

Annex G. Freedom from violence and abuse

Link to SDGs:



1. Freedom from violence and abuse, situation prior to the COVID-19 pandemic

Violence against women is one of the most prevalent forms of violence in Moldova. Three out of four women (76%) are of the opinion that violence against women is a common phenomenon in the society, including 28%, who think that violence is very common. 33% of the female respondents personally know someone among their family and friends, who has been subjected to domestic violence. Two in five women (40%) say that they have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at the hands of a partner or non-partner since the age of 15.¹

2. Respect, protection and fulfilment of the right to freedom from violence and abuse

During the pandemic, the prevalence of physical violence increased, especially towards women and children. According to the figures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs 218 cases of violence against children were registered between March and September 2020. In comparison, in the whole of 2019 there were 157 cases. The number of suicide attempts also increased, especially amongst persons between the ages of 31 and 45 with 63 cases in 2020 vs. 51 cases in 2019².

The restrictions that were put in place in the context of preventing the spread of COVID-19 seem to have contributed to the increase in numbers of cases of violence against women. According to information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), between March and September 2020, the police received information about 5663 potential cases of domestic violence. In 2019, 4302 cases were reported.

In 2020, 361 protection orders were issued by the courts of law, while in the same period of 2019, 150 such orders were issued. There was also a slight increase in the number of emergency court orders issued by the police, with 1633 in 2020 vs. 1558 in 2019. Sanctions for domestic violence were imposed to 413 persons (387 men and 26 women) in 2020 and 389 persons (381 men and 8 women) in 2019.

3. Perception of rights holders

Women. During the pandemic, according to the OHCHR survey, 5.5% (7.2% on the Left bank) of the population became victims of violence or heard about someone who was abused. Physical and psychological violence were reported on an equal footing in the responses of the participants in the OHCHR survey; 56% of those who had been confronted with violence claimed to have experienced physical and psychological violence. All of them were women. 27.2% of respondents, all of them women, reported economic violence.

According to the OHCHR survey, only women faced physical, psychological and economic violence. 57.7% of the respondents (67.3% on the Left bank) reported having knowledge on where to complain about cases of domestic violence, without difference between age groups on the Right bank. On the Left bank 75.7% of those who knew where to complain about a case of domestic violence were between 30 and 44 years of age. No major discrepancies were noted across levels of education,

¹ See the Study on Well-being and Safety of Women in Moldova at: https://www.osce.org/files/f/documents/2/1/424979_0.pdf, p. iii

² In accordance with the information provided by the Ministry of Internal Affairs through the letter no. 34\17-3582 from 29 September 2020

economic activity, socio-economic status as well as place of residence. Only 46.4% of those who were confronted with violence reported calling the hot line to access psychological help.

On the Left bank according to the results of a survey conducted by Resonance Center on the impact of COVID-19 on women on the Left bank, every fourth woman reported of an increase of quarrels among family members, and 4% of respondents mentioned that incidents of domestic violence occurred³.

Overloading of the medical system during the pandemic is one of the challenges faced by specialists involved in documenting cases of domestic violence. In the case of documentation of domestic violence, there is a need to perform an expertise to ascertain the state of intoxication. In circumstances when access to the hospital was forbidden, in one of the districts located in the northern part of the country doctors were physically going outside the institution to conduct alcohol tests. Sometimes this process lasted several hours.⁴

Due to movement restrictions that were in place during the state of emergency, survivors of domestic violence, especially from rural areas, could not obtain the forensic examination certificate required. Conducting a visit to the forensic medicine was difficult. This was reported by both, representatives of law enforcement and the lawyers of the shelters. At the same time, even if the survivors managed to reach the Forensic Centre, survivors of domestic violence did not have the required referrals or orders from police⁵.

A significant challenge was the placement of the survivors of domestic violence in specialised centres. All of the centres had to reorganise their activities and conduct, as per the lock-down regulations and/or conduct their work remotely. The Center for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence, however, in May 2020 reached its maximum occupancy with 16 women and children⁶. Currently, some centres still do not have the necessary infrastructure for testing the potential beneficiaries for COVID-19 or for proper isolation of newly arrived persons⁷.

Older men and women. Isolation at home, as has been the case throughout the pandemic can create conditions that expose older persons to abuse and other forms of domestic violence from family members or caregivers.

