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Investigations and Marketing
“CBS-AXA”

OAK
FOUNDATION



Report

Sociological study

Opinions, perceptions and experiences of young people in families/couples experiencing domestic violence

Drafted at the request of: **International Center for Women Rights Protection
and Promotion "La Strada" NGO**

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Introduction

This study was conducted by the Center for Sociological Investigations and Marketing "CBS-AXA", in coordination with specialists from the International Center "La Strada".

The scope of the research was to assess the degree of perception and awareness of domestic violence phenomenon experienced by young people in families/couples from the first signs of its occurrence.

The main objectives of the study were:

- to measure the attitudes and perceptions of young people (15-35 years) of the forms of violence against women considered by the large public as more latent (psychological, economic, spiritual and sexual);
- to measure the frequency of such forms of violence occurrence, the impact and consequences both on their partners and children (if they do exist already in the family/couple);
- to identify the level of young people stereotyping;
- to emphasize the knowledge of young people about the early signs/symptoms of violence (showing power and control of one partner over the other) in a relationship;
- to measure trends of young people to undertake/replicate the family model of their parents while creating their own family;
- to estimate the extent to which young people get involved when they learn about a violent relationship by their friends, neighbours, relatives, what advices they give if involved etc.
- to estimate the knowledge of young people about services available for victims of domestic violence, in particular their level of awareness about hotline service 0 8008 8008.

The study is grounded on quantitative and qualitative research methods.

The quantitative study included a survey conducted through a structured questionnaire. The survey was carried out on a sample of 605 respondents, men and women aged 15-35 years, representative on national level (except for Transnistria), with an error margin of +/-4%.

The qualitative component was achieved by conducting four focus group discussions (see the Design of the research) among the population of the same age (15-35 years). In preparing the selection criteria for the group discussions, two basic variables were identified to ensure the homogeneity of the groups: age (15-24 years and 25-35 years) and sex (female, male). Also, other social and demographic characteristics such as area of residence, marital status, education level, etc. were considered to ensure the heterogeneity of the groups and of various information.

Design of the qualitative research ¹:

	Category of participants	Number of participants	Date of completion
1 FG	Women, 15-24 years	7 respondents	9.01.2014
2 FG	Women, 25-35 years	9 respondents	9.01.2014
3 FG	Men, 15-24 years	7 respondents	10.01.2014
4 FG	Men, 25-35 years	7 respondents	10.01.2014

The data was collected during the period of December 2013-January 2014.

The results of the study are aggregated into six chapters. In the analytical part, the information is presented mainly in the form of charts. The Annex includes a set of tables with data disaggregated by various characteristics of the respondents: gender, age, level of education, marital status, area of residence, etc.

¹ For more information about participants in group discussions, please see the Annex

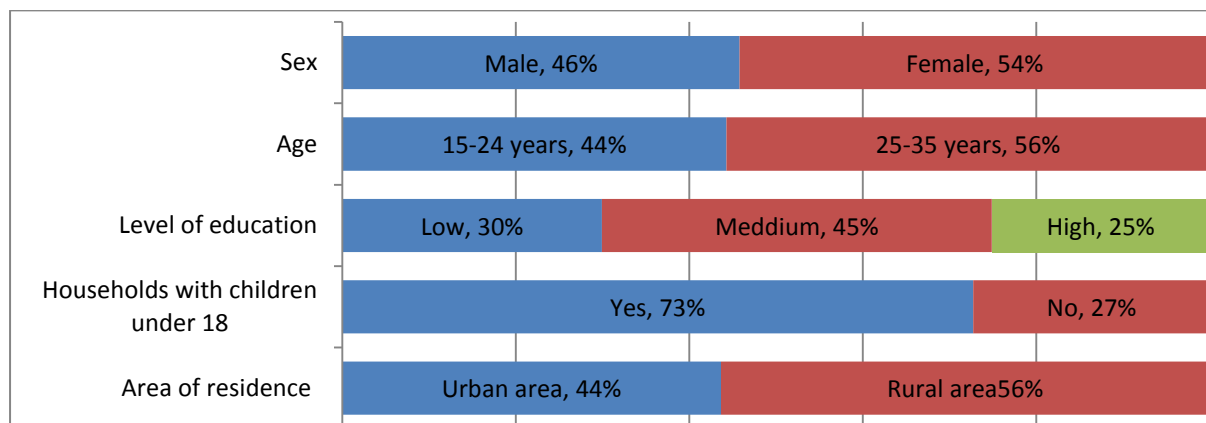
1. Profile of the respondents

The quantitative study sample consists of 46 per cent of men and 54 per cent of women, i.e. people aged 15-24 counting for 44% and 25-35 years - 56% (Figure 1).

About 30% of respondents are people with low level of education (primary or incomplete secondary education), 45% of them have medium level of education (primary school, high school, trade school, vocational school, college) and 25% - are people with higher education (higher incomplete, Master's degree, PhD).

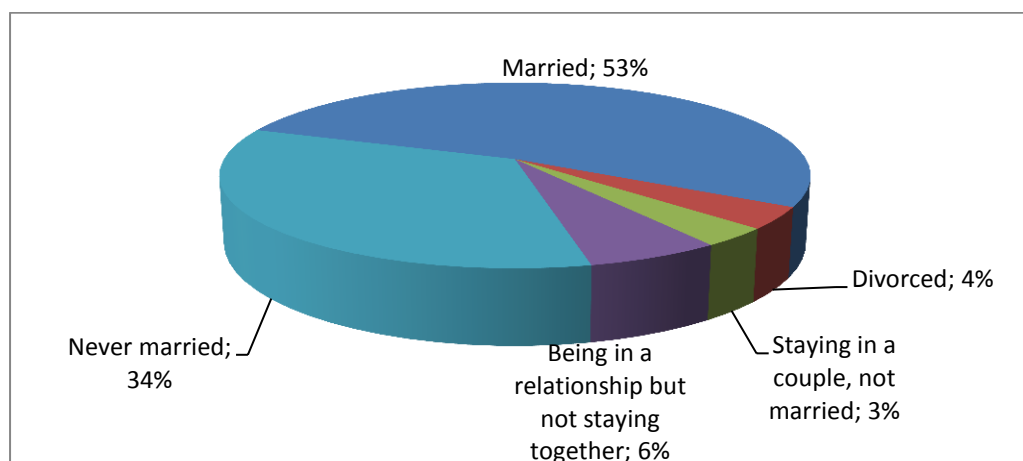
In some 73% of the surveyed household,s there are children under 18 years, 44% of respondents are from urban area and 56% - from rural ones.

Figure 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents



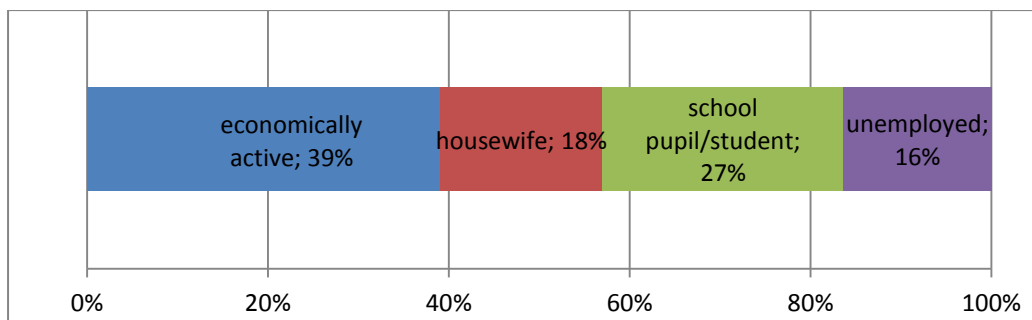
Over half of the respondents are formally married, while 34% were never married (Figure 2). 6% said they are in a relationship but not staying/living together, 4% are divorced and 3% form a couple, but they are not officially married (cohabiting).

Figure 2. Marital status of the respondents



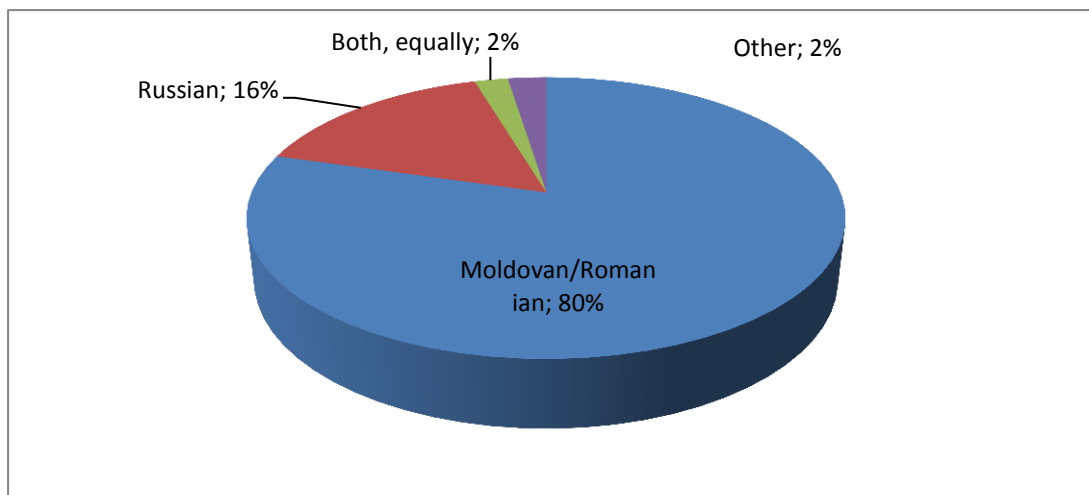
The occupational status of the respondents involved in the study is diverse. About 39% of them are economically active (employed in various fields, on permanent or temporary basis, people working abroad but present in the household at the date of the interview), 27% are school pupils or students, 18%- housewives, including not working due to maternity leave and 16% self-declared as unemployed (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Distribution of respondents by occupation



About 80% of respondents stated that the language spoken at home is Moldovan/Romanian, 16% - Russian, 2% speak both languages equally, and 2% speak other languages at home (Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Gagauz) (Figure 4). More detailed information on the profile of the respondents is presented in the Table 1 of the Annex.

Figure 4. Distribution of respondents based on the language spoken at home

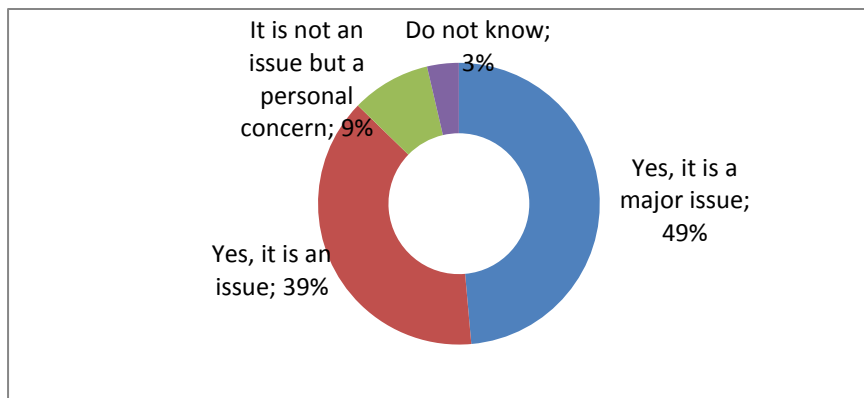


2. Domestic violence experienced in families/couples

2.1. Perception of domestic violence experienced in families/couples in Moldova

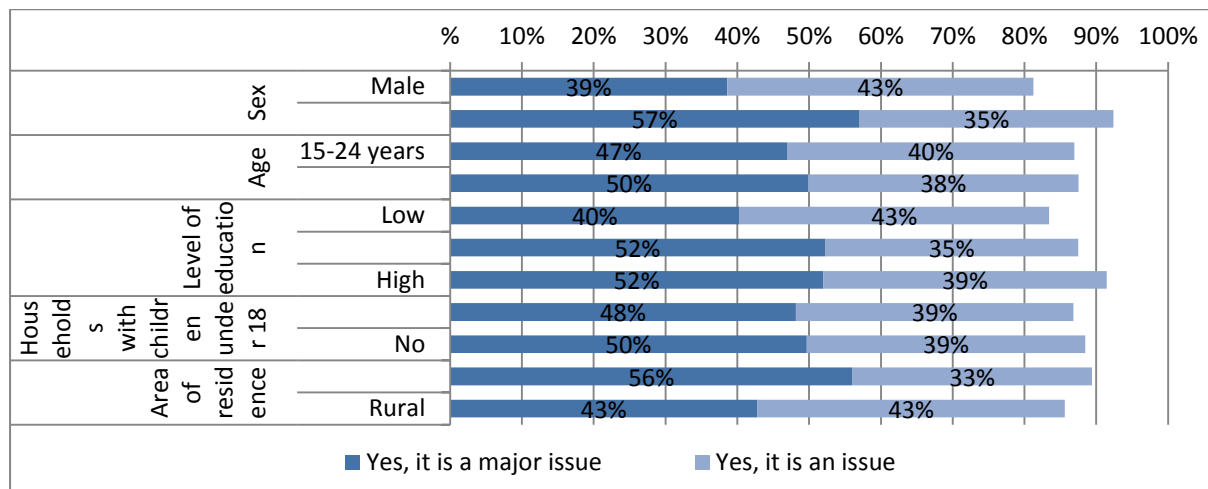
The domestic violence experienced in families/couples is perceived by the population as a current problem for Moldova. Almost half of respondents (49%) said that this phenomenon is a major problem, and others 39% agreed that this is a problem (Figure 5 and Table 2 in the Annex).

Figure 5. Perception of domestic violence experienced in families/couples, %



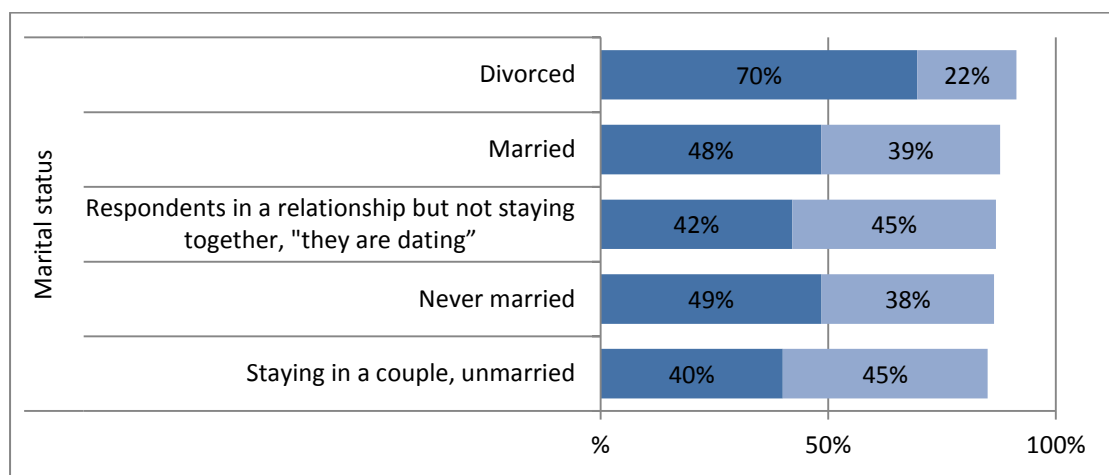
Violence is perceived as a problem mostly by women - 92% of them believe that this is a problem or a major problem, followed by those with higher education and urban residents who agree with this statement (by a share of 91% of respondents from each respective group (Figure 6)). The phenomenon is less perceived as an issue by men, who have confirmed this in a share of 81% and those with low education levels - 83%.

Figure 6. Perception of domestic violence experienced in families/couples, socio-demographic profile,%



A particularly large share of divorced persons (70%) consider violence as a major problem, while people staying together perceive it in much lower rates (40%) (Figure 7).

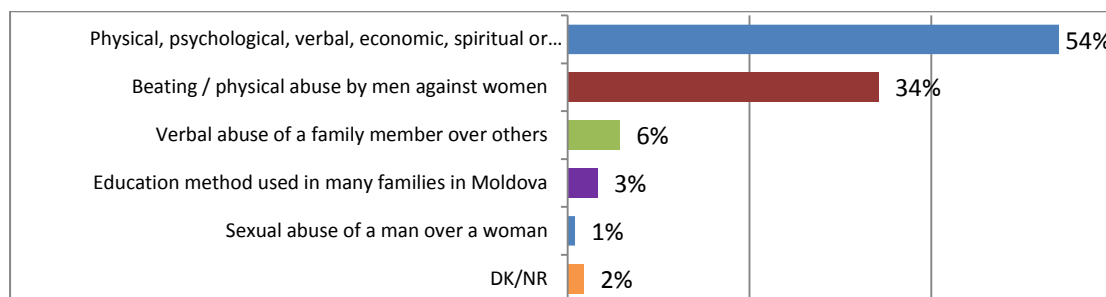
Figure 7. Perception of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by marital status of respondents,%



No significant differences are observed in terms of the occupational status of respondents (Table 2 in the Annex). However, school pupils/students and housewives perceive violence as an issue in more pronounced shares (89%), while unemployed people and those working abroad that consider this phenomenon a problem recorded lower rates (83%).

Over half of the respondents selected the most complete definition for violence, i.e. *Physical, psychological, verbal, economic, spiritual or sexual abuse on behalf of a family member over others causing certain damage*, 1/3 of respondents believe that violence means *Beating / physical abuse by men against women*, 6% consider it as *Abuse reported by a family member over another*, but there are people (about 3%) for whom violence is an *educational method used in many families in Moldova* (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Reviews on defining domestic violence experienced in families /couple, %



Depending on the profile of respondents, the violence is defined almost the same way. However, in the case of the response *Physical, psychological, verbal, economic, spiritual or sexual abuse on behalf of a family member over others causing certain damage*, as compared to other groups of respondents, higher rates were observed in the group of respondents who *are in a relationship but not staying together, "they are dating"* (66%), respondents with higher education (63%), those in rural areas (60%) and women (59%).

Higher shares of respondents who said they *form a couple but are not married* (45%) opted for the answer *Beating / physical abuse by men against women*, those with low level of education and unemployed (39% each) and also men and respondents working abroad with 38% each.

The divorced people recorded higher rates (9%) as compared to other groups, and also people who said they *form a couple but are not married* (5%), defined violence as *sexual abuse by men against women*.

The verbal *abuse of a family member over others* is defined in higher rates, as compared to other groups by those with low level of education (8%), while 7% of married respondents opted for this response and those in households with children and from rural areas.

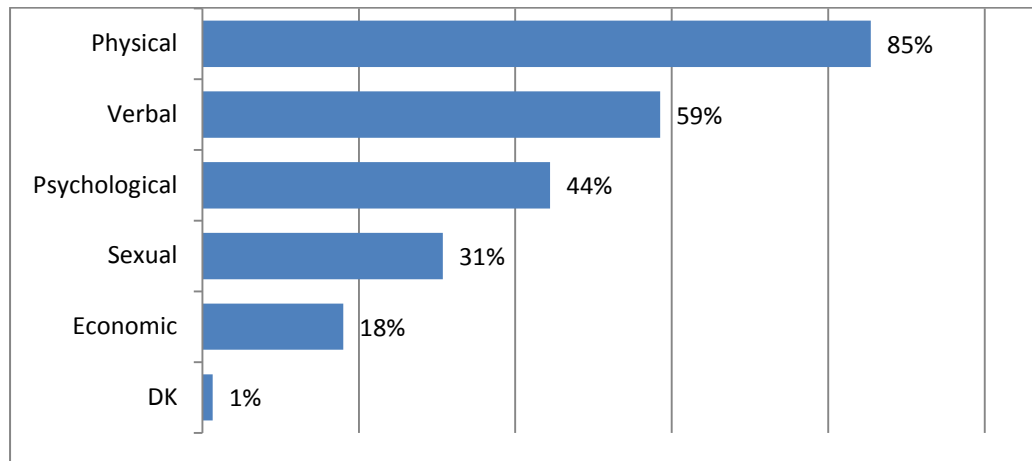
Shares of 5% declared that violence *is an educational method used in many families in Moldova*, being recorded among men, respondents aged 15-24 years, those living together but unmarried, or who said they *were never married*, people who work abroad and rural residents (Table 3 in the Annex).

2.2. Forms of violence, level of awareness and extension of the phenomenon

Physical and verbal violence are the most common forms of violence, remarked by the participants in all group discussions. While in focus group discussions with women, they emphasized primarily the verbal violence and the quarrels, men mentioned mainly the physical violence - "beating". Among other forms of violence mentioned by respondents were: psychological, financial (economic) and sexual, but some of the respondents were less aware of them.

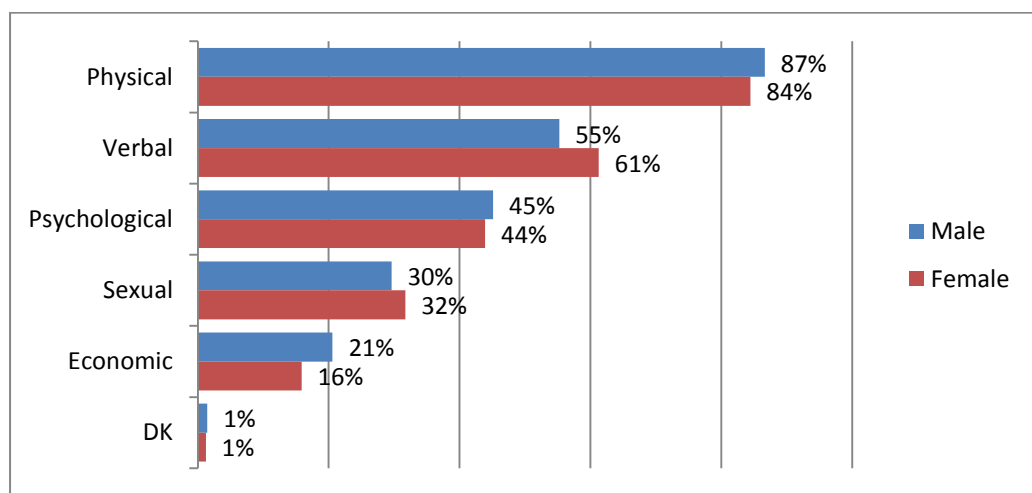
The quantitative study confirmed that the most common form of violence in a family/couple is the physical one, stated by 85% of respondents. Almost 60% know the concept of verbal violence, 44% - that of the psychological one, 31% - sexual violence and 18% - the economic one (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Level of awareness of the forms of domestic violence experienced in families/ couple, multiple choice (answer "yes")%



The notion of physical violence is better known among men-this form of violence was declared as known by 87% of men, versus 84% of women, and the economic one (21% of men and 16% of women), while the verbal and sexual violence are better acknowledged by women (61% of women and 55 % of men and, respectively 32% of women and 30% of men) (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Awareness level of the forms of domestic violence experienced in families/ couples, multiple choice (the answer "yes"), %



These forms of violence are most popular among people of the age group 25-35 than the younger ones (15-24 years). Also, the level of awareness is directly correlated with the level of education. The respondents with higher education recorded higher rates among those who stated that they know all forms of violence compared to the respondents with lower levels of education (Table 4 in the Annex).

The respondents' level of awareness of different forms of violence also depends on their marital status. The level of awareness on physical violence is higher among respondents staying together but unmarried (95%) and those who are in a relationship but are not living together, "they are dating" (92%).

The form of verbal violence is better known among the married respondents (59%) and those who are in a relationship but not staying together, "they are dating" (61%).

The psychological form of violence is the most popular one among the group of respondents who declared that they are divorced (65%). During the qualitative study the respondents were asked to explain how they understand the *psychological violence*, so that they identified many situations they report them to this category:

- Interdiction by the partner to carry out certain activities the person used to and he/she likes;
- Constant quarrels that generate permanent discomfort and stress, accusations - "conflicts that can lead to suicide."
- Blackmail, threats, pressures;
- Humiliation, contempt.

According to male respondents, men are also often subjected to verbal and psychological violence, as they consider that women being physically weaker try to psychologically press men.

It goes the same with my neighbour and my Godfather - you can not buy a car, you can not do this or that", their wives always comment like bla-bla-bla, poor of them! Or, "again your friends and this beer ..." our women constantly repeat this, but what can we do?" (M, 34 years, sales manager)

"More than half of the divorced respondents and those who are in a relationship but are not staying together,"they are dating" declared they know what sexual violence means. The respondents from the group discussions recognized that sexual violence is less discussed by the society. It is a phenomenon present in the society and in their opinion it is due to large extent to the lack of sexual education and low sexual culture but also to prejudices (see section 4.3 Reviews about sexual bonds). In the opinion of those interviewed, sexual violence can be defined as the sexual intercourse without taking into account the willingness / unwillingness of the relevant partner.

The economic violence is better known among people staying together but unmarried. About 30 % of them confirmed this statement (Figure 11). During the group discussions, when the respondents were asked to explain how they understand the concept of economic violence, the vast majority of them said that it means that - "every single penny/cent is counted ", " the man/husband wants to buy even the underwear of a woman- she can not decide anything on her own". Usually, women are victims of economic violence, given that in many couples, the men are those who financially support the family and thus they are the ones who decide how money is spent, and in some cases without consulting the opinion of their partner. Several women said they are victims of violence, but accepted this situation since they do not have their own income. And some men admit that they strictly monitor their budgets for the good of their families, because they consider their wives do not spend wisely financial means.

„If I only could trust/rely on my wife so that she would take care to deposit our money so that the amount would increase and that money could bring benefit, I would relax. We made few attemptsto do so but I saw that all she could do with it was to buy clothes and good food. But I see the perspective of the money in making other money, i.e. money to make money. This is the reason why I think my wife would feel raped economically. "(M, 32 years, businessman)

A large share of male respondents, and some women reported that in addition to the family budget they manage separate budgets for their individual needs to avoid conflicts or if they want to buy something their partner would not agree to.

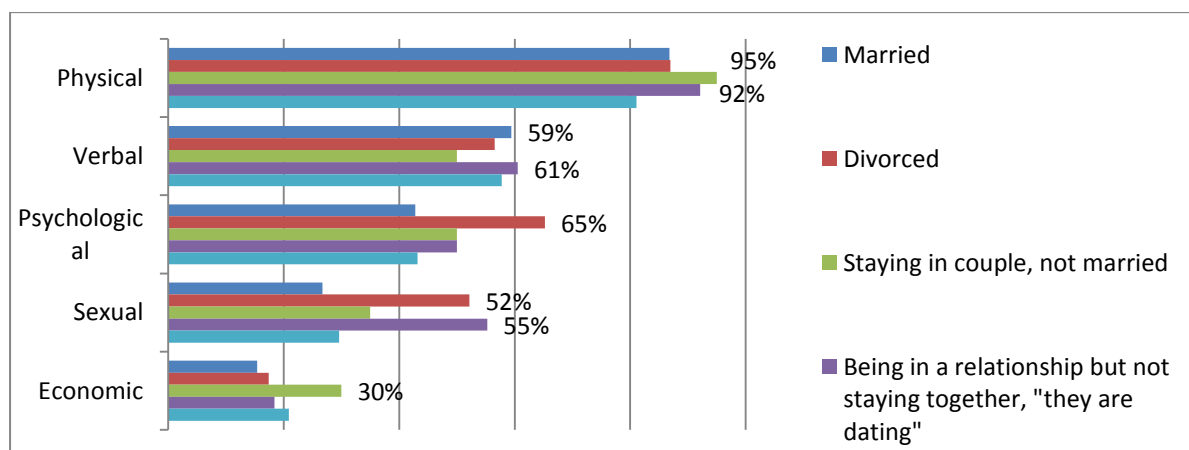
"I suggested to my wife to deposit money for a vehicle, while she said "it is not realistic since the car costs 4000 Euro, while your salary is 4000 MDL, and you are the only one who works in our family." When my salary increased 4 to 5 times, I still used to bring home every month 4000 MDL only and deposited the surplus and thus, one day I bought the car - and it was no problem. But if my wife would have known my really wage, she would have spent the money for something else: like refrigerator etc ... " (M, 34 years, referee)

"I also wanted to buy a car ... but within one week the money was spent since my wife found it. This happened twice but the third time I did not told her but simply purchased the car"(M, 34 years, migrant worker)

Some respondents, especially men stated the economic violence also includes situations when their partner insists to purchase goods or to cover certain costs that exceed their revenue - "at a certain moment one can get destroyed psychologically where to take money from." Or, there are situations when, in the opinion of those interviewed, the person who earns the money is not appreciated for the efforts he/she makes and her/his partner / family members take advantage of these resources.

"My Godfather has left for Moscow 15 years ago and used to regularly send money home, while his wife says she spends it all on utilities and whatever else. But when my wife visited her, the following information occured: she constantly travelled with her daughter and they bought whatever they wanted to. I think the man is exploited economically. "(M, 29 years, migrant worker)

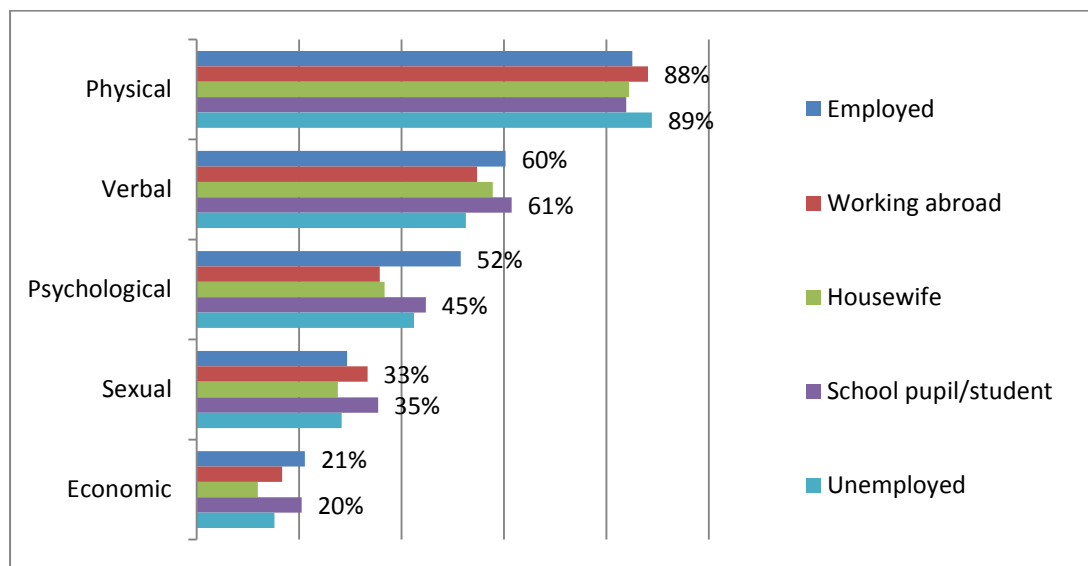
Figure 11. Level of awareness of the forms of domestic violence experienced in families/ couple by gender, multiple answer (answer "yes")%



In households with children, as compared to those without children under 18, the physical and verbal violence are better known, while in the childless ones-the psychological, sexual and economic forms. Respondents from rural areas reported higher degree of knowledge of all forms of domestic violence experienced in families/couples, as compared to urban areas (Table 4 in the Annex).

