices in the Republic of Moldova. Major findings of the study on Family Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (hereinafter KAP study) showed that while the indicator on parents playing with their children increased, two other indicators on knowing danger signs and regularly reading to children have reversed. It is important to measure children’s outcomes in a holistic manner and address all key domains as listed above.

Only 5% of parents considered that children with disabilities should attend the kindergarten and 46% would allow their children to play with a child who has a disability. More than 20% of respondents didn’t accept the disabilities of their own children and preferred to keep them in boarding schools. Physical punishment was wide-spread, with almost one fifth of children under 1 year and more than half of 6-7 year old children were beaten.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova in cooperation with UNICEF Country Office and other partners implemented a series of interventions aimed at improving the status of young children and their families related to early education, health and protection and parenting for the last ten years. Therefore there is a need to assess the current situation and collect national representative data in the area of ECCD.

2. Purpose of the institutional consultancy

The purpose of this consultancy is to assist UNICEF Moldova and Governmental counterparts in conducting a nationally representative household-based KAP study to have reliable data in the area of early childhood care and development (ECCD).

3. Objectives of the study:

- a) To collect national representative data (except the left bank of the Nistru River) on ECCD focusing on parents and caregivers with children aged under 7 years.
- b) To track the progress on the current 2013-2017 UNICEF – Government of Moldova Country Program of Cooperation (CPC) key results indicators as follows:
 - Percentage of parents using abusing forms to discipline their children (beating)
 - Percentage of parents of children aged under 7 years that recognize at least two danger signs during childhood illnesses
 - Percentage of parents/caregivers reading to their children every day
 - Percentage of parents/caregivers who adopt ECCD practices in health, nutrition, education, play, loving environment and inclusive communication/interaction

¹⁷ Early Childhood Care and Development: Family Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices, Government of the Republic of Moldova/UNICEF, Chisinau 2010, https://www.unicef.org/moldova/2010_007_ECD_KAP_Study_ENG.pdf

- Percentage of parents/caregivers who consider that children with special needs should attend regular preschools
- c) To have quantified baselines for key results indicators for the upcoming 2018-2022 UNICEF – Government of Moldova CPC as follows:
 - Percentage of caregivers who accept children with disabilities in regular pre-schools and schools
 - Percentage of caregivers applying positive parenting practices (health, nutrition, education, play, loving environment and communication domains)
 - Percentage of parents/caregivers having knowledge and skills to practice positive parenting with children 0-6 years of age in all ECCD domains
 - Early Childhood Development (ECD) Index
- d) To provide solid evidence for decision-makers, policy planning and monitoring in the area of ECCD with the focus on equity and disparities that exist in the country.

4. Details of how the work should be delivered

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the selected institution/company, in close collaboration with UNICEF and in consultation with the members of inter-ministerial working group on parenting that comprise representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, and Ministry of Health, will develop the “study protocol” for nationally representative household-based ECCD KAP study that will include detailed description of the following:

- Sample design, including sampling procedures and detailed description of how the sample is calculated to ensure a reasonable degree of precision at the national level (with the margins of error within 5 percent)
- Survey tools and data collection methods. Survey questionnaire should consider the questionnaire for the main caregiver (usually the mother) used in the 2009 study to ensure comparability of data, recently developed standardized MICS modules (<http://mics.unicef.org/>) focused but not limited to ECD Index and child disciplining as well as other adjustment based on the agreement with UNICEF and partners.
- Survey steps and resources needed (human, transportation, translation, printing services etc.) with breakdown of all activities starting from preparatory phase to the final one - dissemination of survey results. The steps should include also organization of training and pre-testing of questionnaires
- Timeline to implement all activities as described above.

The proposed study should answer the following questions:

- **What is the current level of parents’ knowledge on ECCD** (health, nutrition, education, play, loving environment and communication domains);
- **What is the current level of application of positive parenting practices** (health, nutrition, education, play, loving environment and communication domains);
- *Do parents and caregivers adopt a holistic approach to child development to achieve all children’s outcomes in the early childhood years*;

The study should consider the following key domains and variables:

- *Demographic characteristics of the households, household members and children: type of the households, family size/composition, age, education, occupational status, presence of parents (with or without migrated parents) etc.,*
- *Housing conditions (hygiene/sanitation facilities, and other household assets);*

- *Nutrition (breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices) and nutritional status of children (anthropometric data);*
- *Child health (including perceptions of immunization practices, care-seeking knowledge & practices (upon recognition of danger signs) and home-management of sick child; prevention and management of child injuries (including intentional injuries etc.);*
- *Early childhood stimulation, cognitive development and play, psycho-social development of children, communication, early learning;*
- *Child disciplining methods;*
- *ECD Index (literacy-numeracy, physical and social-emotional development, learning).*

Regular meetings with UNICEF staff will ensure quality control and will provide relevant technical and programmatic recommendations to the process.