During the lockdown period, the number of older women who used the trust line for survivors of domestic violence to ask for help increased by 35%. Also, according to recent data, 49.7% of older women would not report if they were subjected to it, while 84.4% of them did not seek for help when they were subject to violence. The mentioned reluctance of older persons to seek support when subjected to violence, could be an indication that many of the older persons might have faced the

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https://resonancengo.org/upload/userfiles/files/%D0%9E%D1%82%D1%87%D0%B5%D1%82%20%D0%BE%20%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B8%20%D0%BE%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%B0%20%D1%81%D1%80%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%20%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%89%D0%B8%D0%BD%20%D0%BE%20%D0%BF%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%B4%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%8F%D1%85%20%D0%BA%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%80%D1%83%D1%81%D0%B0_2020.pdf.

⁴ La Strada, Un Women (2020). Needs of Women Affected by Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence and the Systemic Response to cases of Domestic Violence in the Context of COVID-19 crisis, p. 42, available online in Romanian at https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/Raport_violenta_covid_RO.pdf

⁵ ibid

⁶ See <https://resonancengo.org/rabota-ni-smotrva-ni-na-htoj/>

⁷ La Strada, Un Women (2020). Needs of Women Affected by Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence and the Systemic Response to cases of Domestic Violence in the Context of COVID-19 crisis, p. 42, available online in Romanian at https://moldova.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/Raport_violenta_covid_RO.pdf

difficult decision of staying in an abusive situation without the support of professionals or to leave home at risk of becoming homeless and get infected with the virus⁸.

Roma. According to the OHCHR survey, Roma were equally subject to abuse as non-Roma during the lockdown period. Roma women had a slightly higher number of cases of abuse than non-Roma women (7.7% vs 6.4%). However, Roma women were less informed (43.4%) than non-Roma (57.7%) in terms of where to submit a complaint for having suffered domestic violence and on how to access counselling following domestic violence (39.9% and 49.2% respectively). The survey shows that among 70% of Roma respondents, neither women nor men accepted violence in any form, wherever they come from be it rural or urban areas.

During the lockdown, 63.6% of Roma women and 56% non-Roma that had been confronted with violence were subject to more psychological abuse than economical abuse (36.4% and 27.2% respectively). Roma women were more often faced with sexual abuse than non-Roma (9.1% vs 5.3%). The survey results also suggest that Roma women faced physical abuse with the same rate as non-Roma women. Among those who indicated being physically abused are mostly Roma women coming from rural areas, women with reduced capacities/disabilities, and women of the ages 18-29 and 60+.

The number of survivors of gender based violence among Roma women that called the hot line to access psychological help or police (27.3%) was much lower than among non-Roma (46.4%), with Roma of the age group 30-44 being the only age category that addressed the police (in 60% of cases).

The results of the survey suggest that the rate of respondents, in particular Roma women, who knew how to benefit from counselling following domestic violence and how to request for psychological help or call the police was very low.

4. Conclusion

There has also been a clear rise in cases of violence of various forms, including gender-based violence against women and children. At the same time, the pandemic negatively affected the efficiency of redress and rehabilitation avenues including in cases of gender based violence.

⁸ HelpAge International Moldova and Platform for Active Ageing, MONITORING REPORT of measures taken by competent public authorities for prevention, preparedness planning and management actions during COVID-19 pandemic, from the perspective of impact on older persons Case Study – 3 districts (Edinet, Straseni and Stefan Voda)

**Table 1. Have you personally experienced domestic violence or know someone who has experienced domestic violence during the COVID-19 epidemic?
(The Right bank)**

		Yes	No
Total		5.5%	94.5%
Respondent's gender:	Male	4.2%	95.8%
	Female	6.4%	93.6%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	5.6%	94.4%
	30-44 years old	7.5%	92.5%
	45-59 years old	3.5%	96.5%
	60+ years old	4.8%	95.2%
Respondent's education:	Post-primary	3.5%	96.5%
	General secondary	3.2%	96.8%
	Vocational	4.2%	95.8%
	Higher	8.8%	91.2%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	7.3%	92.7%
	No	4.8%	95.2%
Language of communication:	Moldavian/Romanian	6.2%	93.8%
	Russian or other	3.8%	96.2%
Occupational status:	Economically active	6.4%	93.6%
	Economically inactive	4.8%	95.2%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	3.6%	96.4%
	Average level	6.1%	93.9%
	High level	6.4%	93.6%
Locality:	City	7.3%	92.7%
	Village	3.7%	96.3%

**Table 2. Have you personally experienced domestic violence or know someone who has experienced domestic violence during the COVID-19 epidemic?
(The Left bank)**

