

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011–2012

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
2011–2012**

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The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is an international household survey programme developed by the **United Nations Children's Fund** (UNICEF). MICS provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women and measures key indicators that allow countries to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina MICS for 2011–2012 was conducted at the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012 by the **Federal Ministry of Health** (FMH) together with the Institute for **Public Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (IPH FBiH) (as the implementing agency for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina) and the **Ministry for Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska** (MHSW RS), in collaboration with the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS). Financial and technical support was provided by UNICEF and the **United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women** (UN Women), which supported the master sample frame development activities. Additional financial support was provided by the **United Nations Population Fund** (UNFPA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The survey was conducted as part of the fourth global round of the MICS programme (MICS4). Additional information on the global MICS programme can be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2011–2012

Final Report

February, 2013

Summary Table of Findings¹

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2011–2012

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value		
NUTRITION						
Nutritional status	2.1a	1.8	Underweight prevalence			
			Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	1.6	per cent	
	2.1b	1.8	Severe (- 3 SD)	0.9	per cent	
			Stunting prevalence			
	2.2a		Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	8.9	per cent	
			2.2b		Severe (- 3 SD)	3.8
	Wasting prevalence					
	2.3a		Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	2.3	per cent	
			2.3b		Severe (- 3 SD)	1.6
Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4				Children ever breastfed	95.3
	2.5		Early initiation of breastfeeding	42.3	per cent	
	2.6		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	18.5	per cent	
	2.7		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	12.4	per cent	
	2.8		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	12.2	per cent	
	2.9		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	45.8	per cent	
	2.10		Duration of breastfeeding	8.0	months	
	2.11		Bottle feeding	79.5	per cent	
	2.12		Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	71.3	per cent	
	2.13		Minimum meal frequency	72.2	per cent	
Low birth weight	2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	18.2	per cent	
	2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	90.7	per cent	
	2.18		Low birth weight infants	3.1	per cent	
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	97.8	per cent	
	CHILD HEALTH					
	Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	97.8	per cent
		3.2		Polio immunisation coverage	85.1	per cent
3.3			Immunisation coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	85.5	per cent	
3.4		4.3	Measles, mumps and rubella immunisation coverage	79.9	per cent	
3.5			Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	83.9	per cent	
Care for illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	54.6	per cent	
	3.9		Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	86.9	per cent	
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	76.2	per cent	
Solid fuel use	3.11		Solid fuels (used as the primary source of energy for cooking)	69.5	per cent	
WATER AND SANITATION						
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	99.6	per cent	
	4.2		Water treatment	8.5	per cent	
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	94.3	per cent	
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	19.6	per cent	
	4.5		Place for hand washing	97.9	per cent	
	4.6		Availability of soap	98.6	per cent	

¹ See Appendix E for details on indicator definitions.

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate (women aged 15-19 years)	8 per 1,000
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	45.8 per cent
Maternal and newborn health	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	9.0 per cent
	5.5a	5.5	Antenatal care coverage At least once by skilled personnel	87.0 per cent
	5.5b	5.5	At least four times by any provider	84.2 per cent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	85.2 per cent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.9 per cent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	99.7 per cent
	5.9		Caesarean section	13.9 per cent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Child development	6.1		Support for learning	95.1 per cent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	76.2 per cent
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	55.8 per cent
	6.4		Learning materials: playthings	56.0 per cent
	6.5		Inadequate care	1.6 per cent
	6.6		Early Childhood Development Index	96.4 per cent
	6.7		Attendance at early childhood education	13.1 per cent
EDUCATION				
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate amongst people aged 15-24 women aged 15-24 years	99.3 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	99.9 per cent
	7.2		School readiness	16.3 per cent
	7.3		Net intake rate for primary education	83.2 per cent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	97.6 per cent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	91.8 per cent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary school	99.5 per cent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	146.1 per cent
	7.8		Net primary completion rate	91.5 per cent
	7.9		Transition rate to secondary school	96.9 per cent
7.10		Gender Parity Index (primary school)	1.00 ratio	
		Gender Parity Index (secondary school)	1.03 ratio	
CHILD PROTECTION				
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	55.2 per cent
Early marriage	8.6		Marriage before age 15 women aged 15-49 years	0.4 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	0.1 per cent
	8.7		Marriage before age 18 women aged 20-49 years	9.5 per cent
			men aged 20-49 years	0.6 per cent
	8.8		Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	0.6 per cent
			Young men aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	0.0 per cent
Domestic violence	8.10a		Spousal age difference women aged 15-19 years	(*) per cent
	8.10b		women aged 20-24 years	8.8 per cent
	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence women aged 15-49 years	4.8 per cent
		men aged 15-49 years	6.0 per cent	

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN				
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention women aged 15-49 years	43.4 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	44.9 per cent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst people aged 15-24 women aged 15-24 years	47.6 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	47.4 per cent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV women aged 15-49 years	67.4 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	49.2 per cent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV women aged 15-49 years	15.1 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	17.5 per cent
	9.5		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	65.4 per cent
			Men who know where to be tested for HIV	71.0 per cent
	9.6		Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	0.4 per cent
			Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	0.8 per cent
	9.7		Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	0.1 per cent
			Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	1.2 per cent
Sexual behaviour	9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	10.2 per cent
	9.9		HIV testing during antenatal care	6.1 per cent
	9.10		Women aged 15-24 who have never had sex	79.4 per cent
			Men aged 15-24 who have never had sex	52.8 per cent
	9.11		Sex before age 15 amongst people aged 15-24 women aged 15-24 years	0.1 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	1.5 per cent
	9.12		Age mixing amongst sexual partners women aged 15-24 years	4.1 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	0.6 per cent
	9.13		Sex with multiple partners women aged 15-49 years	0.9 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	6.5 per cent
	9.14		Condom use during sex with multiple partners women aged 15-49 years	(64.4) per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	60.9 per cent
9.15		Sex with non-regular partners women aged 15-24 years	58.8 per cent	
		men aged 15-24 years	93.5 per cent	
Orphaned children	9.16	6.2	Condom use with non-regular partners women aged 15-24 years	71.4 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	71.0 per cent
	9.17		Children's living arrangements	0.4 per cent
	9.18		Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	3.0 per cent

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
Access to mass media	MT.1		Exposure to mass media	
			women aged 15-49 years	44.2 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	55.8 per cent
Use of information/communication technology	MT.2		Use of computers	
			women aged 15-24 years	93.2 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	94.0 per cent
	MT.3		Use of the Internet	
			women aged 15-24 years	91.1 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	92.1 per cent
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
Subjective well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction	
			women aged 15-24 years	53.5 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	49.5 per cent
	SW.2		Happiness	
			women aged 15-24 years	92.8 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	91.1 per cent
	SW.3		Perception of a better life	
			women aged 15-24 years	32.7 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	35.7 per cent
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE				
Tobacco use	TA.1		Tobacco use	
			women aged 15-49 years	27.3 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	39.9 per cent
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15	
			women aged 15-49 years	3.2 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	9.4 per cent
Alcohol use	TA.3		Alcohol use	
			women aged 15-49 years	18.3 per cent
	TA.4		men aged 15-49 years	52.7 per cent
			Use of alcohol before age 15	
women aged 15-49 years	1.4 per cent			
men aged 15-49 years	8.4 per cent			

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
BD	Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BHAS	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FMH	Federal Ministry of Health
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
GAP	Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hep B	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IPH FBiH	Institute for Public Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
IPV	Inactive polio vaccine
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MHSW RS	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS4	Fourth global round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme
MMR	Measles Mumps Rubella
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
OPV	Oral polio vaccine
ORS	Oral rehydration salts
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
ppm	Parts per million
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RS	Republic of Srpska
RSIS	Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFFC	A World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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Executive Summary

The BiH MICS4 2011–2012 was conducted using a representative sample in order to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men as well as household living conditions at the level of BiH, the Federation of BiH (FBiH), the Republic of Srpska (RS) and for urban and rural areas. The survey is based on a representative sample of 6,838 households in BiH (4,107 in FBiH, 2,408 in RS and 323 in Brcko District (BD) of BiH) with an overall response rate of 91 per cent (in total, 5,778 households were interviewed). The results reflect data collected during the period November 2011 and March 2012.

The survey was undertaken as part of the fourth global round of the MICS programme and implemented by the Federal Ministry of Health (FMH) and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska (MHSW RS) in cooperation with the Institute for Public Health of the FBiH (IPH FBiH) and the Agency for Statistics of BiH (BHAS). Financial and technical support was provided by UNICEF with additional financial support provided by UN Women for preparing the master sample frame, as well as by UNFPA and UNHCR.

The primary aim of MICS is to provide indicators for monitoring the level of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Action for A World Fit for Children as well as other international and national commitments undertaken by BiH. The survey findings are presented from the equity perspective by indicating disparities in accordance with administrative units, sex, area type, the level of education of the respondent or head of the household, household wealth and other characteristics.

Nutrition

Nutritional Status

Under MICS4 the weight and height of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF. The indicators were based on the World Health Organization (WHO) standard for the reference population of children, that in 2006 superseded the US National Center for Health Statistics, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and WHO (NCHS/CDC/WHO) standards that had been in use since 1978.

- The most prominent problem identified in BiH in terms of nutrition was that of overweight children: one in six children under 5 years of age in BiH (FBiH and RS) was overweight.
- Stunting, at 9 per cent, was the second most prevalent issue amongst children under 5 years of age, whereby 4 per cent of children this age were severely stunted, indicating chronic malnutrition (largely due to a failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent and chronic illness). The highest percentage of stunted children of that age was found amongst children aged 0-5 months.
- The prevalence of wasting was low and present amongst 2 per cent of children under 5 years of age, whereby nearly two-thirds of these children were severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency and this indicator may exhibit significant seasonal fluctuations. The highest percentage of wasted children was found amongst children aged 0-5 months.
- The prevalence of underweight children was low and present amongst 2 per cent of children under 5 years of age in BiH, whereby half of these children were severely underweight. The highest percentage of underweight children was found amongst children aged 6-11 months.

Breastfeeding and Child Feeding

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe. According to WHO and UNICEF recommendations exclusive breastfeeding is considered appropriate feeding for infants aged 0-5 months, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

- Less than half of the youngest children in the surveyed households (42 per cent) born in the two years preceding the survey were first breastfed within one hour of birth, while a higher percentage (87 per cent) of newborns were first breastfed within one day of birth.
- One-fifth of newborns received a prelacteal feed.

- About 19 per cent of children aged less than six months in BiH were exclusively breastfed. The percentage of children aged 2-3 months being exclusively breastfed was half that of newborn children. However, every second child below six months of age was predominantly breastfed (46 per cent) and one in eight children were still being breastfed at age one.
- Approximately one-fifth (18 per cent) of children aged 0-23 months were breastfed appropriately according to age. This includes exclusive breastfeeding during the initial six months and breastfeeding combined with supplemental food between six months and two years of age.

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of severe health risks for children and therefore it is important for all children to be weighed at birth.

- Almost all children born in the two years preceding the survey were weighed at birth (98 per cent), with 3 per cent of them weighing below 2,500 grams.

Child Health

Immunisation Coverage

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines children should receive the BCG vaccination, to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT, to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, and three doses of the polio vaccine, and the measles vaccination by 12 months of age. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunisation coverage for children under one year of age at 90 per cent nationally, with at least 80 per cent coverage in every administrative unit.

- Overall, at the time of the survey, vaccination cards or health booklets were available for 91 per cent of children under 5 year of age.
- By the age of 12 months, 99 per cent of children had received a BCG vaccination.
- Ninety-five per cent of children aged 18-29 months had received the first dose of the polio vaccine; however, coverage for the polio vaccine declined with subsequent doses to 93 per cent for the second and 85 per cent for the third dose. Similarly, 95 per cent of children had received the first dose of the DPT vaccination by the age of 12 months, yet the percentage declined to 86 per cent by the third dose.
- The vaccine to protect against measles, rubella and mumps (MMR) is received by 18 months of age in BiH. The percentage of children immunised against MMR was lower than for other vaccines at 80 per cent; as a result, immunisation coverage of children aged 18-29 months by all listed vaccinations was somewhat lower at 68 per cent (this percentage includes children of this age that had received a BCG vaccine, three doses of the DPT vaccination and three doses of the polio vaccination during infancy as well as an MMR vaccine by 18 months of age).

Oral Rehydration Treatment

The goal of diarrhoea treatment is to help reduce the mortality rate amongst children under five by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, while A World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 per cent.

- Overall 6 per cent of children under 5 years of age had had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey.
- About one-third of children of that age (36 per cent) with diarrhoea had received oral rehydration salts (ORS), either as a fluid from an ORS packet or as a pre-packaged ORS fluid. One quarter (25 per cent) of children were treated with antimotility medication in the form of tablets or syrups, while about 4 per cent of children were treated with antibiotics (administered as a pill, syrup or injection). Nearly one-fifth of children with diarrhoea (19 per cent) were treated with home remedies/herbal medicine. Twenty-one per cent of children did not receive any treatment or medication.
- Nearly half of the children (45 per cent) were given more than usual to drink during an episode of diarrhoea, while 6 per cent were given much less than usual to drink. In 82 per cent of cases children with diarrhoea were given the same or less to eat, while in 6 per cent of cases children were given much less than usual to eat and in 5 per cent of cases feeding was stopped.
- Two-thirds of children (65 per cent) with diarrhoea received ORS or drank more than usual, while 55 per cent received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding.