Tentative timeline and deliverables

Nr.	Activity	Deliverables	Tentative deadlines
1	Develop and finalize survey protocol, including sampling methodology and questionnaire	Survey protocol, including sampling methodology and draft questionnaire	4 weeks
2	Provide data tabulation plan and outline of the analysis	Tabulation plan and outline of the analysis	1 week
3	Train survey team / enumerators and pre-test survey tools	Training programme, list of participants, pre-test report and finalised questionnaire (in Romanian and Russian)	2 weeks
4	Conduct and supervise survey implementation along with data entry	Weekly reports on data collection progress, challenges, potential risks and mitigation plan	6 weeks
5	Process and analyse data and information	Raw database and statistical tables with disaggregated survey results	2 weeks
6	Share the preliminary results and discuss outline of the report	Draft summary report	1 week
7	Prepare draft report and presentation	Draft extended report and slide-presentation	3 weeks
8	Conduct validation meeting, incorporate comments and finalize the report	List of participants, agenda, meeting notes and electronic version of final report	1 week

9	Submit full set of survey documentation including but not limited to raw database, tabulation plan, final tables etc.) and final version of the report (both electronic and hard copies)	Final set of survey documents, electronic version of final reports (summary report and extended report) and slide presentation (in Romanian and English), hard copied of the report (50 in English and 100 in Romanian)	4 weeks
	Total		24 weeks

* Exact deadlines will be mutually agreed upon contract signature.

5. Reporting requirements

At each stage, the drafts of all deliverables shall be sent to UNICEF in Romanian language, Word format by email to be consulted with key partners. In addition, all final documents and namely: Survey protocol, Survey tools, Summary report, Extended Report and Slide-presentation should be submitted in English as well. Hard copies of Summary and Extended reports (50 – in English and 100 – in Romanian each) will be delivered to UNICEF. Raw database, Tabulation plan and Statistical tables will be submitted in respective format (SPSS, Excel etc.)

6. Performance indicators for evaluation of results

The performance of work will be evaluated based on the following indicators:

- Completion of tasks specified in the TOR and jointly agreed work plan;
- Compliance with the established deadlines for submission of deliverables;
- Demonstration of high standards of work with UNICEF and with counterparts;
- Quality of work.

7. Ethical considerations

- During the assignment interviews with mothers and caregivers envisaged. Thus, the Contractor will ensure that the process is in line with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Ethical Guidelines.¹⁸ The Contractor should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty while interacting with households. Furthermore, the Contractor should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual information. All participants should be informed about the context and purpose of the Study, as well as about the confidentiality of the information shared.
- The Contractor engaged to undertake the study will be required to include a section in the proposed methodology on identifying anticipated or actual ethical issues as well as measures and methods to address or mitigate these issues.
- The Contractor is allowed to use documents and information provided only for the tasks related to these terms of reference.

8. Qualifications and experience

- A consulting firm/research institution, with a minimum of 5 years of demonstrated experience in quantitative research, data analysis and reporting with a focus on early childhood development and experience of undertaking surveys;

¹⁸ UNEG Guidelines <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/102>

- Demonstrable experience in the conduct of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices surveys, developing quantitative research tools and implementing such research;
- Strong analytical skills, good report-writing skills and ability to produce high-quality survey reports and analysis (at least two copies need to be enclosed);
- Excellent communication skills; ability to explain complex concepts in a simple manner;
- Ability to use key data analysis software e.g. STATA, SPSS, CPro, SAS, etc.;
- Excellent knowledge of Romanian and Russian;
- Professional command of English, both spoken and written is an asset;
- Previous cooperation with UNICEF or other UN agencies is an asset.

9. Content of technical proposal

The Technical Proposal should include the following key elements:

- Corporate Profile (team profile) highlighting the bidders qualifications and experience in implementing the assignment, please include details of specific experience with similar assignments in the past five years
- Detailed understanding of UNICEF's requirements for this assignment and bidders value proposition
- Detailed Methodology/approach to KAP study demonstrating how you meet UNICEF requirements for this assignment
- Proposed timeline and milestones
- Ethical consideration section, reflecting special measures will be put in place to ensure that the survey process is conducted in accordance with UNICEF's ethical procedures.