		Yes	No
Total		7.2%	92.8%
Respondent's gender:	Male	5.3%	94.7%
	Female	8.7%	91.3%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	6.9%	93.1%
	30-44 years old	15.1%	84.9%
	45-59 years old	5.8%	94.2%
	60+ years old	0.0%	100.0%
Educational level:	Post-primary / Secondary	7.6%	92.4%
	Vocational	4.8%	95.2%
	Higher	9.9%	90.1%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	11.1%	88.9%
	No	6.6%	93.4%
Occupational status:	Economically active	9.7%	90.3%
	Economically inactive	6.2%	93.8%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	12.9%	87.1%
	Average level	6.3%	93.8%
	High level	3.3%	96.7%
Locality:	City	9.0%	91.0%
	Village	3.2%	96.8%

Table 3. Have you personally experienced domestic violence or know someone who has experienced domestic violence during the COVID-19 epidemic? (Roma)

		Yes	No
Total		5.9%	94.1%
Respondent's gender:	Male	2.6%	97.4%
	Female	7.7%	92.3%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	2.4%	97.6%
	30-44 years old	9.7%	90.3%
	45-59 years old	7.3%	92.7%
	60+ years old	3.3%	96.7%
Respondent's education:	Primary education or without	5.1%	94.9%
	Secondary or incomplete education	6.9%	93.1%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	4.5%	95.5%
	No	6.5%	93.5%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	5.5%	94.5%
	Average level	5.5%	94.5%
	High level	6.8%	93.2%
Locality:	City	6.7%	93.3%
	Village	3.6%	96.4%

Table 4. Have you or the person who has experienced violence called the hotline or psychologists / police for help? (The Right bank)

		Qty	Yes	No
Total		37	46.4%	53.6%
Respondent's gender:	Male			
	Female	37	46.4%	53.6%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	8	63.2%	36.8%
	30-44 years old	14	41.1%	58.9%
	45-59 years old	5	57.6%	42.4%
	60+ years old	10	27.8%	72.2%
Respondent's education:	Post-primary	4	62.0%	38.0%
	General secondary	5	21.3%	78.7%
	Vocational	9	48.4%	51.6%
	Higher	18	45.7%	54.3%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	13	60.6%	39.4%
	No	24	38.4%	61.6%
Language of communication:	Moldavian/Romanian	31	50.2%	49.8%
	Russian or other	6	35.8%	64.2%
Occupational status:	Economically active	14	69.5%	30.5%
	Economically inactive	23	29.2%	70.8%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	9	51.0%	49.0%
	Average level	17	41.3%	58.7%
	High level	11	50.9%	49.1%
Locality:	City	21	46.7%	53.3%
	Village	16	45.8%	54.2%

Table 5. Have you or someone who (as you know) experienced violence asked for help by calling a hotline or psychologists/ law enforcement? (The Left bank)

		Number	Yes	No
Total		22	50.0%	50.0%
Respondent's gender:	Male	7	42.9%	57.1%
	Female	15	53.3%	46.7%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	6	83.3%	16.7%
	30-44 years old	13	38.5%	61.5%
	45-59 years old	3	33.3%	66.7%
	60+ years old	0	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level:	Post-primary / Secondary	5	20.0%	80.0%
	Vocational	6	66.7%	33.3%
	Higher	11	54.5%	45.5%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	5	80.0%	20.0%
	No	17	41.2%	58.8%
Occupational status:	Economically active	9	55.6%	44.4%
	Economically inactive	13	46.2%	53.8%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	13	53.8%	46.2%
	Average level	5	60.0%	40.0%
	High level	4	25.0%	75.0%
Locality:	City	19	57.9%	42.1%
	Village	3	0.0%	100.0%

Table 6. Have you or the person who has experienced violence called the hotline or psychologists / police for help? (Roma)

		Qty	Yes	No
Total		11	27.3%	72.7%
Respondent's gender:	Male	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Female	11	27.3%	72.7%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	1	0.0%	100.0%
	30-44 years old	5	60.0%	40.0%
	45-59 years old	4	0.0%	100.0%
	60+ years old	1	0.0%	100.0%
Respondent's education:	Primary education or without	6	16.7%	83.3%
	Secondary or incomplete education	5	40.0%	60.0%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	2	0.0%	100.0%
	No	9	33.3%	66.7%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	3	66.7%	33.3%
	Average level	4	0.0%	100.0%
	High level	4	25.0%	75.0%
Locality:	City	9	33.3%	66.7%
	Village	2	0.0%	100.0%

Table 7. Do you know where to go for: ... (The Right bank)