Care-Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third deaths resulting from acute respiratory infection.

- About 3 per cent of children under 5 years of age were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 87 per cent were taken to an appropriate healthcare provider. Most children with suspected pneumonia were examined in public sector health facilities: nearly half of these children (48 per cent) were taken to a health centre and about one quarter to a hospital (24 per cent). Seventy-six per cent of children with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey were treated using antibiotics.
- One in seven mothers (15 per cent) knew of two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and difficult breathing). The highest percentage of mothers (88 per cent) identified fever as a symptom for taking their child immediately to a health facility. In contrast, a lower proportion of mothers would take their children to a health facility in the event of difficult (39 per cent) or fast (20 per cent) breathing.

Solid Fuel Use

Cooking and heating with solid fuel in the household leads to high levels of indoor smoke, which consists of a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants.

- Slightly more than two-thirds (70 per cent) of the household population in BiH use solid fuel for cooking, most of which use wood. The use of solid fuel for cooking was predominant in rural areas (83 per cent); however, this was not a rare occurrence in urban areas, where two-fifths of the household population (43 per cent) used solid fuel. Solid fuel used for cooking purposes was not common amongst the richest household population, but rose with the declining wealth status and decreasing level of education of the head of the household.
- More than half of the household population in BiH living in households using solid fuels for cooking (59 per cent) had a designated room for cooking, the lowest percentage being amongst the poorest household population.

Water and Sanitation

One of the Millennium Development Goals is to reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation between 1990 and 2015.

Use of Improved Drinking Water Sources

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health; unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of numerous diseases.

- Nearly the entire population in BiH uses an improved source of drinking water, including piped water (into dwellings, compounds, yards or plots or to neighbours and public taps/standpipes), tube well/boreholes, protected wells, protected springs and rainwater collection and, in certain circumstances, bottled water.
- Of the 89 per cent of the household members using piped water, 4 per cent had a source of drinking water outside the dwelling. Access to piped water was somewhat less frequent in rural areas (86 per cent) compared to urban areas (93 per cent), while it was 71 per cent amongst the poorest population compared to 92 per cent amongst the richest population.
- Six per cent of the population in BiH had no water source on the premises. This percentage rose with the deteriorating wealth status. Amongst the household population with no water on the premises, in nearly two-thirds of cases water was collected by an adult male (62 per cent) and to a lesser extent by an adult female (32 per cent). In 3 per cent of cases water was collected by children under 15 years of age.

Use of Improved Sanitation

Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third and can significantly lessen the adverse health impact of other disorders.

- Improved sanitation for excreta disposal in households were used by 94 per cent of the population in BiH. This was slightly more frequent in urban (99 per cent) compared to rural areas (92 per cent). In urban areas 92 per cent of the population used flush toilets, while the population in rural areas most commonly used septic tanks (58 per cent); the population in urban areas most often used flush toilets connected to a sewer system (83 per cent).

- Improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation were used by 94 per cent of the population in BiH, the percentage declined with reduced household wealth.
- The percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely was 20 per cent; for the highest proportion of children (79 per cent), their last stools were disposed of by throwing them into the rubbish, which is not considered a safe method of disposal.

Hand Washing

Hand washing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce the incidence of both diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five.

- Most households in BiH had a specific place for hand washing (98 per cent). In 98 per cent of cases when the place for hand washing was observed during the survey this place had both water and soap present. While there were no obvious variations by background characteristics of the households, water and soap were present in the place for hand washing by 6 percentage units less amongst the poorest compared to the richest households.

Reproductive Health

Fertility

The total fertility rate (TFR) denotes the average number of children which a woman will have had by the end of her reproductive years, if the current fertility rates prevail.

- The TFR for one year preceding the survey was 1.3 births per woman aged 15-49. The adolescent birth rate in BiH was 8 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 for the one year period preceding the survey.

Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods and Use of Contraceptives

Being aware of available contraceptive methods is an important step towards accessing and using a suitable method of contraception, which in turn allows choices to be made concerning family planning.

- Nearly all women aged 15-49 knew at least one contraceptive method (including both modern and traditional methods). On average women knew 9.4 different contraceptive methods.
- The most widely known modern method was the male condom (98 per cent). The most widely known of the traditional methods was withdrawal (93 per cent).
- Contraception was currently being used by 46 per cent of married or in-union women in BiH, with traditional methods more commonly used than modern ones (34 per cent versus 12 per cent). The most popular method was withdrawal, used by one-third of married women, while the subsequent most popular method was the male condom, used by 6 per cent of women. Amongst other methods of contraception, 4 per cent of women used an intrauterine device (IUD), 4 per cent practiced periodic abstinence and 2 per cent used the pill.
- More than half of women aged 15-49 in RS used a contraceptive method (54 per cent), while this percentage was somewhat lower in the F BiH (43 per cent). The contraceptive prevalence rate was similar in urban and rural areas. Contraceptive prevalence is associated with the number of births a woman has had as well as her education level. Thus, the percentage of women using any method increased from 37 per cent amongst women who had had one live birth to 53 per cent amongst women who had had four or more live births and from 45 per cent amongst women with primary education to 55 per cent amongst women with higher education. The prevalence of modern contraceptive methods rose in line with household wealth.

Unmet Need for Contraception

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who do not use any method of contraception but who wish to postpone their next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting).

- The total unmet need for contraception in BiH was low: being present amongst 9 per cent of women aged 15-49. The unmet need for contraception was higher amongst women aged 20-24 (24 per cent) and women aged 25-29 (21 per cent).
- One in three women had met the need for limiting, while one in nine women had met need for spacing.

Antenatal Care

During the antenatal period pregnant women may be reached through a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. The WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits, with specific content including blood pressure measurement, urine testing, blood testing and weight/height measurement.

- Eighty-seven per cent of women aged 15-49 in BiH who had given birth in the two years that preceded the survey had received antenatal care from a healthcare provider. Almost all of the women had received antenatal care from a healthcare provider in RS, while in the FBiH the percentage was lower at 82 per cent. Antenatal care was provided largely by medical doctors (86 per cent).
- About 84 per cent of women aged 15-49 had received antenatal care four or more times.
- Three essential antenatal care services (blood pressure measurement, urine and blood testing) were provided to 85 per cent of the women aged 15-49 who had given birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Assistance at Delivery and Place of Delivery

Three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. An important A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery.

- Almost all births in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel and in public sector health facilities.
- One in seven women had been attended during delivery by a nurse/midwife, while the rest of the women had been assisted by a medical doctor.
- One in seven women (14 per cent) gave birth by Caesarean section. The percentage of women who gave birth by Caesarean section was highest amongst women from the richest households (21 per cent).

Child Development

Early Childhood Education and Learning

A period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life and the quality of home care is the major determinant in a child's development during this period. Therefore, engagement of adults in activities with children, the presence of children's books in the household and the conditions of care are important indicators of the quality of home care.

- For the majority of children under-five (95 per cent) an adult had engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey. The average number of activities was 6, while fathers engaged on average in 3 activities.
- Slightly more than half of the children aged 0-59 months (56 per cent) lived in households where at least 3 children's books and 2 or more types of playthings were present (56 per cent).
- About 2 per cent of children aged 0-59 months had been left with inadequate care during the week prior to the interview, including children who were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age or left alone at home.
- Thirteen per cent of children aged 36-59 months in BiH were attending an organised early childhood programme. Compared to urban areas, where one in five children was attending an organised early childhood programme, such programmes were attended by only one in thirteen children in rural areas. Children in the poorest households and children of mothers or caretakers with primary education were much less likely to attend early childhood programmes.

Early Childhood Development Index

Early child development is defined as an orderly predictable process along a continuous path. The Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) is calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following domains: literacy and numeracy skills, physical growth, socio-emotional development and learning.

- Ninety-six per cent of children aged 36-59 months in BiH were developmentally on track (96 per cent in the FBiH and 98 per cent in RS). No clear variations were observed by sex, area or other background characteristics.
- More than 90 per cent of children were developmentally on track in the physical, socio-emotional and learning domains, while a smaller proportion of children aged 36-59 months were developmentally on track in literacy and numeracy skills (25 per cent).

Literacy and Education

Literacy amongst Women and Men aged 15-24

Youth literacy is an important MDG indicator.

- The literacy rate for women and men aged 15-24 was over 99 per cent, lower only amongst women with primary education (88 per cent).

School Readiness

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance at early childhood education programmes or preschool attendance.

- One in six children in BiH (16 per cent) who were currently attending the first grade of primary school had attended preschool during the previous year. The proportion was higher amongst females (25 per cent) than males (10 per cent) and also amongst children living in urban areas (25 per cent) compared to children in rural areas (13 per cent).

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children.

- Of the total number of children who were of primary school entry age in BiH 83 per cent were attending the first grade: 93 per cent in RS and 80 per cent in the FBiH. Children of primary school entry age in urban areas were less likely to attend school (77 per cent) compared to children in rural areas (86 per cent). The net primary school completion rate in BiH was 92 per cent.
- Nearly all children of primary school age in BiH attended school (98 per cent): 99 per cent in RS and 97 per cent in the FBiH. Most children that start grade one eventually reach the last grade of primary school.
- Of the children who had attended the last grade of primary school in the previous year 97 per cent were attending the first grade of secondary school during the school year in which the survey took place.
- About 92 per cent of children aged 15-18 were attending secondary school in BiH, both in the FBiH and RS. Children from the poorest households were less likely to attend secondary school or higher education (84 per cent) compared to children from the richest households.
- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in BiH was 1.00 for primary school and 1.03 for secondary school. In the FBiH the GPI was 1.00 for primary and 1.03 for secondary school, while in RS the GPI was 1.00 for primary and 1.02 for secondary school.

Child Protection

Child Discipline

A World Fit for Children states that children must be protected against any acts of violence. The Millennium Declaration also calls for the protection of children against abuse exploitation and violence.

- Every other child aged 2-14 in BiH had been subjected to psychological aggression as punishment, or physical punishment, by an adult in the household during the past month preceding the survey (55 per cent). Forty-two per cent of children had been subjected to psychological aggression as punishment and a similar proportion of children (40 per cent) had been subjected to physical punishment. One in twenty children of that age had been subjected to severe physical punishment, while one-third of children had been disciplined using only non-violent methods.
- Male children were to a higher extent subjected to violent methods of discipline compared to female children (60 per cent compared to 50 per cent). Children in households where the household head had no education were five times more likely to be subjected to severe physical violence as punishment compared to children from households where the household head had primary secondary or higher education.

Early Marriage

The right to ‘free and full’ consent to a marriage is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through the recognition that consent cannot be ‘free and full’ when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in social isolation and ultimately reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.

- Early marriage is more common amongst women than men. The proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who married before 15 years of age was very low (less than 1 per cent); however, the proportion rose to 10 per cent for women aged 20-49 who married before age 18 (amongst men the proportion remained at under 1 per cent). The practice of early marriage amongst women aged 20-49 was more common in rural areas and amongst women with primary education.
- Less than 1 per cent of women aged 15-19 were married or in union at the time of survey, while no such cases were observed amongst the men.
- One in eleven women aged 20-24 in BiH were married to or in union with a man who was older by ten years or more, while the highest percentage of women of this age (48 per cent) were currently married to a man who was up to 4 years older.

Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

It is believed that women who feel that a man has the right to hit or beat his wife are frequently abused by their husbands/partners and that those men who hold the same opinion frequently abuse their wives or partners.

- Five per cent of women and 6 per cent of men in BiH felt that a husband/partner has the right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of the various reasons mentioned in the survey.
- Women and men most often justified a husband’s violence by instances where a woman neglects the children (4 per cent for women and 5 per cent for men). Justification of wife-beating was more present amongst the less educated women and men and amongst those living in the poorest households.

HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour that Increases the Risk of HIV Transmission

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people on how to protect themselves against HIV.

- Nearly all women and men in BiH aged 15-49 had heard of HIV/AIDS (about 99 per cent), while a lower percentage of women (82 per cent) and men (88 per cent) knew about the two main ways to prevent HIV transmission: having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The percentages for women and men aged 15-24 were similar.
- Less than 1 half of women (43 per cent) and men (45 per cent) aged 15-49 had comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission, while such knowledge was somewhat higher amongst persons aged 15-24 (48 per cent for both sexes).
- Forty-eight per cent of women and men aged 15-49 rejected the two most common misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS, namely that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person, and knew that a healthy looking person can be infected. Amongst persons aged 15-24 this percentage was somewhat higher at 54 per cent for women and 52 per cent for men.
- In BiH 85 per cent of women and 75 per cent of men aged 15-49 knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child. One in eight women and one in four men did not know of any specific means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. The percentage of women and men with knowledge on mother-to-child HIV transmission increased with their level of education and wealth.