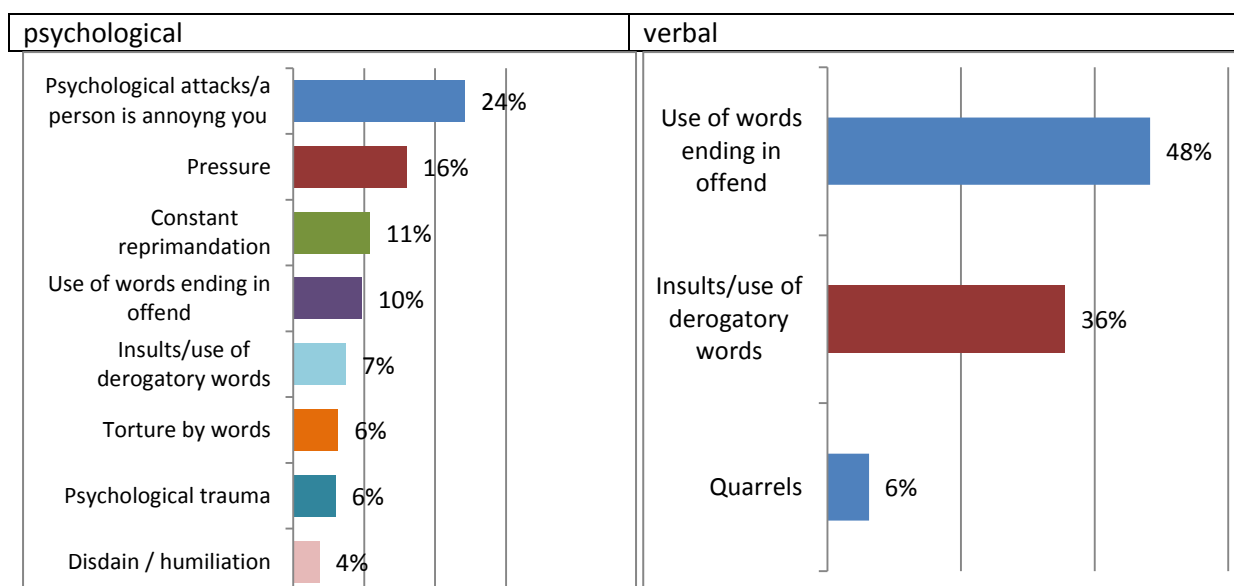
There are certain differences in the occupational status of the interviewees. Thus, the physical violence is best known among people working abroad (88%) and unemployed (89%). The share of respondents who are well acknowledged of the verbal violence is higher among employed (60%) and school pupils / students (61%), as well as the psychological (52% of employed persons and 45% of pupils / students) and the economic one (21% of the employed and 20% of pupils / students). Sexual violence is better known to migrants working abroad (33%) and school pupils/students (35%) (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Level of awareness of the forms of domestic violence experienced in families/ couples by gender, multiple choice (answer "yes")%



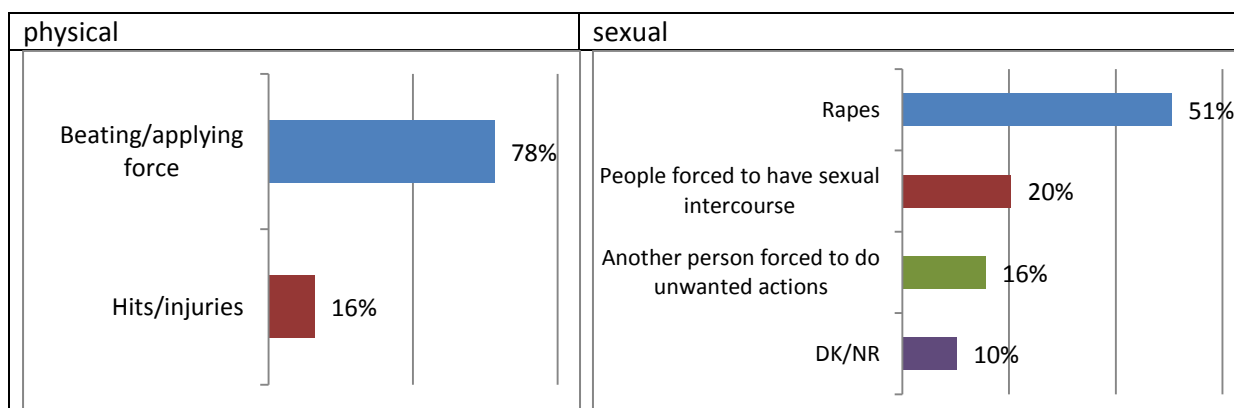
Understanding of the various forms of violence is different. Nearly a quarter of respondents declared they know the concept of psychological violence and explained it by answering *It affects/attacks/bother you psychologically*, 16% - by the fact that *It can press you/make pressure on you*, and about 10% reported that it is explained by the fact that *You are getting offended verbally*. The verbal violence is explained mainly by the fact that *You get insulted by words* (48%), *Insults* (36%) (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Understanding the psychological and verbal forms by respondents, %



The physical violence is perceived by most respondents by *beating / applied force* (78%) and *hits / injuries* (16%), while sexual violence is largely explained by *rape* (51%) and the *obligation to make sex* (20%), as well as to force another person to do unwanted actions (16%). It should be noted that a significant share of respondents *(10%) have avoided answering, which also can serve as a proof that they do not understand that form of violence (Figure 14).

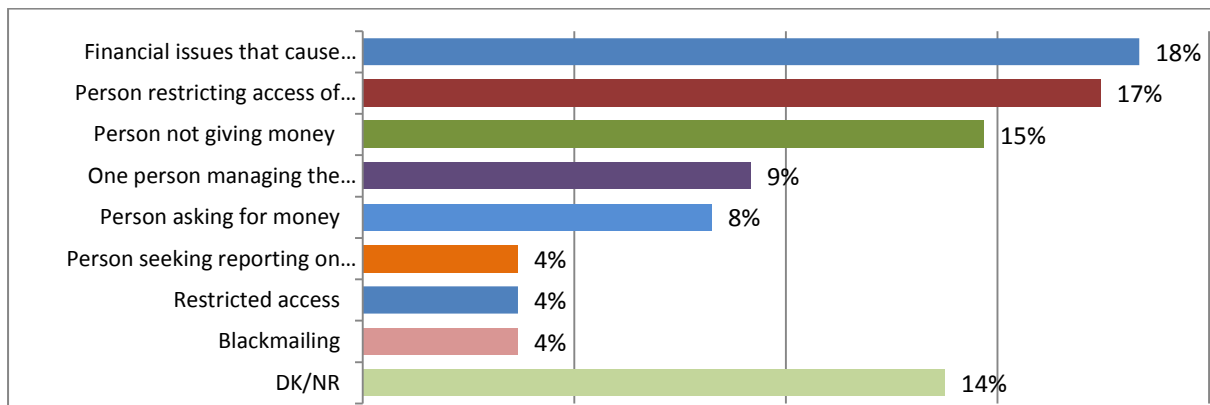
Figure 14. Understanding of the forms of physical and sexual violence by respondents, %



The economic violence is also less perceived by respondents. Thus, the share of uncertain responses counted for about 14 per cent.

The *financial problems causing physical violence* (18%), *restricting or limiting the access to financial resources to punish the partner* (17%), *does not give you money* (15%) were among main claims mentioned in the answers regarding the understanding of economic violence (Figure 15).

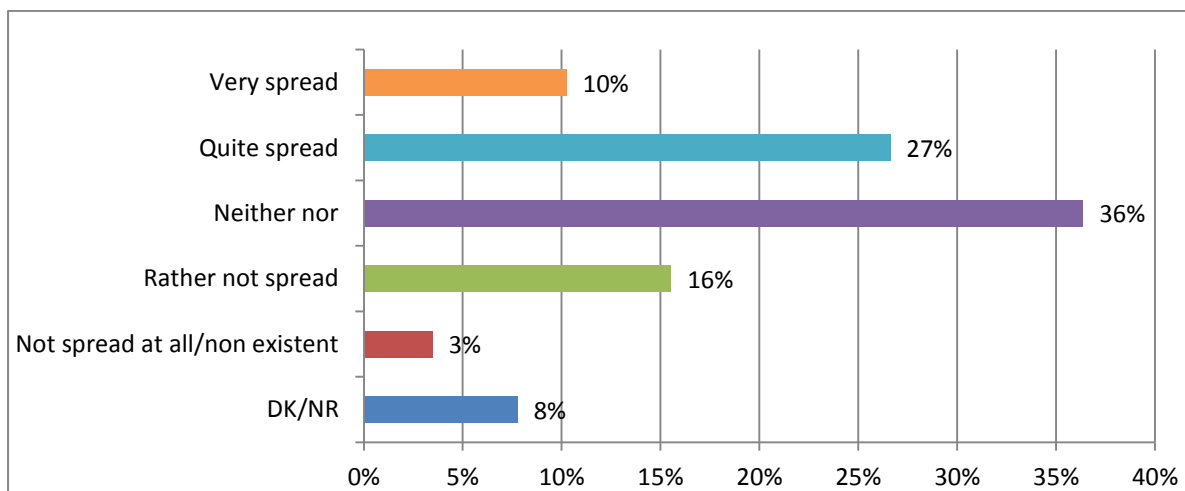
Figure 15. Understanding of the form of economic violence by respondents, %



Other explanations counted for less than 3% of responses, detailed data on understanding the forms of violence (see Table 5 in the Annex). The respondents who did not know or did not respond to this question were mainly men and people who have children under 18 in the family.

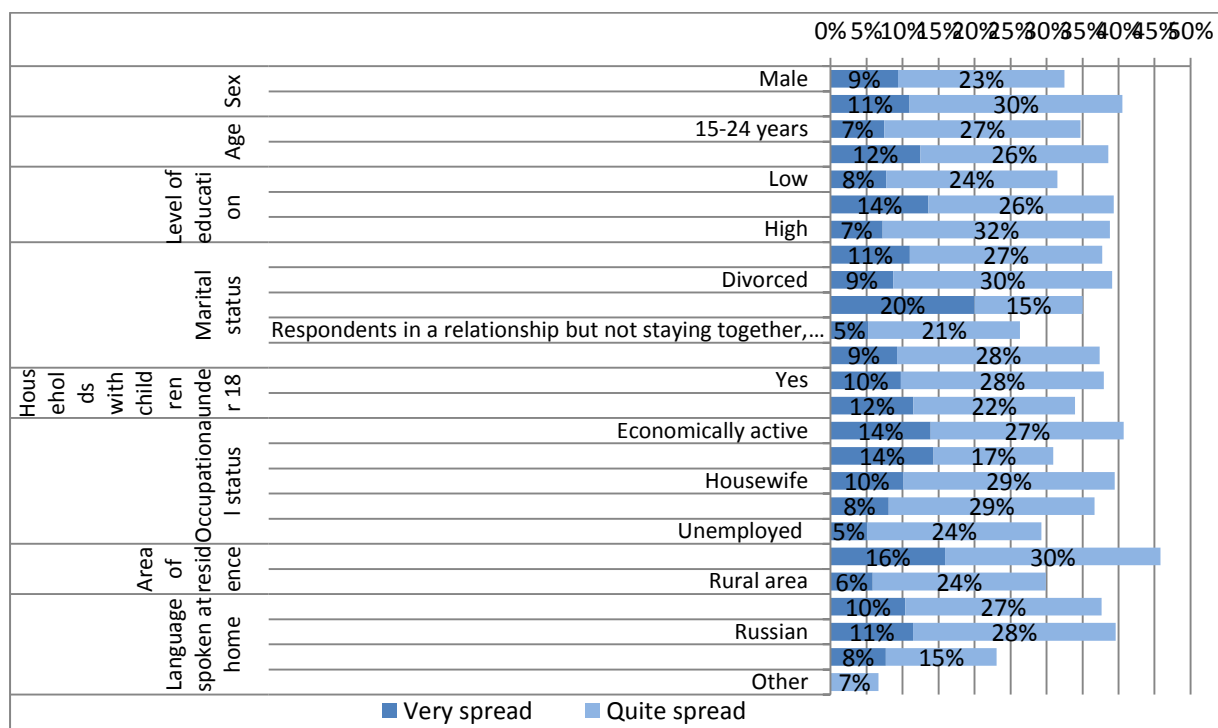
Over one third of respondents believe that domestic violence experienced in families/couples is widespread or widespread in the community /locality where they live, while 19% consider the phenomenon is rather spread or not spread at all, does not exist (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Prevalence of violence in community, %



The spread of phenomenon is more perceived among urban residents - about 46% of them opted for the answer *quite or very widely spread* and also among women and employed people who made the same declaration, the share of each counting for 41%. This phenomenon is less observed by people *who are in a relationship but are not staying together, "they are dating"* (26%) and *unemployed* (29%) (Figure 17 and Table 6 in the Annex).

Figure 17. Level of violence spread in the community, socio-demographic profile, %



Respondents with higher rates of replies that violence is not spread or rather not spread were those in the age group 15-24 years - 23% versus 16% of people aged 25-35. Also, the level of violence perception as not being an issue for the community is inversely proportional to the level of education. While a quarter of respondents with lower level of education do not perceive violence as a problem, the share of educated people is 10 p.p. lower, recording 15%. An equally significant difference of 16 p.p. is witnessed by area of residence - 26% of respondents from rural areas do not consider violence a widespread phenomenon in the community and only 10% of those from urban areas agree with this assumption.

The most common and known form of domestic violence experienced in families/couples is the physical one. About 67% of respondents said that physical violence is spread or widespread, while uncertain answers were provided by 5% of respondents only (Do not know/No answer). The highest share of positive responses were given by people with higher education (74%), urban residents (73%) and respondents who work abroad (71%) (Table 7 in the Annex).

51% of respondents confirmed spread of psychological violence within families /couples. Also, large shares of positive responses were observed among divorced persons (61%) and people staying together but not married (60%).

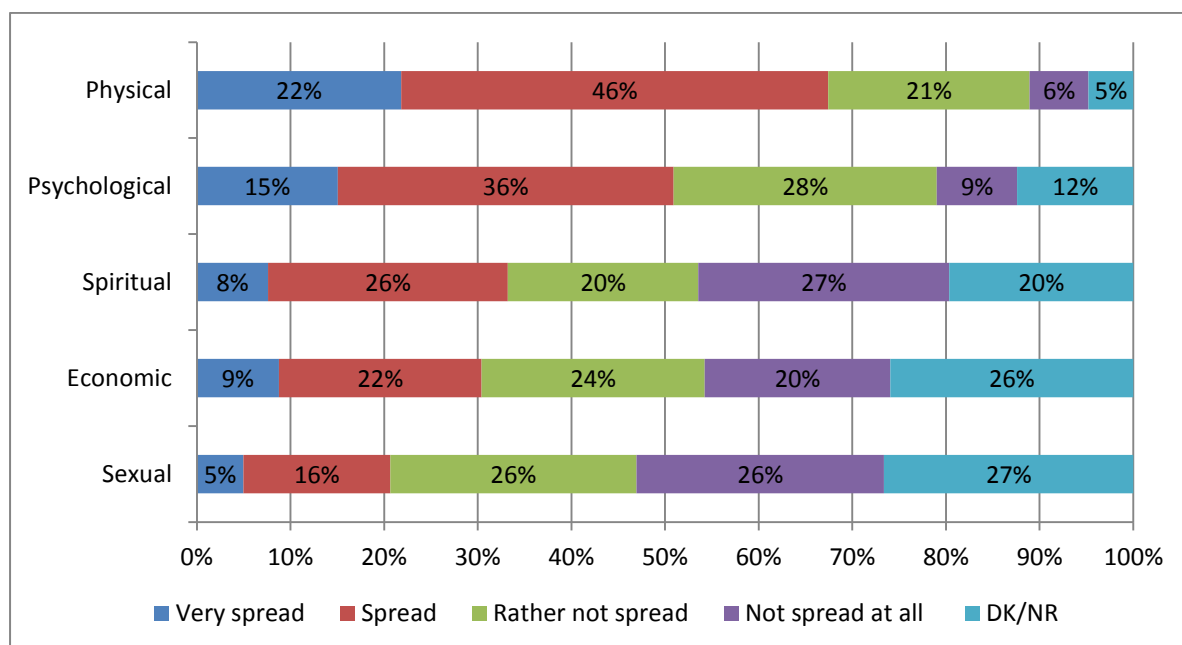
The other three forms of violence (spiritual, economic and sexual) are less known to the population and this is confirmed by the large share of over 1/5 of those who were not sure/uncertain of the response. Respondents with low education levels and housewives proved to be less informed about

the extent to which the spiritual violence is spread. Three in ten respondents in rural areas and those with lower educational level could not give answers regarding the level of sexual violence spread. And it was more difficult for men and people with medium and low levels of education to express their views regarding the economic violence.

To the opinion of the respondents, the least common forms of violence are the sexual (21%) and economic ones (30%). These two forms are also least known - over a quarter of respondents were unable or unwilling to answer this question (Figure 18).

Depending on the profile of the respondents, higher rates of positive responses regarding the spiritual violence were observed among respondents with higher education (45%) and divorced persons (43%). The spread of economic violence is confirmed mostly by divorced respondents and those who work abroad, counting for 43% of responses that this form of violence is *widespread and prevalent*. The same goes with sexual violence – higher rates were also recorded among those who work abroad (31%) and urban residents (28%). The prevalence of these five forms of domestic violence experienced in families /couples estimated by respondents, according to their socio-demographic profile is presented in detail in Table 7 in the Annex.

Figure 18. Level of violence forms spread within families/couples,%

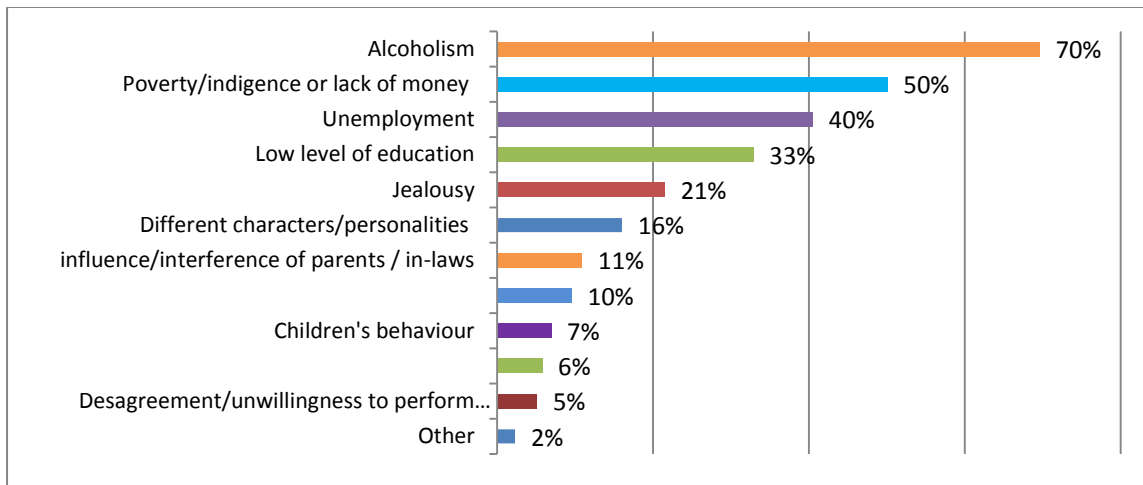


2.3. Reasons causing violence

Respondents were asked to indicate (using multiple choice option) the main reasons they believe might cause domestic violence in families/ couples. The data indicate that the cause identified by the largest share of the respondents (70%) is alcoholism, followed by poverty/indigence or lack of money (50%). Unemployment was rated by 40% of respondents and those with low level of education - 33% (Figure 19). It is worth mentioning that the traditionalism expressed by *undertaking the authoritarian model of the family in which a person has been educated and the influence /*

interference of his/her parents / in-laws remains a cause of domestic violence, each of the option being recorded by 10% of the respondents.

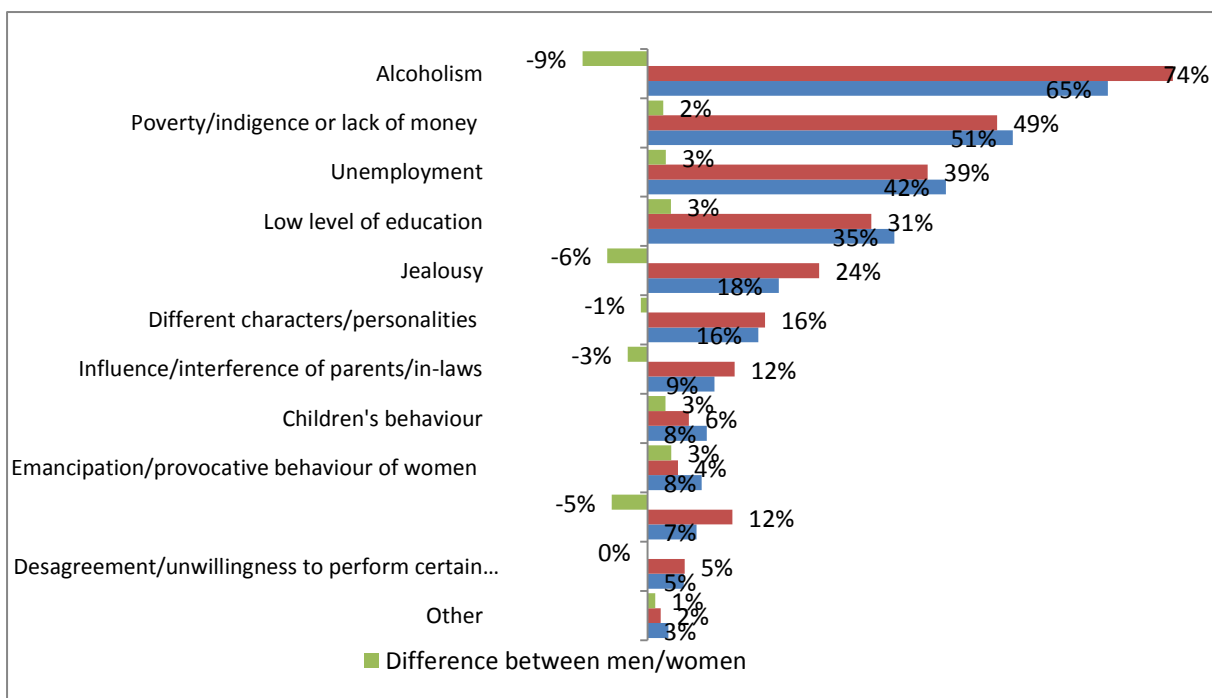
Figure 19. Causes of domestic violence experienced in families/couples, multiple choice %



Higher shares of female respondents as compared to male ones consider alcoholism as a cause of domestic violence in a family/couple, the difference between men and women constituting 9 percentage points. The difference of women compared to men who stated jealousy as a cause is of 6 pp, while undertaking the authoritarian model of the family he/she was educated in - 5 pp.

Men indicated poverty, unemployment, low education, children's behavior and empowerment as causes of violence in higher shares than women, but the differences from the female responses are not significant (around 3 pp) (Figure 20).

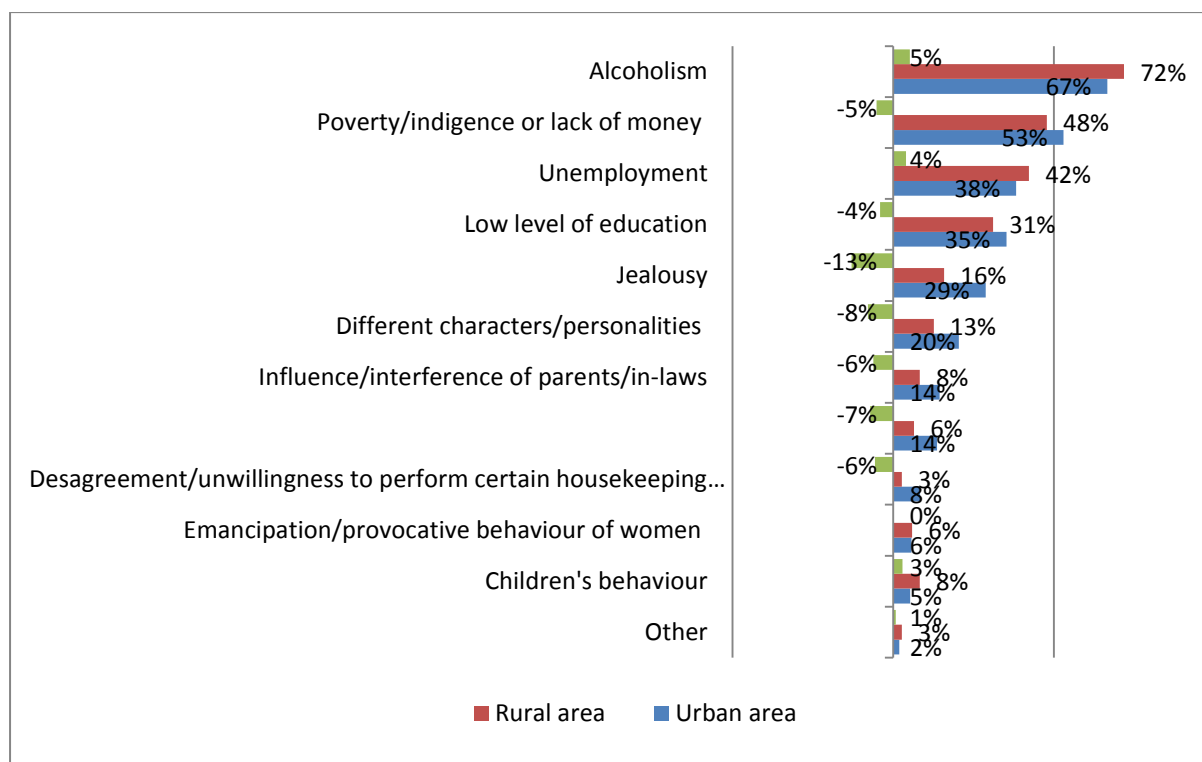
Figure 20. Causes of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by the gender of the respondent, multiple choice, %



Higher rates of rural respondents consider alcoholism as a cause of violence, the difference being of 5 p.p., unemployment - 4 p.p., children's behavior -3 p.p, as compared to urban residents (Figure 21). In urban areas jealousy prevails (the difference is 13 p.p. compared to the shares of respondents from the rural areas), different characters/personalities (8 pp), undertaking the authoritarian model of the original family he/she was educated in (7 pp). Lack of living conditions, lack of attention on behalf of their parents, replication of negative examples in society and occurrence of a third party / lovers were mentioned as other causes of violence.

More disaggregated data on the causes of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by the profile of the respondents are presented in Tables 8 and 9 in the Annex.

Figure 21. Causes of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by area of residence, multiple choice,%



Participants in group discussions confirmed the trends identified by the quantitative study, mentioning that the main causes of violence are abuse of alcohol, poverty and lack of workplaces. Moreover, in the opinion of many respondents, these factors are interrelated - the lack of a job causes financial difficulties and thus abuse of alcohol, and subsequently other stressful situations culminating with violence. Poverty and low level of education and / or undertaking the family models oftently also reперesent contexts where quarrels and physical violence may occur.

„as for unemployment, if a person leaves in the very morning for work, he/she knows that his/her salary is stable, he/she has a child at school or kindergarten, he/she would not drink alcohol, would not get stressed, mad or jealous. ”(M, 18 years old, student)

Both women and men tend to blame women for their actions or depending on the situation, in their actions that later lead to violence. In different contexts of group discussions, men emphasized the provocative nature of women to become victims of physical violence.

„what did God give human legs for? To run away! If a man's wife feels there is nobody to talk to (meaning he is not adequate), then she should run away so that he could calm down, but there are women who provoke their men more and more "(M, 21 years old, self-employed).

The extremely busy women - *"a woman is stressed when she has many responsibilities. When her husband comes from work, she revenges on him and thus quarrels, fights and misunderstandings start. A man does not understand then why this is happening, where his nice and quiet wife is, but with occurrence of children and other problems these misunderstandings also appear."* Or, according to some respondents, mainly Russian speakers, when the children are born, women tend to dedicate more time to their kids and neglect men and even themselves.

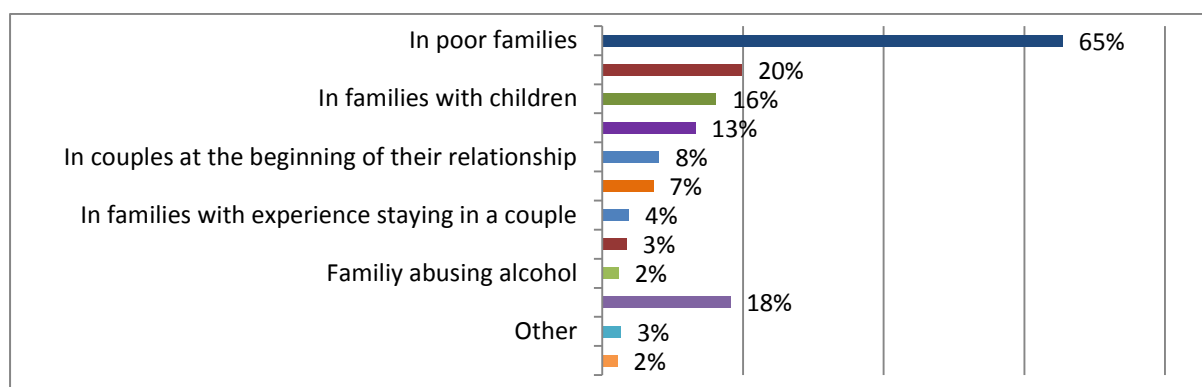
Lack of self-esteem and acceptance of men's violent behavior - according to some respondents, the lack of women's reaction towards the vulgar language used by their partner, as well as lack of confidence that they can survive/manage without their partner make them vulnerable to violence.

Another reason for the violence, frequently mentioned during the focus group discussions is the **influence of their friends** and that of the entourage. Their practices and the ways they behave with their wives, the advices they get from their friends, depending on the character of the person, can determine them to behave in a certain way, including to undertake or manifest violence towards them, thus showing who the *"master of the house"* is.

Tolerance of violence by the society and the mild punishment or lack of punishment make the phenomenon of violence to grow - *"if a violent action would be severely punished, the number of such cases would decrease."*

The most vulnerable to the risk of violence are poor families - about 65% of respondents indicated this type of family. However, 20% of respondents also specified wealthy families, families with children (16%) and young families (13%) (Figure 22). About 18% of respondents could not define the type of families /couples with highest risk of violence, stating only that violence does not depend on any of the types listed. The statement that violence can exist in any family should be noted. Among other responses were: families with unemployed, families where parents are abroad, families where the partners do not trust each other, families that undertook/replicated their parents' example.

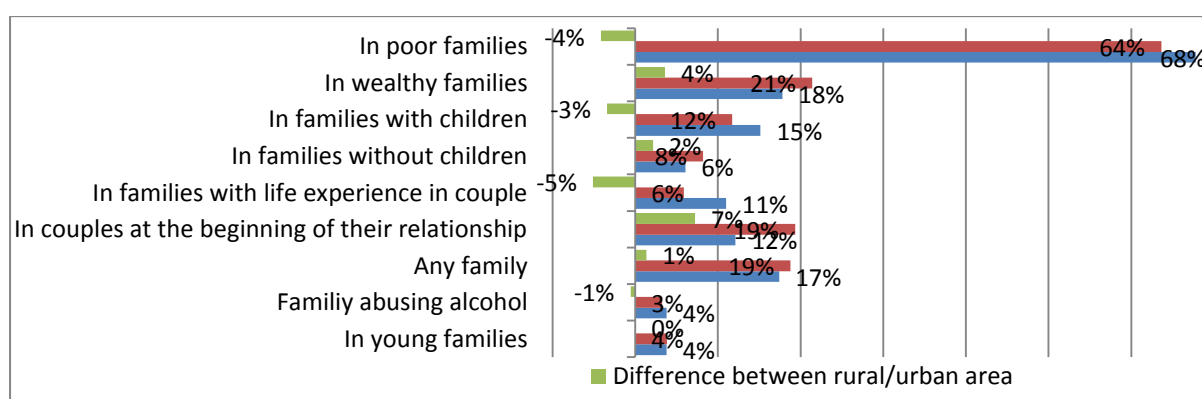
Figure 22. Risk of domestic violence experienced in families/couples, multiple choice,%



There are some differences in the perception of violence risk based on the type of the family by area of residence. Higher share of respondents from urban areas as compared to those from rural ones believe that poor families are more exposed to the risk of violence. The respondents from rural areas mentioned in higher shares, as compared to city dwellers that the wealthy families are subjected to this risk. The difference between the shares in both cases is 4 of p.p. The same goes with the families with children. The respondents from urban areas believe that the families with children are more exposed to the risk of violence in higher shares than the rural residents and vice versa - in villages, families without children are more exposed to the risk of violence than the same families in the urban areas. Higher rates of urban respondents believe that families with experience of staying in a couple are more at risk of violence. In rural areas this risk is higher among couples who are at the beginning of their relationship (Figure 23). The employed persons and Russian speakers consider, in higher shares, that violence does not depend on any of the above factors.

Further disaggregations of the risk to experience domestic violence by family type, according to the socio-demographic profile of respondents are shown in Tables 10 and 11 to Annex.

Figure 23. The risk of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by area of residence, multiple choice,%



During the group discussions, women were asked to comment if perpetrators can be identified before marriage. Opinions on this subject were divided - some of the respondents stated that it is

not possible, since the great majority of men behave nicely to seduce women and then "show their true face". Some women brought their examples on the above:

„I shall tell you from my own experience. We met and started to date at 16 but we got married at 21. Already within one week after the marriage I started to have the impression that I see this man for the first time - his character completely changed. I started to discuss, It was very difficult for me and frankly speaking I came to the decision to divorce. He was not the man I knew for so many years. He changed a lot. "(F, 26 year old, on child care leave)

Some respondents argue that the perpetrators can be identified if you know them for longer periods, and in this sense cohabitation is a practice that helps

" I consider cohabitation is welcome. Thus, you can see and discover all his/her qualities. If you stay together for 24 hours, then you would definitely discover his/her character. There are situations when he/she can not be positive any longer and gets annoyed and then you can better know the person. "(F, 24 years, resident physician)

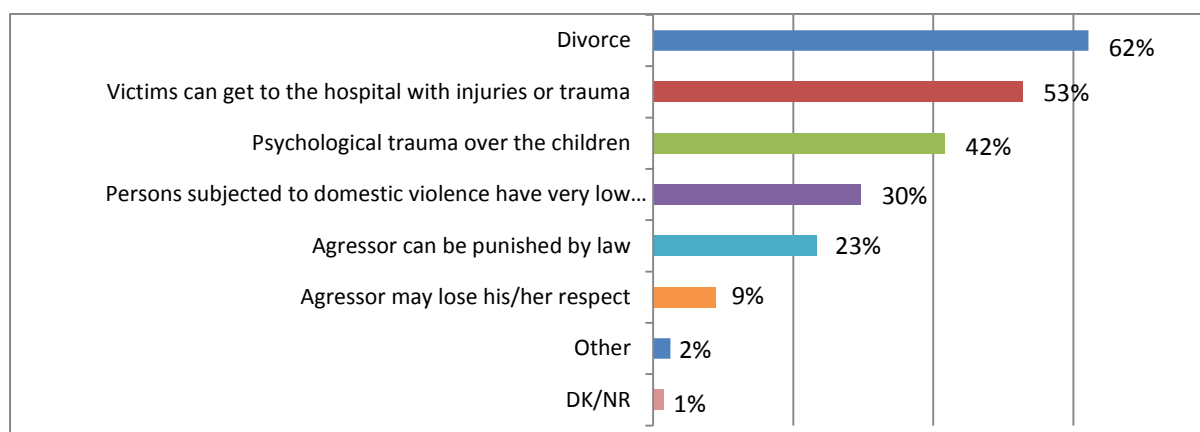
"It is better to cohabit before the wedding to see what qualities your partner has or not, including if you can create a family with him/her or not "(F, 19 years, student)

Also, there are participants in group discussions who argued that "the elderly persons say that a boy undertakes his father's behavior" although the majority of respondents disagreed with this statement. According to some respondents, to identify the aggressive behavior of a man, one has to challenge him and see how he would react, to create certain situations such as jealousy, excessive drinking, overspending for a product not worth the money, etc.