		Qty	Making a complaint if you are a victim of domestic violence		Seeking counseling on the issue of domestic violence	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		617	57.7%	42.3%	49.2%	50.8%
Respondent's gender:	Male					
	Female	617	57.7%	42.3%	49.2%	50.8%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	91	55.3%	44.7%	49.8%	50.2%
	30-44 years old	147	59.9%	40.1%	48.9%	51.1%
	45-59 years old	135	59.4%	40.6%	51.4%	48.6%
	60+ years old	244	55.6%	44.4%	47.2%	52.8%
Respondent's education:	Post-primary	89	61.1%	38.9%	47.0%	53.0%
	General secondary	142	58.8%	41.2%	54.4%	45.6%
	Vocational	206	55.0%	45.0%	48.4%	51.6%
	Higher	175	58.1%	41.9%	47.9%	52.1%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	212	55.0%	45.0%	47.2%	52.8%
	No	405	58.8%	41.2%	50.0%	50.0%
Language of communication:	Moldavian/Romanian	490	59.4%	40.6%	52.2%	47.8%
	Russian or other	127	53.9%	46.1%	42.5%	57.5%
Occupational status:	Economically active	215	58.3%	41.7%	50.8%	49.2%
	Economically inactive	402	57.3%	42.7%	48.1%	51.9%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	233	58.4%	41.6%	50.3%	49.7%
	Average level	204	55.8%	44.2%	46.6%	53.4%
	High level	180	58.9%	41.1%	50.6%	49.4%
Locality:	City	276	55.8%	44.2%	46.6%	53.4%
	Village	341	59.4%	40.6%	51.5%	48.5%

Table 8. Do you know where to go for: ... (The Left bank)

		Making a complaint if you are a victim of domestic violence?		Seeking counseling on the issue of domestic violence?	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		67.3%	32.7%	69.7%	30.3%
Respondent's gender:	Male	67.1%	32.9%	69.5%	30.5%
	Female	67.4%	32.6%	69.8%	30.2%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	67.1%	32.9%	68.5%	31.5%
	30-44 years old	75.7%	24.3%	75.7%	24.3%
	45-59 years old	65.0%	35.0%	70.0%	30.0%
	60+ years old	60.6%	39.4%	64.8%	35.2%
Educational level:	Post-primary / Secondary	69.2%	30.8%	75.0%	25.0%
	Vocational	67.9%	32.1%	69.7%	30.3%
	Higher	65.9%	34.1%	67.0%	33.0%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	52.6%	47.4%	60.5%	39.5%
	No	69.9%	30.1%	71.3%	28.7%
Occupational status:	Economically active	68.8%	31.2%	72.7%	27.3%
	Economically inactive	66.7%	33.3%	68.4%	31.6%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	61.5%	38.5%	67.0%	33.0%
	Average level	69.4%	30.6%	69.4%	30.6%
	High level	71.4%	28.6%	72.5%	27.5%
Locality:	City	67.1%	32.9%	70.0%	30.0%
	Village	67.9%	32.1%	69.0%	31.0%

Table 9. Do you know where to go for: ... (Roma)

		Qty	Making a complaint if you are a victim of domestic violence?		Seeking counseling on the issue of domestic violence?	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Total		143	43.4%	56.6%	39.9%	60.1%
Respondent's gender:	Male	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Female	143	43.4%	56.6%	39.9%	60.1%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	21	57.1%	42.9%	47.6%	52.4%
	30-44 years old	38	50.0%	50.0%	47.4%	52.6%
	45-59 years old	41	46.3%	53.7%	39.0%	61.0%
	60+ years old	43	27.9%	72.1%	30.2%	69.8%
Respondent's education:	Primary education or without	86	38.4%	61.6%	33.7%	66.3%
	Secondary or incomplete education	57	50.9%	49.1%	49.1%	50.9%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	44	36.4%	63.6%	25.0%	75.0%
	No	99	46.5%	53.5%	46.5%	53.5%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	47	36.2%	63.8%	27.7%	72.3%
	Average level	45	55.6%	44.4%	46.7%	53.3%
	High level	51	39.2%	60.8%	45.1%	54.9%
Locality:	City	111	43.2%	56.8%	37.8%	62.2%
	Village	32	43.8%	56.3%	46.9%	53.1%

Table 10. Which of the following forms of violence have you experienced / the person has experienced? (The Right bank)