Attitudes towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes towards people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination within a community.

- In BiH 15 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men aged 15-49 had accepting attitudes for all four indicators of attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS. Accepting attitudes were more common amongst women in urban areas, while no difference by area was observed amongst men. Both women and men with higher education were more likely to have accepting attitudes in this respect.
- The most common accepting attitudes were expressed towards members of the respondent’s family. More than 90 per cent of women and men showed a willingness to care for a family member living with HIV in their own household, while slightly less than half of the women (45 per cent) and men (49 per cent) would not want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret.

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing and Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services is a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

- A higher percentage of men (71 per cent) than women (65 per cent) aged 15-49 in BiH knew of a facility where they could be tested for HIV; however, an equally low percentage of men and women had ever been tested for HIV (3 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men). A higher percentage of women (79 per cent) and men (78 per cent) aged 15-24 who were sexually active knew where to be tested for HIV, while the percentage of those who had been tested for HIV was approximately the same as that for the population of women and men aged 15-49. A higher percentage of people aged 15-24 in RS (92 per cent of women and 88 per cent of men) knew where to be tested for HIV compared to the FBiH (72 per cent of women and 73 per cent of men).
- Of the women aged 15-49 who had given birth in the two years prior to the survey only 10 per cent had received HIV counselling during antenatal care. During the antenatal period 6 per cent of women had been offered an HIV test, been tested and told the result. In RS a higher percentage of women in this population had been offered an HIV test, tested during the antenatal period and told the result (12 per cent) compared to FBiH (3 per cent).

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

In most countries over half of new HIV infections occur amongst people aged 15-24, thus a change in behaviour amongst this age group is especially important if the number of new infections is to be reduced. In this respect, using a condom every time is of particular importance.

- The proportion of women and men aged 15-24 who had had sex before age 15 was very low (less than 1 per cent for women and 2 per cent for men).
- Within the last 12 months 4 per cent of women aged 15-24 in BiH had had sex with a man who was older by ten years or more, while less than 1 per cent of men of the same age had had sex with a woman who was older by ten years or more.
- One per cent of women and 7 per cent of men aged 15-49 in BiH had had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and slightly less than two-thirds of these men indicated condom use when they had sex the last time (61 per cent).
- Fifty-three per cent of women aged 20-24 and 73 per cent of men of this age reported having had sex in the last 12 months, while 2 per cent of women and 17 per cent of men of this age had had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. About two-thirds of these men indicated condom use when they had sex the last time (66 per cent).
- Seven out of ten women and men aged 15-24 in BiH had used a condom the last time they had had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner.

Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

MICS4 collected information on exposure of women and men aged 15-49 to newspapers/magazines, radio and television, as well as the use of computers and the Internet amongst persons aged 15-24.

- Forty-four per cent of women and 56 per cent of men aged 15-49 had been exposed to all three types of media (newspaper, radio and television) on a weekly basis, while less than 1 per cent of women and men are not exposed to any type of media at least once a week.
- Exposure of both sexes to television was near-universal, while exposure of both women and men aged 15-49 to the printed media rose in line with an increased level of education and or wealth and was higher amongst those living in urban areas.
- Most women and men aged 15-24 had used a computer during their lifetime (97 per cent), while a lower proportion had used a computer at least once a week during the last month (84 per cent of women and 87 per cent of men). The pattern of Internet usage was similar to the pattern of computer use for both sexes.

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Many studies have shown that using tobacco products is a risk factor for many deadly diseases, including cardiovascular disease and respiratory illness. Excessive and long-term alcohol use also increases the risk of cardiovascular problems, neurological impairment, liver disease and social problems.

- Use of tobacco products in BiH was more common amongst men than amongst women. Two-thirds of men aged 15-49 and slightly less than half of women in this age group reported having used a tobacco product during their lifetime.
- Twenty-seven per cent of women and 40 per cent of men in BiH indicated that they smoked cigarettes or had used smoke or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month.
- Seventy per cent of men that currently smoked cigarettes had smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours, while the highest proportion of those women that currently smoked cigarettes had smoked 10-19 cigarettes during the same period (41 per cent).
- A higher percentage of men aged 15-49 (8 per cent) had had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 compared to women (1 per cent). Alcohol consumption before age 15 for both sexes was most common in the youngest surveyed age group (15-19 years of age).
- At least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month applied to a higher proportion of men (53 per cent) than women (18 per cent). Alcohol use was highest amongst women aged 20-24 (27 per cent). Alcohol use amongst women rose in line with increased wealth and level of education, while such differences were less pronounced amongst men.

Subjective Well-Being

Understanding the satisfaction of young women and young men in different areas of their lives and their happiness can help us to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations.

- More than one half of young women (54 per cent) and half of men (50 per cent) aged 15-24 were satisfied with their life. The proportion of young persons of both sexes who were satisfied with life was higher amongst those with higher education compared to those with secondary or primary education.
- In contrast to life satisfaction, happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous day-to-day factors. Ninety-three per cent of women and 91 per cent of men aged 15-24 years indicated that they were very happy or happy.
- About one-third of women and men aged 15-24 in BiH thought that their lives had improved during the previous year and expect that their lives would get better after one year. Such positive perceptions were more common amongst people of both sexes aged 15-24 who were currently married/in union or were ever married/in union (42 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men) compared to those who had never been married/in union (31 per cent of women and 35 per cent of men).

I Introduction

Background

This report presents findings based on the indicators taken from the BiH MICS conducted in 2011 and 2012 by the Federal Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of RS and the Institute for Public Health of FBiH (as the implementing agency for the FBiH, under the auspices of FMH) as well as the Agency for Statistics of BiH. Technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF together with financial support from UN Women² and UNFPA as well as UNHCR. An identical methodological approach as well as an identical approach towards fieldwork and data entry, data processing and analysis was applied in the FBiH, RS and BD.

This survey provides valuable information on the situation of children, women and men in BiH and is based, to a large extent, on the need to monitor progress towards the goals and targets arising from current international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. These commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements governments have committed themselves to improve the conditions for children and to monitor progress towards that end. UNICEF has been assigned a supporting role in this task.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the A World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning.” (*A World Fit for Children*, paragraph 60)

“... We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...” (*A World Fit for Children*, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

“... As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with governments, relevant funds, programs and the specialised agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action.”

Similarly, *the Millennium Declaration* (paragraph 31) calls for periodic reporting on progress:

“... We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action”.

MICS4 results are of particular importance for assessing the progress made towards the 2015 goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the Plan of Action of A World Fit for Children and therefore they supplement available administrative data and official statistics.

² UN Women supported the preparation of the MICS4 master sample frame.

MICS4 is also important as a source of information for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Gender Action Plan of BiH as well as other commitments arising from the European integration processes and human rights principles contained within the Constitution of BiH, the Constitution of the FBiH and the Constitution of RS.

Towards the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012 the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, in cooperation with the Agency for Statistics of BiH, conducted a MICS4 survey on a sample of Roma households in BiH using the same methodology and similar survey tools. The results of the MICS4 Roma Survey in BiH will be available in a separate survey report.

This report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered by the BiH MICS4 survey.

Survey Objectives

The 2011–2012 BiH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has the following as its primary objectives:

- provide essential information for evaluating the situation of children, women and men in BiH;
- furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards the goals established through the Millennium Declaration and other internationally agreed upon goals as a basis for future action;
- contribute towards the improvement of data and monitoring systems in BiH and strengthen the technical expertise in the design, implementation and analysis of such systems;
- generate data on the situation of children, women and men, including the identification of vulnerable groups and disparities, to provide information for policies and interventions within health and social care services and for the reduction of poverty.

II Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the BiH MICS4 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men at the level of BiH, FBiH and RS (the main geographic sampling domains)³ together with urban and rural areas.

The official population estimate for BiH is 3.8 million inhabitants living in about one million households.⁴ The FBiH covers approximately 51 per cent of the territory of BiH and 62 per cent of the population; the RS covers approximately 49 per cent of the territory and about 36 per cent of the population; and the BD covers less than 1 per cent of the territory and approximately 2 per cent of the population.

The last census in BiH was conducted in 1991 and thus the representative samples for social surveys were selected using the Master Sample methodology. The 2009 Master Sample for BiH was used to select the BiH MICS4 master sample frame, which was updated for this purpose by BHAS, FOS and RSIS in December 2010.⁵

The cluster sample was selected in two stages. The primary sampling units (PSUs) were the 1991 Census enumeration areas (EAs). The EAs were stratified according to the three administrative units of BiH (FBiH, RS and BD) and a sample of 500 EAs was selected to be updated for the BiH MICS4⁶. The low birth rate, typical for the region and neighbouring countries, and small household size in BiH were the main challenges that implied the need for sample stratification in BiH. Lessons learned from the previous MICS rounds in BiH were that there is a need to oversample the population in RS and BD. A higher sampling rate was used for the EAs in RS and BD during the selection process. Within each stratum the EAs were selected with equal probability. Following the master sample frame listing it was found that there was large variability in the number of households per EA.⁷ The MICS4 household sample was drawn from the 22,619 households⁸ listed in the 484 EAs⁹ in which the listing was successfully implemented in BiH.

In order to improve sample efficiency of indicators related to the under 5 and 5-24 age groups, the list of households was divided into three second stage strata, the list of households was divided into three second stage strata:¹⁰ households with children under 5 (type 1), households with members aged 5-24 (type 2) and all remaining households without children and youth (type 3). Firstly all households with children under 5 were selected, followed by the selection of all households with members aged 5-24 from the remaining list of households. The list of households for each second stage stratum was combined across all sampled EAs and ordered in accordance with the FBiH/RS/BD, cantons in the FBiH, municipalities and urban/rural areas to provide implicit stratification. The sample households within each second stage stratum were selected systematically with equal probability from the combined listing.

In this manner, a total of 6,800 households in 474 EAs were selected at the level of BiH:¹¹ 2,441 households with children under 5, 1,788 households with members aged 5-24 and 2,571 households without children and youth. Ten EAs with only 1 household were not selected during the sample selection procedure. During fieldwork an additional 38 households¹² were identified in the sampled households, resulting in a final sample of 6,838 households.

The sample was stratified by type of household and is not self-weighting. Sample weights have been used for reporting the results.

A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

3 Due to budgetary constraints, BD is represented in the same manner as municipalities in BiH.

4 Estimate of the Agency for Statistics of BiH from 30 June 2011.

5 Ten months prior to the start of MICS4 fieldwork.

6 The listing was conducted in 490 EAs because 10 EAs were inaccessible due to flooding (five each in the FBiH and RS). An additional 6 EAs were discarded because of the poor quality of data collection (3 each in the FBiH and RS).

7 Due to the large variability in the number of listed households by sample EA the number of households selected in each EA in all three second stage strata varies considerably, based on the sampling procedures. However, this sampling strategy reduces the variability in the weights of the sample households within each of the combined first and second stage strata.

8 13,394 households in the FBiH, 8,155 in RS and 1,070 in BD. Six households were discarded from the 2010 MICS4 master sample frame (that initially comprised of 22,625 households) because of a lack of data on the ages for all household members.

9 255 EAs in the FBiH, 204 in RS and 25 in BD.

10 The EAs were not selected with probability proportional to size due to the outdated character of the census information and the changes in EA sizes since the census.

11 251 EAs in the FBiH, 198 in RS and 25 in BD.

12 Due to multiple households being found in the same dwelling unit.

Questionnaires

Four sets of standard MICS4 questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire that was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members,¹³ the household and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household for all women aged 15-49 years, 3) a men's questionnaire administered in each household for all men aged 15-49 years and 4) an under-5 questionnaire administered for mothers or caretakers for all children under 5 living in the household.

The survey also included two country specific questionnaires that are not part of the standard MICS survey instruments: 1) Questionnaire Form for Drug Use Assessment (self-administered questionnaire for women and men age 15-49) and 2) Questionnaire Form for Defining Residency Status (asked to household questionnaire respondent or another knowledgeable adult). The findings for these questionnaires are not presented in this report and will be analysed separately.

The Household Questionnaire included the below modules

- Household Listing Form
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Discipline
- Hand Washing

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered for all women living in the households aged 15-49 and included the below modules

- Women's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality¹⁴
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception¹⁵
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction
- Health Care¹⁶

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered for all men living in the households aged 15-49 and included the below modules

- Men's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

13 Persons who were usual residents in the household.

14 Only questions about the total number of live births, date of last birth and the country specific additional questions on wasted pregnancies

15 Included an additional, country specific question, on knowledge of contraceptive methods.

16 Country specific additional module that was only used within the MICS4 Roma Survey.

- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction
- Health Care¹⁷

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered for mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age¹⁸ living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered for mothers of children under 5; however, in cases where the mother was not listed on the household roster a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the below modules.