3. Consequences and effects of violence

Violence can result in very negative consequences imposed on families, children. Besides the physical trauma, it can also cause very severe psychological trauma due to the tensed situation in the family and even to breakup. Family separations and divorces were mentioned by the highest share of respondents, who counted for 62 %. Over half of respondents stated as traumas the body injuries, about 42 % of respondents mentioned the psychological trauma caused to children, 30 % - psychological trauma caused to the person exposed/subjected to violence. All the above may diminish a person's self-confidence and self-esteem. Consequences of violence are also supported by the perpetrator. 23% of respondents believe that he/she could be punished according to the law and 9% declared that the aggressor can lose his/her respect among friends, in the community (Figure 24). Other consequences of violence mentioned were: death , suicide , children left behind, illness/disability.

Figure 24. Consequences of violence over the family, multiple choice,%

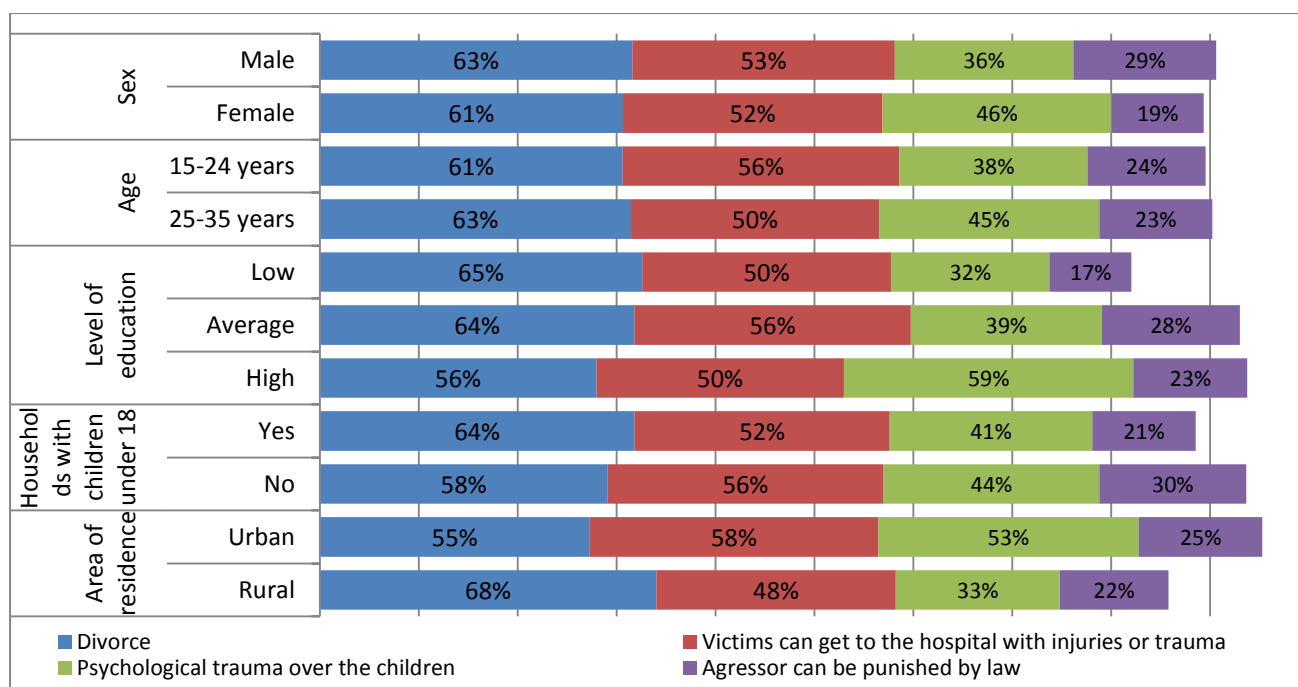


Both men and women consider that the divorces and injuries are the main consequences of domestic violence experienced by families/ couples. Higher share of women as compared to men mentioned the psychological trauma on their children, being 10 p.p. higher than the share of men who mentioned the same consequence of violence (Figure 25). Also, in the case of psychological trauma inflicted to the victim of violence (the response option *Person subjected to domestic violence has very low self-confidence and self-esteem*), the share of women who consider this a consequence is higher than that of men (33% of women vs. 26% of men). Men have mentioned in higher rates than women the following responses: *divorce, the victim can get to the hospital with injuries or trauma, the aggressor may be punished according to the law, the abuser may lose his/her respect*.

Also, people with higher education consider the psychological trauma-related consequences more severe, compared to respondents with lower levels of education, that give more importance to the divorce, versus the groups of people with higher education.

The divorce is also considered an important consequence for the families with children under 18, as compared to households without children, that opt in higher rates for the other consequences of violence. There are no significant differences regarding the divorce as a result of domestic violence by respondents' gender and age (Figure 55). Also, the rural residents as compared to the urban ones consider the divorce a serious consequence of violence. Rural population recorded higher rates (13 p.p.) to the divorce as a result of violence in comparison to the urban one (68 % rural versus 55 % urban), while the urban respondents compared to the rural ones considered more serious the injuries, psychological trauma of both children (with 10 pp difference between urban and rural areas) and the victim. Significant differences are recorded between urban and rural areas in assessing that *Persons subjected to domestic violence have very low self-confidence and self-esteem* (the difference between urban and rural areas is of 15 p.p.) (Figure 25 and Table 12 in Annex). This finding also talks about low level of information of the rural population on the protection of victims of domestic violence. The perception that the abuser may be punished by law is more characteristic to men (29 %), by 10 p.p. more as compared to women (19 %), respondents with secondary education (28 %) and those who do not have children in their household (29 %) (Figure 25) .

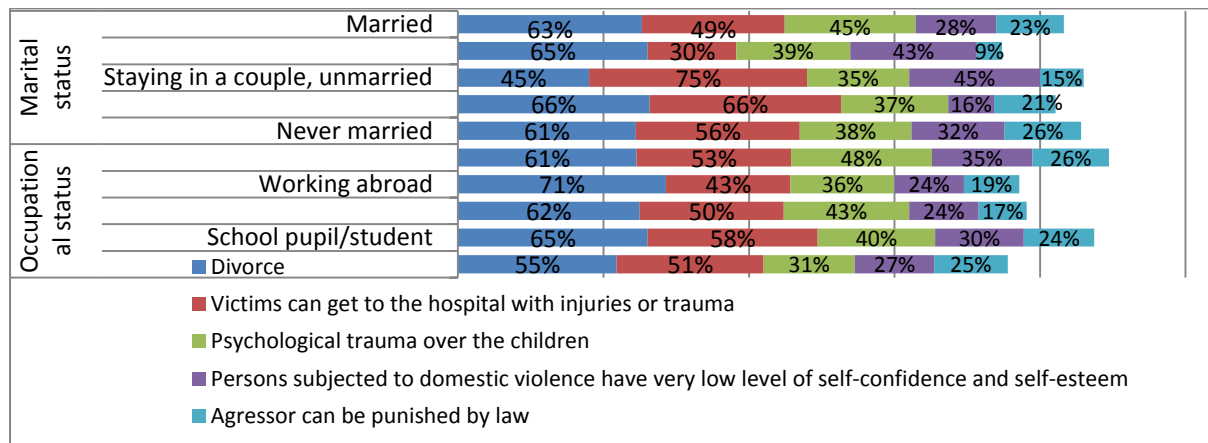
Figure 25. The main consequences of violence on the family, socio-demographic profile, multiple choice,%



Assessment of the consequences of domestic violence experienced by families/couples is different among respondents, depending on their marital status (Figure 26). Thus, the divorce was indicated in higher rates by *people who are in a relationship but not staying together* (66%) and the *divorced ones* (65%). The injuries and trauma are broadly perceived by those who live in a couple, unmarried (75%). The psychological trauma of their children is deeply perceived by the married respondents (45%), while the psychological trauma of the victim was often mentioned by people staying together but not married (45%). The fact that the aggressor could be punished by law was mentioned more frequently by the respondents who were never married (26%).

Depending on the occupational status of the person, the differences in terms of the domestic violence consequences assessment can be observed. The divorce as a consequence was declared in the largest share of 71% by the migrants working abroad, in comparison with other groups of respondents. Injuries and trauma were more frequently mentioned by school pupils/students with 58% of responses. Psychological trauma, both those of children (48%) and the victims of violence (35%), also linked to the fact that the *aggressor may be punished by law* (26%) counted for maximum cumulative responses among the employed, in comparison with other groups classified by occupational status.

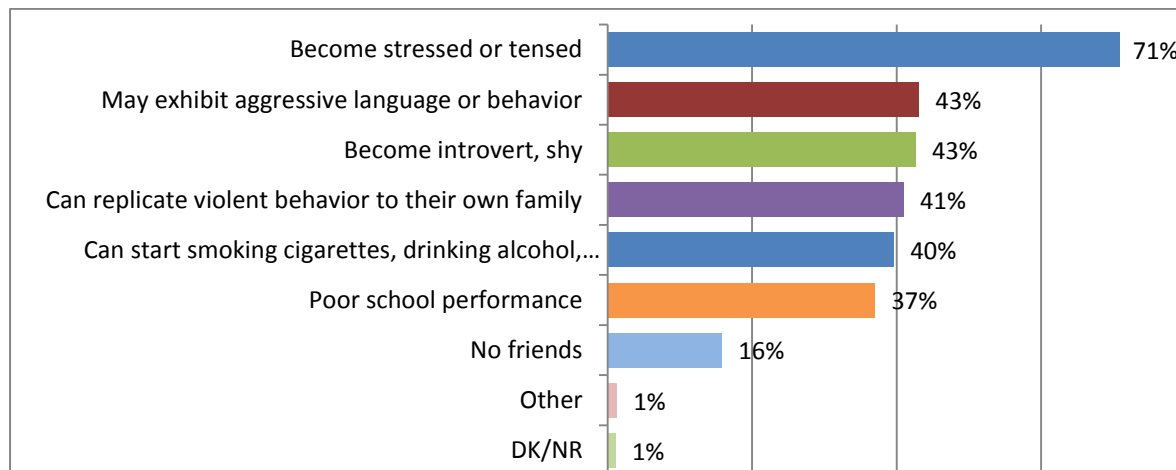
Figure 26. The main consequences of domestic violence on the family by marital and employment status of respondents, multiple choice,%



The psychological trauma children may get during domestic violence can be manifested by a number of features. A significant share of over 70% of respondents consider that children in families where there is violence are stressed and tensed, while 40% of respondents indicated five more negative consequences: *they can have aggressive language or behavior, violent behavior in their own family, can become isolated, shy or can start smoking, drinking, using drugs and can have poor school performance*. Marginalization/self marginalization expressed by lack of friends was mentioned by 16% of respondents (Figure 27).

Other consequences mentioned were: *suicide, abandoning their house, admission to orphanages, parents deprived of parental rights, various psychological trauma, becoming speechless*.

Figure 27. Main consequences of domestic violence on the children, multiple choice,%



Women realize more deeply the negative consequences violence can have on their children. In all cases, higher rates of responses were recorded in the group of women respondents, compared to men (Figure 28).

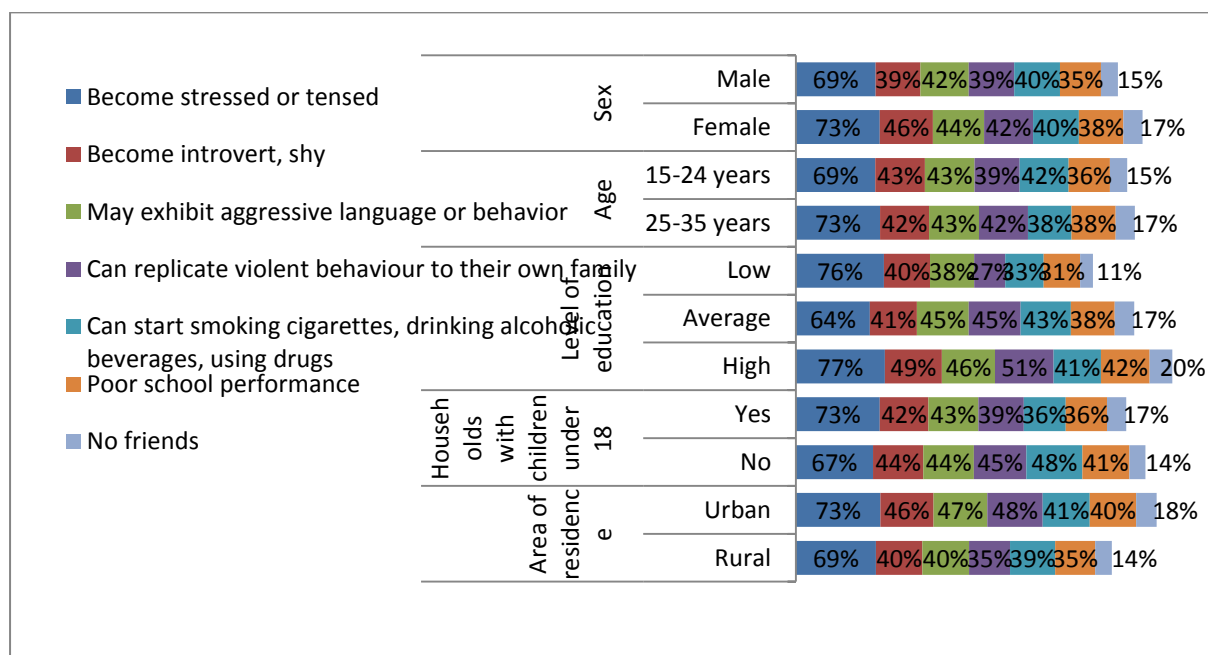
Higher rates of people in the youngest group aged 15-24 consider that children in these families become introvert and shy and can start smoking cigarettes, drinking alcoholic beverages, using drugs. The respondents aged 25-35 are better aware than those from the younger group that such children can become stressed or tensed (73%) or may replicate in the future the violent behavior model from their own family (42%).

People with higher education compared to those with lower level of education are the ones that better perceive the consequences of violence against children. Higher rates of responses were recorded in all cases.

Respondents in households with children are especially aware that the children of the relevant families become stressed and tensed (73% of responses, compared to 67% in households without children).

In all cases, the share of respondents in urban areas are higher than those in rural ones regarding the effects of violence on children in families where violence exists (Figure 28).

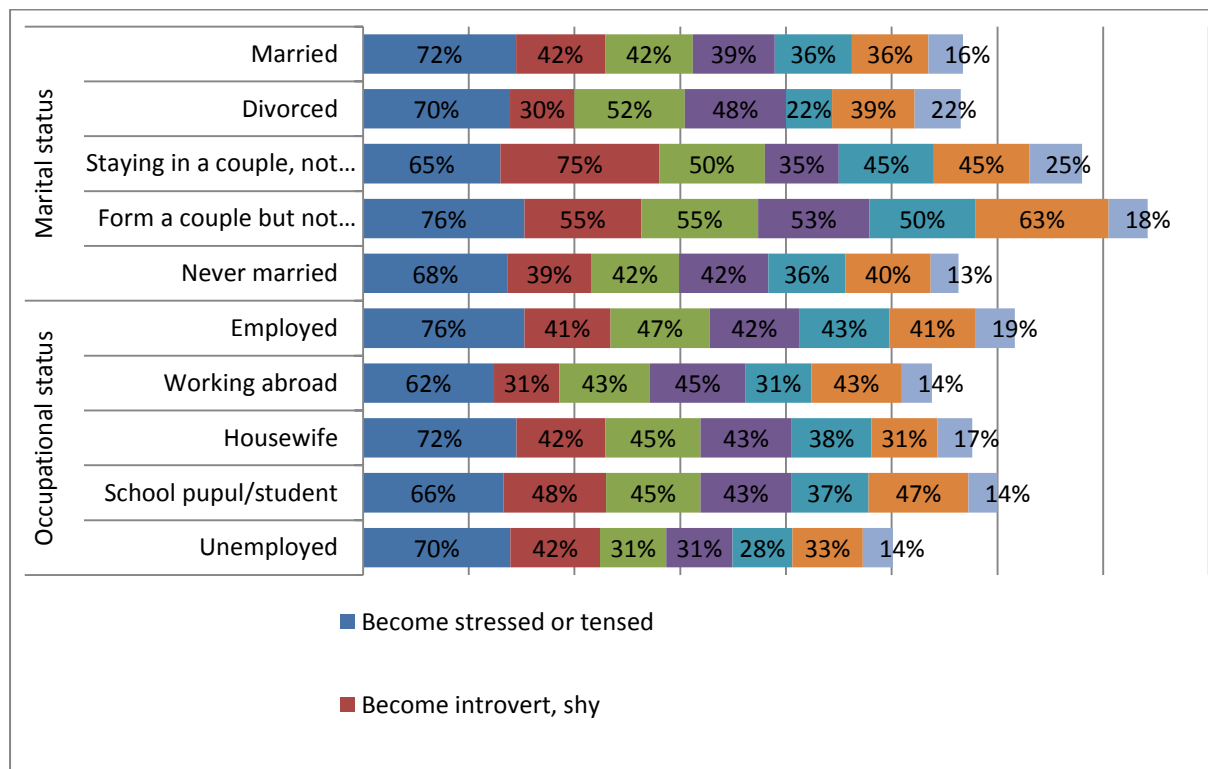
Figure 28. Main consequences of domestic violence on children, socio-demographic profile, multiple choice,%



Depending on the status of the respondents, differences in understanding the impact that violence has on children in those families are observed. People who are in a relationship but not living together, realize more deeply the consequences of violence on children, compared to other groups surveyed. Higher rates of respondents saying that children are stressed and tensed (76%), may exhibit aggressive language or behavior (55%), can undertake violent behavior from their family (53%), have poor performance at school (50%) or may start smoking tobacco, drinking alcohol or using drugs (63%) were recorded. Respondents staying together but unmarried recorded higher shares than other groups for the following answers: *become introvert and shy* (75%) and *lack friends* (25%) (Figure 29).

The awareness level of domestic violence consequences is higher in case of employed persons who believe that children from these families are more stressed and tensed (76%), may exhibit aggressive language or behavior (47%), have poor performance at school (43%), have no friends (19%). The school pupils and students record higher shares compared to other groups of respondents who believe that children become introvert and shy (48%), may start smoking tobacco, drinking alcohol or using drugs (47%), while the option *can undertake violent behavior in their own family* was mentioned by higher shares (45%) of those who work abroad (Figure 29).

Figure 29. Main consequences of domestic violence on children by marital and employment status of respondents, multiple choice,%



4. Stereotypes about gender (men and women) roles in society

The paternalistic traditionalism in the Moldovan society has imposed a series of stereotypes, which are very prominent both within families/couples and in community, social network, etc. Analysing the degree to which they are exceeded by the population is important to better promote social equity and gender equality.

4.1. Stereotypes regarding the relationships and obligations of partners

During the group discussions, respondents were asked to rate: "*Who find themselves in a more difficult situation in Moldova - men or women?*". In three out of four focus groups, the first reactions of the respondents were that it is difficult for both equally, except for the males aged 25-35 who declared that - "*regardless of the fact how hard a woman would strike for her rights, a man would anyway have priority.*" Nevertheless, opinions of participants in group discussions on this topic vary especially depending on their experiences and entourage (friends, acquaintances). However, both in group discussions with men and during the focus groups discussions with women, it became very clear that the man is assigned the role to financially support his family, while women have the role of mothers and housewives in the household. The opinions of the respondents are shaped based on these perceptions.

Thus, some respondents stated that it is easier for women to live in Moldova and these opinions were expressed by both women and men and they are focused on the following arguments:

- Women are mainly responsible for housework, while men have to financially support their families, i.e. a difficult responsibility in the current conditions of Moldova;

„It is more difficult for a man to find a better paid and stable job than for a woman, since a woman would accept any wage, while a man needs something more ... they need to support their families.
"(F, 24 years, student)

- Women can easily find a job, employment opportunities, and may accept lower wages due to the assumption that the man is the one who financially supports his family and the stereotype that a husband can not earn less than his wife;
- Women can ensure themselves better living conditions from the very beginning by finding a partner with good social and economic situation. Mainly men insisted on this aspect.

„the girls from the very start are looking for wealthy men, since there are no longer those times and values and they get automatically everything (table and house), while in case of a man it is different – he does not have such opportunities or this practice it is not widespread ...he has to work hard to obtain all these."(M, 32 years, teacher)

Other participants in group discussions consider that it is easier for men to live in Moldova:

- Mostly men are decision makers, women's opinion being often ignored. Since they are dependent on the man, women are oppressed:

„Many women live in fear that their husband/partner will come and they do not know how to behave (what to say, what to do). "(F, 25 years old, teacher, divorced)

- A woman has many responsibilities, and if she is employed, she has to make big efforts after her job to be able to manage the house, in most cases including taking care of and educating the children. And in case of housewives, some men do not recognize women's contribution to the family.

„a man does not take into consideration the work a woman performs at home, i.e. household stuff. He does not consider it a work activity. He says: „I work, I earn money, while you're a housewife and I came home from the work at 6 pm, while you still have to prepare the dinner and do everything else. It's like a double job for her at home. "(F, 27 years, accountant)

„My husband would always mention that he is the one who earns money in the household - "you stay at home doing nothing for six years (while on childcare leave) while I earn money. But you are even more disordered than me." Then I ask him: „And what responsibilities do you have at home- to bring money and to play the computer, while I take care to dress and feed the baby, to cook and to think what food to prepare, to clean the house and our clothes, etc and to think over how to dress you. "(F, 26 years, on child care leave)

A number of respondents, especially men, have noted that there are certain tasks, such as cooking, cleaning the house or performing other household works that are assigned exclusively to women. There are men who recognized during the group discussions that they can not admit to fulfill certain works they consider demeaning, although they do not judge those men who choose to do them.

„For me, whatever hystery my wife would do, I would never go out in the yard to shake the carpets or to wash the windows so that anybody could see me. This would be terrible! Or to go for a walk with our baby-this is impossible for me and I consider it as a degradation . "(M, 32 years, father of two children)

„I can prepare food and/or do other works, except for dishwashing. No way! "(M, 34, migrant worker)

- Rising up and taking care of a baby, especially when there are few children requires big efforts. This is also recognized by men, especially those who had short experiences of taking care of their children, in their wife's absence.

„When I argue with my wife, sometimes I try to imagine how things would go after the divorce and I think it would be easy for me if I find another wife ... It's easier to go to your job and bring money home than to stay at home and wait that someone brings you money. Then you can say, "I am the man in the house, I shall do as I said!" That is why it's easy to be a man. "(M, 32 years, businessman)

Both men and women admitted that under critical situations - "women prove to be stronger". In case of divorces or other situations, where one partner is left alone with the household and children, women are doing better than men. Men tend to seek for another partner or get certain vices, like drinking alcohol.

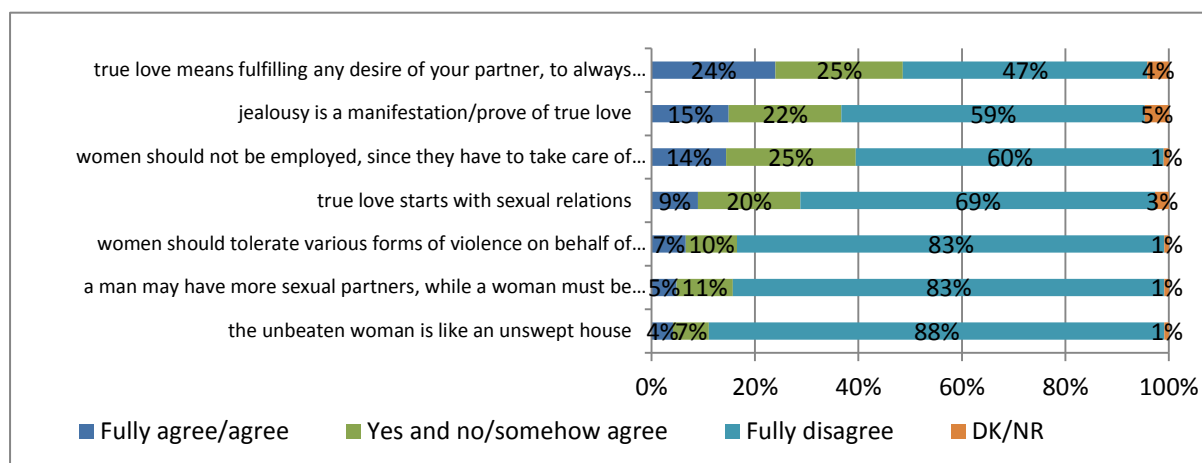
- In the opinion of some respondents, women in Moldova are overloaded with tasks- the traditionalism when the man had the financial responsibility to ensuring his family got lost,

thus the woman had to also undertake this role, in addition to other responsibilities, regardless of whether she wants it or not.

„today the situation in Moldova is the following: men stay at home, while almost 100 000 of women work abroad, women send money home and men stay at home and do nothing, do not even take care of their children ... ”(M, 23, athlete)

In this context, respondents participating in the survey were asked to confirm or not a number of statements related to stereotypes accepted within the family and/or society. It is obvious that there is a certain circle of respondents who support some of the statements based on various forms of violence (Figure 30), even if some of them are below the error margin of the sample with less than 5% of answers, stating that their persistence in the society is alarming.

Figure 30. Stereotypes with regard to relationships between men and women in families/couples, %



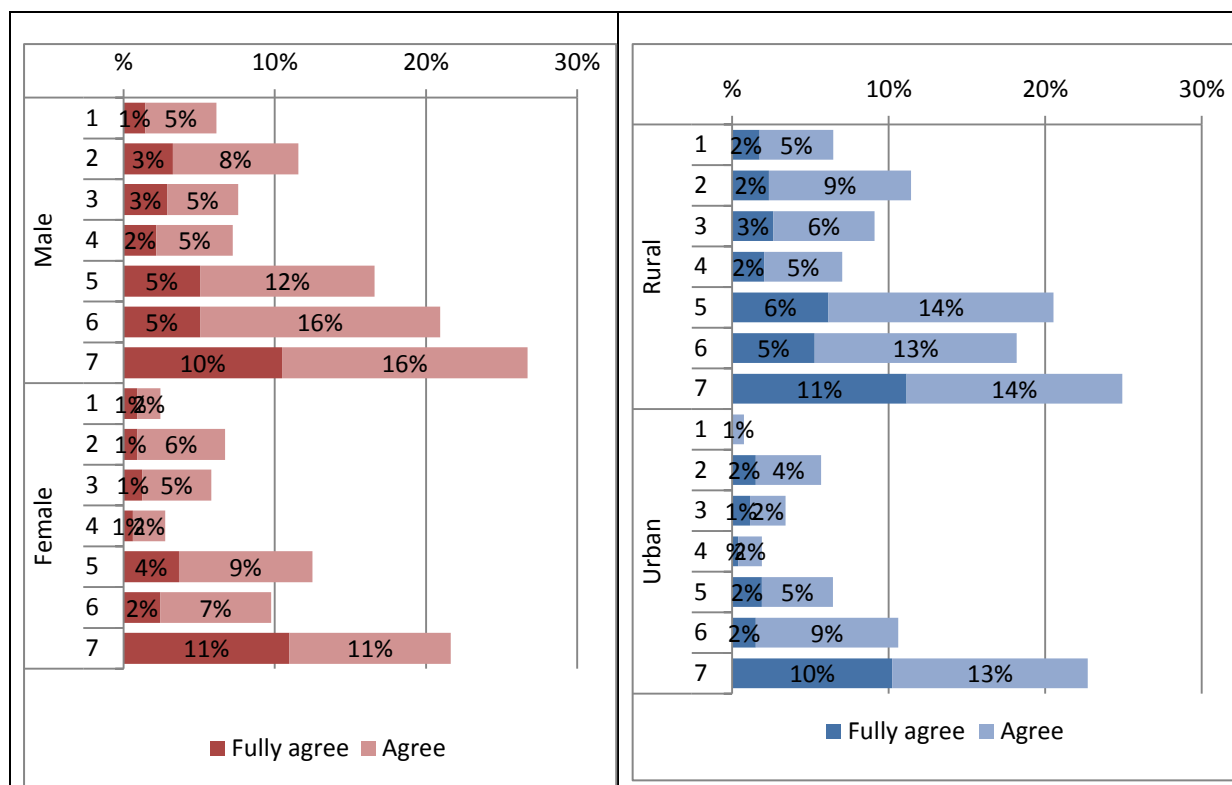
Depending on the profile of the respondents, differences between assessment of relevant stereotypes are noticed. It is worth mentioning that the share of men who agree with the answer: *Fully agree /agree* is higher than that of women, but also among urban versus rural residents, the differences between groups counting for 4-6 p.p. In case of the statement 6: *jealousy is a manifestation of true love* this gender difference is of 11 p.p. During the group discussions, men were more convinced that jealousy is a normal practice. Many women, but also men spoke about their own practices or cases they know from their entourage when women were subjected to violence because of jealousy.

„I experienced it on my own what a marriage (cohabiting) is, where he was very gelous. He used to say: „I'm the man in the house - I want to feel like a man. My reply was then: "Ok, feel yourself like a man, but that does not mean that you have to always follow me, give me orders and always blame me. ”(F, 27 years, accountant)

By area of residence, the following statements were more expressed: 5. *women should not be employed, since they have to take care of their households and children*, being by 14 p.p. higher among rural residents and 6. *jealousy is a manifestation of true love*, the difference between shares

of positive responses being of 8 p.p. Also, the respondents from rural areas gave priority to statement 3. *women should tolerate various forms of violence on behalf of their partners / spouses to keep their familie/couples* (6 p.p.) (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Stereotypes with regard to relationships between men and women in families/couples by gender and area of residence,%



„1. the unbeaten woman is like an unswept house 2. true love starts with sexual relations 3. women should tolerate various forms of violence on behalf of their partners/husbands to keep their families/couples 4. a man may have more sexual partners, while a woman must be faithful to a single man, 5. women should not be employed, since they have to take care of their households and children 6. jealousy is a manifestation/prove of true love 7. true love means fulfilling any desire of your partner, and to always dedicate yourself exclusively to him/her”.

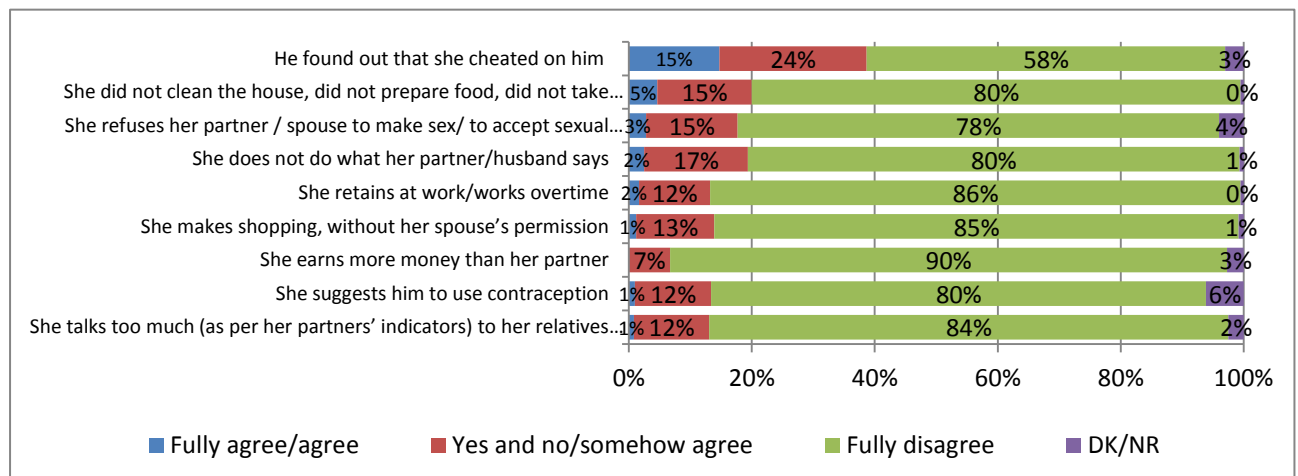
Also, big discrepancies are observed depending on the level of education. The group of people with lower levels of education recorded highest share of positive responses. In some cases, the differences between groups were of over 10 p.p. Also, there are differences in share of respondents who support the above statements, depending on the language spoken at home. Thus, Russian speakers are less tolerant to those stereotypes (Table 14. 1-7 in the Annex).

The views of respondents who totally agree or disagree with the statement - *true love is to fulfill any desire of your partner, and to always dedicate yourself exclusively to him/her* - record significant differences only in the education aspect. People with medium level of education (27 %) and those with low level (25 %) agreed with this statement compared to those with higher education (18%) (Table 14 , Annex). The study reveals that there are violent attitudes towards women in society, expressed through people’s agreement on a set of statements referring to various forms of domestic violence in families/ couples (physical, economic , psychological). Violence is fully accepted by around 15% of

respondents by claiming that: *if he finds out that she cheated on him*, and ¼ of respondents are not absolutely sure of this. However, all other statements did not record significant shares (about 15 %) for respondents' attitude towards violence, meaning that they could accept violence in these cases (Figure 32 and Table 15 in the Annex).

It is worth mentioning that the respondents agreed to less apply violence if *she earns more money than her partner*. Around 90% of respondents said they *totally disagree with this statement*, while 7% would accept violence.