Bidders are requested to back up their submissions by providing:

- Evidence in the form of job completion certificate, contracts and/or references.
- References to similar exercises (surveys, studies) containing the following information:
 - Name of organization
 - Title of the survey / study
 - Year
 - Scope of the study / survey
 - CVs of team members relevant for this assignment and their specific roles in respective survey/study
 - Period of implementation (start and end dates)
 - References and/or contact person details
- Details of the proposed Survey Team and key personnel for the assignment including the following information:
 - Title and responsibilities of each Survey Team member
 - CVs, reflecting educational qualifications and professional experiences
 - Past experience in working on similar surveys and assignment (list all relevant projects they worked on and their roles on those surveys/studies)

10. Financial Proposal

The financial proposal shall indicate total budget estimated in USD, as well as a detailed breakdown of budget items covering all survey stages, including preparatory stage, development of survey tools and methodology, sampling, training of interviewers, field work (pre-test and data collection), data processing and analysis, report writing, validation meeting and dissemination of the results. It will also cover translation, printing costs as well as other relevant expenses.

In addition, for international travel (in case if international agency will be selected), financial proposal should also include airfare, costs for accommodation, meals and incidentals that will not exceed applicable daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rates, as promulgated by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

If a Moldova resident company/consultant is selected for contracting, MDL will serve as contract currency, converted at the UN exchange rate applicable at contract signature date.

11. Evaluation criteria for selection

Interested companies will submit both a Technical Proposal and a Financial Proposal. The proposals will be evaluated against the following criteria:

Technical Criteria	Technical Sub-criteria	Maximum Points
Overall Response	Completeness and overall concord between Request for Proposals (RFPS) requirements and submitted proposal	5
Maximum Points		5
Company and Key Personnel	Range and depth of experience with similar surveys and studies: minimum of 5 years of demonstrated experience in quantitative research, data analysis and reporting with a focus on early childhood development and experience of undertaking surveys; demonstrable experience in the conduct of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices surveys, developing quantitative research tools and implementing such research, previous cooperation with UNICEF and UN;	10
	Strong analytical skills, good report-writing skills and ability to produce high-quality survey reports and analysis (at least two copies need to be enclosed);	
	Survey Team and Key personnel: relevant experience and qualifications (excellent communication skills; ability to explain complex concepts in a simple manner; ability to use key data analysis software e.g. STATA, SPSS, CPro, SAS, etc.; excellent knowledge of Romanian and Russian)	10
		10

Maximum Points		30
Proposed Project Methodology and Approach	Survey description and proposed methodology - compatibility with UNICEF requirements	20
	Survey management, monitoring and quality assurance process	10
	Ethical consideration	5
Maximum Points		35
Total Maximum obtained for Technical Criteria	(Note: the total maximum score must be equivalent to the weight assigned to the technical score)	70
Minimum score for technical compliance		60

The total amount of points to be allocated for the price component is 30. The maximum number of points (30) will be allotted to the lowest price proposal of a technically qualified offer. Points for other offers will be calculated as **Points (x) = (lowest offer/ offer x) * 30**.

Contract will be awarded to the offeror who obtains the highest cumulative score (technical + price points).

12. Payment schedule

The payment will be linked to the following deliverables upon satisfactory completion and acceptance by UNICEF:

30% - upon submission of Survey protocol, including sampling methodology and draft questionnaire, tabulation plan and outline of the analysis

50% - upon submission of Draft reports (summary report and extended report), raw database and statistical tables with disaggregated survey results

20% - upon submission of final set of survey documents, electronic version of final reports (summary report and extended report) and slide presentation (in Romanian and English), hard copied of the report (50 in English and 100 in Romanian).

13. Definition of supervision arrangements

The study will be conducted under the supervision of ECD Officer. During key survey stages (design, implementation, data analysis, report writing and quality assurance of all final deliverables) support and guidance will be provided by M&E Officer. Other Programme colleagues responsible for child protection and child health will be involved as needed.

UNICEF will regularly communicate with the selected organization and provide feedback and guidance on performance and all other necessary support so as to achieve objectives of the

assignment, as well as remain aware of any upcoming issues related to timeliness, quantity and quality of work.

14. Description of official travel involved

The consultancy will require local travels to collect the data in different geographical areas across the country except left bank of the Nistru river). All details of travel plan will depend on the sample design and will be described in the Survey protocol.

In case of international company will be selected, all international travel costs of experts shall be calculated based on economy class travel, regardless of the length of travel and ii) costs for accommodation, meals and incidentals shall not exceed applicable daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rates, as promulgated by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

All travel arrangements and expenses are covered by the selected company and included in the financial offer.

15. Support provided by UNICEF

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, UNICEF will facilitate the contact with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, Ministry of Health, National Bureau of Statistics, and other relevant stakeholders, and will provide timely feedback to all deliverable to be presented by the contracted organization. If need be, UNICEF will provide support in contacting local public authorities and other relevant stakeholders during the implementation of the survey.