- Age
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding
- Care for Illness
- Immunisation
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires were based on the MICS4 model questionnaire.¹⁹ From the MICS4 model English version, the questionnaires were translated into local languages used in BiH. The questionnaires were pre-tested in the FBiH and RS in the City of Banja Luka and in Sarajevo Canton during September 2011. The pre-test plan provided for interviews to be conducted in 48 households in the FBiH and 24 households in RS. The households, of which 50 per cent were urban and rural households respectively, were randomly selected from the Master Sample template. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the questionnaires used in BiH MICS4 is provided in Appendix F to this report.

A separate MICS4 survey for a Roma sample was conducted by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, in cooperation with the Agency for Statistics of BiH in parallel to MICS4 for a sample of the total population. The MICS4 Roma Survey used the same methodology and similar survey tools. The questionnaires provided in Appendix F of this report reflect the survey tools of both surveys (apart from the Questionnaire of Possession of Documents, which was an additional, country specific form used only within the Roma Survey). The results of the MICS4 Roma Survey will be available in a separate survey report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted over 12 days²⁰ during October 2011 for the survey teams in the FBiH and in November 2011 for the survey teams working in RS and BD. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the content of the questionnaires as well as practical work on presenting the questions. Towards the end of the training period the trainees spent two days conducting practice interviews in urban and rural areas in the City of Banja Luka and Sarajevo Canton.

The fieldwork was conducted by eight teams in the FBiH and 4 teams in RS.²¹ These teams were generally comprised of 3 interviewers (two female and one male), one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. In some cantons in the FBiH the size of the team was determined by the number of households to be interviewed during the fieldwork. Fieldwork in the FBiH began in November 2011 and was concluded in February 2012, while fieldwork in RS began in November 2011 and was concluded in March 2012.

17 Country specific additional module that was only used within the MICS4 Roma Survey.

18 The terms 'children under 5', 'children aged 0-4 years' and 'children aged 0-59 months' are used interchangeably in this report.

19 The model MICS4 questionnaires can be found at <www.childinfo.org/mics4_questionnaire.html>.

20 The 12 day training included a 2 day practice pilot study.

21 One team from RS was tasked with conducting fieldwork in BD.

Data Processing

Data entry and processing was conducted separately for the FBiH, RS and BD. The data was entered using CSPro software. Data was entered into a total of 11 microcomputers by 8 data entry operators in the FBiH and 6 persons in RS; the process was supervised by data entry supervisors.

Data entry commenced in the FBiH four weeks after the start of data collection (December 2011) and was concluded in April 2012. In RS data entry for the RS and BD started one week after data collection began (December 2011) and was concluded in May 2012.

The data was analysed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software programme (Version 18) and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were also used for this purpose. In order to ensure quality control all of the questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS4 programme and adapted to the BiH questionnaires were used throughout.

Report Preparation

The Constitution of BiH, which is an integral part of the Dayton Peace Agreement (Annex 4), defines the administrative structure of BiH, as a state comprised of two entities, the FBiH and RS, as well as a third administrative unit, the BD. The FBiH, RS and BD, have their own governments and all jurisdictions and responsibilities that have not been assigned through the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina to its institutions. This includes legislative and executive jurisdiction over health care and social protection, which have, in the FBiH, been further assigned to 10 federal units (Cantons).

The report preparation process in BiH included preparation of reports for RS, the FBiH and the BiH report. Due to the country's administrative structure and the jurisdiction of the FBiH and RS over strategies addressing child well-being and development the data and analyses contained in the MICS4 report are presented so as to reflect data for BiH, the FBiH and RS. The relatively small sample size in BD provides too few cases to produce statistically sound estimates for all indicators for the report. Data for BD is presented in the tables in this report wherever possible.

How to Read the Tables

The following data, collected through this survey, has not been presented in the tables of this report:

- data calculated on the basis of a small number of cases (fewer than 25 unweighted cases) for the education category 'None', unless it refers to the "Education level of the household head" – except in Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 (data for the education category 'None' is shown in tables when it refers to the "Education level of the household head");
- data disaggregated by the language of the household head;
- data that is not part of the global MICS report template, except data on knowledge of contraceptive methods, (data not presented in the report, coming from country specific survey instruments, includes data on: drug use, residency status, wasted pregnancies and health care).

Please note:

- (M) — the letter 'M' after a table/figure code indicates that it refers to the male population;
- (*) — an asterisk in a table indicates that a percentage or proportion has been suppressed because it is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases;
- (number) — values in parenthesis indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on only 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution;
- age groups presented in this report also include those persons that had reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group, for instance, respondents aged 15-49 include persons who had reached a full 49 years of age, while the age group of children aged 20-23 months includes those who had reached a full 23 months.

III Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Of the 6,838 households in the sample 6,334 were found to be occupied; of these, 5,778 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 91 per cent. In the interviewed households 4,645 women aged 15-49 were identified and 4,446 successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96 per cent. In addition, 4,718 men aged 15-49 were listed in the household questionnaire as being household members. Questionnaires were completed for 4,353 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 92 per cent within the interviewed households. There were 2,332 children under age five listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 2,297 children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99 per cent within the interviewed households. The overall response rate for the women's, men's and children's questionnaires were 87 per cent, 84 per cent, and 90 per cent, respectively (see Table HH.1).

In the FBiH 3,618 households were successfully interviewed out of a total of 4,107 sampled households, which corresponds to a response rate of 93 per cent. Within the interviewed households 3,152 women and 3,133 men aged 15-49 were identified. Out of these, 3,067 women were interviewed with a response rate of 97 per cent and 2,960 men were interviewed with a response rate of 95 per cent. Questionnaires were completed for 1,518 children out of the 1,531 eligible children in the FBiH, which corresponds to a response rate of 99 per cent.

In RS 1,945 households were successfully interviewed out of a total of 2,408 sampled households, which corresponds to a response rate of 90 per cent. Within the interviewed households, 1,360 women and 1,435 men aged 15-49 were identified; out of these, 1,252 women were interviewed with a response rate of 92 per cent and 1,258 men were interviewed with a response rate of 88 per cent. Of the 725 eligible children in RS questionnaires were completed for 704 children corresponding to a response rate of 97 per cent.

Table HH.1: Results of the household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews

Number of households, women, men and children under 5 by results of the household, women's, men's and under-5's interviews and the household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates for, BiH 2011–2012

	Area		Administrative unit			Total
	Urban	Rural	FBiH	RS	BD	
Households						
Sampled	2,708	4,130	4,107	2,408	323	6,838
Occupied	2,451	3,883	3,895	2,157	282	6,334
Interviewed	2,156	3,622	3,618	1,945	215	5,778
Household response rate	88.0	93.3	92.9	90.2	76.2	91.2
Women						
Eligible	1,649	2,996	3,152	1,360	133	4,645
Interviewed	1,576	2,870	3,067	1,252	127	4,446
Women's response rate	95.6	95.8	97.3	92.1	95.5	95.7
Women's overall response rate	84.1	89.4	90.4	83.0	72.8	87.3
Men						
Eligible	1,619	3,099	3,133	1,435	150	4,718
Interviewed	1,489	2,864	2,960	1,258	135	4,353
Men's response rate	92.0	92.4	94.5	87.7	90.0	92.3
Men's overall response rate	80.9	86.2	87.8	79.0	68.6	84.2
Children under 5						
Eligible	812	1,520	1,531	725	76	2,332
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	802	1,495	1,518	704	75	2,297
Under-5's response rate	98.8	98.4	99.2	97.1	98.7	98.5
Under-5's overall response rate	86.9	91.7	92.1	87.6	75.2	89.9

As expected, the response rates for urban areas were lower than for rural areas (88 per cent compared to 93 per cent) and the rates were also lower amongst men compared to women and children in the FBiH, RS and BD and across both urban and rural areas. The response rate for households in BD (76 per cent) was additionally reduced compared to the FBiH and RS due to the inability to conduct interviews in two clusters for safety reasons.

Characteristics of Households

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution was also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 5,778 households successfully interviewed during the survey 20,221 household members were listed; of these, there was an approximately equal number of males (10,036) and females (10,185).

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Per cent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (aged 0-17 years) and adult populations (aged 18 or above), by sex, BiH 2011–2012

Age (years)	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-4	437	4.4	454	4.5	891	4.4
5-9	706	7.0	546	5.4	1,252	6.2
10-14	871	8.7	794	7.8	1,665	8.2
15-19	817	8.1	763	7.5	1,580	7.8
20-24	895	8.9	824	8.1	1,719	8.5
25-29	644	6.4	593	5.8	1,237	6.1
30-34	559	5.6	662	6.5	1,222	6.0
35-39	710	7.1	734	7.2	1,443	7.1
40-44	740	7.4	802	7.9	1,542	7.6
45-49	856	8.5	847	8.3	1,703	8.4
50-54	814	8.1	744	7.3	1,558	7.7
55-59	637	6.3	609	6.0	1,246	6.2
60-64	427	4.3	460	4.5	887	4.4
65-69	236	2.4	376	3.7	613	3.0
70-74	323	3.2	436	4.3	759	3.8
75-79	237	2.4	325	3.2	562	2.8
80-84	91	0.9	142	1.4	233	1.2
85+	31	0.3	68	0.7	99	0.5
Missing/DK	4	0.0	5	0.1	9	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	2,014	20.1	1,794	17.6	3,809	18.8
15-64	7,099	70.7	7,038	69.1	14,138	69.9
65+	918	9.1	1,347	13.2	2,265	11.2
Missing/DK	4	0.0	5	0.1	9	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children aged 0-17 years	2,522	25.1	2,333	22.9	4,855	24.0
Adults aged 18+ years	7,510	74.8	7,847	77.0	15,357	75.9
Missing/DK	4	0.0	5	0.1	9	0.0
Total	10,036	100.0	10,185	100.0	20,221	100.0

The age and sex distribution of the survey population in MICS4 does not deviate greatly from the estimates provided by the statistical institutions in BiH and reflects a distribution very similar to that obtained from other household surveys²² and MICS3.

The proportion of children aged 0-14 from the total population is almost two times greater than the proportion of persons aged 65 and above of the population (19 per cent versus 11 per cent), which indicates a relatively young population. However, mean numbers of household members per household and the low proportion of children under 5 years of age confirm the current relatively negative population trends. While the sex distribution of the population does not show any clear differentials it is important to note that amongst the populations aged 5-29 and 45-59 there were a higher proportion of males compared to females.

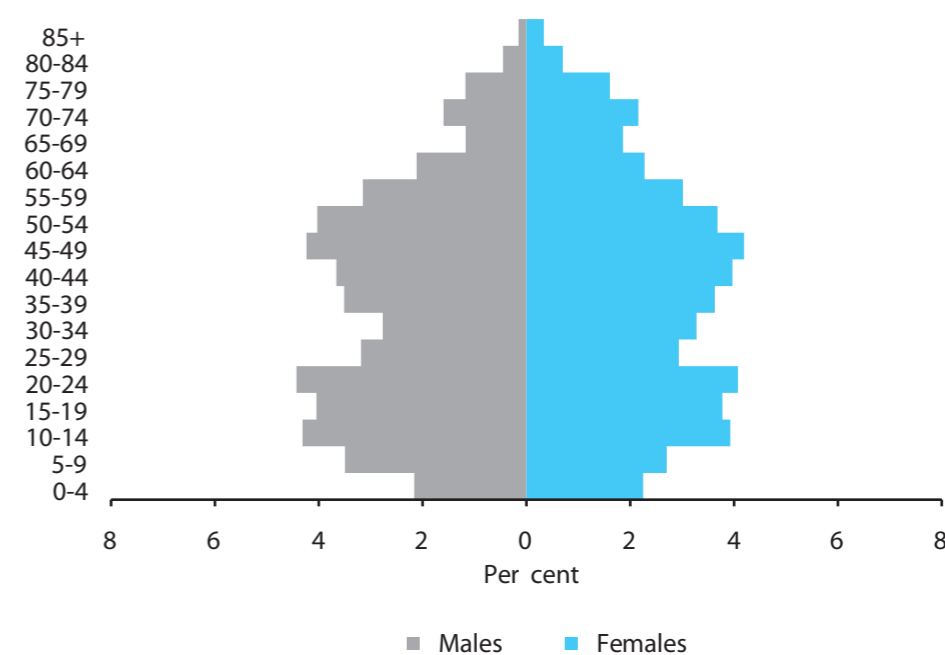
In the FBiH 13,374 household members were identified in the 3,618 households interviewed during the survey; of these, 6,737 were female and 6,636 male. The distribution of the surveyed population shows that the surveyed households included 19 per cent of children under 15 years of age (of which 5 per cent were children under 5 years), 72 per cent of persons aged 15-64 and 9 per cent of persons aged 65 or above. The proportion of children under 18 was 25 per cent. This distribution does not differ greatly from the estimates prepared by FOS based on the most recent surveys.

In RS 6,524 household members were identified in the 2,157 households that were successfully interviewed during the survey; of these, 3,299 were female and 3,225 male. The distribution of the surveyed population shows that the surveyed households included 18 per cent of children under 15 years of age (of which 4 per cent were children under 5 years), 66 per cent of persons aged 15-64 and 16 per cent of persons aged 65 or above. The proportion of children under 18 was 22 per cent. This distribution does not differ greatly from the estimates made by RSIS based on the most recent household surveys.