Figure 32. Reviews on application of violence over a partner/spouse, %

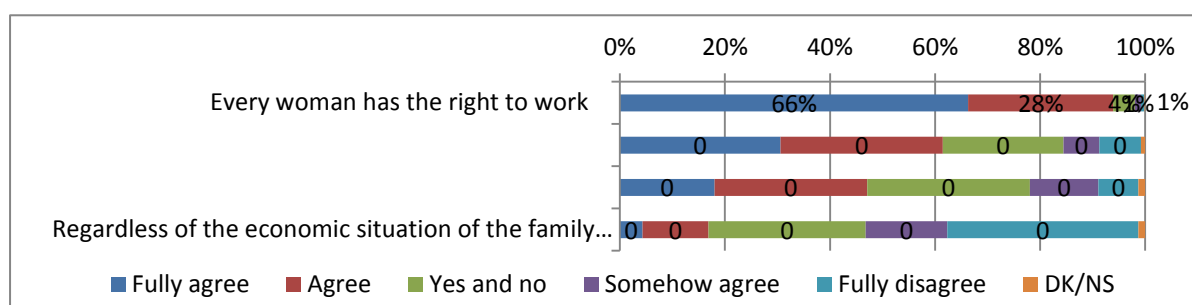


Men are more likely to support violence compared to women, in cases where *she did not clean the house, did not prepare food, did not take care of children, she does not do what her partner/husband says, he finds out that she cheated on him, she retained at work, makes shopping, without her spouse's permission*. The same trends are observed by area of residence, where the rural respondents agree with violence in the same situations. It is worth to be noted that the differences between the share of responses between groups are not significant and vary from 2% to 8% (Table 15 in the Annex).

4.2. Stereotypes regarding (labour) employment

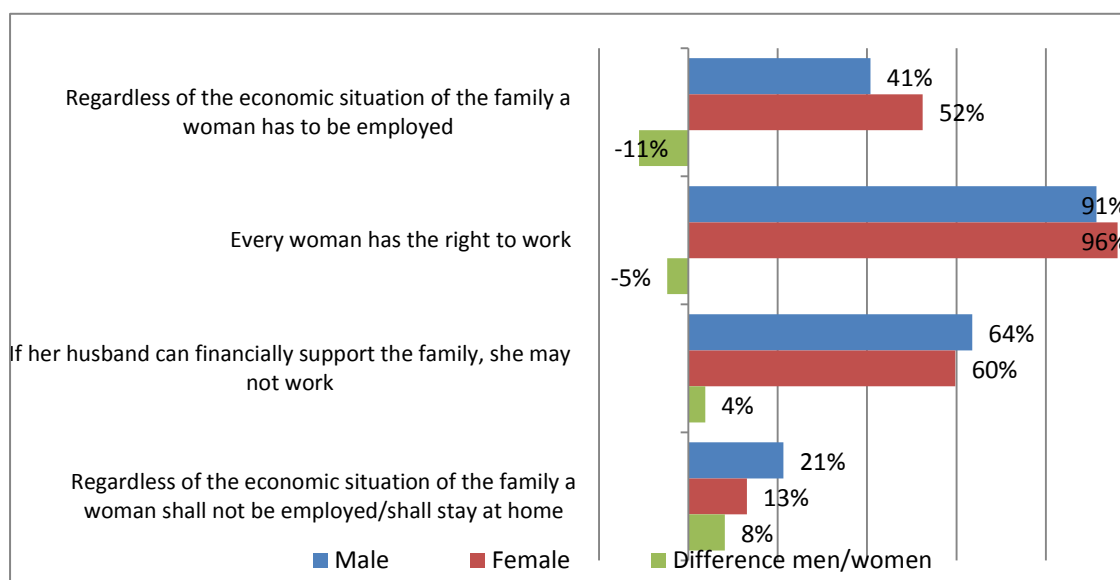
Overall, almost all respondents (94%) believe that every woman has the right to get a job, 62% consider that if her husband can financially support the family, she may not work, almost half of respondents believe that regardless of the economic situation of the family a woman has to be employed, and only 17% of respondents believe that regardless of the economic situation of the family women should stay at home (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Reviews on women employment, %



Mostly women opt for their employment, the differences between the share of women and men being of 11 p.p. (regardless of the economic situation of the family she must get employed) and 5 p.p. (every woman has the right to work). The share of men who stated that women should stay at home in any condition is large compared to women, with a difference of 8 p.p. (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Reviews on women employment by gender, %



No significant difference was observed by area of residence (Table 16 in the Annex). Nevertheless, the issue of women employment was discussed during group discussions. The discussions were held mostly from the perspective of lack of workplaces for women, especially in rural areas and that this fact makes women financially dependent on their partners than that their partners do not allow them to work.

„women who have a job and live in urban areas and have an activity feel more equal to men than those residing in rural areas, depending on the case. Also, women in the rural areas look elder, since they work at home very hard and feel very exhausted. ”(F, 27 years, accountant)

„urban women are independent from men, from their wages, their habits. They can do everything on their own and think and feel free, including in doing shopping, everything. In the rural areas, it is different, i.e. a woman is entirely dependent on her partner, unless she has a job ... ”(Female, 30 years, on child care leave)

The respondents recognize that lack of work places, including in case of men, the fact that both partners have to stay at home may cause conflicts - *"if you stay at home all the day around and meet your spouse every day, i.e. you do not miss him"*. Women, especially those in rural areas, recognize that sometimes being absorbed by domestic activities and childcare they neglect themselves, their physical appearance, clothing.

During the group discussions with participation of men, they mentioned the jobs they considered inappropriate for a woman, though this subject was not directly discussed in focus groups, but it was specified in various contexts. The jobs that require physical efforts, such as for instance jobs in constructions, or the occupations traditionally considered as masculine are: driver, porter.

„a woman should stay at home, she should not travel to Chisinau to participate in seminars. She should take care of children. As for the occupation - I do not imagine my wife working as a driver, even if my father-in-law was a driver. "(M, 25 years, migrant worker)

Although there were men in all cases who said that women can do well with such tasks and provided concrete examples of successful women, who succeeded.

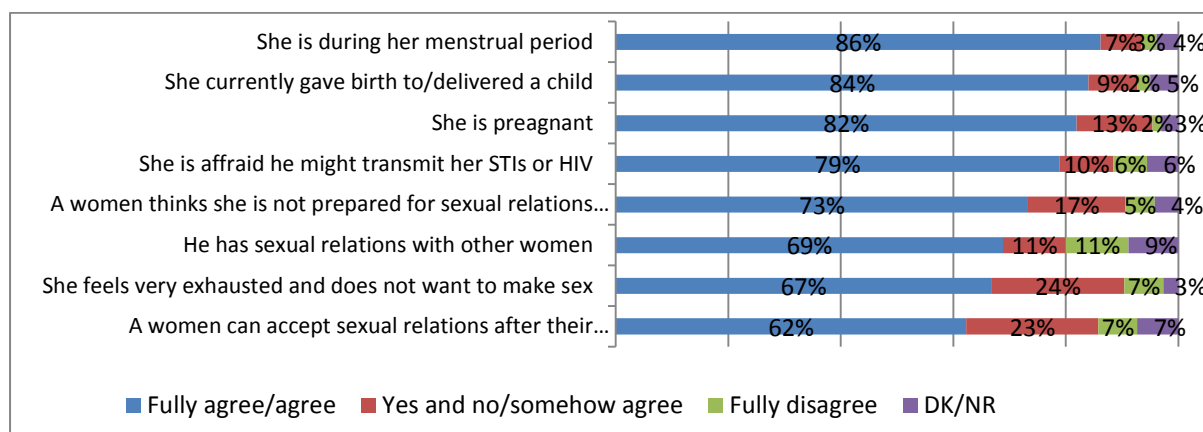
Another aspect debated within the group of 25-35 years, referred to women who leave abroad for work. For some respondents, this is unacceptable, firstly because such a woman neglects her role of a mother, but also due to the prejudice that a woman that leaves abroad shall certainly find a sexual partner.

„I can not imagine my wife leaving abroad (for Italy or Moscow, for instance) and me staying at home. It was always vice-versa. Why? Because she is a wife. Because of jealousy and other considerations. "Where will she go to, whom to live with?" She should be under my eye control." (M, 29 years, migrant worker)

4.3. Reviews regarding sexual obligations/bonds

Woman's sexual bonds are still regarded with discrimination by a certain share of population. Thus, the question *"To what extent do you agree with the statement that a woman may have reasons to refuse her partner / spouse to make sex if ..."* in various situations between 3% and 7% said they totally disagree, other 3% - 9% refrained from answering, and a significant share of 7% to 24% gave an uncertain answer, which leads to the assumption that they would also accept this disagreement (Figure 35).

Figure 35. Reviews of reasons for woman's refusal to make sex with her partner/spouse,%



Significant differences were recorded between men and women, the share of those who said they agree or totally agree with the above statements differ by 12-26 p.p., males agreeing to less extent with these assumptions (Table 17 in the Annex).

The qualitative study confirmed that sexual violence is one of the most tolerated and accepted forms among respondents. The majority of both men and women believe that once married, women are obliged to sexually satisfy their partners.

In case of sexual abuses among unmarried couples, the woman subjected to sexual violence is also held responsible for her behaviors perceived as provocative. These views were expressed during group discussions with young people aged 15-24.

„some girls allow themselves too much ... I noticed that girls expose their physical appearances in front of men, i.e. they do not behave properly and thus they do not deserve their respect. "(F, 16 years, school girl)

„Some women allow those men that have money to „buy them“, i.e. they kneel at their feet and thus they must bear the consequences. "(F, 24 years, student)

„A boy wears a single pair of pants and a shirt, while the girls are very beautiful, women somehow provoke men. "(M, 21 years, student)

The subject of sexual violence generated intense discussions among respondents aged 25-35 years during group discussions, compared to other forms of violence discussed above and which were subsequently addressed. In this context, they highlighted several issues related to lack of sexual education and culture, as well as communication between partners on this subject.

„...here the husband came but he doesn't know that he must prepare his wife for it. All the day he misbehaved and in the evening you are expecting her to be welcoming, while she is morally not ready for that but she has to...all the day being pressed by her kids, her husband and in the evening: let's go to bed and be happy. A woman can not get pleasure out of such relationships and this is considered violence. "(F, 31 years old, Master)

"While at school, both my husband and I never heard about this stuff, or the birth of a child. When I

got pregnant and my husband came within half a year he was laughing at me, saying: "take out that pillow and do not behave like a crazy." He could not believe that it was really my belly, so primitive he was, I can say. Thus, I started browsing Internet and doing lessons with him, from A to Z. And whatever was not clear, I used to explain him how people do it (sex) ... we had big problems with this ... "(Female, 26 years, on child care leave)

According to some respondents participating in group discussions, women tacitly accept sexual intercourses against their will "to ensure peace in the house" - to avoid conflict situations, but also because of the fear that their husband / partner might find another sexual partner or could limit their budget or impose other restrictions. Some women admit that to avoid conflicts they agree to have sex with their drunk partner, although the smell of alcohol bother them.

"Women accept sexual relations just to keep peace in their family and endure it because they think that if everything goes well in the bed, they can avoid quarrels. Otherwise, her husband shall ask: „Where have you been all the day with two small children? And who visited you today? " (F, 31 years old, Master)

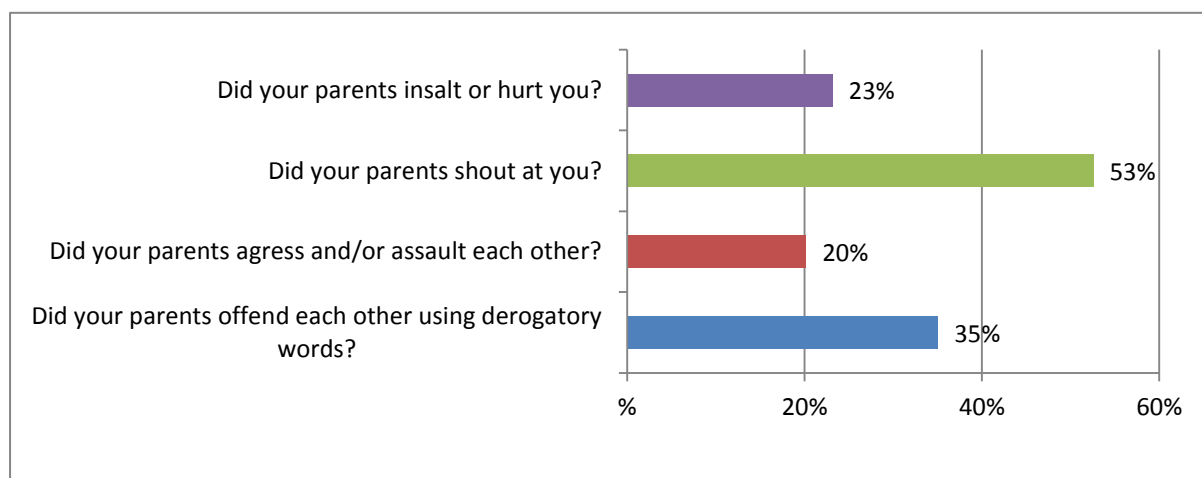
"Then, he has reasons to refuse to support you economically or to tell you: „You see, I am so nervous because you did not wanted me when I wanted you. I am that angry because you did no satisfy me. "Then you feel guilty and accept everything he says just to keep peace and tranquility in the family." (F, 30 years old, on child care leave)

5. Experiences of violence

5.1. Domestic violence in the original family's home and groups of friends

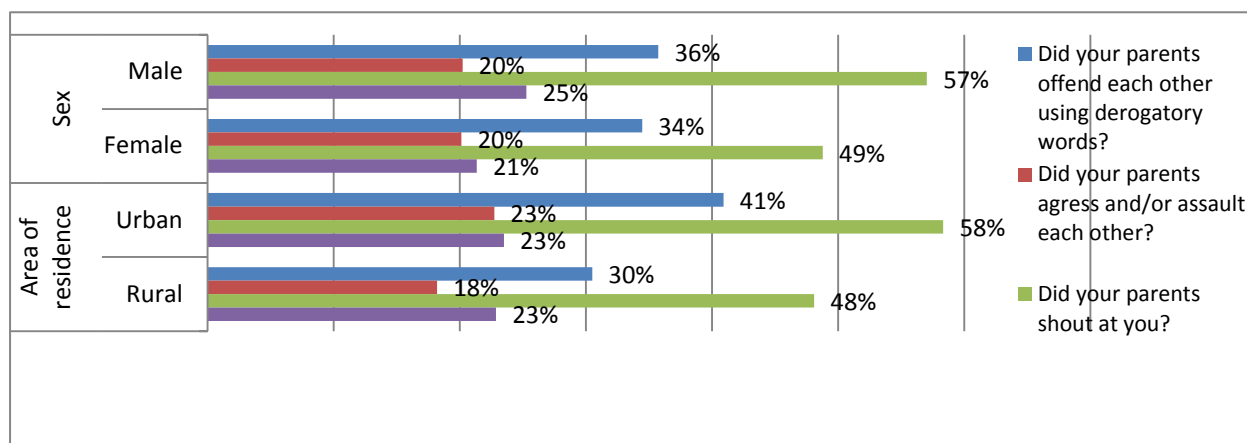
Respondents reported on cases of violence in the parental family, both verbal and physical. About ¼ stated that there were cases when parents hurted or hitted them, and over half of respondents (53%) indicated that their parents have yelled at them. About 20% said that there were cases when their parents agressed and/or assaulted each other, or stroke to each other, and 1/3 of them reported cases where parents have offended each other using derogatory words (Figure 36).

Figure 36. Share of respondents who experienced the following situations in the family...



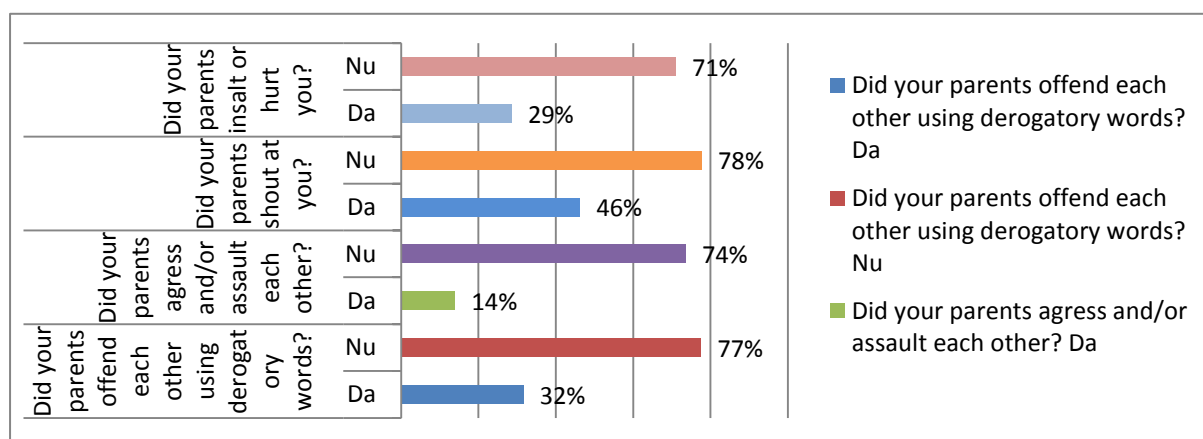
It is noted that men respondents mentioned parental verbal and physical violence against children more frequently, in comparison with women. Thus, 57% of men in comparison with 49% of women said that there had been cases of parents shouting at each other and 25% of men versus 21% of women – that their parents hurted or hitted each other. The share of respondents who reported on cases of mutual violence among parents is almost the same (Figure 37 and Table 18 in the Annex), registering shares of 1/3 verbal violence and 2/4 of physical one among parents. In urban areas, in comparison with the urban ones, the cases of verbal violence are more common both among parents and over their children, the differences between the positive shares of responses counting for around 10 p.p. The physical violence is also more pronounced among parents by area of residence (23% of urban residents versus 18% of rural ones).

Figure 37. Reviews of violent attitudes of parents in families by gender and area of residence, %



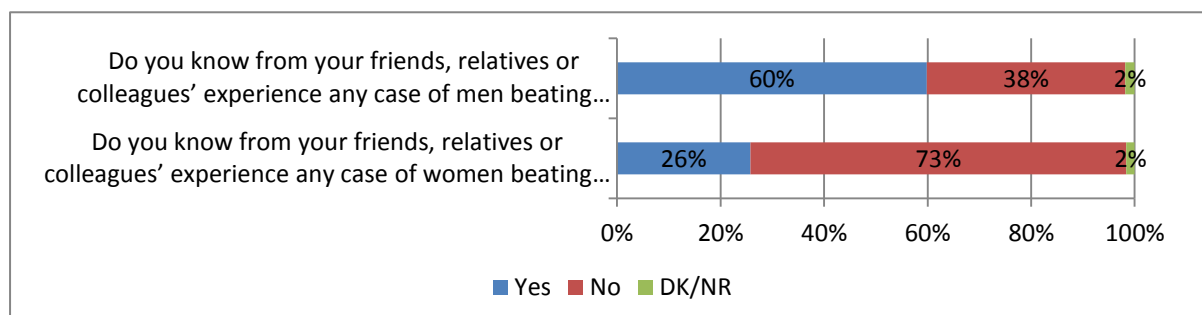
About 61% of respondents said they had undertaken or would undertake the family model of their parents, this trend being more notable among men (65 %) than women (58%). Traditionalism is more characteristic for rural areas compared to the urban ones. Some 65 % of rural respondents said that they want to create/created their family following the model undertaken from their parents and 56 % of respondents from urban areas declared the same thing (Table 19 in the Annex). It is noted that the share of respondents who did not mention cases of violence on behalf of their parents is much higher (over 70%). Also, traditionalism persists in the society, which is confirmed by significant shares of those who said they would replicate the family model of their parents, observed among respondents who reported physical violence on behalf of their parents (Figure 38).

Figure 38. Undertaking the family model of parents, %



Physical violence can be observed in the society. About 60% of respondents declared they know cases when men beat their spouses/partners, and 26% of them reported that women agressed their partners/spouses (Figure 39). Differences were also observed depending on the profile of the respondents, the highest rates being recorded among Moldovan / Romanian speakers, as compared to speakers of other languages, also depending on the marital status of the respondents (Table 20 in the Annex).

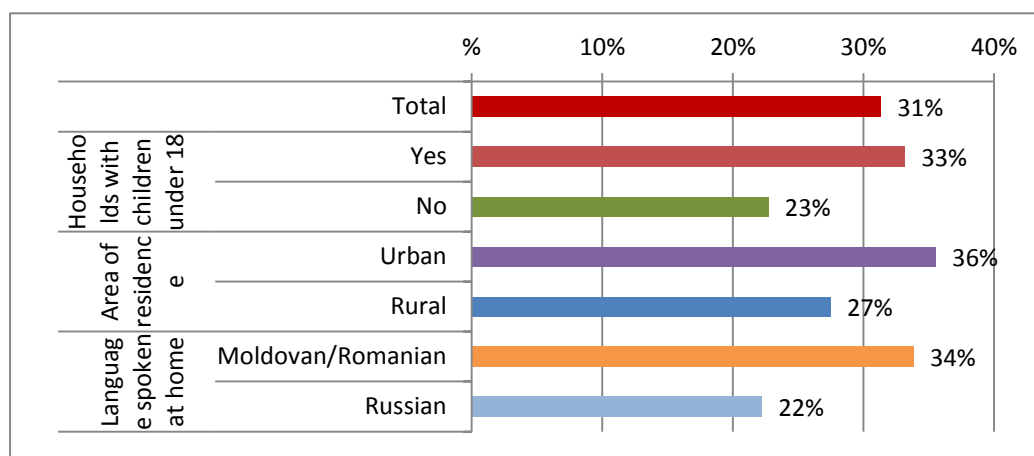
Figure 39. Physical violence noticed in social network, %



5.2. Women's experiences of violence

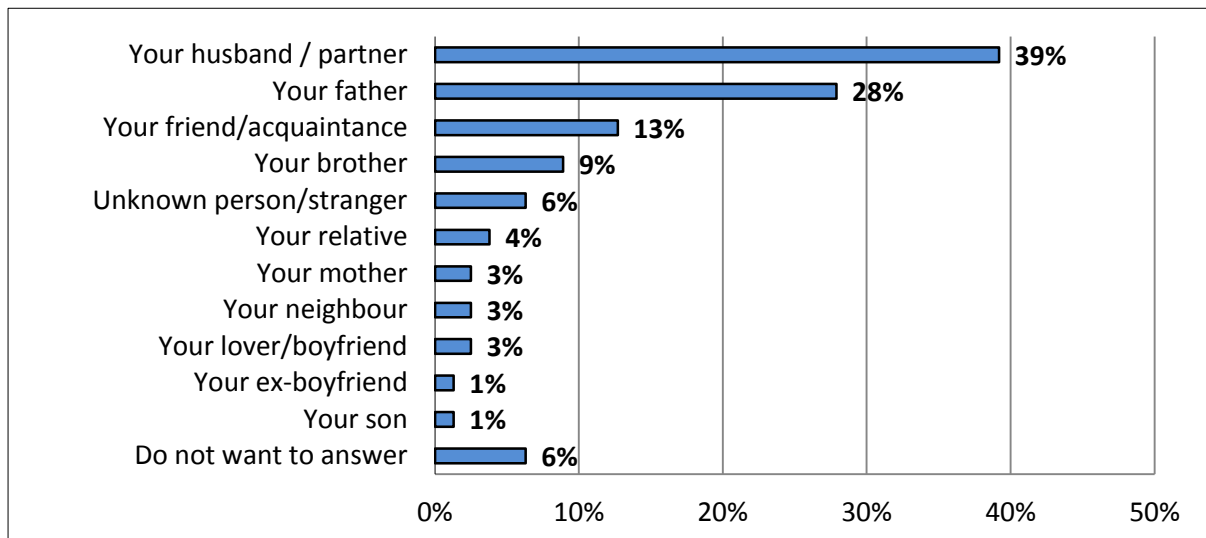
Almost one third of women surveyed stated that during their lifespan they were subjected to violence. Violence persists mainly in families with children (33%), as compared to those without children under 18 (23%) mainly in urban areas (36%) compared to the rural ones (27%), among Moldovan / Romanian speakers (34%), as compared to the Russian ones (22%) (Figure 40).

Figure 40. Social and demographic characteristics of women who had experienced violence: self-assessment



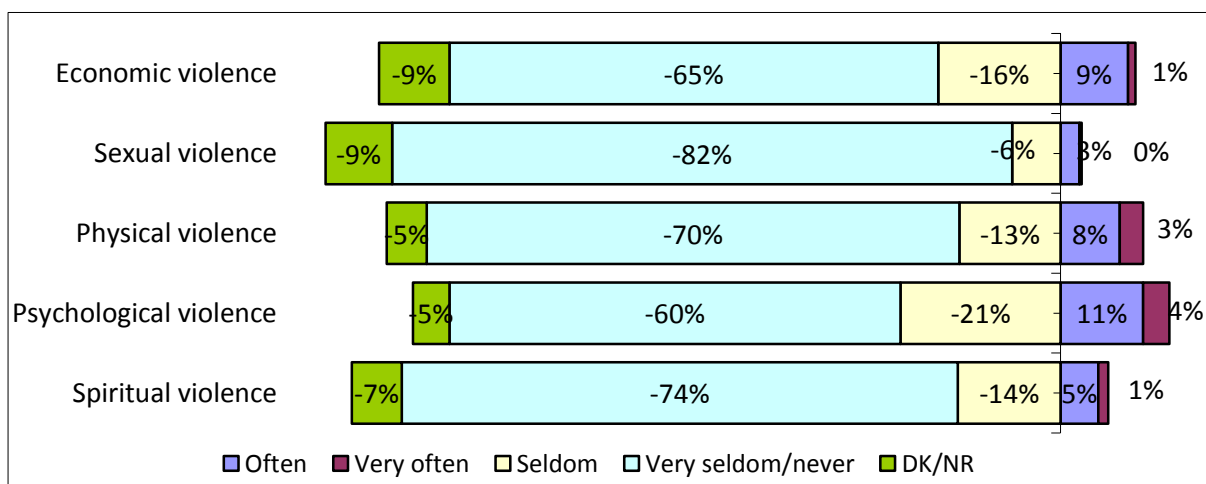
Four in ten women subjected to violence remarked they had been abused by their husband or partner. Also, four in ten victims were abused in their family of origin (Figure 41), the main perpetrator being their father (28%).

Figure 41. Identity of the aggressor/Who was the aggressor



Participants in the study recognized that psychological violence is the most frequent form of violence applied often and very often in their couple/family (15%), followed by 10% of respondents declaring economic violence as most frequent form, while 9% of respondents said that physical abuse is common or very common for their couple. Least respondents recognized that there are cases of frequent sexual abuses in their family (-3%).

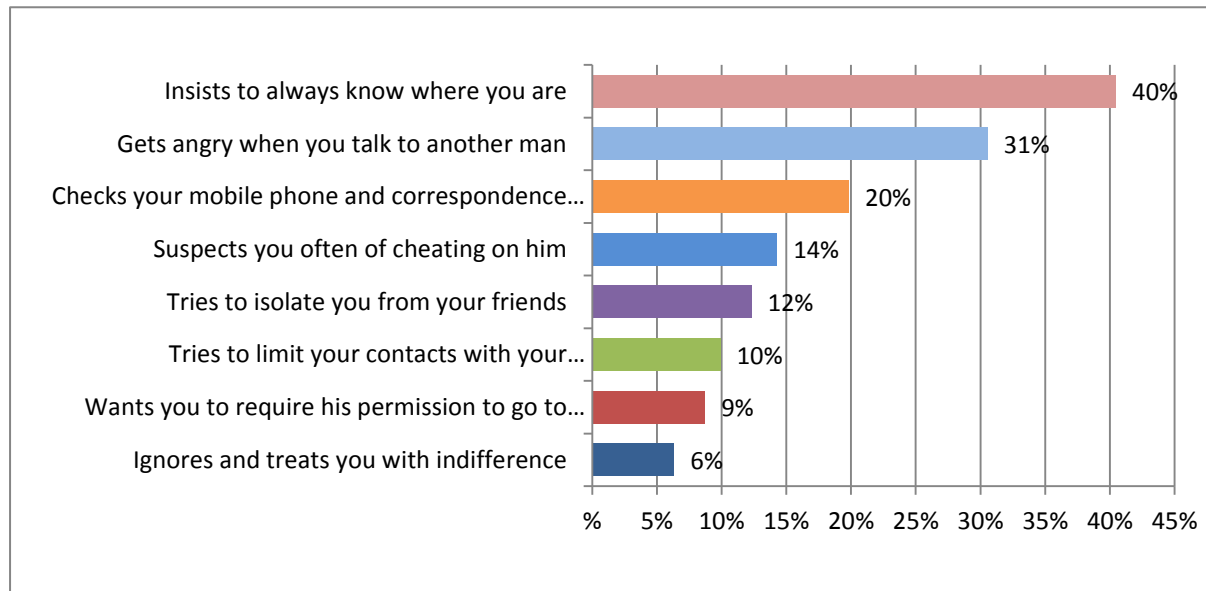
Figure 42. Forms of domestic violence experienced in couples/ families over the past 12 months



Over ¼ of women respondents in the survey said they have been or are married/stay together with a man/sexual partner or they date someone (Table 21 in the Annex). About 40 % of them stated that their husband/partner insisted on knowing where she is all the time, almost one third said they get angry when she talks to another man, and 20% said that men are checking their mobile phone/mail. Also, 14 % of women said their spouses/partners often suspect them of being unfaithful/cheating on

them. About 10 % of them consider that their spouse/partner restricts their social contacts, while 6 % believe they are ignored and treated with indifference by their husband/partner (Figure 40). Difficulties in socializing are better perceived by urban women, while those from rural areas are often faced with controls on behalf of their partners during their visits to the doctor or by their ignorance and indifference (Table 22 in the Annex).

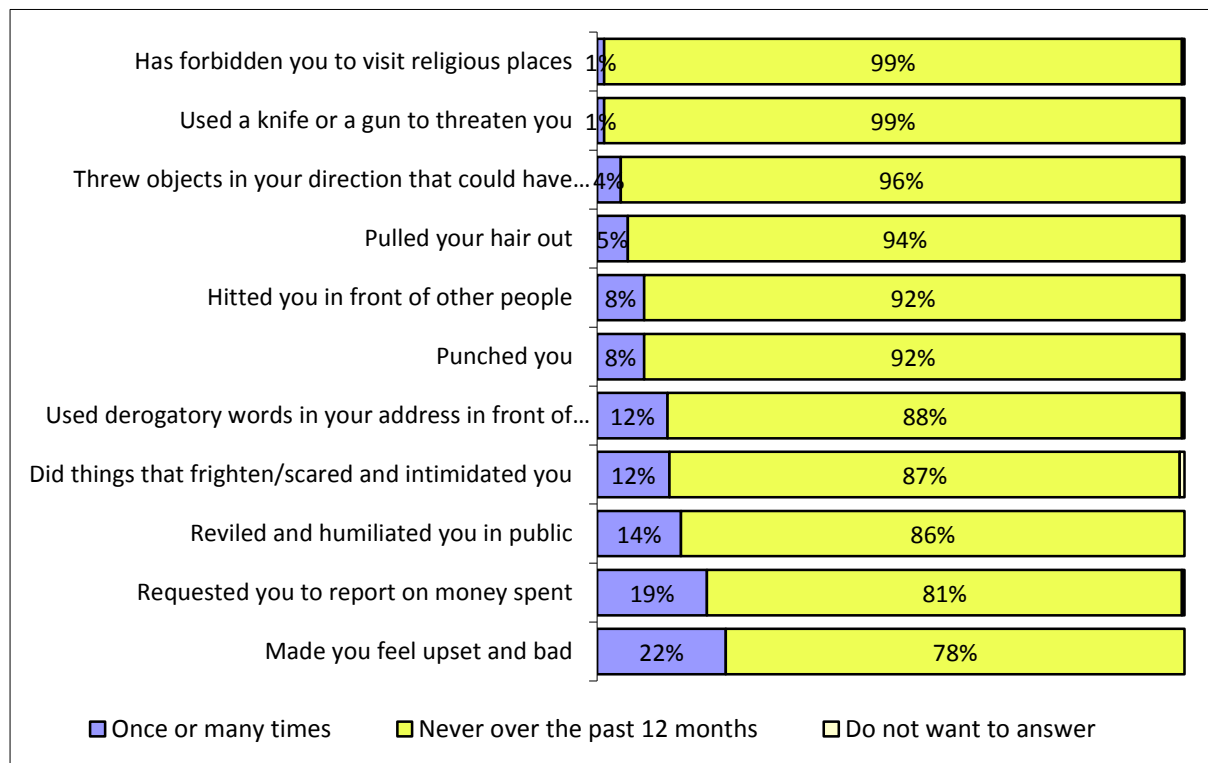
Figure 43. Restrictions imposed over women in couples by their spouses/partners



As described by the Figure 44, most respondent women in a relationship (one in five) said that last year their partner/spouse made them to feel bad. Based on socio-demographic characteristics, significant differences (28%) were registered among women living in urban areas who felt less annoyed by 12 p.p. than those in rural areas (Table 25 in the Annex).