		Qty	physical			sexual		
			Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		37	56.0%	42.3%	1.6%	5.3%	87.3%	7.4%
Respondent's gender:	Male	0						
	Female	37	56.0%	42.3%	1.6%	5.3%	87.3%	7.4%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	8	75.5%	24.5%		12.3%	73.5%	14.2%
	30-44 years old	14	58.5%	41.5%		6.2%	87.7%	6.2%
	45-59 years old	5	54.6%	45.4%			100.0%	
	60+ years old	10	27.7%	62.9%	9.4%		90.6%	9.4%
Respondent's education:	Post-primary	4	62.0%	38.0%			100.0%	
	General secondary	5	35.2%	64.8%			100.0%	
	Vocational	9	29.2%	63.5%	7.4%		80.5%	19.5%
	Higher	18	68.4%	31.6%		9.8%	90.2%	
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	13	60.8%	34.6%	4.6%		87.9%	12.1%
	No	24	53.3%	46.7%		8.3%	87.0%	4.7%
Language of communication:	Moldavian/Romanian	31	50.5%	47.3%	2.2%	7.2%	82.7%	10.1%
	Russian or other	6	71.0%	29.0%			100.0%	
Occupational status:	Economically active	14	62.1%	37.9%			93.7%	6.3%
	Economically inactive	23	51.5%	45.6%	2.9%	9.2%	82.6%	8.1%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	9	51.3%	41.5%	7.2%		81.1%	18.9%
	Average level	17	57.6%	42.4%		5.5%	94.5%	
	High level	11	57.0%	43.0%		9.1%	80.7%	10.2%
Locality:	City	21	53.8%	46.2%		4.4%	90.5%	5.1%
	Village	16	59.2%	36.8%	4.1%	6.6%	82.6%	10.7%

Table 11. Which of the following forms of violence have you experienced / the person has experienced? (Roma)

		Qty	physical			sexual		
			Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		11	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	9.1%	90.9%	0.0%
Respondent's gender:	Male	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Female	11	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	9.1%	90.9%	0.0%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	1	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	30-44 years old	5	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	45-59 years old	4	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	60+ years old	1	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Respondent's education:	Primary education or without	6	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%
	Secondary or incomplete education	5	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	2	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
	No	9	44.4%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	3	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	Average level	4	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
	High level	4	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Locality:	City	9	44.4%	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	Village	2	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%

Table 12. Which of the following forms of violence have you experienced / the person has experienced? (The Right bank)

		Qty	psychological/emotional			economic		
			Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		37	56.1%	42.3%	1.6%	27.2%	68.5%	4.3%
Respondent's gender:	Male	0						
	Female	37	56.1%	42.3%	1.6%	27.2%	68.5%	4.3%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	8	49.0%	51.0%		12.3%	87.7%	
	30-44 years old	14	59.8%	40.2%		41.5%	52.3%	6.2%
	45-59 years old	5	57.6%	42.4%		27.3%	72.7%	
	60+ years old	10	53.7%	36.9%	9.4%	9.4%	81.3%	9.4%
Respondent's education:	Post-primary	4	81.0%	19.0%		30.5%	69.5%	
	General secondary	5	56.5%	43.5%		43.2%	56.8%	
	Vocational	9	66.3%	26.3%	7.4%		92.6%	7.4%
	Higher	18	50.9%	49.1%		35.7%	59.3%	5.0%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	13	76.2%	19.3%	4.6%	35.0%	60.4%	4.6%
	No	24	44.8%	55.2%		22.8%	73.0%	4.2%
Language of communication:	Moldavian/Romanian	31	59.5%	38.3%	2.2%	24.0%	70.1%	5.9%
	Russian or other	6	46.7%	53.3%		35.8%	64.2%	
Occupational status:	Economically active	14	66.6%	33.4%		23.6%	76.4%	
	Economically inactive	23	48.2%	48.9%	2.9%	29.8%	62.6%	7.6%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	9	55.6%	37.2%	7.2%	22.7%	70.1%	7.2%
	Average level	17	65.5%	34.5%		30.4%	69.6%	
	High level	11	41.3%	58.7%		25.5%	65.4%	9.1%
Locality:	City	21	45.1%	54.9%		19.9%	80.1%	
	Village	16	72.1%	23.8%	4.1%	37.9%	51.4%	10.7%

Table 13. Which of the following forms of violence have you experienced / the person has experienced? (Roma)

		Qty	psychological/emotional			economic		
			Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
Total		11	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	36.4%	63.6%	0.0%
Respondent's gender:	Male	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Female	11	63.6%	36.4%	0.0%	36.4%	63.6%	0.0%
Respondent's age:	18-29 years old	1	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	30-44 years old	5	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%
	45-59 years old	4	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
	60+ years old	1	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Respondent's education:	Primary education or without	6	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
	Secondary or incomplete education	5	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	20.0%	80.0%	0.0%
Reduced working capacity:	Yes	2	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
	No	9	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
Socioeconomic status:	Low level	3	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%
	Average level	4	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%
	High level	4	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Locality:	City	9	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	22.2%	77.8%	0.0%
	Village	2	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%