The overall dependency rate, namely the ratio of the inactive population (aged 0-14 and 65+) to the active population (aged 15-64), expressed as a percentage was 43 per cent, meaning that there were 43 inactive persons for each 100 active ones.

Figure HH.1 shows a population pyramid with a narrow base, which indicates a low proportion of the population in the 0-4 age group and corresponds to the low birth rate.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, BiH 2011–2012



Tables HH.3 to HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents aged 15-49, male respondents aged 15-49 and children under 5 years of age by presenting the unweighted as well as weighted figures. Information on the basic characteristics of the households, women, men and children under 5 interviewed in the survey is essential to interpret the findings presented later in the report. This information can also provide an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The remaining tables in this report are presented with weighted numbers only. See Appendix A for more details about the weighting procedures.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. The sex of the household head, administrative unit (FBiH, RS and BD) area, the number of household members and education of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis contained in the report. Data on the background characteristics of interviewed household members in the FBiH, RS and BD is not shown in the tabular display of data within this report; however, it is presented in the reports for the FBiH and RS.

²² 2007 BiH Household Budget Survey: Final Results BHAS, FOS, RSIS, Banja Luka/Sarajevo 2008.

Table HH.3: Household composition

Per cent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, BiH 2011–2012

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	81.1	4,686	4,669
Female	18.9	1,092	1,109
Administrative unit			
FBiH	64.2	3,710	3,618
RS	34.1	1,968	1,945
BD	1.7	100	215
Area			
Urban	36.7	2,118	2,156
Rural	63.3	3,660	3,622
Number of household members			
1	11.5	664	760
2	17.0	982	1,078
3	20.1	1,160	1,088
4	28.0	1,618	1,367
5	13.6	784	750
6	6.5	375	459
7	2.3	134	183
8	0.6	33	54
9	0.3	19	23
10+	0.2	9	16
Education of household head			
None	4.4	256	291
Primary	31.2	1,805	1,895
Secondary	53.9	3,114	2,995
Higher	10.4	601	594
Missing/DK	0.0	2	3
Total	100.0	5,778	5,778
Households with at least			
One child aged 0-4 years	13.2	5,778	5,778
One child aged 0-17 years	50.4	5,778	5,778
One woman aged 15-49 years	66.1	5,778	5,778
One man aged 15-49 years	66.9	5,778	5,778
Mean household size	3.5	5,778	5,778

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalised (see Appendix A). The table also shows the proportion of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, at least one woman aged 15-49 and at least one man aged 15-49. The table also shows the weighted average household size estimated by the survey.

The age structure of the household heads does not differ greatly from the findings of surveys conducted by the statistical system in BiH.²³ In 19 per cent of cases in this survey the household heads were women. The highest percentage of households were located in rural areas (63 per cent) and had a household head with secondary education (54 per cent). At 28 per cent, households with 4 members are the most frequent, while the proportion of households with 2 to 3 members was 37 per cent of the total household population (the estimated average household size was 3.5 members). The majority of interviewed households had at least one female member and one male member aged 15-49 (66 per cent), half of them had a child aged 0-17, while the lowest proportion of households had a child aged 0-4 (13 per cent).

23 Nearly 80 per cent of household heads in BiH were men. The 2007 BiH Household Budget Survey: Final Results BHAS, FOS, RSIS, Banja Luka/Sarajevo 2008 indicates that in 80 per cent of cases household heads were men (page 21).

Characteristics of Female and Male Respondents 15-49 Years of Age and Children Under-5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents aged 15-49 and of children under age 5. In all three tables the numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are presented. In addition, the tables also show the number of observations for each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women aged 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, BiH 2011–2012

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Administrative unit			
FBiH	71.5	3,180	3,067
RS	27.2	1,210	1,252
BD	1.3	56	127
Area			
Urban	34.8	1,548	1,576
Rural	65.2	2,898	2,870
Age (years)			
15-19	14.4	642	424
20-24	15.2	677	632
25-29	11.2	498	881
30-34	12.8	568	860
35-39	14.5	646	643
40-44	15.5	690	494
45-49	16.3	724	512
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	62.2	2,764	3,237
Widowed	2.6	116	83
Divorced	2.3	101	90
Separated	1.0	43	49
Never married/in union	32.0	1,422	986
Missing/DK	0.0	0	1
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	64.4	2,862	3,303
Never gave birth	35.6	1,581	1,139
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	6.7	298	718
Had no birth in last two years	93.3	4,148	3,728
Education			
None	0.4	16	20
Primary	23.9	1,064	1,044
Secondary	58.6	2,604	2,628
Higher	17.1	762	754
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	14.0	620	689
Second	19.1	847	846
Middle	21.9	976	975
Fourth	22.9	1,020	929
Richest	22.1	983	1,007
Total	100.0	4,446	4,446

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics for female respondents aged 15-49. The table includes information on the distribution of women in the FBiH, RS and BD; their distribution by area, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in the last two years, level of education²⁴ and wealth (wealth index quintiles²⁵).

The age distribution of women in BiH shows that the highest proportion of women of reproductive age was in the 45-49 age group. In the FBiH the highest percentage of women was also in the 45-49 age group, while in RS the highest percentage was in the 35-39 age group, followed by women aged 45-49. This data indicates clear differences by education level. Most women had secondary education (59 per cent), followed by primary education (24 per cent), while the lowest percentage of women had higher education (17 per cent). The distribution of women by marital status and motherhood status was very similar: 62 per cent of women were married or in union, while 64 per cent of women had given birth in their lifetime. Only 7 per cent of women had had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey. Almost two-thirds of women lived in rural households and slightly more than half (55 per cent) were in the three poorest wealth quintiles.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men aged 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, BiH 2011-2012

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Administrative unit			
FBiH	69.2	3,010	2,960
RS	29.2	1,271	1,258
BD	1.6	71	135
Area			
Urban	32.7	1,422	1,489
Rural	67.3	2,931	2,864
Age (years)			
15-19	15.7	684	442
20-24	17.1	743	465
25-29	12.3	534	700
30-34	10.5	459	837
35-39	13.7	597	809
40-44	14.2	617	577
45-49	16.5	719	523
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	51.7	2,252	2,779
Widowed	0.1	4	4
Divorced	1.3	57	57
Separated	0.5	24	27
Never married/in union	46.3	2,017	1,486
Education			
None	0.2	10	10
Primary	12.5	543	584
Secondary	71.6	3,117	3,123
Higher	15.7	683	636
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.7	685	750
Second	19.5	848	852
Middle	22.7	989	961
Fourth	20.5	893	840
Richest	21.5	938	950
Total	100.0	4,353	4,353

24 Unless otherwise stated, 'education' refers throughout this report, when it is used as a background variable, to the education level attained by the respondent.

25 Principal components analysis was performed using information on the ownership of consumer goods (assets), dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation as well as other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth to assign weights (factor scores) to each of the household assets. Each household was then assigned a wealth score based on these weights and the assets owned by that household. The survey household population was then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they were living in and finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). The assets used in these calculations are listed below.

- Source of drinking water;
- Type of sanitation facility;
- Number of rooms used for sleeping;
- Main material of dwelling floor, roof and exterior walls;
- Type of fuel used for cooking;
- Presence in the household of electricity, radio, a television, mobile and/or non-mobile phone, refrigerator, bed, electric stove, personal computer/laptop, Internet connection, air-conditioner, digital camera, washing machine, tumble dryer, dishwasher, vacuum cleaner, DVD player, Jacuzzi and video surveillance system;
- Presence in the household of a watch, bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, animal-drawn cart, car/truck, tractor;
- Possession of a bank account.

The wealth index is presumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in *Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. 'Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data - or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India'. Demography 38(1): 115-132.* *Gwatkin, D.R., Rutstein, S., Johnson, K., Pande, R. and Wagstaff, A., 2000. 'Socio-Economic Differences in Health, Nutrition and Population'. HNP/Poverty Thematic Group, Washington, DC: World Bank and Rutstein, S.O. and Johnson, K., 2004. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.*

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics for the male respondents aged 15-49. The table includes information on the distribution of men in the FBiH, RS and BD and their distribution by age, marital status, education and wealth (wealth index quintiles).

Unlike women, the highest proportion of men in BiH and the FBiH fell within the 20-24 age group while in RS the highest percentage of men was within the 15-19 age group. As with women, the age distribution of men shows a declining trend after age 20 whereas a rising trend appears amongst women aged 30 and above and amongst men aged 35 and above.

Most men (72 per cent) had secondary education, which is a higher percentage compared to the women (59 per cent). A higher percentage of men had higher education (16 per cent) than primary education (13 per cent), while a higher percentage of women had primary education (24 per cent) than higher education (17 per cent). Two-thirds of men lived in rural areas and slightly more than half of them (52 per cent) were married or in union. Slightly less than two-thirds of men (64 per cent) were in the three poorest wealth quintiles of the population.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by various background characteristics: FBiH, RS and BD; sex, area, age, education level of the mother or caretaker and the wealth index quintile. The overall sex distribution of children was almost even (49 per cent of boys and 51 per cent of girls). As with women and men, two-thirds of children under 5 years of age lived in rural areas. The majority of mothers with children under 5 years of age had secondary education (62 per cent), while a lower percentage had primary (23 per cent) or higher education (14 per cent). Mothers or caretakers with no education constituted less than 1 per cent of the survey population. More than half of children (58 per cent) were in the three poorest quintiles of the population.

Table HH.5: Under-5's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, BiH 2011–2012

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	48.9	1,124	1,131
Female	51.1	1,173	1,166
Administrative unit			
FBiH	70.1	1,611	1,518
RS	28.1	646	704
BD	1.8	40	75
Area			
Urban	33.7	774	802
Rural	66.3	1,523	1,495
Age (months)			
0-5	10.3	236	117
6-11	10.0	231	126
12-23	19.8	454	509
24-35	20.0	459	514
36-47	21.1	485	556
48-59	18.8	432	475
Mother's education*			
None	0.9	21	16
Primary	22.9	526	507
Secondary	62.1	1,426	1,416
Higher	14.1	324	358
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.9	388	398
Second	21.0	482	464
Middle	19.8	455	483
Fourth	20.4	469	427
Richest	21.9	502	525
Total	100.0	2,297	2,297

* Mother's education refers to the educational attainment of mothers and caretakers of children under 5.

Children's Living Arrangements

Children without parental care are a vulnerable group and monitoring enables the development of strategic responses and plans of action to address their needs.

Table HH.6 presents information on the living arrangements of children under age 18. According to the data, 91 per cent of children aged 0-17 in BiH live with both parents (91 per cent in the FBiH and 92 per cent in RS). Seven per cent of children live with only one parent, while less than 1 per cent of children do not live with either one of their biological parents.

Three per cent of children in BiH had lost one or both parents (3 per cent in the FBiH and 4 per cent in RS). A higher percentage of older children had lost one or both parents compared to younger children (7 per cent of the oldest and less than 1 per cent of the youngest children). Table HH.6 also shows that, according to the wealth index quintile, the percentage of children living with both parents was lowest in the poorest households.

Table HA.6: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Per cent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, BiH 2011–2012

Sex	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent			Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children aged 0-17 years
		Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Male	91.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.6	1.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	0.6	3.5	2,522
Female	91.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	100.0	0.2	2.5	2,333
Administrative unit													
FBiH	90.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	2.1	0.7	0.3	1.9	100.0	0.4	2.7	3,345
RS	92.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.5	3.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.3	3.9	1,433
BD	95.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.4	77
Area													
Urban	88.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.4	2.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	100.0	0.3	3.6	1,536
Rural	92.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	100.0	0.4	2.7	3,319
Age (years)													
0-4	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.2	891
5-9	95.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.2	1.2	1,252
10-14	90.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.2	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	100.0	0.2	3.7	1,665
15-17	84.8	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.9	5.5	0.8	0.5	4.4	100.0	1.0	6.5	1,046
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	86.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.4	5.6	2.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.6	5.6	795
Second	89.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.8	3.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	100.0	0.5	3.6	973
Middle	93.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	100.0	0.1	2.5	1,006
Fourth	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.1	0.6	2.3	100.0	0.4	2.1	1,068
Richest	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.2	1.9	1,013
Total	91.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.3	2.5	0.8	0.4	1.4	100.0	0.4	3.0	4,855

¹ MICS indicator 9.17

² MICS indicator 9.18

IV Nutrition

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness and are well cared for they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger; this will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality. Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition are only mildly or moderately malnourished and showed no outward sign of their vulnerability. In addition, undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments and more frequently suffer from faltering growth.