Also, one fifth of women surveyed who are in a relationship mentioned that over the past 12 months their partner asked them to report how they spent money. This was mentioned by more women in the age group 25-35 years (21%) compared to those aged 15-24 years (13%). The existence of children under 18 is also a factor highly correlated with partners' request to explain the expenditures made, i.e. 21% versus only 9% of women without children. Most probably, the costs in couples with children are higher and so is the financial dependence of women occupied with child care. Women that are in a relationship but not staying together are least affected by financial reporting to their partner, probably because they do not have a common budget. There are no significant differences on this aspect by respondents' education level and residence area. (Table 26 in the Annex)

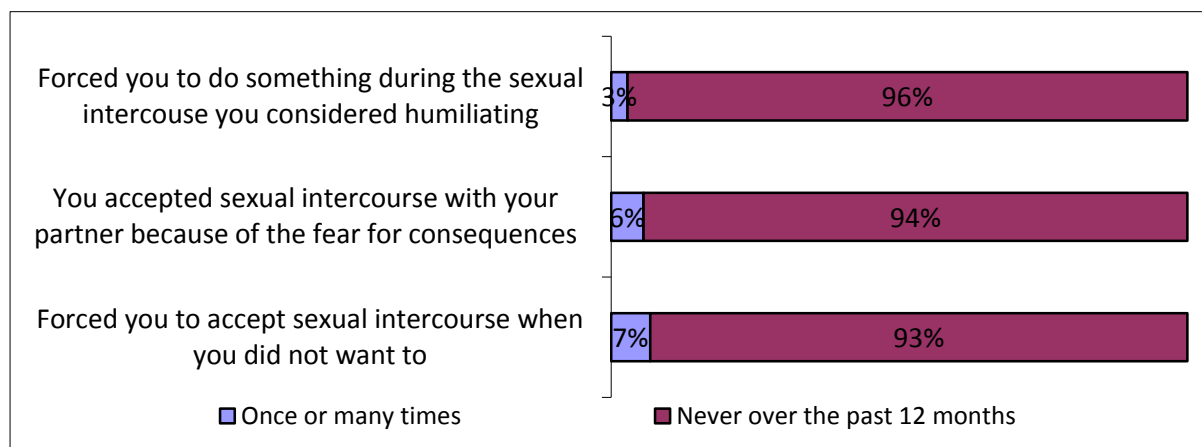
Figure 44. Attitudes and actions of partners/spouses towards the surveyed women, last 12 months



Over the past year, 14% of the surveyed women were reviled and humiliated in public. The most important indicator that make difference for this feature is the marital status of the women respondent. One-third of divorced women surveyed in the study stated they had been humiliated in public compared to 14% of those who are married and 8% of those living in concubinage. Also, more often are publicly humiliated women with low levels of education (Table 27 in the Annex).

Over the past 12 months, 7% of the women surveyed were forced to have sexual intercourses, 6% of women did it with their partners because of the fear and 3% were forced to do something during the sexual intercourse they considered humiliating.

Figure 45. Share of women subjected over the past 12 months to actions qualified as sexual violence



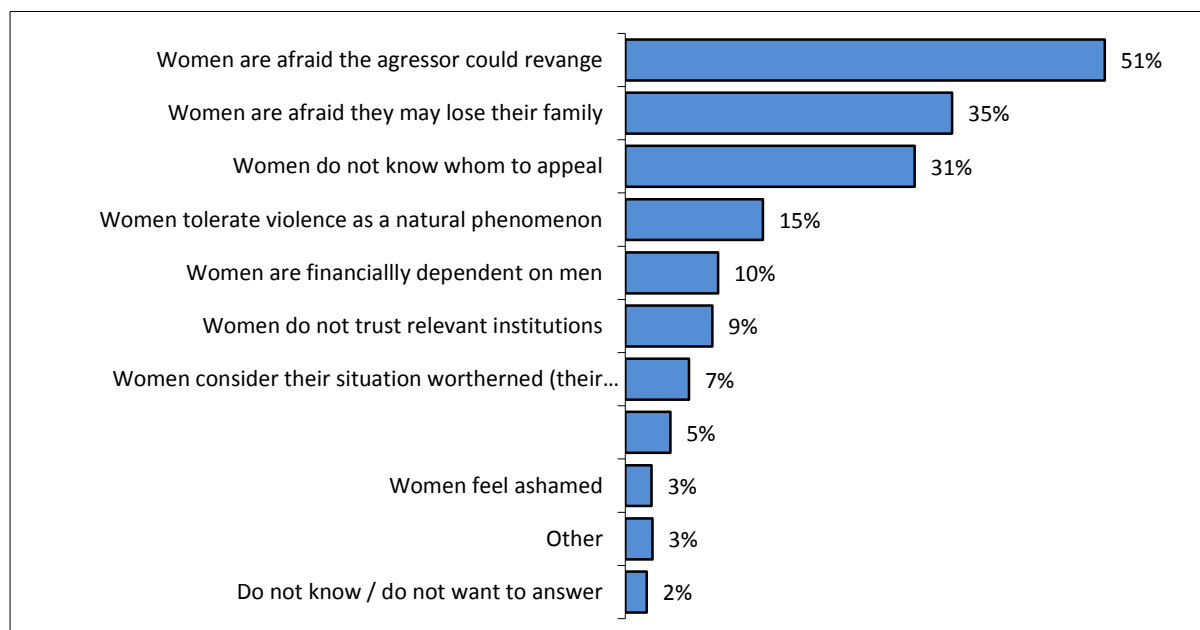
Usually, one and the same woman is subject to many forms of violence but women not always identify themselves as victims of violence. Thus, four out of ten women who said that over the past 12 months were subjected by their partners to actions that qualify as abuse (see Figure 44 and 45) did not identify themselves as victims of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by answering "no" to the question *whether they were subjected to violence during their life span*. Thus, if to cumulate the share of those who identified themselves as victims during their life span (Figure 40), and women that are victims de facto are, but do not realize it, one can deduct that at least six in ten women who have had or have a partner were victims of violence during their life span.

6. Assistance and support provided to victims of violence

6.1. Experiences and attitudes

More than half (51%) of respondents are confident that some women avoid to denounce their cases of violence, since they are afraid of their abuser. Over one third (35%) of respondents believe that women tolerate violence to maintain their family. Also, one third (31%) of survey participants believe that women do not know where they can go to/whom to address. And one in ten respondents believe that women do not trust the institutions empowered to intervene in cases of domestic violence. Women tolerate domestic violence as a natural phenomenon (15%) and the fact that women are financially dependent on men (10%) are among other significant causes that determine women to avoid reporting their cases of domestic violence (see Figure 46).

Figure 46. Reasons why women victims of violence avoid to denounce their cases of violence (multiple choice)



During group discussions, women were asked what can determine them to endure domestic violence. The following main reasons were mentioned practically in all group discussions:

- Children - *"I want my children to grow up with/to be also educated by their father"*;
- Shame – they feel ashamed towards their parents, family and/or community, especially if their parents did not agree with the choice of the partner;
- Traditionalism and tolerance - *"if my mother endured, I have to also endure"*, *"I am not the only one in such a situation"*, *"I shall not find a better husband/partner"*.
- Fear, dependence on the partners, particularly financial one - *"A woman can not support her baby on her own"*.

According to the respondents, among other reasons that determine women to endure violence can be mentioned: strong feelings for their partners - *"she loves him very much"*, the hope that he will change: lack of an alternative (she could not ensure the minimum living need if alone: no housing, no occupation, etc.); she got used to him, she is old, pressure on behalf of her relatives.

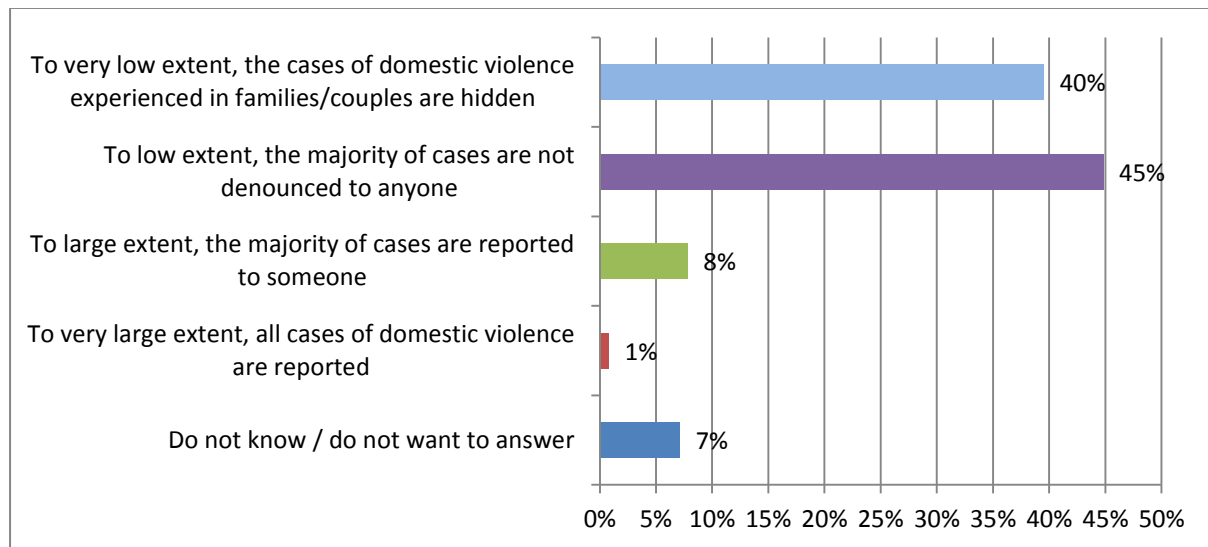
According to respondents, lately women of younger generations become less tolerant to violence. This is because women feel more confident, including in their own abilities. Also, labour migration is often a solution for women abused by their partners, but also the fact that they have more support on behalf of their parents and do not care that much of what others would say. According to some respondents, especially women, it is already the women who exaggerate and renounce very easy to their family.

„We women are hysterical, but if a case of violence happened, it also depends on the husband's mood- maybe he was in a moment of failure. But if women were a bit far-fetched or flicked, they use to run immediatelly and apply for divorce. This is exagerating, I think. "(F, 24 years, Master)

„A lot of women have got this wickedness that if he said two words she did not like, they take their bags and leave for Italy, where there is easy money. Then, they buy a car to show their former partners that they managed quite well without them, but their children suffer because of separation. It's not about violence then, it's more of a principle and pride. "(F, 25 years, on child care leave)

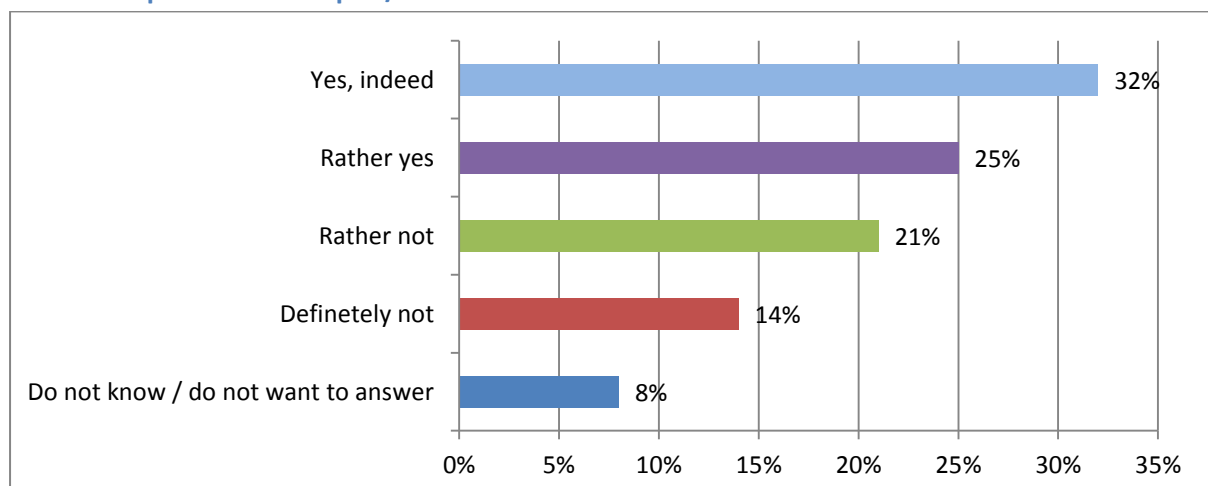
However, according to the respondents, the vast majority of cases of violence are not reported. 85% of the respondents consider that the cases of domestic violence experienced in families/couples are hidden. Only one in ten respondents stated that the cases of violence are denounced.

Figure 47. Level of cases of domestic violence experienced in families/couples reported/ notified



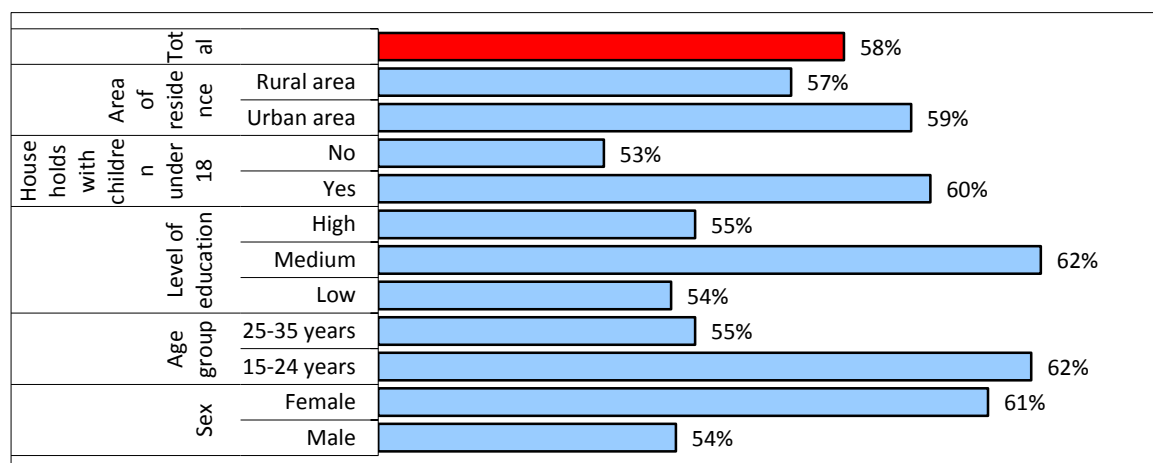
However, almost one third (32%) of the respondents declare that they would surely/certainly announce someone if they witness a case of violence, while one quarter of respondents (26%) believe that they would rather announce someone. Yet, more than one third (35%) of respondents would not report anyone a case of domestic violence experienced in couples/families (Figure 48).

Figure 48. Share of people who would notify someone if they had witnessed a case of domestic violence experienced in couples/families



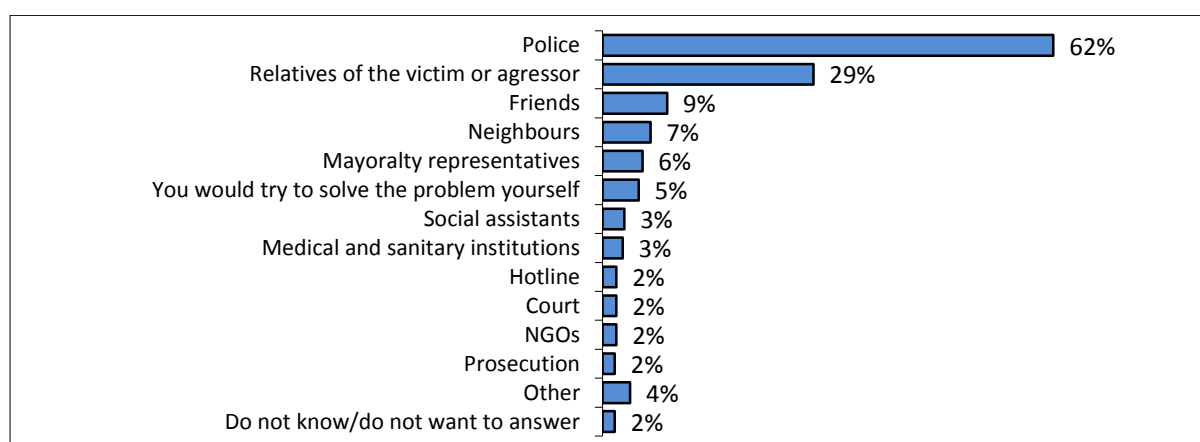
More open to notify cases of domestic violence are women, people in urban areas, those aged 15-24, people with medium level of education and those with children under 18 in the household (Figure 49).

Figure 49. Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents who would notify someone if they had witnessed a case of domestic violence in couples/families



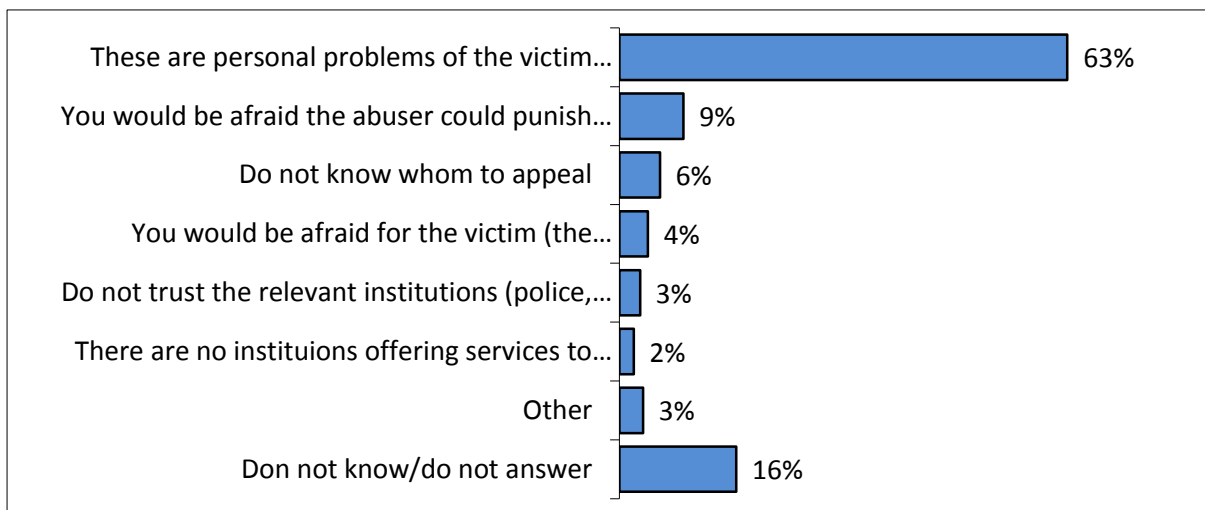
Six out of ten respondents stated they definitely or most probably will report a case of violence to the police. About 16% of respondents would address to representatives of other public institutions (APL, social workers, doctors, etc.), while 2% of respondents would call the Hotline and would address an NGO (Figure 50). And three in ten respondents would primarily address to the relatives of the victim or of the perpetrator, 9% would call their friends and 7% - their neighbours.

Figure 50. Who would they report the case to? (multiple choice)



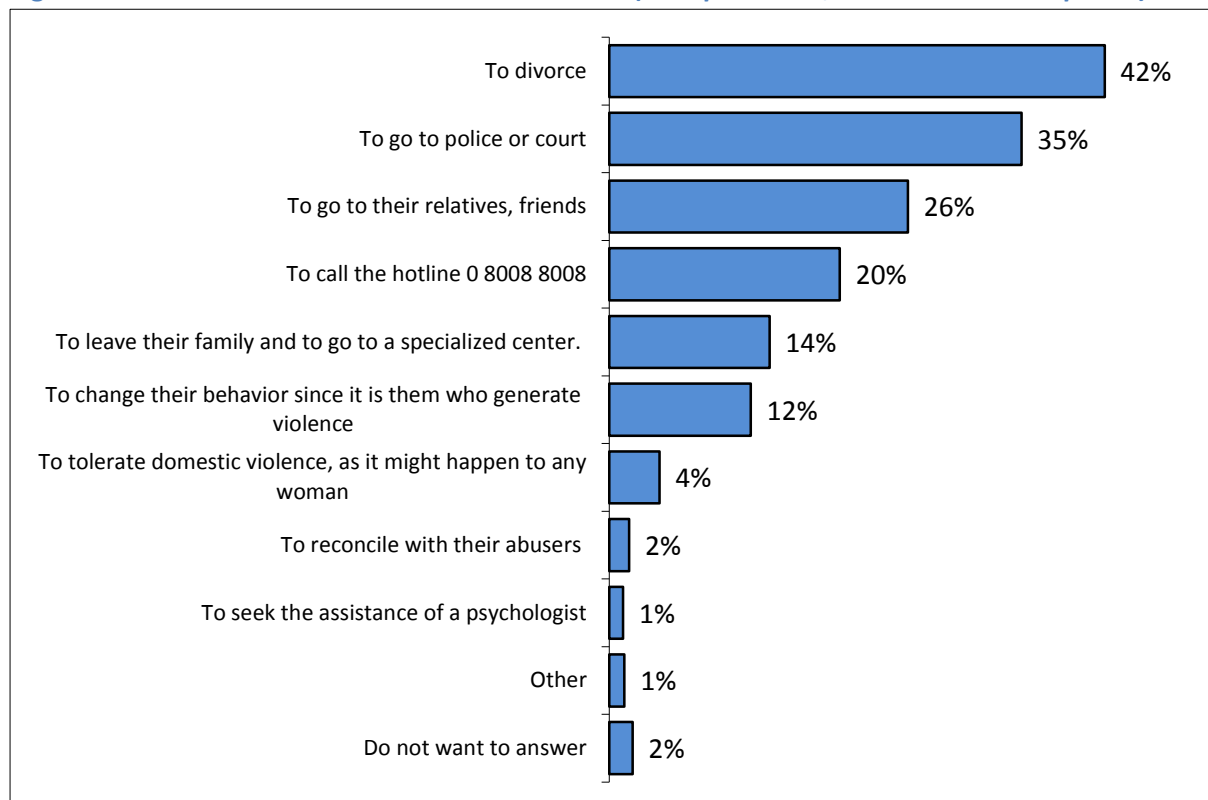
Respondents who said they would rather not intervene or definitely would not notify anyone in case of domestic violence, largely motivate their inaction by the fact that these are personal problems of the victim and the abuser (63%). A number of respondents (14%) do not intervene because of the fear that the aggressor/abuser could revenge them (9%) or for the safety of the victims (4%). And one in ten respondents who would not report violence explained their ignorance by the fact they do not know what to do or by lack of trust in relevant institutions (Figure 51).

Figure 51. Reasons for not reporting cases of violence (multiple choice)



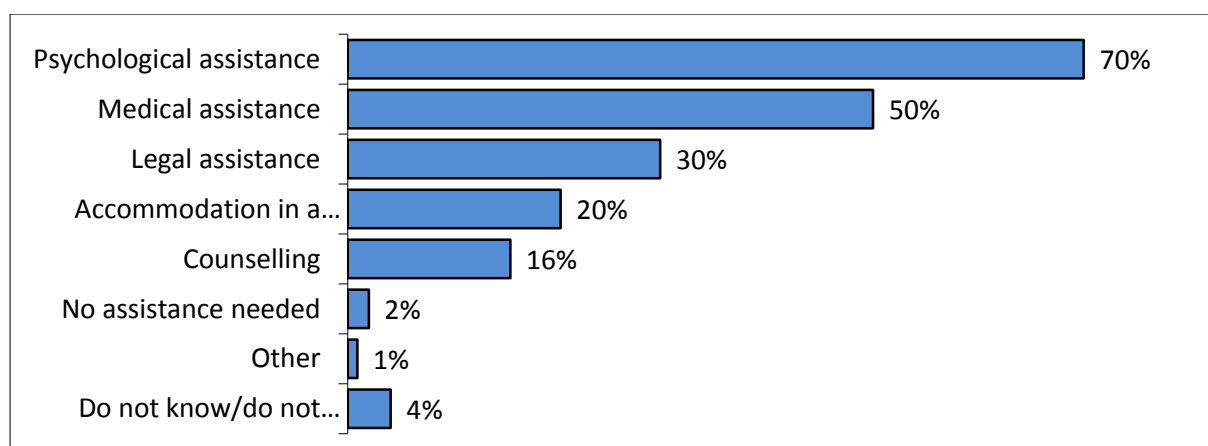
Participants in the survey were asked to indicate what advices they would give to victims of domestic violence without suggesting them options for answers. Respondents noted that the best solution for victims of domestic violence would be to separate from their partners. Thus, 42% of respondents would recommend them to divorce and 14% - to leave their family and to go to a specialized center. More than one third of respondents (35%) would advise to the domestic violence victims to contact the police or court. More than a quarter of respondents (26%) believe that the best solution would be for them to go to their relatives or friends. One in five respondents would advise the victim to call the hot line. However, 18% of respondents would give improper advices to a victim of violence: to change their behavior since it is them who generate violence (12%), to tolerate violence (4%) or to reconcile with their abusers (2%). (Figure 52).

Figure 52. Advices for victims of domestic violence (multiple choice, answers without options)



While for the open question only 1% of respondents would advise a victim of domestic violence to seek the assistance of a psychologist (Figure 52), for the semi-open question²: *How do you think, what kind of assistance/support would a victim of domestic violence require?* - 70% of respondents remarked that they would need psychological assistance. Half of the respondents mentioned the need for medical assistance and three in ten respondents – the legal one (Figure 53). One in five participants in the study considered that the victim should be accommodated in a safe place. As a rule, besides this support these respondents also mentioned the need for other kind of assistance such as psychological, medical or legal one.

Figure 53. Types of assistance required by victims of domestic violence

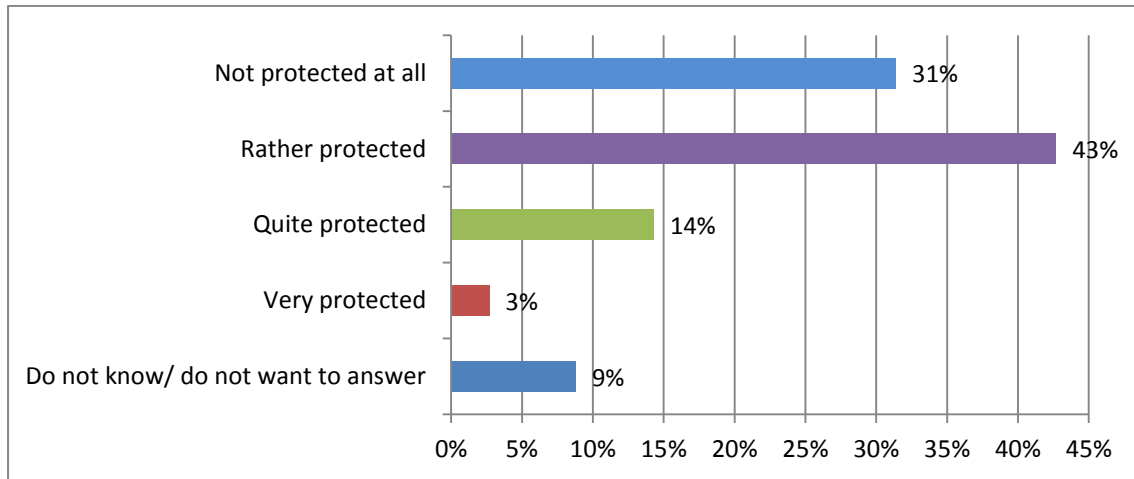


² More options for answers were offered, as well as the opportunity to add other comments.

6.2. Assistance and protection for women

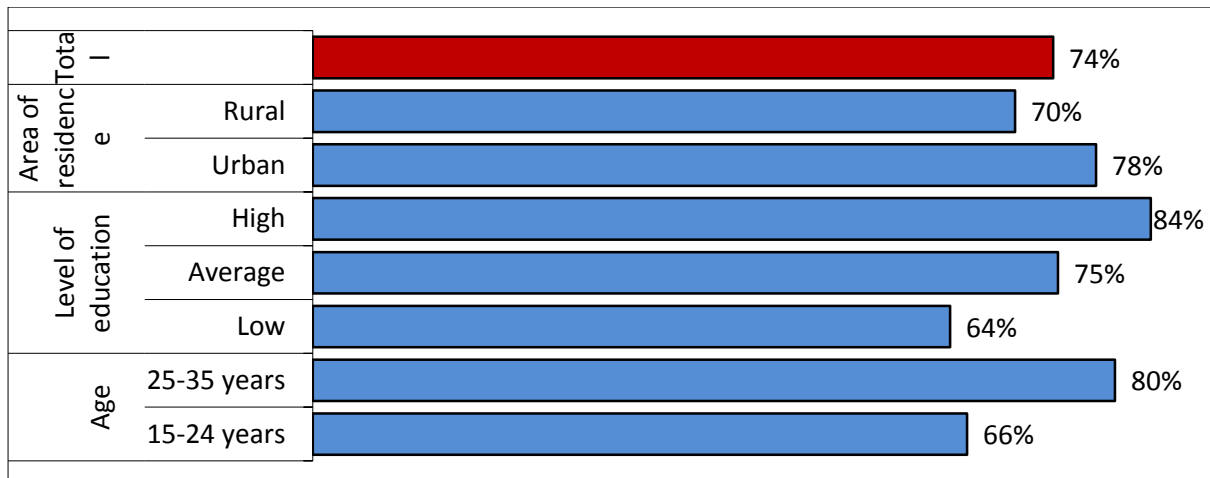
Seven in ten women think that victims of domestic violence are not protected, almost one third (31%) of women consider they are not protected at all, while 43% say they are rather not protected. Only two in ten women believe that domestic violence victims are protected (Figure 54), while one in ten women surveyed did not know or did not provide any answer to this question.

Figure 54. Assessment of the degree of protection of victims of domestic violence by women



Women aged 25-35, those in urban areas and with higher education are more convinced that women are not protected from domestic violence (Figure 55).

Figure 55. Characteristics of respondents who consider that women are not protected from domestic violence

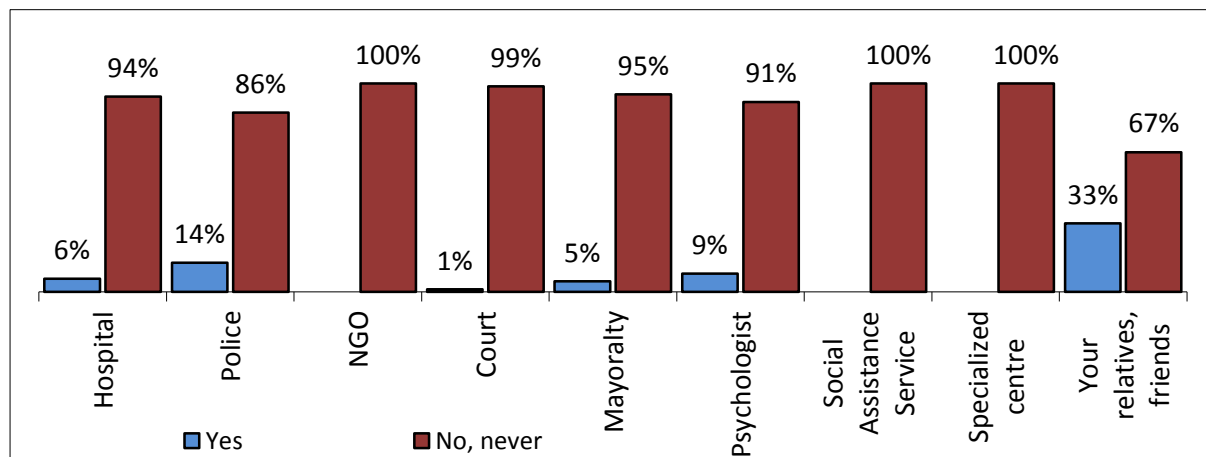


Six in ten women subjected to domestic violence never asked any kind of support against it. Among those who avoid to contact someone for help are educated women, married women and those who

come from rural areas. Depending on the occupational status, the most vulnerable are: schoolgirls / students and housewives (Table 24, Annex).

And most women victims (33%) rely on the support of their family, friends, followed at a large scale of 19 p.p. by police. One in ten victims would address to a psychologist. About 6% would go to hospital, most likely in case of physical violence with serious consequences, and 5% of women would call the Mayorality for support (Figure 56).

Figure 56. In cases of domestic violence experienced in families/couples the victims addressed or not the following bodies/institutions



Aslo, during group discussions women subjected to violence remarked that most often they address their parents, Godparents or friends for assistance, who can influence the aggressor. The victims avoid state institutions, especially the police, because they do not trust that their intervention would improve the situation. On the contrary, they stressed that by addressing the institutions their relationship with the abuser might even worsen.

„There is a concrete case in our village, where a woman went to police and they said she should clarify the issue within her family. “(F, 22 years, housewife)

„even if punished, the punishment is very light , then he comes back and can do something even more severe or worse. “(F, 19 years old, college student)

„the police can apply a fine and that’s all, but then the agressor comes back home and makes a bigger scandal than the previous one, while the fine is paid from the family budget! So, why a woman is silent and does not go anywhere? Because she knows then she’ll have to go and withdraw her complaint. “(F, 23 years, on child care leave)

The qualitative study confirmed that upon addressing to their parents or relatives, victims of domestic violence are not always helped.

“When my husband hurted me, I only addressed his parents and they suggested me to get out of his eyes when he gets angry... “(F, 23 years child care leave)

According to some women interviewed, parents should not be involved in the quarrels and conflicts with their spouses/partners, because they are more emotional and can get permanently stressed and even if the couple subsequently reconciles, the relationship of their partners with their parents shall remain strained.

In many cases women subjected to violence addressed rhetorical questions that betray their concern and fear, that are clear signs that women feel unprotected in front of violence:

- „He says he works and brings money home, but I have to keep quite and do everything he says. So, whom could I wail? – I really do not know”
- „One day I decided to leave him and I wanted to but what to do with our child?”
- „If I would go to the police and say that my husband is violent and he will pay a fine? Then, I shall wait and fear what will follow. And what if he gets crazy about this?”

Also, the men interviewed during the group discussions consider that there is nobody to support women in Moldova subjected to domestic violence. Those addressing the state institutions are likely to be degraded and condemned. In case where a woman has the support of her original family: parents, brothers, or others she could appeal to, the potential aggressors could get inhibited.

Participants in group discussion were asked to suggest how the domestic violence could be decreased in families/couples experiencing it. The following solutions were offered by the respondents:

- a. tightening of laws;
- b. increasing the confidence of women in police interventions through concrete actions;
- c. providing psychological support to victims.

Although many respondents, especially those with higher education have emphasized the importance of the couple to address a psychologist, two main barriers in accessing the service were mentioned:

- Erroneous perception of the society on the role of a psychologist - *"For us, a psychologist and a psychiatrist is one and the same thing. There is no difference."*
- Lack / shortage of qualified specialists in this field;
- d. censoring the movies or other information that contribute to increased violence and/or sexual perversion;
- e. improving the living standards and diminishing the level of unemployment;
- f. promoting non-violence and respect for woman since early age;
- g. increasing sexual culture among both men and women;
- h. divorcing - *"divorce is the only solution...if he started to be violent, you should cut all ties with him"*;
- i. creating mobile teams of specialists that could go through communities to assist victims of violence - *"there should be a center in the village where women could go/call", "if a foreigner would come, I would address him/her, but our sherrif/policeman is a friend of my husband, while the mayor-our Godfather. "; "if you go to police, the whole village shall talk..."*;
- j. addressing a priest for spiritual support;
- k. increasing women's self-esteem and confidence in her own forces.

In the opinion of some respondents, through the promotion of certain values and rights, the modern society is the one that destroys families and not the violence that was and shall be a practice in some couples.

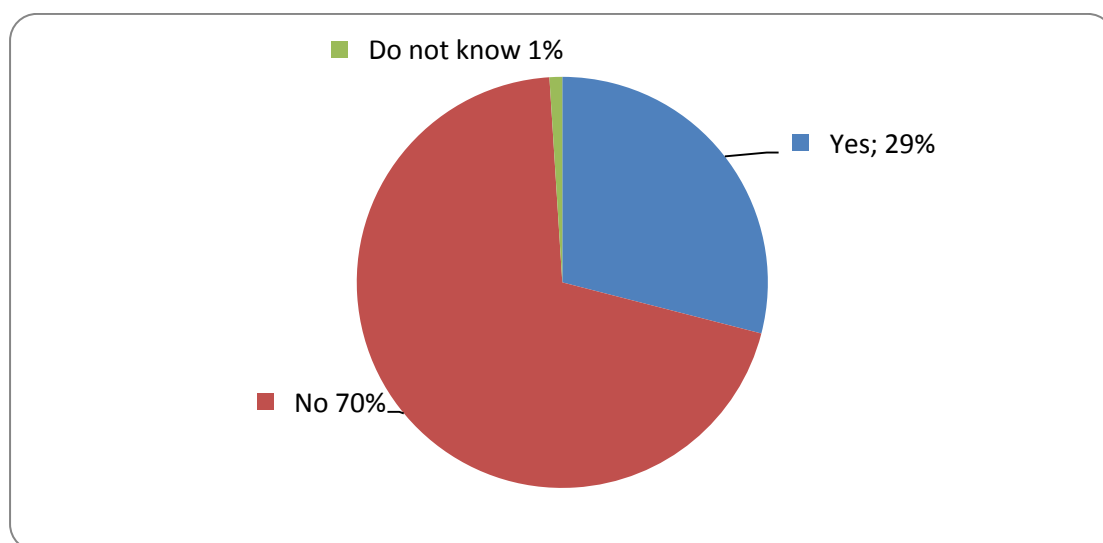
"The traditionalism we had used to keep our families together- there were no divorces, even no one knew someone was beaten. Many healthy children were born and so on. "(M, 34, sales manager)

„If a woman loves her spouse she is ready to struggle to maintain their family. She will seek ways to improve his behaviour. One need to identify the reason why he became aggressive. A woman that loves a man will correct her own mistakes and shall talk to him ... "(F, 31 years, Master)

International Center for Women Rights Protection and Promotion "La Strada"

Three out of ten respondents mentioned they know about the activity of the International Center for Women Rights Protection and Promotion "La Strada" . The share of women (32 %) who heard about "La Strada" Centre is higher compared to men (26 %). The Center is better known among the group of respondents aged 25-35 (32 %) compared to those aged 15-24 (24%). The level of awareness about "La Strada" Centre is directly proportional to the level of education of respondents, i.e. more respondents with higher education (34 %) know about the existence of the Center compared to 24 % among those with lower education, i.e. 10 p.p . Russian speakers are less aware of the existence of the Center (only 15 %), while the share of Romanian speakers is twice higher (33%). Respondents who are employed (35 %) know about the services rendered by the Center, while less knowledgeable are the housewives (only 26 % know about the existence of "La Strada" Centre) (Table 28 in the Annex). There are no significant differences between the share of respondents who learned about the International Center for Women Rights Protection and Promotion "La Strada" by area of residence and presence or absence of children in the family .

Figure 57. Level of awareness about the activity of the International Center for Women Rights Protection and Promotion "La Strada"

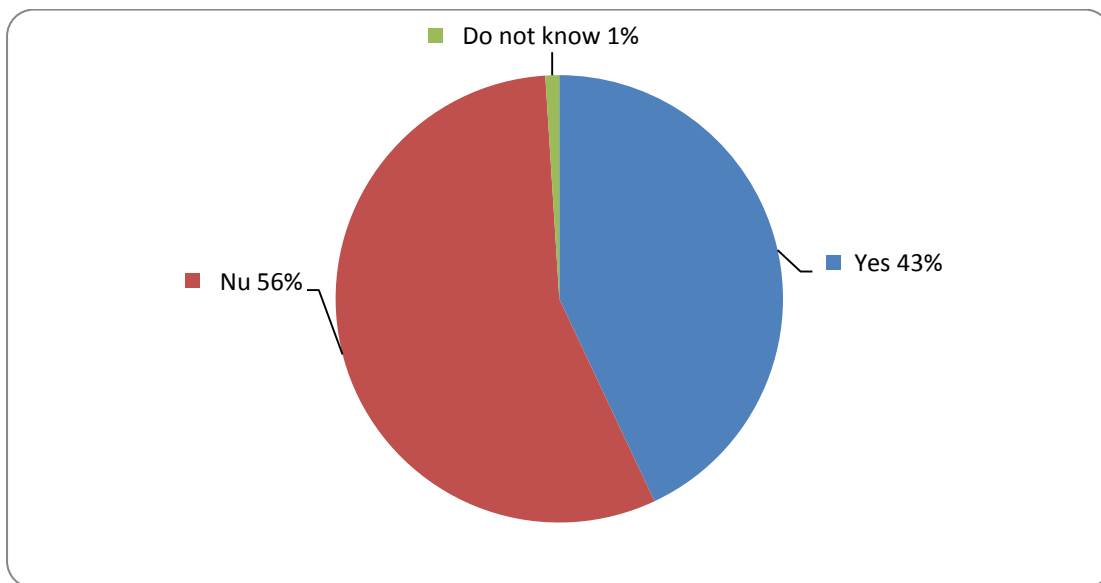


There were few people in the group discussions who have heard about "La Strada", mentioning that it is an NGO dealing with prevention of human trafficking and assisting victims who were sexually

abused abroad. One of the women in the focus group watched the movie "Colours" that has a clear message against violence and in this context she learned about "La Strada".

Four in ten respondents know about the hotline 0 8008 8008. Also, more women and respondents from the age group 25-35 years are aware about "La Strada" Centre, while the degree of awareness is directly proportional to the level of education of respondents (Table 28 in the Annex). Thus, less informed are men, those aged 15-24 and people with lower education, respondents who never married and those living in concubinage. (Table 28 in the Annex). No significant differences were recorded by area of residence and occupational status of the respondents.

Figure 58. Level of awareness regarding the hotline service 0 8008 8008



Respondents mentioned during group discussions that both the hotline service and NGOs active in protecting victims of violence should do more advertising to their activity through various channels emphasizing "*the real help they can provide to the victims.*" There are victims who declare they do not quite trust the activity of NGOs, since they do not know real beneficiaries of the service. Thus, one of the recommendations in this regard is promoting cases of successful intervention.

Conclusions

- Domestic violence experienced in families/ couples is perceived by young people (15-24 years) as a problem in Moldova. It is regarded as a major problem more by women, people with higher education and urban residents.

- Physical and verbal violence are the most common forms of violence. Psychological, economic, spiritual and sexual violence are less known to and understood by respondents. Sexual violence is one of the most tolerated and accepted forms among respondents. The majority of both men and women believe that women are obliged to sexually satisfy their partners. Women accept sexual intercourses against their will "*to ensure peace in the house*", but also because of the fear that their spouse/partner might cheat on them.

- Over one third of respondents consider violence a widespread or very widespread phenomenon in the community. The share of respondents in urban areas and employed people who consider violence a widespread phenomenon is higher. The most common forms of violence over the past 12 months, in the couple/family of interviewed respondents were: psychological violence, followed by physical and economic one.

- According to the respondents, the main causes of violence are alcohol abuse, poverty and unemployment. Among other important factors that determine violent behavior within a couple are the low level of education, jealousy, influence of third parties, replicating family models, tolerating violence in society, stress, etc.

- Divorce is considered as main consequence of domestic violence, followed by trauma and injuries, psychological trauma caused to children and to the victims. Consequences of violence are also supported by the perpetrator, as he could be punished by law, may lose the respect of his friends, community, but these consequences are perceived by lower shares of respondents. Women realize more deeply the negative consequences violence can have on their children. In all cases, higher rates of responses were recorded in the group of women respondents, compared to men.

- To the large extent, the traditional distribution of the roles of women and men persists in the Moldovan society, irrespective of gender. Men are attributed the role to financially support their families, while women have to take care of children and provide comfort to the family. In this context, some stereotypes still persist in the society, being more pronounced among men, rural residents and people with lower education level. These same group of respondents are more likely to support violence in situations where women are cheating on their partners, do not clean the house, prepare food, do not take care of children and/or do not do what their partners/spouses tell to.

- The right of women to employment is recognized by the vast majority of those interviewed. Nevertheless, men are more convinced that, regardless of the economic situation of the

family, a woman has to stay at home. Women, instead, emphasized another side of the phenomenon, namely their economic dependence on their partners since they are constrained by various circumstances (children, lack of jobs in the locality) to stay home.

- Almost one third of women surveyed identified themselves as victims of violence, saying that they had experienced violence during their life span. Four in ten women subjected to violence said they had been abused by their husband or partner. Also, four in ten interviewed victims were abused in their original family, the main aggressor being their father. The real share of women subjected to violence is higher, given that some women are not aware/do not realize their status of victims of violence. Thus, four in ten women admitted that over the past 12 months they went through specific situations that may be qualified as aggression from their partners.

- Nine in ten respondents believe that the cases of domestic violence are not reported by victims. More than half of respondents think that some women subjected to violence are reluctant to denounce these cases because they are afraid of the abuser. More than one third of respondents consider that women tolerate violence to keep their family and due to lack of knowledge. And one in ten respondents believe that women do not trust the institutions empowered to intervene in cases of domestic violence.

Women subjected to domestic violence do not feel protected by state institutions against violence. In this context, their addressability to the relevant institutions is low. Thus, six in ten women who were exposed to domestic violence never reported this issue, while those who addressed it went usually to their relatives and/or friends. Highly educated women, married ones and those from rural areas usually avoid to seek aid/assistance.

Statistical annexes

Table1. Profile of the respondents

		N	%
Sex	Male	277	46%
	Female	328	54%
Total		605	100%
Age group	15-24 years	268	44%
	25-35 years	337	56%
Total		605	100%
Level of education	Low	181	30%
	Meddium	272	45%
	High	152	25%
Total		605	100%
Marital status	Married	318	53%
	Divorced	23	4%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	20	3%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, "they are dating"	38	6%
	Never married	206	34%
Total		605	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	440	73%
	No	165	27%
Total		605	100%
Occupational status	Economically active	236	39%
	Housewife	109	18%
	School pupil/student	161	27%
	Unemployed	99	16%
Total		605	100%
Area of residence	Urban area area	264	44%
	Rural area area	341	56%
Total		605	100%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	481	80%
	Russian	96	16%
	Both equally	13	2%
	Other	15	3%
Total		605	100%

Table 2. Reviews on the issue of domestic violence experienced in families/couples in Moldova

		Yes, it is a major issue		Yes, it is an issue		It is not an issue but a personal concern		Do not know		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Male	107	39%	118	43%	39	14%	13	5%	277	100%
	Female	187	57%	116	35%	16	5%	9	3%	328	100%
Age group	15-24 years	126	47%	107	40%	26	10%	9	3%	268	100%
	25-35 years	168	50%	127	38%	29	9%	13	4%	337	100%
Level of education	Low	73	40%	78	43%	23	13%	7	4%	181	100%
	Meddium	142	52%	96	35%	24	9%	10	4%	272	100%
	High	79	52%	60	39%	8	5%	5	3%	152	100%
Marital status	Married	154	48%	125	39%	27	8%	12	4%	318	100%
	Divorced	16	70%	5	22%	2	9%			23	100%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	8	40%	9	45%	1	5%	2	10%	20	100%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»	16	42%	17	45%	5	13%			38	100%
	Never married	100	49%	78	38%	20	10%	8	4%	206	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	212	48%	170	39%	42	10%	16	4%	440	100%
	No	82	50%	64	39%	13	8%	6	4%	165	100%
Occupational status	Economically active	101	52%	70	36%	14	7%	9	5%	194	100%
	Working abroad	20	48%	15	36%	5	12%	2	5%	42	100%
	Housewife	58	53%	39	36%	9	8%	3	3%	109	100%
	School pupil/student	79	49%	64	40%	14	9%	4	2%	161	100%
	Unemployed	36	36%	46	46%	13	13%	4	4%	99	100%
Area of residence	Urban area	148	56%	88	33%	21	8%	7	3%	264	100%
	Rural area	146	43%	146	43%	34	10%	15	4%	341	100%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	232	48%	187	39%	44	9%	18	4%	481	100%
	Russian	50	52%	33	34%	9	9%	4	4%	96	100%
	Both equally	7	54%	6	46%					13	100%
	Other	5	33%	8	53%	2	13%			15	100%
Total		294	49%	234	39%	55	9%	22	4%	605	100%

Table 3. Reviews on defining domestic violence experienced in families/couples

		Physical, psychological, verbal, economic, spiritual or sexual abuse on behalf of a family member over others causing certain Yesmage		Beating / physical abuse by men against women		Sexual abuse of a man over a woman		Verbal abuse of a family member over others		Education method used in many families in Moldova		NA/DK		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Male	135	49%	104	38%	1	%	16	6%	14	5%	7	3%	277	100%
	Female	192	59%	103	31%	4	1%	19	6%	6	2%	4	1%	328	100%
Age group	15-24 years	141	53%	92	34%	3	1%	15	6%	13	5%	4	1%	268	100%
	25-35 years	186	55%	115	34%	2	1%	20	6%	7	2%	7	2%	337	100%
Level of education	Low	84	46%	70	39%	2	1%	14	8%	6	3%	5	3%	181	100%
	Meddium	147	54%	93	34%	2	1%	15	6%	9	3%	6	2%	272	100%
	High	96	63%	44	29%	1	1%	6	4%	5	3%			152	100%
Marital status	Married	174	55%	107	34%	1	%	23	7%	7	2%	6	2%	318	100%
	Divorced	13	57%	6	26%	2	9%	1	4%	1	4%			23	100%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	9	45%	9	45%	1	5%			1	5%			20	100%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	25	66%	13	34%									38	100%
	Never married	106	51%	72	35%	1	%	11	5%	11	5%	5	2%	206	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	233	53%	154	35%	3	1%	29	7%	13	3%	8	2%	440	100%
	No	94	57%	53	32%	2	1%	6	4%	7	4%	3	2%	165	100%
Occupational status	Economically active	113	58%	61	31%	2	1%	8	4%	7	4%	3	2%	194	100%
	Working abroad	19	45%	16	38%	1	2%	3	7%	2	5%	1	2%	42	100%
	Housewife	56	51%	38	35%	1	1%	10	9%	2	2%	2	2%	109	100%
	School pupil/student	91	57%	53	33%	1	1%	8	5%	6	4%	2	1%	161	100%
	Unemployed	48	48%	39	39%			6	6%	3	3%	3	3%	99	100%
Area of residence	Urban area	159	60%	84	32%	4	2%	11	4%	3	1%	3	1%	264	100%
	Rural area	168	49%	123	36%	1	%	24	7%	17	5%	8	2%	341	100%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	270	56%	154	32%	2	%	31	6%	15	3%	9	2%	481	100%
	Russian	45	47%	40	42%	3	3%	4	4%	3	3%	1	1%	96	100%
	Both equally	7	54%	6	46%									13	100%
	Other	5	33%	7	47%					2	13%	1	7%	15	100%
Total		327	54%	207	34%	5	1%	35	6%	20	3%	11	2%	605	100%

Table 4. Level of awareness of the forms of domestic violence

		Psychological violence		Verbal violence		Physical violence		Sexual violence		Economic violence		None (do not know any form of violence)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Male	125	45%	153	55%	240	87%	82	30%	57	21%	4	1%
	Female	144	44%	201	61%	277	84%	104	32%	52	16%	4	1%
Age group	15-24 years	112	42%	150	56%	224	84%	84	31%	46	17%	5	2%
	25-35 years	157	47%	204	61%	293	87%	102	30%	63	19%	3	1%
Level of education	Low	56	31%	98	54%	145	80%	48	27%	21	12%	6	3%
	Meddium	124	46%	156	57%	236	87%	79	29%	43	16%	2	1%
	High	89	59%	100	66%	136	89%	59	39%	45	30%		
Marital status	Married	136	43%	189	59%	276	87%	85	27%	49	15%	4	1%
	Divorced	15	65%	13	57%	20	87%	12	52%	4	17%		
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	10	50%	10	50%	19	95%	7	35%	6	30%		
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	19	50%	23	61%	35	92%	21	55%	7	18%		
	Never married	89	43%	119	58%	167	81%	61	30%	43	21%	4	2%
Households with children under 18	Yes	181	41%	261	59%	377	86%	127	29%	75	17%	6	1%
	No	88	53%	93	56%	140	85%	59	36%	34	21%	2	1%
Occupational status	Economically active	100	52%	117	60%	165	85%	57	29%	41	21%	2	1%
	Working abroad	15	36%	23	55%	37	88%	14	33%	7	17%	1	2%
	Housewife	40	37%	63	58%	92	84%	30	28%	13	12%	1	1%
	School pupil/student	72	45%	99	61%	135	84%	57	35%	33	20%	2	1%
	Unemployed	42	42%	52	53%	88	89%	28	28%	15	15%	2	2%
Area of residence	Urban area	145	55%	155	59%	233	88%	94	36%	60	23%		
	Rural area	124	36%	199	58%	284	83%	92	27%	49	14%	8	2%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	205	43%	283	59%	408	85%	146	30%	91	19%	6	1%
	Russian	50	52%	55	57%	85	89%	29	30%	14	15%	1	1%
	Both equally	7	54%	10	77%	13	100%	6	46%	4	31%		
	Other	7	47%	6	40%	11	73%	5	33%			1	7%
Total		269	44%	354	59%	517	85%	186	31%	109	18%	8	1%

Table 5. Understanding of the psychological and verbal violence by respondents

		N	%
Psychological violence?	Psychological attacks/a person is annoyng you	65	24%
	Pressure	43	16%
	Constant reprimanYestion	29	11%
	Use of words ending in offend	26	10%
	Insults/use of derogatory words	20	7%
	Torture by words	17	6%
	Psychological trauma	16	6%
	DisYesin / humiliation	10	4%
	Threats	7	3%
	Quarrels	6	2%
	Shouting	6	2%
	A member has no right to his/her opinion	5	2%
	Tensure on behalf of parents	1	%
	Restricted actions of a member	1	%
Bad/violent behaviour	1	%	
DK/NA	16	6%	
Total		269	100%
Verbal violence?	Use of words ending in offend	171	48%
	Insults/use of derogatory words	126	36%
	Quarrels	22	6%
	Shouting	6	2%
	Constant reprimanYestion	5	1%
	Threats	4	1%
	Psychological attacks/a person is annoyng you	2	1%
	DisYesin / humiliation	2	1%
	Pressure	1	%
	A member has no right to his/her opinion	1	%
	Bad/violent behaviour	1	%
	DK/NA	13	4%
Total		354	100%
Physical violence?	Beating /applying force	405	78%
	Hits/injuries	83	16%
	Bad/violent behaviour	4	1%
	Ocurance of bruises	4	1%
	Quarrels	3	1%
	Maltratation	3	1%
	Physical torture	1	%
	DK/NA	14	3%
Total		517	100%
Sexual violence?	Rapes	94	51%
	People forced to have sexual intercourse	38	20%
	Another person forced to do unwanted actions	29	16%
	Making sex with minors	3	2%
	Sexual harassment	2	1%
	When the persons are not regsitered	1	1%
	DK/NA	19	10%
Total		186	100%
Economic violence?	Financial issues that cause physical violence	20	18%
	Person not giving money to punish another person	19	17%
	Person restricting access of another person to money	16	15%
	One person managing the money only	10	9%
	Person asking for money	9	8%

		N	%
	Person seeking reporting on every cent spent	4	4%
	Restricted access	4	4%
	Blackmailing	4	4%
	Reproaches on spending money	3	3%
	Person not buying the goods/clothes the other person likes	2	2%
	Parents forcing their children to beg	1	1%
	Stoling money	1	1%
	Marriage based upon financial self-interest	1	1%
	DK/NA	15	14%
Total		109	100%

Table 6. Level of violence spread, as per respondents' view, in the community (village/city) where they leave

		Very spread		Quite spread		Neither nor		Rather not spread		Not spread at all / non existent		Do not know / Do not want to answer	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Male	26	9%	64	23%	101	36%	49	18%	11	4%	26	9%
	Female	36	11%	97	30%	119	36%	45	14%	10	3%	21	6%
Age group	15-24 years	20	7%	73	27%	91	34%	48	18%	12	4%	24	9%
	25-35 years	42	12%	88	26%	129	38%	46	14%	9	3%	23	7%
Level of education	Low	14	8%	43	24%	65	36%	30	17%	14	8%	15	8%
	Meddium	37	14%	70	26%	97	36%	42	15%	6	2%	20	7%
	High	11	7%	48	32%	58	38%	22	14%	1	1%	12	8%
Marital status	Married	35	11%	85	27%	120	38%	51	16%	9	3%	18	6%
	Divorced	2	9%	7	30%	7	30%	5	22%	2	9%		
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	4	20%	3	15%	9	45%	2	10%	1	5%	1	5%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»	2	5%	8	21%	9	24%	11	29%	1	3%	7	18%
	Never married	19	9%	58	28%	75	36%	25	12%	8	4%	21	10%
Households with children under 18	Yes	43	10%	124	28%	162	37%	65	15%	18	4%	28	6%
	No	19	12%	37	22%	58	35%	29	18%	3	2%	19	12%
Occupational status	Economically active	27	14%	52	27%	71	37%	24	12%	3	2%	17	9%
	Working abroad	6	14%	7	17%	16	38%	6	14%	2	5%	5	12%
	Housewife	11	10%	32	29%	39	36%	14	13%	3	3%	10	9%
	School pupil/student	13	8%	46	29%	58	36%	27	17%	8	5%	9	6%
	Unemployed	5	5%	24	24%	36	36%	23	23%	5	5%	6	6%
Area of residence	Urban area	42	16%	79	30%	90	34%	20	8%	5	2%	28	11%
	Rural area	20	6%	82	24%	130	38%	74	22%	16	5%	19	6%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	50	10%	131	27%	180	37%	70	15%	19	4%	31	6%
	Russian	11	11%	27	28%	30	31%	13	14%	2	2%	13	14%
	Both equally	1	8%	2	15%	6	46%	4	31%				
	Other			1	7%	4	27%	7	47%			3	20%
Total		62	10%	161	27%	220	36%	94	16%	21	3%	47	8%

Table 7. Level of violence forms spread within families/couples

		Very spread		Spread		Less spread		Not spread		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Spiritual violence (mocking or punishing access to cultural, ethnic, linguistic or religious values; imposing a person unacceptable system of personal values)											
Sex	Male	23	8%	62	22%	53	19%	81	29%	58	21%
	Female	23	7%	93	28%	70	21%	81	25%	61	19%
Age group	15-24 years	23	9%	64	24%	51	19%	72	27%	58	22%
	25-35 years	23	7%	91	27%	72	21%	90	27%	61	18%
Level of education	Low	6	3%	37	20%	31	17%	61	34%	46	25%
	Meddium	23	8%	66	24%	56	21%	72	26%	55	20%
	High	17	11%	52	34%	36	24%	29	19%	18	12%
Marital status	Married	19	6%	79	25%	71	22%	87	27%	62	19%
	Divorced	4	17%	6	26%	3	13%	7	30%	3	13%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	1	5%	6	30%	6	30%	4	20%	3	15%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»	1	3%	8	21%	11	29%	9	24%	9	24%
	Never married	21	10%	56	27%	32	16%	55	27%	42	20%
Households with children under 18	Yes	30	7%	110	25%	95	22%	118	27%	87	20%
	No	16	10%	45	27%	28	17%	44	27%	32	19%
Occupational status	Economically active	18	9%	49	25%	43	22%	47	24%	37	19%
	Working abroad	3	7%	12	29%	9	21%	12	29%	6	14%
	Housewife	2	2%	32	29%	20	18%	26	24%	29	27%
	School pupil/student	19	12%	43	27%	24	15%	47	29%	28	17%
	Unemployed	4	4%	19	19%	27	27%	30	30%	19	19%
Area of residence	Urban area	26	10%	77	29%	64	24%	51	19%	46	17%
	Rural area	20	6%	78	23%	59	17%	111	33%	73	21%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	37	8%	132	27%	90	19%	125	26%	97	20%
	Russian	8	8%	17	18%	28	29%	28	29%	15	16%
	Both equally	1	8%	1	8%	2	15%	7	54%	2	15%
	Other			5	33%	3	20%	2	13%	5	33%
Total		46	8%	155	26%	123	20%	162	27%	119	20%
Psychological											
Sex	Male	39	14%	86	31%	80	29%	32	12%	40	14%
	Female	52	16%	131	40%	90	27%	20	6%	35	11%
Age group	15-24 years	38	14%	96	36%	72	27%	30	11%	32	12%
	25-35 years	53	16%	121	36%	98	29%	22	7%	43	13%
Level of education	Low	15	8%	63	35%	46	25%	25	14%	32	18%
	Meddium	37	14%	106	39%	75	28%	20	7%	34	13%
	High	39	26%	48	32%	49	32%	7	5%	9	6%
Marital status	Married	48	15%	115	36%	93	29%	23	7%	39	12%
	Divorced	5	22%	9	39%	5	22%	1	4%	3	13%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	5	25%	7	35%	4	20%	2	10%	2	10%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»	3	8%	10	26%	17	45%	2	5%	6	16%
	Never married	30	15%	76	37%	51	25%	24	12%	25	12%
Households with children under 18	Yes	62	14%	160	36%	133	30%	35	8%	50	11%
	No	29	18%	57	35%	37	22%	17	10%	25	15%
Occupational	Economically active	41	21%	59	30%	58	30%	8	4%	28	14%

status	Working abroad	8	19%	11	26%	10	24%	6	14%	7	17%
	Housewife	9	8%	51	47%	27	25%	9	8%	13	12%
	School pupil/student	23	14%	62	39%	42	26%	20	12%	14	9%
	Unemployed	10	10%	34	34%	33	33%	9	9%	13	13%
Area of residence	Urban area	58	22%	98	37%	71	27%	9	3%	28	11%
	Rural area	33	10%	119	35%	99	29%	43	13%	47	14%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	65	14%	174	36%	136	28%	43	9%	63	13%
	Russian	23	24%	34	35%	28	29%	6	6%	5	5%
	Both equally	1	8%	3	23%	5	38%	2	15%	2	15%
	Other	2	13%	6	40%	1	7%	1	7%	5	33%
Total		91	15%	217	36%	170	28%	52	9%	75	12%
Physical											
Sex	Male	53	19%	126	45%	59	21%	24	9%	15	5%
	Female	79	24%	150	46%	71	22%	14	4%	14	4%
Age group	15-24 years	53	20%	123	46%	52	19%	27	10%	13	5%
	25-35 years	79	23%	153	45%	78	23%	11	3%	16	5%
Level of education	Low	27	15%	78	43%	49	27%	17	9%	10	6%
	Meddium	63	23%	127	47%	58	21%	14	5%	10	4%
	High	42	28%	71	47%	23	15%	7	5%	9	6%
Marital status	Married	72	23%	145	46%	71	22%	15	5%	15	5%
	Divorced	2	9%	13	57%	6	26%	2	9%		
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	6	30%	10	50%	3	15%			1	5%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	5	13%	21	55%	4	11%	3	8%	5	13%
	Never married	47	23%	87	42%	46	22%	18	9%	8	4%
Households with children under 18	Yes	98	22%	203	46%	95	22%	25	6%	19	4%
	No	34	21%	73	44%	35	21%	13	8%	10	6%
Occupational status	Economically active	45	23%	89	46%	37	19%	10	5%	13	7%
	Working abroad	7	17%	23	55%	8	19%	3	7%	1	2%
	Housewife	24	22%	51	47%	26	24%	3	3%	5	5%
	School pupil/student	38	24%	71	44%	26	16%	20	12%	6	4%
	Unemployed	18	18%	42	42%	33	33%	2	2%	4	4%
Area of residence	Urban area	73	28%	119	45%	45	17%	14	5%	13	5%
	Rural area	59	17%	157	46%	85	25%	24	7%	16	5%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	100	21%	231	48%	103	21%	27	6%	20	4%
	Russian	29	30%	33	34%	20	21%	8	8%	6	6%
	Both equally	2	15%	5	38%	4	31%	2	15%		
	Other	1	7%	7	47%	3	20%	1	7%	3	20%
Total		132	22%	276	46%	130	21%	38	6%	29	5%
Sexual											
Sex	Male	13	5%	36	13%	66	24%	84	30%	78	28%
	Female	17	5%	59	18%	93	28%	76	23%	83	25%
Age group	15-24 years	9	3%	43	16%	61	23%	82	31%	73	27%
	25-35 years	21	6%	52	15%	98	29%	78	23%	88	26%
Level of education	Low	5	3%	20	11%	41	23%	61	34%	54	30%
	Meddium	16	6%	50	18%	70	26%	63	23%	73	27%
	High	9	6%	25	16%	48	32%	36	24%	34	22%
Marital status	Married	15	5%	53	17%	84	26%	84	26%	82	26%
	Divorced	3	13%	3	13%	8	35%	3	13%	6	26%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	2	10%	3	15%	7	35%	5	25%	3	15%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”			7	18%	11	29%	9	24%	11	29%

	Never married	10	5%	29	14%	49	24%	59	29%	59	29%
Households with children under 18	Yes	22	5%	68	15%	114	26%	120	27%	116	26%
	No	8	5%	27	16%	45	27%	40	24%	45	27%
Occupational status	Economically active	16	8%	24	12%	55	28%	43	22%	56	29%
	Working abroad	4	10%	9	21%	9	21%	12	29%	8	19%
	Housewife	3	3%	25	23%	32	29%	23	21%	26	24%
	School pupil/student	7	4%	24	15%	34	21%	51	32%	45	28%
	Unemployed			13	13%	29	29%	31	31%	26	26%
Area of residence	Urban area	23	9%	51	19%	81	31%	52	20%	57	22%
	Rural area	7	2%	44	13%	78	23%	108	32%	104	30%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	23	5%	78	16%	116	24%	131	27%	133	28%
	Russian	7	7%	15	16%	32	33%	22	23%	20	21%
	Both equally			1	8%	4	31%	6	46%	2	15%
	Other			1	7%	7	47%	1	7%	6	40%
Total		30	5%	95	16%	159	26%	160	26%	161	27%
Economic											
Sex	Male	24	9%	50	18%	58	21%	61	22%	84	30%
	Female	29	9%	81	25%	86	26%	59	18%	73	22%
Age group	15-24 years	20	7%	54	20%	66	25%	62	23%	66	25%
	25-35 years	33	10%	77	23%	78	23%	58	17%	91	27%
Level of education	Low	13	7%	38	21%	34	19%	47	26%	49	27%
	Meddium	17	6%	58	21%	68	25%	49	18%	80	29%
	High	23	15%	35	23%	42	28%	24	16%	28	18%
Marital status	Married	24	8%	80	25%	73	23%	57	18%	84	26%
	Divorced	1	4%	9	39%	5	22%	5	22%	3	13%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	4	20%	4	20%	5	25%	5	25%	2	10%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»	3	8%	3	8%	9	24%	9	24%	14	37%
	Never married	21	10%	35	17%	52	25%	44	21%	54	26%
Households with children under 18	Yes	40	9%	97	22%	102	23%	85	19%	116	26%
	No	13	8%	34	21%	42	25%	35	21%	41	25%
Occupational status	Economically active	20	10%	46	24%	49	25%	24	12%	55	28%
	Working abroad	6	14%	12	29%	6	14%	7	17%	11	26%
	Housewife	10	9%	32	29%	25	23%	17	16%	25	23%
	School pupil/student	14	9%	26	16%	38	24%	43	27%	40	25%
	Unemployed	3	3%	15	15%	26	26%	29	29%	26	26%
Area of residence	Urban area	30	11%	58	22%	80	30%	34	13%	62	23%
	Rural area	23	7%	73	21%	64	19%	86	25%	95	28%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	45	9%	109	23%	113	23%	91	19%	123	26%
	Russian	8	8%	20	21%	25	26%	22	23%	21	22%
	Both equally			1	8%	4	31%	4	31%	4	31%
	Other			1	7%	2	13%	3	20%	9	60%
Total		53	9%	131	22%	144	24%	120	20%	157	26%