In a well-nourished population there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. The reference population used in the 2011–2012 BiH MICS survey was based on the WHO growth standards.²⁶ Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight*, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely stunted*. Children whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted* i.e., they are falling behind in developing their body weight relative to their height. Children whose weight-for-height is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted* i.e., they are severely falling behind in developing their body weight relative to their height. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

In this survey, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (www.childinfo.org). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.²⁷

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children under age 5 in relation to the three anthropometric indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age and weight-for-height – based on anthropometric measurements taken during the fieldwork. This table also includes the percentage of overweight children i.e., children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median of the reference population, as well as z-scores for all three indicators.

The survey results indicate that 2 per cent of children under 5 in BiH were classified as underweight (2 per cent in FBiH and less than 1 per cent in RS), while less than 1 per cent of children were severely underweight (1 per cent in FBiH and less than 1 per cent in RS). One in eleven children of this age (9 per cent) was too short for their age (10 per cent in FBiH and 6 per cent in RS), whereby 4 per cent were severely stunted (5 per cent in FBiH and 2 per cent in RS). The data shows that wasting was present amongst 2 per cent of children (3 per cent in FBiH and 2 per cent in RS). There were no clear differences in the percentages of children who were underweight or wasted when viewed by area.

The highest percentage of stunted children (16 per cent) and wasted children (9 per cent) was found amongst children aged 0-5 months, while the highest percentage of underweight children (5 per cent) was amongst children aged 6-11 months.

Table NU.1 shows that nearly one in six children under 5 years of age in BiH (17 per cent) were overweight. The proportion of overweight children increased with the mother's education level and household wealth and was highest amongst children whose mothers had higher education (22 per cent) and amongst children living in households in the two richest wealth quintiles (21 per cent each). Overweight children were present across all age groups: the percentage rose from the youngest age group and peaked amongst children aged 12-23 months (25 per cent), but was then followed by a decline in the percentage of overweight children (Figure NU.1).

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight, stunted, wasted or overweight, BiH 2011–2012

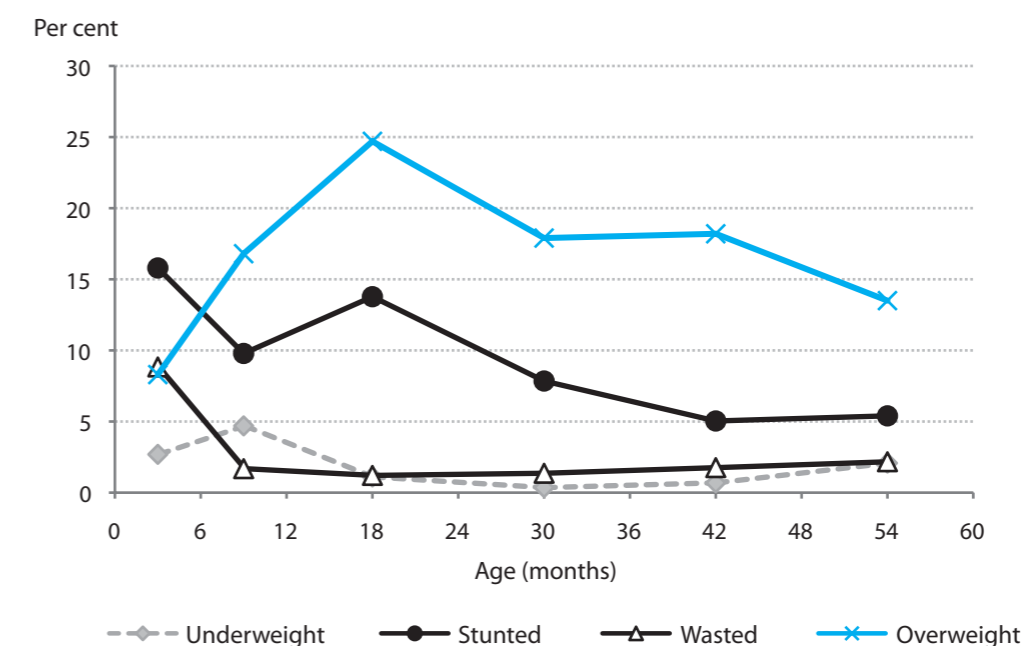


Table NU.1 (a) was created for the purpose of comparing the nutritional status of children with the findings of the BiH MICS3 (2005–2006) and BiH MICS2 (2000) and for global reporting purposes (see Appendix G). This table shows children's nutritional status according to the NCHS/CDC/WHO standards that have been in use since 1978 and were superseded by the new WHO standard in 2006.

²⁶ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

²⁷ It is a known fact that a large amount of missing data can result in biased findings. The extent of anthropometric data and data on the child's age is of particular importance for the quality of the survey. Thus, children whose measurements are outside a plausible range and children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained are excluded from Table NU.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever is applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured then the child is included in underweight calculations but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for their exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.6 and DQ.7. In Table DQ.6, for example, amongst the children under 5 four per cent did not have their weight as well as weight and height measured, while 6 per cent of children did not have their height measured. Table DQ.7 shows that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements and missing weight and or height 4 per cent of children were excluded from the calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, while the figures are 6 per cent for the height-for-age indicator and 9 per cent for the weight-for-height indicator.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to artificial feeding (infant formula). This can contribute to faltering growth and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the below feeding recommendations

- Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more.
- Safe and age-appropriate complementary foods beginning at 6 months.
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for infants 6-8 months and 3 times per day for those of 9-11 months.
- It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators related to recommended child feeding practices are as shown below

- Early initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth)
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months)
- Predominant breastfeeding (< 6 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (at 1 year and at 2 years)
- Duration of breastfeeding (exclusive, predominant and any breastfeeding)
- Age-appropriate breastfeeding (0-23 months)
- Introduction of solid, semi-solid and soft foods (6-8 months)
- Minimum meal frequency (6-23 months)
- Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfeeding children (6-23 months)
- Bottle feeding (0-23 months)

Table NU.2 shows the proportion of children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour or one day of birth and those who received a prelacteal feed.

Although a very important step in the management of lactation and the establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother less than half of babies in BiH (42 per cent) were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 87 per cent of newborns started breastfeeding within one day of birth (almost all deliveries took place in a public health sector facility). The percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed was 21 per cent.

There were no large differences between the FBiH and RS in the percentage of children who were ever breastfed (95 per cent each) or in the percentage of children who were first breastfed within one day of birth (about 87 per cent) and children who received a prelacteal feed (about 21 per cent). Every other woman in the FBiH (52 per cent) started breastfeeding her child within one hour of birth; in RS this was done by one in five women (21 per cent) (see Figure NU.2).

Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, BiH 2011–2012

	Weight for age			Height for age			Weight for height			Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5		
	Underweight per cent below -2 SD ¹	-3 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Stunted per cent below -2 SD ³	-3 SD ⁴	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Wasted per cent below -2 SD ⁵	-3 SD ⁶	Overweight per cent above +2 SD				
Sex													
Male	1.8	0.9	0.7	1,083	8.9	4.2	0.3	1,054	2.3	1.8	8.3	0.8	1,017
Female	1.3	0.9	0.7	1,116	8.9	3.5	0.2	1,083	2.4	1.4	16.8	0.8	1,061
Administrative unit													
FBiH	2.0	1.2	0.8	1,577	9.9	4.6	0.3	1,553	2.6	2.0	17.7	0.8	1,499
RS	0.4	0.1	0.6	592	6.4	1.7	0.1	554	1.7	0.6	16.4	0.8	550
BD	0.0	0.0	1.0	29	1.4	1.4	0.8	29	1.3	0.0	17.3	0.9	30
Area													
Urban	1.9	0.9	0.8	734	10.8	5.8	0.2	710	1.8	0.9	21.1	0.9	675
Rural	1.4	0.9	0.7	1,465	7.9	2.9	0.3	1,427	2.6	1.9	15.6	0.7	1,403
Age (months)													
0-5	2.7	0.4	0.2	226	15.8	8.4	0.1	210	8.8	7.3	8.3	-0.1	207
6-11	4.7	3.9	0.8	209	9.8	2.4	0.5	201	1.7	0.0	16.8	1.0	192
12-23	1.1	0.4	1.0	438	13.8	6.1	0.2	416	1.2	0.6	24.7	1.1	398
24-35	0.4	0.0	0.8	446	7.8	3.9	0.1	439	1.4	0.7	17.9	0.9	435
36-47	0.7	0.3	0.8	468	5.0	1.6	0.4	462	1.8	0.7	18.2	0.8	454
48-59	2.1	1.9	0.6	411	5.4	2.3	0.3	409	2.2	2.2	13.5	0.6	393
Mother's education*													
Primary	1.2	0.7	0.6	514	9.4	3.6	0.1	501	2.7	1.7	15.9	0.7	498
Secondary	1.7	1.1	0.8	1,350	9.1	4.0	0.3	1,310	2.4	1.8	17.2	0.8	1,263
Higher	1.4	0.3	0.8	316	7.4	3.6	0.4	306	1.3	0.3	21.8	0.9	298
Wealth Index quintile													
Poorest	0.9	0.2	0.5	373	10.1	2.2	0.0	361	1.9	0.9	13.6	0.8	357
Second	1.5	1.0	0.6	457	9.6	3.3	0.3	449	2.9	2.0	15.4	0.6	436
Middle	0.7	0.2	0.8	432	6.8	2.9	0.4	421	2.6	1.8	15.7	0.7	422
Fourth	0.4	0.2	0.9	449	7.6	4.8	0.3	433	1.5	0.8	20.7	0.9	415
Richest	3.9	2.7	0.8	488	10.3	5.5	0.2	473	2.7	2.2	20.7	0.8	449
Total	1.6	0.9	0.7	2,199	8.9	3.8	0.2	2,137	2.3	1.6	17.4	0.8	2,078

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8

² MICS indicator 2.1b

³ MICS indicator 2.2a

⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a

⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who were breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Administrative unit					
FBiH	95.2	51.5	87.3	20.5	211
RS	95.3	20.9	87.6	21.5	82
BD	(97.7)	(7.0)	(70.9)	(41.8)	6
Area					
Urban	94.3	36.4	85.4	19.2	94
Rural	95.7	45.0	87.8	22.0	204
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	97.6	48.4	89.6	22.5	146
12-23 months	92.9	35.9	84.2	19.9	149
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	95.3	42.2	87.0	21.2	298
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Mother's education*					
Primary	93.4	53.3	89.0	10.1	66
Secondary	95.5	39.1	86.8	23.1	187
Higher	97.0	39.8	85.3	29.2	45
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.6	40.3	91.1	18.7	45
Second	96.6	34.3	91.5	18.5	69
Middle	94.5	37.3	81.8	27.3	58
Fourth	97.0	51.4	88.9	22.3	61
Richest	91.4	48.0	82.5	19.1	65
Total	95.3	42.3	87.1	21.1	298

¹ MICS indicator 2.4

² MICS indicator 2.5

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not

The percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed increased with the mother's education level (from 10 per cent amongst mothers with primary education to 29 per cent of mothers with higher education). It is interesting to note that slightly more than one half of mothers with primary education started breastfeeding within one hour of birth (53 per cent), while this was less common amongst mothers with secondary or higher education (about 39 per cent).

Figure NU.2: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, BiH 2011–2012

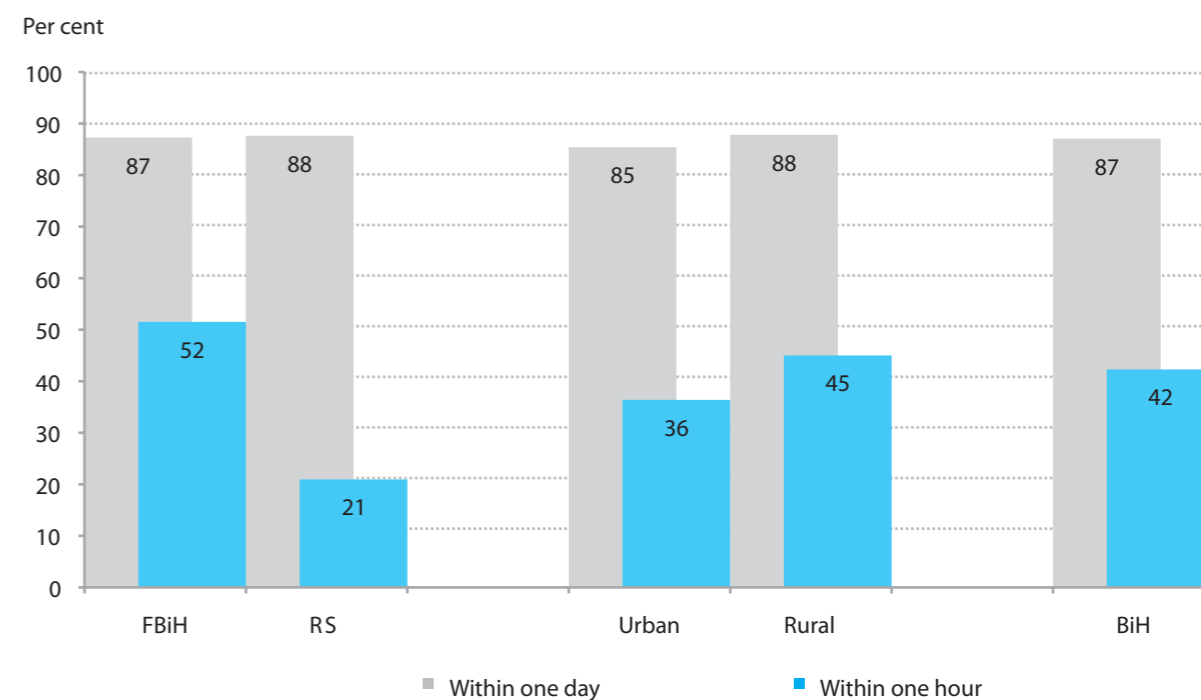


Table NU.3 shows exclusive breastfeeding²⁸ of infants during the first six months of life as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12–15 and 20–23 months of age. The data is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers on their children's consumption of food and fluids during the day or night that preceded the interview.