Table 8. Causes of domestic violence experienced in families/couples, multiple choice, socio-demographic profile

	Sex				Age				Level of education						Households with children under 18				Area of residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-24 years		25-35 years		Low		Average/Meddiu m		High		Yes		No		Urban area		Rural area			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low level of education	96	35%	103	31%	97	36%	102	30%	41	23%	92	34%	66	43%	139	32%	60	36%	93	35%	106	31%	199	33%
Poverty/indigence or lack of money	142	51%	161	49%	119	44%	184	55%	80	44%	147	54%	76	50%	230	52%	73	44%	140	53%	163	48%	303	50%
Alcoholism	179	65%	242	74%	184	69%	237	70%	116	64%	196	72%	109	72%	308	70%	113	68%	176	67%	245	72%	421	70%
Unemployment	116	42%	129	39%	96	36%	144	44%	70	39%	107	39%	68	45%	185	42%	60	36%	101	38%	144	42%	245	40%
Emancipation/provocative behaviour of women	21	8%	14	4%	17	6%	18	5%	7	4%	13	5%	15	10%	25	6%	10	6%	15	6%	20	6%	35	6%
Undertaking the authoritarian model of the original family he/she was educated in	19	7%	39	12%	27	10%	31	9%	14	8%	33	12%	11	7%	39	9%	19	12%	36	14%	22	6%	58	10%
Disagreement/unwillingness to perform certain housekeeping works	14	5%	17	5%	13	5%	18	5%	8	4%	18	7%	5	3%	22	5%	9	5%	22	8%	9	3%	31	5%
Children's behaviour	23	8%	19	6%	26	10%	16	5%	13	7%	20	7%	9	6%	28	6%	14	8%	14	5%	28	8%	42	7%
Influence / interference of parents / in-laws	26	9%	40	12%	28	10%	38	11%	9	5%	32	12%	25	16%	41	9%	25	15%	38	14%	28	8%	66	11%
Different characters/personalities	43	16%	54	16%	51	19%	46	14%	19	10%	54	20%	24	16%	60	14%	37	22%	54	20%	43	13%	97	16%

Jealousy	51	18%	79	24%	50	19%	80	24%	26	14%	67	25%	37	24%	95	22%	35	21%	76	29%	54	16%	130	21%
Other	8	3%	6	2%	8	3%	6	2%	6	3%	5	2%	3	2%	8	2%	6	4%	5	2%	9	3%	14	2%
Total responses	73		90		71		92		40		784		44		118		46		77		87		164	
	8		3		6		5		9				8		0		1		0		1		1	

Table 9. Causes of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by marital and occupational status

	Marital status										Occupational status									
	Married		Divorced		Staying in a couple, unmarried		Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»		Never married		Employed		Working abroad		Housewife		School pupil/student		Unemployed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low level of education	91	29%	5	22%	11	55%	14	37%	78	38%	73	38%	15	36%	21	19%	62	39%	28	28%
Poverty/indigence or lack of money	174	55%	11	48%	10	50%	20	53%	88	43%	118	61%	21	50%	44	40%	68	42%	52	53%
Alcoholism	225	71%	16	70%	16	80%	29	76%	135	66%	130	67%	29	69%	79	72%	119	74%	64	65%
Unemployment	139	44%	8	35%	7	35%	15	39%	76	37%	83	43%	15	36%	51	47%	58	36%	38	38%
Emancipation/provocative behaviour of women	16	5%			1	5%	2	5%	16	8%	10	5%			5	5%	14	9%	6	6%
Undertaking the authoritarian model of the original family he/she was educated in	27	8%	1	4%	1	5%	4	11%	25	12%	20	10%	4	10%	8	7%	17	11%	9	9%
Disagreement/unwillingness to perform certain housekeeping works	15	5%			2	10%	3	8%	11	5%	9	5%	2	5%	6	6%	10	6%	4	4%
Children's behaviour	13	4%	3	13%	1	5%	2	5%	23	11%	10	5%	3	7%	5	5%	18	11%	6	6%
Influence / interference of parents / in-laws	37	12%	3	13%	2	10%	3	8%	21	10%	21	11%	4	10%	16	15%	20	12%	5	5%
Different	46	14%	3	13%	5	25%	5	13%	38	18%	30	15%	9	21%	14	13%	31	19%	13	13%

characters/personalities																								
Jealousy	67	21%	11	48%	6	30%		8	21%	38	18%	53	27%	7	17%	25	23%	33	20%	12	12%			
Other	9	3%						1	3%	4	2%	5	3%	2	5%	3	3%	2	1%	2	2%			
Total responses	859		61		62			106		553		562		111		277		452		239				

Table 10. Risk of domestic violence experienced in families/couples, multiple choice, socio-demographic profile

	Sex				Age group				Level of education						Households with children under 18				Area of residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-24 years		25-35 years		Low		Meddium		High		Yes		No		Urban area		Rural area			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
In poor families	181	65%	215	66%	180	67%	216	64%	113	62%	173	64%	110	72%	289	66%	107	65%	179	68%	217	64%	396	65%
In wealthy families	59	21%	61	19%	58	22%	62	18%	37	20%	57	21%	26	17%	89	20%	31	19%	47	18%	73	21%	120	20%
In young families	41	15%	39	12%	36	13%	44	13%	17	9%	44	16%	19	13%	60	14%	20	12%	40	15%	40	12%	80	13%
In families with life experience in couple	13	5%	10	3%	8	3%	15	4%	9	5%	9	3%	5	3%	18	4%	5	3%	10	4%	13	4%	23	4%
In families with children	49	18%	49	15%	50	19%	48	14%	31	17%	48	18%	19	13%	74	17%	24	15%	32	12%	66	19%	98	16%
In families without children	21	8%	23	7%	14	5%	30	9%	13	7%	23	8%	8	5%	34	8%	10	6%	16	6%	28	8%	44	7%
In couples at the beginning of their relationship	22	8%	27	8%	22	8%	27	8%	10	6%	26	10%	13	9%	36	8%	13	8%	29	11%	20	6%	49	8%
Domestic violence does not depend on any of the above	46	17%	64	20%	36	13%	74	22%	36	20%	51	19%	23	15%	78	18%	32	19%	46	17%	64	19%	110	18%
Any family	9	3%	12	4%	8	3%	13	4%	4	2%	8	3%	9	6%	13	3%	8	5%	10	4%	11	3%	21	3%
Family abusing alcohol	7	3%	7	2%	9	3%	5	1%	5	3%	8	3%	1	1%	10	2%	4	2%	10	4%	4	1%	14	2%
Other	6	2%	10	3%	5	2%	11	3%	4	2%	6	2%	6	4%	11	3%	5	3%	11	4%	5	1%	16	3%
DK/NA	6	2%	7	2%	6	2%	7	2%	8	4%	4	1%	1	1%	11	3%	2	1%	2	1%	11	3%	13	2%
Total answers	277		328		268		337		181		272		152		440		165		264		341		605	

Table 11. Risk of domestic violence experienced in families/couples by marital and occupational status, multiple choice

	Marital status										Occupational status									
	Married		Divorced		Staying in a couple, unmarried		Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»		Never married		Employed		Working abroad		Housewife		School pupil/student		Unemployed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
In poor families	212	67%	12	52%	12	60%	24	63%	136	66%	126	65%	27	64%	78	72%	112	70%	53	54%
In wealthy families	57	18%	4	17%	3	15%	7	18%	49	24%	36	19%	10	24%	19	17%	35	22%	20	20%
In young families	37	12%	3	13%	7	35%	2	5%	31	15%	24	12%	6	14%	13	12%	29	18%	8	8%
In families with life experience in couple	15	5%			1	5%	2	5%	5	2%	9	5%	2	5%	4	4%	5	3%	3	3%
In families with children	51	16%	4	17%	2	10%	6	16%	35	17%	27	14%	8	19%	19	17%	29	18%	15	15%
In families without children	31	10%			2	10%	1	3%	10	5%	14	7%	1	2%	12	11%	9	6%	8	8%
In couples at the beginning of their relationship	24	8%	3	13%	3	15%	2	5%	17	8%	19	10%			6	6%	16	10%	8	8%
Domestic violence does not depend on any of the above	63	20%	6	26%	2	10%	4	11%	35	17%	44	23%	7	17%	18	17%	21	13%	20	20%
Any family	14	4%							7	3%	5	3%	1	2%	4	4%	4	2%	7	7%
Family abusing alcohol	5	2%					4	11%	5	2%	2	1%	2	5%	2	2%	4	2%	4	4%
Other	10	3%	2	9%	1	5%			3	1%	3	2%	1	2%	6	6%	3	2%	3	3%
DK/NR	6	2%			2	10%	1	3%	4	2%	4	2%	1	2%	3	3%	2	1%	3	3%
Total answers	318		23		20		38		206		194		42		109		161		99	

Table 12. Consequences of violence over the family, socio-demographic profile

		Victims can get to the hospital with injuries or trauma		Persons subjected to domestic violence have very low level of self-confidence and self-esteem		Agressor can be punished by law		Divorce		Agressor may lose his/her respect		Psychological trauma over the children		Other		DK/NA	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Male	147	53%	71	26%	80	29%	175	63%	29	10%	100	36%	7	3%	6	2%
	Female	172	52%	108	33%	61	19%	201	61%	25	8%	152	46%	8	2%	3	1%
Age group	15-24 years	150	56%	78	29%	64	24%	164	61%	28	10%	102	38%	8	3%	3	1%
	25-35 years	169	50%	101	30%	77	23%	212	63%	26	8%	150	45%	7	2%	6	2%
Level of education	Low	91	50%	44	24%	30	17%	118	65%	14	8%	58	32%	4	2%	2	1%
	Meddium	152	56%	81	30%	76	28%	173	64%	22	8%	105	39%	9	3%	2	1%
	High	76	50%	54	36%	35	23%	85	56%	18	12%	89	59%	2	1%	5	3%
Marital status	Married	156	49%	88	28%	74	23%	201	63%	25	8%	143	45%	7	2%	7	2%
	Divorced	7	30%	10	43%	2	9%	15	65%	1	4%	9	39%	1	4%		
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	15	75%	9	45%	3	15%	9	45%	2	10%	7	35%				
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	25	66%	6	16%	8	21%	25	66%	4	11%	14	37%	1	3%	1	3%
	Never married	116	56%	66	32%	54	26%	126	61%	22	11%	79	38%	6	3%	1	%
Households with children under 18	Yes	227	52%	127	29%	92	21%	280	64%	34	8%	180	41%	13	3%	7	2%
	No	92	56%	52	32%	49	30%	96	58%	20	12%	72	44%	2	1%	2	1%
Occupational status	Economically active	103	53%	67	35%	51	26%	119	61%	19	10%	94	48%	5	3%	3	2%
	Working abroad	18	43%	10	24%	8	19%	30	71%	3	7%	15	36%	1	2%	2	5%
	Housewife	54	50%	26	24%	18	17%	68	62%	7	6%	47	43%	2	2%	1	1%
	School pupil/student	94	58%	49	30%	39	24%	105	65%	19	12%	65	40%	4	2%	1	1%
	Unemployed	50	51%	27	27%	25	25%	54	55%	6	6%	31	31%	3	3%	2	2%
Area of residence	Urban area	154	58%	101	38%	66	25%	144	55%	19	7%	139	53%	7	3%	4	2%
	Rural area	165	48%	78	23%	75	22%	232	68%	35	10%	113	33%	8	2%	5	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	255	53%	137	28%	113	23%	300	62%	50	10%	203	42%	14	3%	7	1%
	Russian	52	54%	38	40%	20	21%	55	57%	3	3%	39	41%	1	1%	2	2%
	Both equally	8	62%	2	15%	7	54%	9	69%	1	8%	7	54%				
	Other	4	27%	2	13%	1	7%	12	80%			3	20%				
Total		319	53%	179	30%	141	23%	376	62%	54	9%	252	42%	15	2%	9	1%

Table 13. Possible consequences of violence over the children of the relevant family, socio-demographic profile

		Become stressed or tensed		Become introvert, shy		Can start smoking cigarettes, drinking alcoholic beverages, using drugs		Poor school performance		No friends		May exhibit aggressive language or behavior		Can replicate violent behavior to their own family		Other		DK/NA	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Male	191	69%	107	39%	110	40%	98	35%	41	15%	116	42%	109	39%	4	1%	4	1%
	Female	238	73%	151	46%	130	40%	126	38%	55	17%	145	44%	139	42%	4	1%	3	1%
Age group	15-24 years	184	69%	115	43%	113	42%	96	36%	40	15%	115	43%	105	39%	5	2%	1	0%
	25-35 years	245	73%	143	42%	127	38%	128	38%	56	17%	146	43%	143	42%	3	1%	6	2%
Level of education	Low	138	76%	72	40%	60	33%	57	31%	20	11%	69	38%	49	27%	7	4%	1	1%
	Meddium	174	64%	111	41%	118	43%	103	38%	46	17%	122	45%	122	45%	1	0%	5	2%
	High	117	77%	75	49%	62	41%	64	42%	30	20%	70	46%	77	51%			1	1%
Marital status	Married	230	72%	134	42%	115	36%	116	36%	52	16%	132	42%	123	39%	4	1%	4	1%
	Divorced	16	70%	7	30%	9	39%	5	22%	5	22%	12	52%	11	48%				
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	13	65%	15	75%	9	45%	9	45%	5	25%	10	50%	7	35%			1	5%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	29	76%	21	55%	24	63%	19	50%	7	18%	21	55%	20	53%				
	Never married	141	68%	81	39%	83	40%	75	36%	27	13%	86	42%	87	42%	4	2%	2	1%
Households with children under 18	Yes	319	73%	186	42%	160	36%	157	36%	73	17%	189	43%	173	39%	8	2%	6	1%
	No	110	67%	72	44%	80	48%	67	41%	23	14%	72	44%	75	45%			1	1%
Occupational status	Economically active	148	76%	79	41%	79	41%	83	43%	36	19%	91	47%	82	42%	1	1%	3	2%
	Working abroad	26	62%	13	31%	18	43%	13	31%	6	14%	18	43%	19	45%	1	2%	2	5%
	Housewife	79	72%	46	42%	34	31%	41	38%	18	17%	49	45%	47	43%	1	1%		
	School pupil/student	107	66%	78	48%	76	47%	59	37%	22	14%	72	45%	69	43%	4	2%	1	1%
	Unemployed	69	70%	42	42%	33	33%	28	28%	14	14%	31	31%	31	31%	1	1%	1	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	193	73%	121	46%	107	41%	106	40%	47	18%	123	47%	127	48%	3	1%	3	1%
	Rural area	236	69%	137	40%	133	39%	118	35%	49	14%	138	40%	121	35%	5	1%	4	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	354	74%	215	45%	194	40%	183	38%	80	17%	204	42%	196	41%	6	1%	4	1%
	Russian	60	63%	34	35%	35	36%	28	29%	12	13%	43	45%	44	46%	2	2%	2	2%
	Both equally	11	85%	7	54%	2	15%	7	54%	2	15%	9	69%	5	38%				
	Other	4	27%	2	13%	9	60%	6	40%	2	13%	5	33%	3	20%			1	7%
Total		429	71%	258	43%	240	40%	224	37%	96	16%	261	43%	248	41%	8	1%	7	1%

Table 14. Stereotypes with regard to relationships between men and women in families/couples

To what extent do you agree with the following statements:		Fully agree		Agree		Yes and No		Somehow agree		Totally disagree		DK/NA	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
the unbeaten woman is like an unswept house?		7	1%	18	3%	12	2%	30	5%	533	88%	5	1%
Sex	Male	4	1%	13	5%	8	3%	26	9%	224	81%	2	1%
	Female	3	1%	5	2%	4	1%	4	1%	309	94%	3	1%
Level of education	Low	6	3%	9	5%	3	2%	10	6%	149	82%	4	2%
	Meddium	1	%	8	3%	8	3%	11	4%	244	90%		
	High			1	1%	1	1%	9	6%	140	92%	1	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	1	%	2	1%	4	2%	17	6%	239	91%	1	%
	Rural area	6	2%	16	5%	8	2%	13	4%	294	86%	4	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	6	1%	16	3%	10	2%	24	5%	420	87%	5	1%
	Russian	1	1%	2	2%	2	2%	4	4%	87	91%		
	Both equally							2	15%	11	85%		
	Other									15	100%		
true love starts with sexual relations?		12	2%	42	7%	52	9%	68	11%	415	69%	16	3%
Sex	Male	9	3%	23	8%	24	9%	34	12%	178	64%	9	3%
	Female	3	1%	19	6%	28	9%	34	10%	237	72%	7	2%
Level of education	Low	6	3%	15	8%	12	7%	11	6%	130	72%	7	4%
	Meddium	5	2%	16	6%	29	11%	36	13%	177	65%	9	3%
	High	1	1%	11	7%	11	7%	21	14%	108	71%		
Area of residence	Urban area	4	2%	11	4%	31	12%	41	16%	172	65%	5	2%
	Rural area	8	2%	31	9%	21	6%	27	8%	243	71%	11	3%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	10	2%	36	7%	41	9%	46	10%	339	70%	9	2%
	Russian	1	1%	3	3%	9	9%	14	15%	65	68%	4	4%
	Both equally			2	15%	2	15%	2	15%	6	46%	1	8%
	Other	1	7%	1	7%			6	40%	5	33%	2	13%
women should tolerate various forms of violence on behalf of their partners/husbands to keep their families/couples?		12	2%	28	5%	22	4%	38	6%	500	83%	5	1%
Sex	Male	8	3%	13	5%	14	5%	22	8%	217	78%	3	1%

	Female	4	1%	15	5%	8	2%	16	5%	283	86%	2	1%
Level of education	Low	7	4%	14	8%	3	2%	9	5%	147	81%	1	1%
	Meddium	5	2%	12	4%	14	5%	18	7%	220	81%	3	1%
	High			2	1%	5	3%	11	7%	133	88%	1	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	3	1%	6	2%	5	2%	25	9%	222	84%	3	1%
	Rural area	9	3%	22	6%	17	5%	13	4%	278	82%	2	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	12	2%	27	6%	15	3%	31	6%	392	81%	4	1%
	Russian			1	1%	3	3%	7	7%	84	88%	1	1%
	Both equally					1	8%			12	92%		
	Other					3	20%			12	80%		
a man may have more sexual partners, while a woman must be faithful to a single man?		8	1,3%	21	3%	24	4%	42	7%	505	83%	5	1%
Sex	Male	6	2%	14	5%	18	6%	33	12%	201	73%	5	2%
	Female	2	1%	7	2%	6	2%	9	3%	304	93%		
Level of education	Low	5	3%	13	7%	12	7%	7	4%	140	77%	4	2%
	Meddium	2	1%	8	3%	10	4%	20	7%	231	85%	1	%
	High	1	1%			2	1%	15	10%	134	88%		
Area of residence	Urban area	1	%	4	2%	6	2%	26	10%	226	86%	1	%
	Rural area	7	2%	17	5%	18	5%	16	5%	279	82%	4	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	7	1%	19	4%	18	4%	31	6%	402	84%	4	1%
	Russian	1	1%	2	2%	3	3%	8	8%	82	85%		
	Both equally							2	15%	11	85%		
	Other					3	20%	1	7%	10	67%	1	7%
women should not be employed, since they have to take care of their households and children?		26	4%	61	10%	85	14%	67	11%	360	59,5%	6	1%
Sex	Male	14	5%	32	12%	46	17%	33	12%	148	53%	4	1%
	Female	12	4%	29	9%	39	12%	34	10%	212	65%	2	1%
Level of education	Low	11	6%	33	18%	23	13%	22	12%	90	50%	2	1%
	Meddium	14	5%	26	10%	40	15%	27	10%	163	60%	2	1%
	High	1	1%	2	1%	22	14%	18	12%	107	70%	2	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	5	2%	12	5%	40	15%	31	12%	172	65%	4	2%
	Rural area	21	6%	49	14%	45	13%	36	11%	188	55%	2	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	17	4%	49	10%	63	13%	50	10%	296	62%	6	1%
	Russian	6	6%	7	7%	16	17%	13	14%	54	56%		
	Both equally	2	15%			2	15%	2	15%	7	54%		

	Other	1	7%	5	33%	4	27%	2	13%	3	20%		
jealousy is a manifestation/prove of true love?		22	4%	68	11%	57	9%	75	12%	355	59%	28	4,6%
Sex	Male	14	5%	44	16%	35	13%	41	15%	131	47%	12	4%
	Female	8	2%	24	7%	22	7%	34	10%	224	68%	16	5%
Level of education	Low	12	7%	33	18%	15	8%	16	9%	90	50%	15	8%
	Meddium	9	3%	29	11%	25	9%	39	14%	161	59%	9	3%
	High	1	1%	6	4%	17	11%	20	13%	104	68%	4	3%
Area of residence	Urban area	4	2%	24	9%	25	9%	40	15%	163	62%	8	3%
	Rural area	18	5%	44	13%	32	9%	35	10%	192	56%	20	6%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	17	4%	51	11%	44	9%	53	11%	294	61%	22	5%
	Russian	3	3%	9	9%	12	13%	16	17%	51	53%	5	5%
	Both equally	1	8%	2	15%	1	8%	3	23%	6	46%		
	Other	1	7%	6	40%			3	20%	4	27%	1	7%
true love means fulfilling any desire of your partner, to always dedicate yourself exclusively to him/her”?		65	11%	80	13%	75	12%	74	12%	286	47%	25	4%
Sex	Male	29	10%	45	16%	44	16%	28	10%	114	41%	17	6%
	Female	36	11%	35	11%	31	9%	46	14%	172	52%	8	2%
Level of education	Low	20	11%	25	14%	20	11%	11	6%	87	48%	18	10%
	Meddium	33	12%	40	15%	39	14%	32	12%	121	44%	7	3%
	High	12	8%	15	10%	16	11%	31	20%	78	51%		
Area of residence	Urban area	27	10%	33	13%	41	16%	45	17%	111	42%	7	3%
	Rural area	38	11%	47	14%	34	10%	29	9%	175	51%	18	5%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	55	11%	62	13%	52	11%	52	11%	238	49%	22	5%
	Russian	8	8%	8	8%	17	18%	19	20%	41	43%	3	3%
	Both equally	1	8%	2	15%	3	23%	2	15%	5	38%		
	Other	1	7%	8	53%	3	20%	1	7%	2	13%		

Table 15. Reviews on application of (physical, psychological, economic) violence by a partner/spouse over the other partner/spouse

To what extent do you agree with the following statements?		Fully agree		Agree		Yes and No		Somehow agree		Totally disagree		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
she did not clean the house, did not prepare food, did not take care of children		8	1.3%	20	3.3%	35	5.8%	58	9.6%	481	79.5%	3	0.5%
Sex	Male	6	2.2%	12	4.3%	19	6.9%	32	11.6%	207	74.7%	1	0.4%
	Female	2	0.6%	8	2.4%	16	4.9%	26	7.9%	274	83.5%	2	0.6%
Area of residence	Urban area	2	0.8%	4	1.5%	14	5.3%	35	13.3%	208	78.8%	1	0.4%
	Rural area	6	1.8%	16	4.7%	21	6.2%	23	6.7%	273	80.1%	2	0.6%
Level of education	Low	3	1.7%	8	4.4%	9	5.0%	14	7.7%	146	80.7%	1	0.6%
	Meddium	4	1.5%	11	4.0%	13	4.8%	26	9.6%	216	79.4%	2	0.7%
	High	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	13	8.6%	18	11.8%	119	78.3%		
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	7	1.5%	14	2.9%	29	6.0%	48	10.0%	380	79.0%	3	0.6%
	Russian			5	5.2%	4	4.2%	9	9.4%	78	81.3%		
	Both equally			1	7.7%	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	10	76.9%		
	Other	1	6.7%			1	6.7%			13	86.7%		
she does not do what her partner/husband says		3	0.5%	12	2.0%	32	5.3%	70	11.6%	484	80.0%	4	0.7%
Sex	Male	2	0.7%	11	4.0%	20	7.2%	40	14.4%	203	73.3%	1	0.4%
	Female	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	12	3.7%	30	9.1%	281	85.7%	3	0.9%
Area of residence	Urban area			3	1.1%	17	6.4%	31	11.7%	212	80.3%	1	0.4%
	Rural area	3	0.9%	9	2.6%	15	4.4%	39	11.4%	272	79.8%	3	0.9%
Level of education	Low	3	1.7%	4	2.2%	7	3.9%	22	12.2%	142	78.5%	3	1.7%
	Meddium			8	2.9%	16	5.9%	30	11.0%	217	79.8%	1	0.4%
	High					9	5.9%	18	11.8%	125	82.2%		
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	3	0.6%	11	2.3%	23	4.8%	58	12.1%	382	79.4%	4	0.8%
	Russian			1	1.0%	7	7.3%	11	11.5%	77	80.2%		
	Both equally					1	7.7%			12	92.3%		
	Other					1	6.7%	1	6.7%	13	86.7%		
she refuses her partner / spouse to make sex/ to accept sexual intercourse		4	0.7%	13	2.1%	40	6.6%	50	8.3%	474	78.3%	24	4.0%
Sex	Male	2	0.7%	5	1.8%	24	8.7%	30	10.8%	204	73.6%	12	4.3%
	Female	2	0.6%	8	2.4%	16	4.9%	20	6.1%	270	82.3%	12	3.7%

Area of residence	Urban area	1	0.4%	5	1.9%	23	8.7%	24	9.1%	204	77.3%	7	2.7%
	Rural area	3	0.9%	8	2.3%	17	5.0%	26	7.6%	270	79.2%	17	5.0%
Level of education	Low	2	1.1%	5	2.8%	5	2.8%	13	7.2%	145	80.1%	11	6.1%
	Meddium	1	0.4%	5	1.8%	25	9.2%	23	8.5%	208	76.5%	10	3.7%
	High	1	0.7%	3	2.0%	10	6.6%	14	9.2%	121	79.6%	3	2.0%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	3	0.6%	10	2.1%	31	6.4%	42	8.7%	372	77.3%	23	4.8%
	Russian			3	3.1%	6	6.3%	8	8.3%	78	81.3%	1	1.0%
	Both equally					2	15.4%			11	84.6%		
	Other	1	6.7%			1	6.7%			13	86.7%		
if he found out that she cheated on him		22	3.6%	67	11.1%	74	12.2%	71	11.7%	353	58.3%	18	3.0%
Sex	Male	16	5.8%	37	13.4%	42	15.2%	35	12.6%	140	50.5%	7	2.5%
	Female	6	1.8%	30	9.1%	32	9.8%	36	11.0%	213	64.9%	11	3.4%
Area of residence	Urban area	5	1.9%	27	10.2%	33	12.5%	34	12.9%	158	59.8%	7	2.7%
	Rural area	17	5.0%	40	11.7%	41	12.0%	37	10.9%	195	57.2%	11	3.2%
Level of education	Low	8	4.4%	29	16.0%	14	7.7%	16	8.8%	105	58.0%	9	5.0%
	Meddium	12	4.4%	24	8.8%	39	14.3%	35	12.9%	155	57.0%	7	2.6%
	High	2	1.3%	14	9.2%	21	13.8%	20	13.2%	93	61.2%	2	1.3%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	18	3.7%	48	10.0%	60	12.5%	58	12.1%	280	58.2%	17	3.5%
	Russian	3	3.1%	17	17.7%	10	10.4%	10	10.4%	55	57.3%	1	1.0%
	Both equally	1	7.7%	1	7.7%			1	7.7%	10	76.9%		
	Other			1	6.7%	4	26.7%	2	13.3%	8	53.3%		
she suggests him to use contraception		1	0.2%	5	0.8%	30	5.0%	45	7.4%	487	80.5%	37	6.1%
Sex	Male	1	0.4%	3	1.1%	18	6.5%	28	10.1%	208	75.1%	19	6.9%
	Female			2	0.6%	12	3.7%	17	5.2%	279	85.1%	18	5.5%
Area of residence	Urban area			3	1.1%	14	5.3%	27	10.2%	204	77.3%	16	6.1%
	Rural area	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	16	4.7%	18	5.3%	283	83.0%	21	6.2%
Level of education	Low	1	0.6%			6	3.3%	8	4.4%	149	82.3%	17	9.4%
	Meddium			3	1.1%	19	7.0%	20	7.4%	216	79.4%	14	5.1%
	High			2	1.3%	5	3.3%	17	11.2%	122	80.3%	6	3.9%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	1	0.2%	3	0.6%	26	5.4%	36	7.5%	382	79.4%	33	6.9%
	Russian			1	1.0%	4	4.2%	7	7.3%	80	83.3%	4	4.2%
	Both equally							2	15.4%	11	84.6%		
	Other			1	6.7%					14	93.3%		

she earns more money than her partner, or				6	1.0%	11	1.8%	29	4.8%	543	89.8%	16	2.6%
Sex	Male			2	0.7%	6	2.2%	15	5.4%	244	88.1%	10	3.6%
	Female			4	1.2%	5	1.5%	14	4.3%	299	91.2%	6	1.8%
Area of residence	Urban area			2	0.8%	4	1.5%	12	4.5%	240	90.9%	6	2.3%
	Rural area			4	1.2%	7	2.1%	17	5.0%	303	88.9%	10	2.9%
Level of education	Low			2	1.1%	5	2.8%	6	3.3%	159	87.8%	9	5.0%
	Meddium			4	1.5%	5	1.8%	18	6.6%	242	89.0%	3	1.1%
	High					1	0.7%	5	3.3%	142	93.4%	4	2.6%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian			6	1.2%	10	2.1%	24	5.0%	426	88.6%	15	3.1%
	Russian					1	1.0%	5	5.2%	89	92.7%	1	1.0%
	Both equally									13	100.0%		
	Other									15	100.0%		
she retains at work/works overtime		2	0.3%	8	1.3%	15	2.5%	55	9.1%	522	86.3%	3	0.5%
Sex	Male	1	0.4%	6	2.2%	13	4.7%	29	10.5%	227	81.9%	1	0.4%
	Female	1	0.3%	2	0.6%	2	0.6%	26	7.9%	295	89.9%	2	0.6%
Area of residence	Urban area			2	0.8%	8	3.0%	26	9.8%	228	86.4%		
	Rural area	2	0.6%	6	1.8%	7	2.1%	29	8.5%	294	86.2%	3	0.9%
Level of education	Low			4	2.2%	8	4.4%	8	4.4%	159	87.8%	2	1.1%
	Meddium	2	0.7%	4	1.5%	5	1.8%	34	12.5%	226	83.1%	1	0.4%
	High					2	1.3%	13	8.6%	137	90.1%		
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	2	0.4%	8	1.7%	11	2.3%	46	9.6%	411	85.4%	3	0.6%
	Russian					3	3.1%	8	8.3%	85	88.5%		
	Both equally					1	7.7%			12	92.3%		
	Other							1	6.7%	14	93.3%		
She makes shopping, without her spouse's permission		2	0.3%	5	0.8%	21	3.5%	56	9.3%	516	85.3%	5	0.8%
Sex	Male	2	0.7%	4	1.4%	15	5.4%	35	12.6%	219	79.1%	2	0.7%
	Female			1	0.3%	6	1.8%	21	6.4%	297	90.5%	3	0.9%
Area of residence	Urban area			1	0.4%	6	2.3%	33	12.5%	221	83.7%	3	1.1%
	Rural area	2	0.6%	4	1.2%	15	4.4%	23	6.7%	295	86.5%	2	0.6%
Level of education	Low	1	0.6%	3	1.7%	8	4.4%	10	5.5%	157	86.7%	2	1.1%
	Meddium	1	0.4%	2	0.7%	12	4.4%	29	10.7%	226	83.1%	2	0.7%

	High					1	0.7%	17	11.2%	133	87.5%	1	0.7%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	2	0.4%	3	0.6%	16	3.3%	44	9.1%	411	85.4%	5	1.0%
	Russian			2	2.1%	3	3.1%	11	11.5%	80	83.3%		
	Both equally					1	7.7%	1	7.7%	11	84.6%		
	Other					1	6.7%			14	93.3%		
she talks too much (as per her partners' indicators) to her relatives and friends		2	0.3%	3	0.5%	20	3.3%	54	8.9%	511	84.5%	15	2.5%
Sex	Male	1	0.4%	2	0.7%	10	3.6%	35	12.6%	218	78.7%	11	4.0%
	Female	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	10	3.0%	19	5.8%	293	89.3%	4	1.2%
Area of residence	Urban area	1	0.4%			11	4.2%	30	11.4%	212	80.3%	10	3.8%
	Rural area	1	0.3%	3	0.9%	9	2.6%	24	7.0%	299	87.7%	5	1.5%
Level of education	Low			2	1.1%	6	3.3%	9	5.0%	158	87.3%	6	3.3%
	Meddium	2	0.7%	1	0.4%	10	3.7%	26	9.6%	226	83.1%	7	2.6%
	High					4	2.6%	19	12.5%	127	83.6%	2	1.3%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	2	0.4%	2	0.4%	19	4.0%	39	8.1%	404	84.0%	15	3.1%
	Russian					1	1.0%	12	12.5%	83	86.5%		
	Both equally							2	15.4%	11	84.6%		
	Other			1	6.7%			1	6.7%	13	86.7%		