Approximately 19 per cent of children aged less than six months in BiH were exclusively breastfed, while nearly one half of these children in BiH were predominately breastfed (46 per cent). Fifteen per cent of children were exclusively breastfed in the FBiH and this percentage in RS was about 32 per cent, while the percentage of predominantly breastfed children aged less than six months was 42 per cent in the FBiH and 63 per cent in RS.

About 12 per cent of children aged 12–15 months and 20–23 months continued breastfeeding. At age one there was a similar percentage of children still being breastfed in the FBiH (13 per cent) and in RS (11 per cent), while amongst children aged 20–23 months 15 per cent of children in the FBiH and 6 per cent in RS were still being breastfed.

There were no large differences in the percentage of exclusive breastfeeding between girls and boys; however, there was a higher proportion of predominantly breastfed children amongst boys (61 per cent) compared to girls (33 per cent).

²⁸ 'Exclusively breastfed' refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine as needed). 'Predominantly breastfed' refers to infants who received breast milk and certain other liquids (water, water-based drinks, fruit juice, oral rehydration solutions, drops, vitamins, minerals and medications) but who do not receive anything else, in particular any other milk, food-based liquids and semi-solid or solid foods.

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, BiH 2011–2012

	Children aged 0-5 months			Children aged 12-15 months		Children aged 20-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed ¹	Per cent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Sex							
Male	18.1	60.9	110	13.0	74	15.1	74
Female	18.9	32.6	126	11.9	74	9.7	83
Administrative unit							
FBiH	15.1	41.8	181	13.2	104	15.3	106
RS	(31.7)	(62.8)	51	(11.4)	41	6.2	50
BD	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	2
Area							
Urban	(7.1)	(31.1)	55	5.5	57	7.0	58
Rural	22.0	50.3	180	16.8	91	15.2	100
Mother's education*							
Primary	(*)	(*)	50	(18.8)	21	(19.1)	34
Secondary	13.2	44.7	149	12.0	100	11.5	104
Higher	(*)	(*)	30	(9.1)	26	(*)	19
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	25.5	52.4	149	14.7	87	15.8	86
Second 40 per cent	6.4	34.3	86	9.1	62	7.9	71
Total	18.5	45.8	236	12.4	148	12.2	157

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.9

³ MICS indicator 2.7

⁴ MICS indicator 2.8

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding according to a child's age in months. By 10 months of age, 67 per cent of children were weaned. Data for age groups 0-1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-7 and 8-9 months is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, BiH 2011–2012

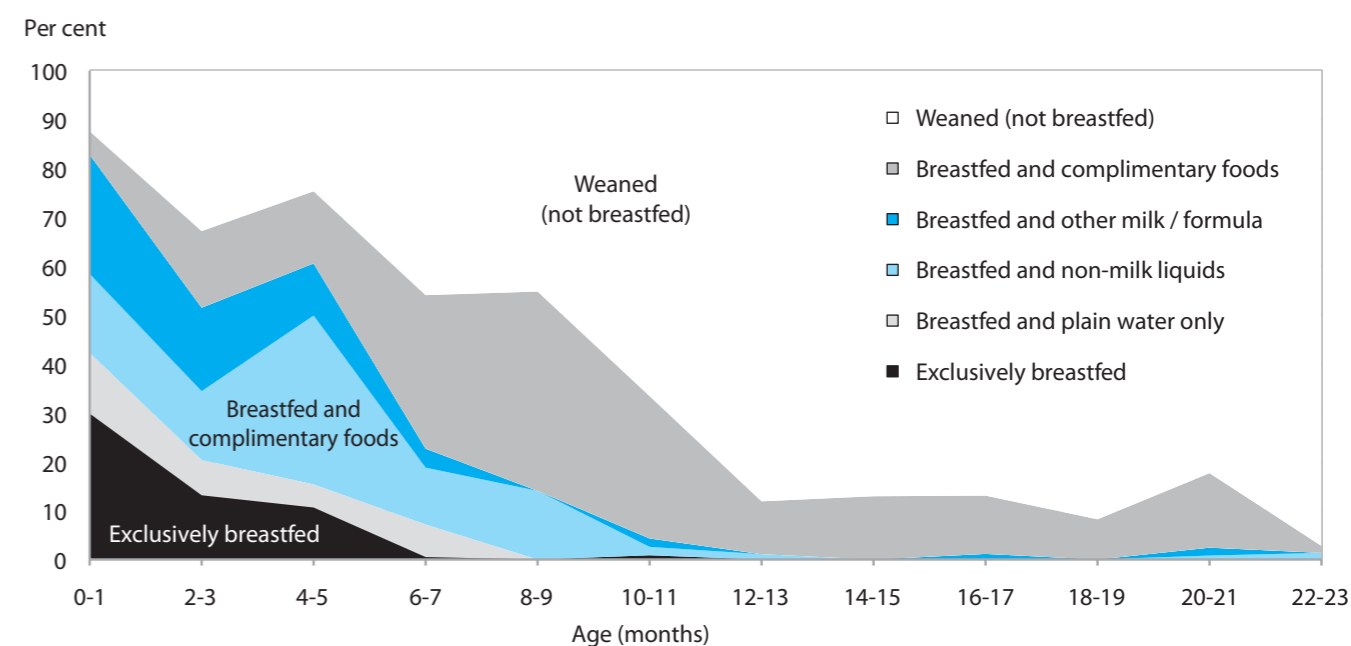


Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding amongst children at 0-35 months of age. Amongst children of this age the median duration of breastfeeding was 8.0 months (9.5 months for boys and 6.9 months for girls). The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding was 0.5 months, while the median duration of predominant breastfeeding was 1.9 months (3.6 months amongst boys and 0.7 amongst girls).

The median duration of any breastfeeding was somewhat longer in the FBiH (8.6) compared to RS (7.1), while the pattern for the median duration of predominant breastfeeding was reversed (4.0 months for RS and 1.6 months for the FBiH).

The median duration for any breastfeeding was shorter amongst children whose mothers had higher education (4.2 months) compared to children whose mothers had primary or secondary education (about 8 months in both cases). The median duration for predominant breastfeeding in months declined, although not uniformly, with increased wealth of the household (from 5.2 months for the poorest to 0.4 months for the richest households).

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding amongst children aged 0-35 months, BiH 2011–2012

	Median duration (in months)			Number of children aged 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	9.5	0.6	3.6	668
Female	6.9	0.5	0.7	712
Administrative unit				
FBiH	8.6	0.5	1.6	976
RS	7.1	0.6	4.0	376
BD	(7.9)	–	–	28
Area				
Urban	7.7	0.4	0.5	456
Rural	8.2	0.6	2.5	924
Mother's education*				
Primary	7.5	1.8	3.3	300
Secondary	8.0	0.5	1.1	863
Higher	4.2	1.4	2.0	202
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.5	0.7	5.2	237
Second	7.9	0.6	3.2	298
Middle	7.8	1.2	1.6	283
Fourth	10.9	0.4	2.2	272
Richest	4.8	0.4	0.4	291
Median	8.0	0.5	1.9	1,380
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	8.8	1.1	3.2	1,380

¹ MICS indicator 2.10

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Information on age-appropriate infant feeding for children under 24 months is provided in Table NU.5. Different criteria of feeding were used depending on the age of the child: for infants aged 0-5 months exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

As a result of these feeding patterns less than one-fifth of children aged 0-5 months, children aged 6-23 months and children aged 0-23 months were being appropriately fed.

The prevalence of age-appropriate breastfeeding was equal for boys and girls aged 0-5 months; it was however higher amongst children in rural areas.

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children aged 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, BiH 2011–2012

	Children aged 0-5 months		Children aged 6-23 months		Children aged 0-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Per cent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Per cent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Sex						
Male	18.1	110	20.8	327	20.1	437
Female	18.9	126	15.6	358	16.5	484
Administrative unit						
FBiH	15.1	181	21.6	474	19.8	655
RS	(31.7)	51	10.3	195	14.8	246
BD	(*)	3	(7.3)	16	(6.0)	20
Area						
Urban	(7.1)	55	12.3	238	11.3	294
Rural	22.0	180	21.2	447	21.4	627
Mother's education*						
Primary	(*)	50	23.9	153	25.6	203
Secondary	13.2	149	17.0	425	16.0	574
Higher	(*)	30	14.5	107	17.5	137
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	26	18.1	113	19.6	139
Second	(28.8)	72	20.0	142	23.0	214
Middle	(*)	52	14.3	126	16.2	177
Fourth	(4.4)	55	24.8	135	18.9	190
Richest	(*)	32	13.9	169	13.2	200
Total	18.5	236	18.1	685	18.2	921

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.14

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Appropriate complementary feeding of children from 6 months to two years of age is particularly important for growth and development and the prevention of undernutrition. Continued breastfeeding beyond six months should be accompanied by consumption of nutritionally adequate, safe and appropriate complementary foods that help meet nutritional requirements when breastmilk is no longer sufficient. This requires that for breastfed children, two or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods are needed if they are six to eight months old, and three or more meals if they are 9-23 months of age. For children 6-23 months and older who are not breastfed, four or more meals of solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds are needed.

Overall, 71 per cent of infants aged 6-8 received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (MICS indicator 2.12). Amongst currently breastfeeding infants this percentage was 64 per cent, while it was 79 per cent amongst infants currently not breastfeeding. The percentages for children currently breastfeeding and those not currently breastfeeding were based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.²⁹

Table NU.6 presents the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods the recommended minimum number of times or more during the day or night preceding the interview.³⁰

The survey findings show that nearly three quarters of children aged 6-23 months (72 per cent) were receiving complementary foods the recommended minimum number of times (73 per cent in FBiH and 70 per cent in RS). The percentage of children who were receiving appropriate feeds the recommended minimum number of times increased with the mother's education level (from 68 per cent for children whose mothers had primary education to 78 per cent for children whose mothers had higher education).

²⁹ The table on introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods is not presented in the report since percentages for appropriate complementary feeding disaggregated by sex and area were based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

³⁰ See the note in Table NU.6 for a definition of the minimum number of times for the different age groups.

Amongst those children of this age currently breastfeeding about one-third were receiving complementary foods the recommended minimum number of times (34 per cent). Amongst children of this age who were currently not breastfeeding 91 per cent had received at least 2 milk feeds during the day or night prior to the interview, while 84 per cent had received solid semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more during the day or night preceding the interview.

Table NU.6: Minimum meal frequency

Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (and milk feeds for non-breastfeeding children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, according to breastfeeding status, BiH 2011–2012

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Per cent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ¹	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Per cent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children aged 6-23 months
Sex							
Male	29.1	97	93.4	88.1	230	70.5	327
Female	42.6	62	88.5	80.3	296	73.8	358
Age (months)							
6-8	(40.6)	51	(100.0)	(69.8)	51	55.2	102
9-11	(21.6)	55	(98.9)	(94.0)	74	63.3	129
12-17	(41.7)	28	92.1	83.3	191	78.0	219
18-23	(40.9)	26	84.2	83.9	210	79.2	236
Administrative unit							
FBiH	36.8	126	90.6	85.7	348	72.7	474
RS	(23.0)	30	90.1	78.0	165	69.5	195
BD	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	14	(91.7)	16
Area							
Urban	(31.7)	39	87.8	80.7	199	72.6	238
Rural	35.2	120	92.5	85.5	327	72.0	447
Mother's education*							
Primary	(15.7)	51	92.1	93.7	101	67.5	153
Secondary	46.5	90	90.1	79.4	335	72.4	425
Higher	(*)	18	91.1	88.4	89	78.0	107
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(*)	35	91.9	90.1	78	67.0	113
Second	(*)	35	91.8	82.5	107	71.6	142
Middle	(30.3)	22	92.4	83.2	103	73.8	126
Fourth	(*)	35	92.1	88.9	100	76.9	135
Richest	(43.5)	31	86.9	77.7	138	71.5	169
Total	34.3	159	90.7	83.7	526	72.2	685

¹ MICS indicator 2.15

² MICS indicator 2.13

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Amongst the currently breastfeeding children aged 6-8 months the minimum meal frequency is defined as children who also receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 times or more. Amongst the currently breastfeeding children aged 9-23 months receipt of solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times constitutes the minimum meal frequency. For non-breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months the minimum meal frequency is defined as children receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods and milk feeds at least 4 times during the previous day.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern due to a number of factors, including possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene during preparation. Table NU.7 shows that a high percentage of children aged 0-23 months in BiH are fed using a bottle with a nipple (80 per cent): about the same percentage of children in FBiH (79 per cent) and the RS (80 per cent) and a higher proportion of children in urban (85 per cent) than in rural areas (77 per cent).