Table 16. Reviews on women employment

To what extent do you agree with the following statements:		Fully agree		Agree		Yes and No		Somehow agree		Totally disagree		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
every woman has the right to work		401	66%	167	28%	25	4%	7	1%	4	1%	1	0%
Sex	Male	170	61%	83	30%	18	6%	3	1%	2	1%	1	0%
	Female	231	70%	84	26%	7	2%	4	1%	2	1%		
Area of residence	Urban area	180	68%	70	27%	8	3%	4	2%	1	0%	1	0%
	Rural area	221	65%	97	28%	17	5%	3	1%	3	1%		
Level of education	Low	113	62%	53	29%	10	6%	2	1%	2	1%	1	1%
	Meddium	181	67%	72	26%	15	6%	2	1%	2	1%		
	High	107	70%	42	28%			3	2%				
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	319	66%	138	29%	18	4%	3	1%	3	1%		
	Russian	67	70%	18	19%	7	7%	3	3%	1	1%		
	Both equally	9	69%	3	23%							1	8%
	Other	6	40%	8	53%			1	7%				
if her husband can financially support the family, she may not work		185	31%	187	31%	139	23%	41	7%	48	8%	5	1%
Sex	Male	83	30%	93	34%	66	24%	16	6%	16	6%	3	1%
	Female	102	31%	94	29%	73	22%	25	8%	32	10%	2	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	80	30%	87	33%	61	23%	19	7%	16	6%	1	0%
	Rural area	105	31%	100	29%	78	23%	22	6%	32	9%	4	1%
Level of education	Low	63	35%	56	31%	31	17%	16	9%	13	7%	2	1%
	Meddium	90	33%	80	29%	61	22%	14	5%	25	9%	2	1%
	High	32	21%	51	34%	47	31%	11	7%	10	7%	1	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	143	30%	147	31%	109	23%	35	7%	42	9%	5	1%
	Russian	36	38%	26	27%	23	24%	5	5%	6	6%		
	Both equally	5	38%	4	31%	3	23%	1	8%				
	Other	1	7%	10	67%	4	27%						
regardless of the economic situation of the family a woman shall not be employed/shall stay at home		26	4%	76	13%	181	30%	94	16%	220	36%	8	1%

Sex	Male	15	5%	44	16%	92	33%	42	15%	81	29%	3	1%
	Female	11	3%	32	10%	89	27%	52	16%	139	42%	5	2%
Area of residence	Urban area	5	2%	31	12%	77	29%	41	16%	104	39%	6	2%
	Rural area	21	6%	45	13%	104	30%	53	16%	116	34%	2	1%
Level of education	Low	9	5%	37	20%	54	30%	28	15%	51	28%	2	1%
	Meddium	13	5%	26	10%	86	32%	40	15%	105	39%	2	1%
	High	4	3%	13	9%	41	27%	26	17%	64	42%	4	3%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	22	5%	67	14%	135	28%	80	17%	170	35%	7	1%
	Russian	3	3%	6	6%	34	35%	9	9%	43	45%	1	1%
	Both equally	1	8%	1	8%	4	31%	2	15%	5	38%		
	Other			2	13%	8	53%	3	20%	2	13%		
regardless of the economic situation of the family a woman has to be employed		109	18%	176	29%	187	31%	79	13%	46	8%	8	1%
Sex	Male	43	16%	70	25%	97	35%	42	15%	18	6%	7	3%
	Female	66	20%	106	32%	90	27%	37	11%	28	9%	1	0%
Area of residence	Urban area	42	16%	80	30%	84	32%	27	10%	27	10%	4	2%
	Rural area	67	20%	96	28%	103	30%	52	15%	19	6%	4	1%
Level of education	Low	30	17%	63	35%	49	27%	24	13%	12	7%	3	2%
	Meddium	51	19%	58	21%	98	36%	36	13%	26	10%	3	1%
	High	28	18%	55	36%	40	26%	19	13%	8	5%	2	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	88	18%	151	31%	136	28%	67	14%	32	7%	7	1%
	Russian	17	18%	18	19%	35	36%	12	13%	14	15%		
	Both equally	4	31%	3	23%	5	38%					1	8%
	Other			4	27%	11	73%						

1.1. Table 17. Reviews regarding reasons a woman may refuse her partner/spouse to make sex

To what extent do you agree with the statement that a woman may have reasons to refuse her partner/spouse to make sex if:		Fully agree		Agree		Yes and No		Somehow agree		Totally disagree		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
She is during her menstrual period		308	59%	140	27%	25	5%	13	3%	14	3%	20	4%
Sex	Male	114	50%	68	30%	15	7%	12	5%	4	2%	16	7%
	Female	194	67%	72	25%	10	3%	1	%	10	3%	4	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	120	50%	79	33%	20	8%	6	3%	5	2%	8	3%
	Rural area	188	67%	61	22%	5	2%	7	2%	9	3%	12	4%
Level of education	Low	76	63%	24	20%	4	3%	5	4%	3	2%	9	7%
	Meddium	151	61%	58	23%	15	6%	7	3%	8	3%	8	3%
	High	81	53%	58	38%	6	4%	1	1%	3	2%	3	2%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	231	56%	122	30%	21	5%	12	3%	8	2%	18	4%
	Russian	61	72%	14	16%	4	5%			4	5%	2	2%
	Both equally	7	64%	2	18%			1	9%	1	9%		
	Other	9	75%	2	17%					1	8%		
She is preagnant		297	57%	129	25%	59	11%	11	2%	8	2%	16	3%
Sex	Male	112	49%	66	29%	27	12%	8	3%	1	%	15	7%
	Female	185	64%	63	22%	32	11%	3	1%	7	2%	1	%
Area of residence	Urban area	119	50%	73	31%	34	14%	5	2%	3	1%	4	2%
	Rural area	178	63%	56	20%	25	9%	6	2%	5	2%	12	4%
Level of education	Low	75	62%	22	18%	13	11%	3	2%	1	1%	7	6%
	Meddium	142	57%	59	24%	28	11%	5	2%	5	2%	8	3%
	High	80	53%	48	32%	18	12%	3	2%	2	1%	1	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	224	54%	113	27%	47	11%	8	2%	6	1%	14	3%
	Russian	57	67%	13	15%	10	12%	2	2%	1	1%	2	2%
	Both equally	8	73%	1	9%	1	9%			1	9%		
	Other	8	67%	2	17%	1	8%	1	8%				
He has sexual relations with other women		248	48%	110	21%	41	8%	17	3%	58	11%	46	9%
Sex	Male	84	37%	57	25%	28	12%	11	5%	24	10%	25	11%
	Female	164	56%	53	18%	13	4%	6	2%	34	12%	21	7%
Area of residence	Urban area	106	45%	57	24%	26	11%	12	5%	17	7%	20	8%
	Rural area	142	50%	53	19%	15	5%	5	2%	41	15%	26	9%

To what extent do you agree with the statement that a woman may have reasons to refuse her partner/spouse to make sex if:		Fully agree		Agree		Yes and No		Somehow agree		Totally disagree		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Level of education	Low	54	45%	33	27%	5	4%	3	2%	14	12%	12	10%
	Meddium	128	52%	43	17%	23	9%	8	3%	26	11%	19	8%
	High	66	43%	34	22%	13	9%	6	4%	18	12%	15	10%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	184	45%	96	23%	34	8%	10	2%	47	11%	41	10%
	Russian	50	59%	12	14%	5	6%	5	6%	8	9%	5	6%
	Both equally	6	55%	2	18%			1	9%	2	18%		
	Other	8	67%			2	17%	1	8%	1	8%		
She currently gave birth to/delivered a child		301	58%	136	26%	33	6%	12	2%	12	2%	26	5%
Sex	Male	117	51%	68	30%	14	6%	8	3%	3	1%	19	8%
	Female	184	63%	68	23%	19	7%	4	1%	9	3%	7	2%
Area of residence	Urban area	128	54%	68	29%	18	8%	10	4%	2	1%	12	5%
	Rural area	173	61%	68	24%	15	5%	2	1%	10	4%	14	5%
Level of education	Low	70	58%	29	24%	7	6%	2	2%	4	3%	9	7%
	Meddium	146	59%	61	25%	14	6%	7	3%	7	3%	12	5%
	High	85	56%	46	30%	12	8%	3	2%	1	1%	5	3%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	225	55%	119	29%	26	6%	7	2%	11	3%	24	6%
	Russian	59	69%	13	15%	7	8%	3	4%	1	1%	2	2%
	Both equally	10	91%					1	9%				
	Other	7	58%	4	33%			1	8%				
She feels very exhausted and does not want to make sex		205	39%	142	27%	85	16%	38	7%	36	7%	14	3%
Sex	Male	65	28%	60	26%	46	20%	24	10%	22	10%	12	5%
	Female	140	48%	82	28%	39	13%	14	5%	14	5%	2	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	77	32%	68	29%	55	23%	21	9%	14	6%	3	1%
	Rural area	128	45%	74	26%	30	11%	17	6%	22	8%	11	4%
Level of education	Low	51	42%	33	27%	10	8%	11	9%	11	9%	5	4%
	Meddium	102	41%	60	24%	46	19%	15	6%	18	7%	6	2%
	High	52	34%	49	32%	29	19%	12	8%	7	5%	3	2%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	149	36%	126	31%	65	16%	34	8%	25	6%	13	3%
	Russian	44	52%	12	14%	15	18%	4	5%	9	11%	1	1%
	Both equally	6	55%	3	27%					2	18%		
	Other	6	50%	1	8%	5	42%						
She is affraid he might transmit her STIs or HIV		286	55%	124	24%	34	7%	16	3%	31	6%	29	6%
Sex	Male	100	44%	53	23%	22	10%	8	3%	21	9%	25	11%

To what extent do you agree with the statement that a woman may have reasons to refuse her partner/spouse to make sex if:		Fully agree		Agree		Yes and No		Somehow agree		Totally disagree		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
	Female	186	64%	71	24%	12	4%	8	3%	10	3%	4	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	128	54%	58	24%	26	11%	10	4%	10	4%	6	3%
	Rural area	158	56%	66	23%	8	3%	6	2%	21	7%	23	8%
Level of education	Low	61	50%	33	27%	5	4%	2	2%	7	6%	13	11%
	Meddium	135	55%	60	24%	15	6%	9	4%	15	6%	13	5%
	High	90	59%	31	20%	14	9%	5	3%	9	6%	3	2%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	212	51%	110	27%	29	7%	14	3%	22	5%	25	6%
	Russian	60	71%	11	13%	5	6%	1	1%	6	7%	2	2%
	Both equally	7	64%	1	9%			1	9%	2	18%		
	Other	7	58%	2	17%					1	8%	2	17%
A women thinks she is not prepared for sexual relations yet		237	46%	144	28%	63	12%	27	5%	27	5%	22	4%
Sex	Male	73	32%	66	29%	34	15%	20	9%	18	8%	18	8%
	Female	164	56%	78	27%	29	10%	7	2%	9	3%	4	1%
Area of residence	Urban area	103	43%	64	27%	35	15%	16	7%	11	5%	9	4%
	Rural area	134	48%	80	28%	28	10%	11	4%	16	6%	13	5%
Level of education	Low	58	48%	33	27%	9	7%	4	3%	6	5%	11	9%
	Meddium	115	47%	64	26%	28	11%	18	7%	13	5%	9	4%
	High	64	42%	47	31%	26	17%	5	3%	8	5%	2	1%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	172	42%	126	31%	52	13%	26	6%	16	4%	20	5%
	Russian	52	61%	12	14%	9	11%	1	1%	9	11%	2	2%
	ambele in egala măsura	7	64%	2	18%					2	18%		
	Other	6	50%	4	33%	2	17%						
A women can accept sexual relations after their relationships is publically displayed in front of relatives/friends		203	39%	121	23%	89	17%	33	6%	36	7%	38	7%
Sex	Male	61	27%	48	21%	50	22%	21	9%	23	10%	26	11%
	Female	142	49%	73	25%	39	13%	12	4%	13	4%	12	4%
Area of residence	Urban area	82	34%	54	23%	56	24%	20	8%	16	7%	10	4%
	Rural area	121	43%	67	24%	33	12%	13	5%	20	7%	28	10%
Level of education	Low	50	41%	38	31%	10	8%	5	4%	2	2%	16	13%
	Meddium	101	41%	47	19%	41	17%	20	8%	20	8%	18	7%
	High	52	34%	36	24%	38	25%	8	5%	14	9%	4	3%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	156	38%	106	26%	67	16%	27	7%	22	5%	34	8%
	Russian	38	45%	11	13%	19	22%	5	6%	8	9%	4	5%
	Both equally	6	55%	3	27%					2	18%		
	Other	3	25%	1	8%	3	25%	1	8%	4	33%		

Table 18. Reviews of violent attitudes of parents in families

		Did your parents offend each other using derogatory words?						Did your parents agress and/or assault each other?						Did your parents shout at you?				Did your parents insalt or hurt you?			
		Yes		No		NA/DK		Yes		No		NA/DK		Yes		No		Yes		No	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Male	99	36%	176	64%	2	1%	56	20%	219	79%	2	1%	158	57%	119	43%	70	25%	207	75%
	Female	113	34%	215	66%			66	20%	261	80%	1	%	160	49%	168	51%	70	21%	258	79%
Age group	15-24 years	82	31%	184	69%	2	1%	50	19%	216	81%	2	1%	139	52%	129	48%	57	21%	211	79%
	25-35 years	130	39%	207	61%			72	21%	264	78%	1	%	179	53%	158	47%	83	25%	254	75%
Level of education	Low	64	35%	117	65%			42	23%	139	77%			91	50%	90	50%	41	23%	140	77%
	Meddium	102	38%	168	62%	2	1%	57	21%	212	78%	3	1%	143	53%	129	47%	66	24%	206	76%
	High	46	30%	106	70%			23	15%	129	85%			84	55%	68	45%	33	22%	119	78%
Marital status	Married	124	39%	194	61%			66	21%	251	79%	1	%	167	53%	151	47%	80	25%	238	75%
	Divorced	6	26%	17	74%			5	22%	18	78%			10	43%	13	57%	4	17%	19	83%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	12	60%	8	40%			4	20%	16	80%			14	70%	6	30%	8	40%	12	60%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	16	42%	22	58%			11	29%	27	71%			21	55%	17	45%	7	18%	31	82%
	Never married	54	26%	150	73%	2	1%	36	17%	168	82%	2	1%	106	51%	100	49%	41	20%	165	80%
Households with children under 18	Yes	154	35%	286	65%			87	20%	353	80%			222	50%	218	50%	97	22%	343	78%
	No	58	35%	105	64%	2	1%	35	21%	127	77%	3	2%	96	58%	69	42%	43	26%	122	74%
Occupational status	Economically active	81	42%	113	58%			53	27%	141	73%			112	58%	82	42%	54	28%	140	72%
	Working abroad	16	38%	26	62%			7	17%	35	83%			26	62%	16	38%	13	31%	29	69%
	Housewife	42	39%	67	61%			24	22%	84	77%	1	1%	56	51%	53	49%	27	25%	82	75%
	School pupil/student	39	24%	120	75%	2	1%	18	11%	141	88%	2	1%	74	46%	87	54%	21	13%	140	87%
	Unemployed	34	34%	65	66%			20	20%	79	80%			50	51%	49	49%	25	25%	74	75%
Area of residence	Urban area	108	41%	154	58%	2	1%	60	23%	202	77%	2	1%	154	58%	110	42%	62	23%	202	77%
	Rural area	104	30%	237	70%			62	18%	278	82%	1	%	164	48%	177	52%	78	23%	263	77%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	183	38%	297	62%	1	%	104	22%	375	78%	2	%	267	56%	214	44%	123	26%	358	74%
	Russian	24	25%	71	74%	1	1%	16	17%	79	82%	1	1%	42	44%	54	56%	14	15%	82	85%
	Both equally	4	31%	9	69%			2	15%	11	85%			5	38%	8	62%	2	15%	11	85%
	Other	1	7%	14	93%					15	100%			4	27%	11	73%	1	7%	14	93%
Total		212	35%	391	65%	2	%	122	20%	480	79%	3	%	318	53%	287	47%	140	23%	465	77%

Table 19. Undertaking the family model of parents

		C5 Would you like to/did you create your family following your parents model/example?						Total	
		Yes		No		DK/NA		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Sex	Male	181	65%	93	34%	3	1%	277	100%
	Female	189	58%	134	41%	5	2%	328	100%
Age group	15-24 years	167	62%	97	36%	4	1%	268	100%
	25-35 years	203	60%	130	39%	4	1%	337	100%
Level of education	Low	99	55%	79	44%	3	2%	181	100%
	Meddium	173	64%	96	35%	3	1%	272	100%
	High	98	64%	52	34%	2	1%	152	100%
Marital status	Married	189	59%	124	39%	5	2%	318	100%
	Divorced	16	70%	7	30%			23	100%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	7	35%	13	65%			20	100%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	25	66%	13	34%			38	100%
	Never married	133	65%	70	34%	3	1%	206	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	269	61%	166	38%	5	1%	440	100%
	No	101	61%	61	37%	3	2%	165	100%
Occupational status	Economically active	106	55%	86	44%	2	1%	194	100%
	Working abroad	28	67%	14	33%			42	100%
	Housewife	67	61%	40	37%	2	2%	109	100%
	School pupil/student	109	68%	49	30%	3	2%	161	100%
	Unemployed	60	61%	38	38%	1	1%	99	100%
Area of residence	Urban area	147	56%	112	42%	5	2%	264	100%
	Rural area	223	65%	115	34%	3	1%	341	100%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	289	60%	185	38%	7	1%	481	100%
	Russian	60	63%	35	36%	1	1%	96	100%
	Both equally	9	69%	4	31%			13	100%
	Other	12	80%	3	20%			15	100%
Total		370	61%	227	38%	8	1%	605	100%

Table 20. Physical violence noticed in social networks

		C6_1 Do you know from your friends, relatives or colleagues' experience any case of women beating their partener/husband?						C6_2 Do you know from your friends, relatives or colleagues' experience any case of men beating their partener/wife?						Total	
		Yes		No		NA		Yes		No		NA		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Sex	Male	80	29%	192	69%	5	2%	164	59%	108	39%	5	2%	277	100%
	Female	76	23%	247	75%	5	2%	198	60%	124	38%	6	2%	328	100%
Age group	15-24 years	73	27%	188	70%	7	3%	157	59%	104	39%	7	3%	268	100%
	25-35 years	83	25%	251	74%	3	1%	205	61%	128	38%	4	1%	337	100%
Level of education	Low	47	26%	131	72%	3	2%	109	60%	69	38%	3	2%	181	100%
	Meddium	72	26%	194	71%	6	2%	161	59%	103	38%	8	3%	272	100%
	High	37	24%	114	75%	1	1%	92	61%	60	39%			152	100%
Marital status	Married	77	24%	240	75%	1	%	197	62%	118	37%	3	1%	318	100%
	Divorced	7	30%	16	70%			16	70%	7	30%			23	100%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	7	35%	13	65%			13	65%	7	35%			20	100%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	12	32%	22	58%	4	11%	18	47%	18	47%	2	5%	38	100%
	Never married	53	26%	148	72%	5	2%	118	57%	82	40%	6	3%	206	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	106	24%	326	74%	8	2%	265	60%	167	38%	8	2%	440	100%
	No	50	30%	113	68%	2	1%	97	59%	65	39%	3	2%	165	100%
Occupational status	Economically active	53	27%	139	72%	2	1%	118	61%	73	38%	3	2%	194	100%
	Working abroad	11	26%	30	71%	1	2%	25	60%	16	38%	1	2%	42	100%
	Housewife	24	22%	83	76%	2	2%	72	66%	35	32%	2	2%	109	100%
	School pupil/student	37	23%	119	74%	5	3%	87	54%	69	43%	5	3%	161	100%
	Unemployed	31	31%	68	69%			60	61%	39	39%			99	100%
Area of residence	Urban area	68	26%	188	71%	8	3%	160	61%	96	36%	8	3%	264	100%
	Rural area	88	26%	251	74%	2	1%	202	59%	136	40%	3	1%	341	100%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	129	27%	344	72%	8	2%	301	63%	170	35%	10	2%	481	100%
	Russian	20	21%	74	77%	2	2%	51	53%	44	46%	1	1%	96	100%
	Both equally	3	23%	10	77%			5	38%	8	62%			13	100%
	Other	4	27%	11	73%			5	33%	10	67%			15	100%
Total		156	26%	439	73%	10	2%	362	60%	232	38%	11	2%	605	100%

Table 21. Profile of women respondents

		B5 Have you ever been married to/sraved together with a man (women)/sexual partner or are you Yesting someone?				Total	
		Yes		No		N	%
		N	%	No	%		
Total		252	77%	76	23%	328	100%
Age group	15-24 years	68	50%	68	50%	136	100%
	25-35 years	184	96%	8	4%	192	100%
Level of education	Low	62	68%	29	32%	91	100%
	Meddium	115	77%	35	23%	150	100%
	High	75	86%	12	14%	87	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	208	80%	51	20%	259	100%
	No	44	64%	25	36%	69	100%
Area of residence	Urban area	121	79%	32	21%	153	100%
	Rural area	131	75%	44	25%	175	100%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	198	77%	58	23%	256	100%
	Russian	45	75%	15	25%	60	100%
	Both equally	5	83%	1	17%	6	100%
	Other	4	67%	2	33%	6	100%

Table 22. Violence over women

		B9 Did anybody subject you to violence during your lifespan?				Total	
		Yes		No		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Total		79	31%	173	69%	252	100%
Age group	15-24 years	21	31%	47	69%	68	100%
	25-35 years	58	32%	126	68%	184	100%
Level of education	Low	19	31%	43	69%	62	100%
	Meddium	37	32%	78	68%	115	100%
	High	23	31%	52	69%	75	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	69	33%	139	67%	208	100%
	No	10	23%	34	77%	44	100%
Area of residence	Urban area	43	36%	78	64%	121	100%
	Rural area	36	27%	95	73%	131	100%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	67	34%	131	66%	198	100%
	Russian	10	22%	35	78%	45	100%
	Both equally	2	40%	3	60%	5	100%
	Other			4	100%	4	100%

Table 23. Restrictions imposed over women in couples by their spouses/partners, as perceived by them

Keeping in mind your (current, last) husband/partner or boyfriend, do you really think that he...	1. tries to isolate you from your friends		2. tries to limit your contacts with your relatives/parents		3. insists to always know where you are		4. ignores and treats you with indifference		5. gets angry when you talk to another man		6. suspects you often of cheating on him		7. wants you to require his permission to go to hospital for medical checks		8. checks your mobile phone and correspondence (including Skype, your social sites accounts)		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Total	31	12%	25	10%	102	40%	16	6%	77	31%	36	14%	22	9%	50	20%	252	100%	
Age group	15-24 years	8	12%	5	7%	27	40%	6	9%	24	35%	11	16%	8	12%	14	21%	68	100%
	25-35 years	23	13%	20	11%	75	41%	10	5%	53	29%	25	14%	14	8%	36	20%	184	100%
Level of education	Low	10	16%	8	13%	28	45%	6	10%	20	32%	12	19%	8	13%	10	16%	62	100%
	Meddium	16	14%	13	11%	55	48%	9	8%	37	32%	20	17%	8	7%	32	28%	115	100%
	High	5	7%	4	5%	19	25%	1	1%	20	27%	4	5%	6	8%	8	11%	75	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	30	14%	23	11%	87	42%	13	6%	65	31%	32	15%	20	10%	43	21%	208	100%
	No	1	2%	2	5%	15	34%	3	7%	12	27%	4	9%	2	5%	7	16%	44	100%
Area of residence	Urban area	14	12%	13	11%	46	38%	6	5%	36	30%	17	14%	9	7%	29	24%	121	100%
	Rural area	17	13%	12	9%	56	43%	10	8%	41	31%	19	15%	13	10%	21	16%	131	100%

Table 24 . Socio-demographic characteristics of women who addressed at least one institution

		Yes		No	
		N	%	N	%
Total		33	42%	46	58%
Sex	Female	33	42%	46	58%
Age group	15-24 years	8	38%	13	62%
	25-35 years	25	43%	33	57%
Level of education	Low	8	42%	11	58%
	Meddium	19	51%	18	49%
	High	6	26%	17	74%
Marital status	Married	23	37%	40	64%
	Divorced	4	67%	2	33%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	3	75%	1	25%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	3	100%		
	Never married			3	100%
Households with children under 18	Yes	29	42%	40	58%
	No	4	40%	6	60%
Area of residence	Urban area	21	49%	22	51%
	Rural area	12	33%	24	67%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	27	40%	40	60%
	Russian	6	50%	6	50%
Occupational status	Economically active	12	46%	14	54%
	Working abroad	4	100%		
	Housewife	11	33%	22	67%
	School pupil/student	2	25%	6	75%
	Unemployed	4	50%	4	50%

Table 25. How often did your partner/spouse make you feel bad?

		Once		Twice		Many times		Never over the past 12 months		Never in your life	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		12	5%	9	4%	34	14%	105	42%	92	37%
Sex	Female	12	5%	9	4%	34	14%	105	42%	92	37%
Age group	15-24 years	3	4%	3	4%	8	12%	27	40%	27	40%
	25-35 years	9	5%	6	3%	26	14%	78	42%	65	35%
Level of education	Low	1	2%	2	3%	12	19%	28	45%	19	31%
	Medium	6	5%	5	4%	16	14%	48	42%	40	35%
	High	5	7%	2	3%	6	8%	29	39%	33	44%
Marital status	Married	11	5%	7	3%	25	12%	90	44%	73	35%
	Divorced	-	-	-	-	5	33%	4	27%	6	40%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	1	8%	2	17%	1	8%	4	33%	4	33%
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»	-	-	-	-	2	18%	3	27%	6	55%
	Never married	-	-	-	-	1	13%	4	50%	3	38%
Households with children under 18	Yes	10	5%	5	2%	29	14%	91	44%	73	35%
	No	2	5%	4	9%	5	11%	14	32%	19	43%
Area of residence	Urban area	6	5%	5	4%	23	19%	42	35%	45	37%
	Rural area	6	5%	4	3%	11	8%	63	48%	47	36%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	12	6%	6	3%	26	13%	91	46%	63	32%
	Russian	-	-	3	7%	8	18%	11	24%	23	51%
	Both equally	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20%	4	80%
	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	50%	2	50%
Occupational status	Economically active	5	6%	2	3%	13	16%	31	38%	30	37%
	Working abroad	-	-	-	-	1	13%	4	50%	3	38%
	Housewife	4	4%	3	3%	13	13%	47	47%	33	33%
	School pupil/student	3	11%	2	7%	2	7%	8	29%	13	46%
	Unemployed	-	-	2	6%	5	14%	15	43%	13	37%

Table 26. How often did your current/former husband/partner or boyfriend request you to report on money spent?

		Once		Twice		Many times		Never over the past 12 months		Never in your life		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		3	1%	9	4%	35	14%	95	38%	109	43%	1	0%
Sex	Female	3	1%	9	4%	35	14%	95	38%	109	43%	1	0%
Age group	15-24 years			4	6%	5	7%	26	38%	33	49%		
	25-35 years	3	2%	5	3%	30	16%	69	38%	76	41%	1	1%
Level of education	Low	1	2%			10	16%	28	45%	23	37%		
	Meddium	2	2%	6	5%	15	13%	41	36%	51	44%		
	High			3	4%	10	13%	26	35%	35	47%	1	1%
Marital status	Married	3	2%	9	4%	29	14%	80	39%	84	41%	1	1%
	Divorced					3	20%	3	20%	9	60%		
	Staying in a couple, unmarried					2	17%	3	25%	7	58%		
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»					1	9%	4	36%	6	55%		
	Never married							5	63%	3	38%		
Households with children under 18	Yes	3	1%	8	4%	32	15%	79	38%	85	41%	1	1%
	No			1	2%	3	7%	16	36%	24	55%		
Area of residence	Urban area	1	1%	5	4%	19	16%	39	32%	56	46%	1	1%
	Rural area	2	2%	4	3%	16	12%	56	43%	53	41%		
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	3	2%	8	4%	31	16%	80	40%	76	38%		
	Russian			1	2%	4	9%	12	27%	27	60%	1	2%
	Both equally							1	20%	4	80%		
	Other							2	50%	2	50%		
Occupational status	Economically active	3	4%	1	1%	14	17%	31	38%	31	38%	1	1%
	Working abroad			1	13%	2	25%	1	13%	4	50%		
	Housewife			5	5%	15	15%	42	42%	38	38%		
	School pupil/student			1	4%	2	7%	8	29%	17	61%		
	Unemployed			1	3%	2	6%	13	37%	19	54%		

Table 27. How often did your current/former husband/partner or boyfriend revile and humiliate you in public?

		Once		Twice		Many times		Never over the past 12 months		Never in your life		NA/DK	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total		9	4%	4	2%	23	9%	106	42%	110	44%	1	0%
Sex	Female	9	4%	4	2%	23	9%	106	42%	110	44%	1	0%
Age group	15-24 years	2	3%	1	2%	6	9%	27	40%	32	47%		
	25-35 years	7	4%	3	2%	17	9%	79	43%	78	42%	1	1%
Level of education	Low	1	2%	1	2%	10	16%	30	48%	20	32%		
	Meddium	7	6%	1	1%	10	9%	48	42%	49	43%		
	High	1	1%	2	3%	3	4%	28	37%	41	55%	1	1%
Marital status	Married	8	4%	3	2%	17	8%	90	44%	88	43%	1	1%
	Divorced			1	7%	4	27%	3	20%	7	47%		
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	1	8%					5	42%	6	50%		
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”					2	18%	3	27%	6	55%		
	Never married							5	63%	3	38%		
Households with children under 18	Yes	7	3%	3	1%	22	11%	89	43%	87	42%	1	1%
	No	2	5%	1	2%	1	2%	17	39%	23	52%		
Area of residence	Urban area	4	3%	2	2%	13	11%	45	37%	57	47%	1	1%
	Rural area	5	4%	2	2%	10	8%	61	47%	53	41%		
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	8	4%	4	2%	21	11%	91	46%	74	37%		
	Russian					2	4%	13	29%	30	67%	1	2%
	Both equally	1	20%							4	80%		
	Other							2	50%	2	50%		
Occupational status	Economically active	3	4%	1	1%	7	9%	33	41%	37	46%	1	1%
	Working abroad					2	25%	1	13%	5	63%		
	Housewife	5	5%	2	2%	8	8%	48	48%	37	37%		
	School pupil/student			1	4%	1	4%	10	36%	16	57%		
	Unemployed	1	3%			5	14%	14	40%	15	43%		

2. Table 28. Level of knowledge about assistance and support services provided to women in families/couples experiencing domestic violence

C1_1 Are you aware of the activity of/do you know about the...		Yes		No		NA/DK	
		Nr	%	Nr	%	Nr	%
International Center for Women Rights Protection and Promotion "La Strada"		176	29%	421	70%	8	1%
Sex	Male	72	26%	202	73%	3	1%
	Female	104	32%	219	67%	5	2%
Age group	15-24 years	65	24%	200	75%	3	1%
	25-35 years	111	33%	221	66%	5	2%
Level of education	Low	43	24%	137	76%	1	1%
	Meddium	82	30%	185	68%	5	2%
	High	51	34%	99	65%	2	1%
Marital status	Married	99	31%	215	68%	4	1%
	Divorced	12	52%	10	44%	1	4%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	5	25%	15	75%		
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating»	6	16%	30	79%	2	5%
	Never married	54	26%	151	73%	1	1%
Households with children under 18	Yes	129	29%	303	69%	8	2%
	No	47	29%	118	72%		
Area of residence	Urban area	74	28%	183	69%	7	3%
	Rural area	102	30%	238	70%	1	0%
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	157	33%	317	66%	7	2%
	Russian	19	15%	104	84%	1	1%
Occupational status	Economically active	67	35%	125	64%	2	1%
	Working abroad	12	29%	30	71%		
	Housewife	28	26%	77	71%	4	4%
	School pupil/student	43	27%	116	72%	2	1%
	Unemployed	26	26%	73	74%		

The Trust Line 0 8008 8008.		259	43%	341	56%	5	1%
Sex	Male	108	39%	166	60%	3	1%
	Female	151	46%	175	53%	2	1%
Age group	15-24 years	106	40%	160	60%	2	1%
	25-35 years	153	45%	181	54%	3	1%
Level of education	Low	64	35%	117	65%		
	Meddium	123	45%	145	53%	4	2%
	High	72	47%	79	52%	1	1%
Marital status	Married	144	45%	172	54%	2	1%
	Divorced	12	52%	10	44%	1	4%
	Staying in a couple, unmarried	6	30%	14	70%		
	Respondents in a relationship but not staying together, «they are dating”	19	50%	18	47%	1	3%
	Never married	78	38%	127	62%	1	1%
Households with children under 18	Yes	197	45%	238	54%	5	1%
	No	62	38%	103	62%		
Area of residence	Urban area	108	41%	151	57%	5	2%
	Rural area	151	44%	190	56%		
Language spoken at home	Moldovan/Romanian	215	45%	262	55%	4	1%
	Russian	44	36%	79	64%	1	1%
Occupational status	Economically active	86	44%	106	55%	2	1%
	Working abroad	17	41%	25	60%		
	Housewife	47	43%	61	56%	1	1%
	School pupil/student	69	43%	90	56%	2	1%
	Unemployed	40	40%	59	60%		