In addition to only one-fifth of children aged 0-23 months not being fed using a bottle with a nipple, it is worrying that a bottle with a nipple was used to feed over one half of children aged 0-5 months (60 per cent).

Table NU.7: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children aged 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of children aged 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0-23 months
Sex		
Male	76.9	437
Female	81.8	484
Age (months)		
0-5	60.3	236
6-11	88.6	231
12-23	84.8	454
Administrative unit		
FBiH	78.8	655
RS	80.0	246
BD	(94.0)	20
Area		
Urban	84.8	294
Rural	77.0	627
Mother's education*		
Primary	73.6	203
Secondary	81.0	574
Higher	80.9	137
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	67.6	139
Second	76.8	214
Middle	84.8	177
Fourth	79.3	190
Richest	86.0	200
Total	79.5	921

¹ MICS indicator 2.11

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Low Birth Weight

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of the mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances of survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children; babies who are undernourished in the womb face greatly increased risk of disease and dying during their early months and years.

Low birth weight is most commonly associated with the mother's poor health and inadequate feeding as well as cigarette smoking, especially during pregnancy. Teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

Because many infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth and those that are weighed may provide a biased sample of all births the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight amongst all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated in MICS through two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recollection of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth.³¹

The findings of this survey, shown in Table NU.8, show that a total of 98 per cent of newborns were weighed at birth, of which only 3 per cent weighed less than 2,500 grams. The percentage of low birth weight did not vary much between the FBiH and RS, by urban and rural areas or by household wealth.

31 For a detailed description of the methodology see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O. and Sommerfelt, A. E., 1996. 'Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help?' *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 74(2), 209-16.

Table NU.8: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last-born children in the 2 years preceding the survey that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, BiH 2011–2012

	Per cent of live births		Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Administrative unit			
FBiH	3.2	97.3	211
RS	2.8	99.4	82
BD	(4.5)	(97.7)	6
Area			
Urban	3.4	96.2	94
Rural	3.0	98.6	204
Mother's education*			
Primary	4.2	98.6	66
Secondary	3.0	97.1	187
Higher	2.4	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	3.9	97.9	45
Second	3.2	99.2	69
Middle	2.8	97.2	58
Fourth	2.7	95.4	61
Richest	3.3	99.2	65
Total	3.1	97.8	298

¹ MICS indicator 2.18

² MICS indicator 2.19

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Immunisation

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunisation plays a key role in this goal. Immunisation has saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) in 1974. According to UNICEF data, worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunisation and as a result vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunisation of children under one year of age at 90 per cent nationally, with at least 80 per cent coverage in every administrative unit.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus; three doses of the polio vaccine; three doses of the Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months.

In accordance with the UNICEF and WHO guidelines and the recommendations for immunisation against measles, rubella and mumps (MMR) outlined in the regulations on immunisation and prophylactics in the FBiH and RS, as well as for purposes of international comparison, estimates on full immunisation based on this survey refer to children aged 18-29 months that have received a BCG vaccine and three doses of DPT and the polio vaccine by 12 months of age and the MMR vaccine by 18 months.³²

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under five years of age. Mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards or health booklets for all of these children. If the vaccination card for a child was available interviewers copied the vaccination information from the cards onto the questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available then the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations as well as how many doses were received for polio and DPT. The final vaccination coverage estimates were based on both the information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by a child.

The percentage of children aged 18-29 months in BiH who received each of the specific vaccinations recommended by UNICEF and WHO is shown in Table CH.1 (a) and in Tables CH.1 (b) for the FBiH and CH.1 (c) for RS. The denominator comprised children aged 18-29 months so that only those children who were old enough to be fully vaccinated with these vaccines were taken into consideration. In the first three columns of the table the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey. In the last column only those children who were vaccinated by 12 months of age, as recommended, have been included (by 18 months of age for MMR). For children without vaccination cards the proportion of vaccinations given by 12 months of age was assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards. Overall 91 per cent of children in BiH, including 95 per cent of children in the FBiH and 84 per cent of children in RS, had available vaccination cards or health booklets at the time of the survey (see Table CH.2).

According to the data shown in Table CH.1 (a), 98 per cent of children aged 18-29 months had received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and 95 per cent of children had received the first dose of the polio vaccine. The percentage decreased for subsequent doses of this vaccine to 93 per cent for the second dose and 85 per cent for the third dose, thus incurring a 10 percentage point reduction in the immunisation coverage for this vaccine. Similar to immunisation to protect against polio, a total of 95 per cent of children had received the first dose of the DPT vaccine by the age of 12 months. This percentage decreased to 86 per cent by the third dose. By the age of 12 months, the first dose of the HepB vaccine has been received by 95 per cent of children, the second by 93 per cent, and the third dose by 94 per cent of children. Immunisation coverage against measles, rubella and mumps by the age of 18 months was somewhat lower than that of other vaccines at 80 per cent.

In the FBiH 99 per cent of children aged 18-29 months had received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months (see Table CH.1 (b)). The first dose of the polio vaccine was given to 96 per cent of children, the second dose to 93 per cent and the third dose to 83 per cent of children. In RS 94 per cent of children aged 18-29 months had received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months (see Table CH.1 (c)). The first dose of the polio vaccine was given to 93 per cent of children, the

³² For the purposes of comparing the percentage of children who have received the UNICEF and WHO recommended vaccines during infancy with data from the BiH MICS3 (2005–2006), data on the Hepatitis B (HepB) vaccines is not included in the calculation of full immunisation. Data on immunisation against illnesses caused by Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib), which is a part of the immunisation calendars in the FBiH and RS, are not presented in this report.

second dose to 93 per cent and the third dose to 91 per cent of children. The first dose of the DPT vaccination by the age of 12 months had been received by 97 per cent of children in the FBiH and 92 per cent in RS; by the third dose this percentage had decreased to 84 per cent in the FBiH and 90 per cent in RS (see Tables CH.1 (b) and CH.1 (c)). The first dose of the HepB vaccine had been received by 98 per cent of children in the FBiH and 86 per cent of children in RS; the second, by 94 per cent of children in the FBiH and 91 per cent in RS; while 83 per cent of children in the FBiH and 88 per cent in RS had received the third dose of the HepB vaccine by the age of 12 months. Immunisation coverage against measles, rubella and mumps by age 18 months was 79 per cent in the FBiH and 82 per cent in RS.

The percentage of children in BiH who had received all of the UNICEF and WHO recommended vaccinations during infancy was 68 per cent (67 per cent in FBiH and 72 per cent in RS). This indicator includes the percentage of children who had received a BCG vaccine as well as three doses of the DPT and three doses of the polio vaccine by 12 months of age and an MMR vaccine by 18 months of age (see Figure CH.1). Data on immunisation to protect against HepB and Hib, both of which are part of the immunisation calendars in FBiH and RS, is not included in the calculation of the percentage of children with all immunisations to allow for comparison with data from previous MICS rounds in BiH.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children aged 18-29 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months (18 months for MMR), BiH 2011–2012

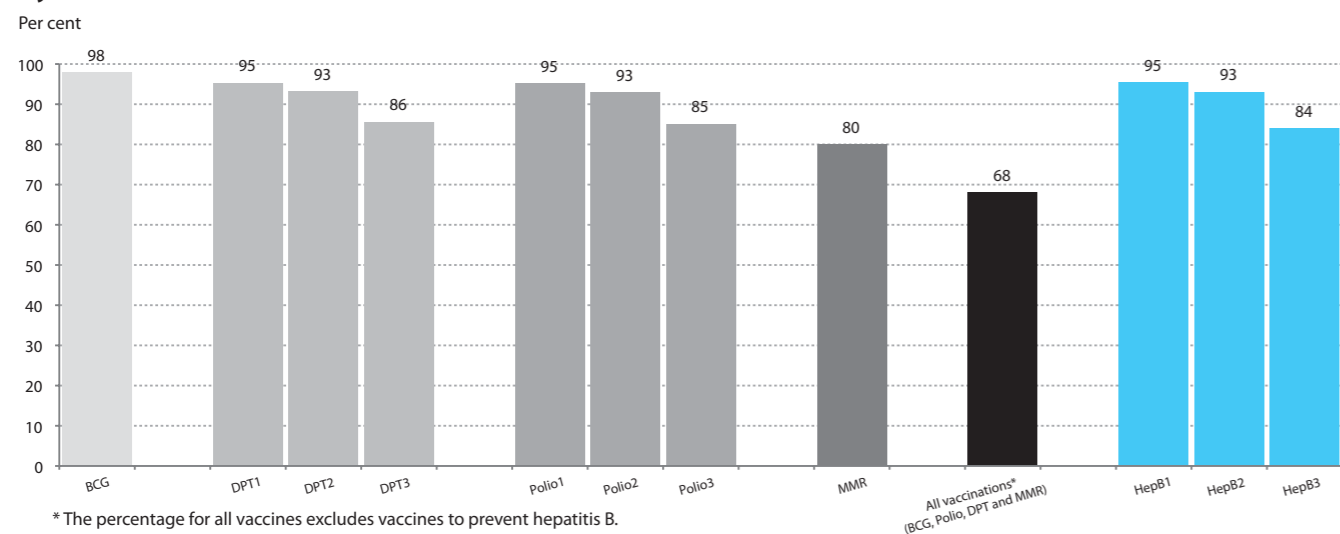


Table CH.1 (a): Vaccinations in first year of life, BiH

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunised against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by 12 months of age (by 18 months for MMR), BiH 2011–2012

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (18 months for MMR)
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG¹	89.3	10.0	99.3	97.8
Polio				
1	87.9	8.2	96.0	95.1
2	86.8	8.0	94.8	92.9
3 ²	83.7	7.5	91.2	85.1
DPT				
1	88.9	8.6	97.5	95.2
2	88.0	8.4	96.4	93.1
3 ³	84.8	7.4	92.2	85.5
MMR⁴	80.2	7.6	87.8	79.9
All vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	78.3	5.9	84.2	68.0
No vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
HepB				
1 at birth	90.8	6.0	96.8	95.4
2	86.0	9.3	95.3	93.0
3 ⁵	80.7	7.5	88.2	83.9
Number of children aged 18-29 months	463	463	463	463

¹ MICS indicator 3.1
² MICS indicator 3.2
³ MICS indicator 3.3
⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3
⁵ MICS indicator 3.5

Table CH.1 (b): Vaccinations in first year of life, FBiH

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunised against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by 12 months of age (by 18 months for MMR), FBiH 2011–2012

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (18 months for MMR)
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG¹	93.6	5.9	99.5	99.2
Polio				
1	92.0	5.0	97.0	95.7
2	90.5	4.7	95.3	92.9
3 ²	86.4	4.2	90.6	83.2
DPT				
1	91.8	5.7	97.5	96.5
2	90.6	5.4	96.0	93.9
3 ³	86.0	4.5	90.5	84.3
MMR⁴	83.8	4.5	88.3	79.3
All vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	81.2	2.5	83.7	67.0
No vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
HepB				
1 at birth	94.3	4.0	98.3	98.0
2	87.8	6.7	94.5	93.7
3 ⁵	83.0	4.5	87.5	82.5
Number of children aged 18-29 months	327	327	327	327

¹ MICS indicator 3.1
² MICS indicator 3.2
³ MICS indicator 3.3
⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3
⁵ MICS indicator 3.5

Table CH.1 (c): Vaccinations in first year of life, RS

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunised against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by 12 months of age (by 18 months for MMR), RS 2011–2012

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (18 months for MMR)
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG¹	79.5	19.3	98.8	93.5
Polio				
1	78.1	15.2	93.3	93.3
2	78.1	15.2	93.3	92.6
3 ²	77.5	15.2	92.7	90.5
DPT				
1	82.4	15.2	97.6	91.8
2	82.4	15.2	97.6	90.3
3 ³	82.4	15.2	97.6	89.6
MMR⁴	71.8	15.3	87.1	82.1
All vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	72.5	14.7	87.1	71.6
No vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
HepB				
1 at birth	82.4	10.9	93.3	88.5
2	81.8	15.8	97.6	91.0
3 ⁵	75.1	15.2	90.3	88.1
Number of children aged 18-29 months	128	128	128	128

¹ MICS indicator 3.1
² MICS indicator 3.2
³ MICS indicator 3.3
⁴ MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3
⁵ MICS indicator 3.5

Table CH.2 presents immunisation coverage amongst children aged 18-29 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the listed vaccinations at any time before the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers/caretakers reports. There were no large differences with respect to background characteristics.

The overall percentage of children who had received all of the recommended vaccinations at any time before the survey was 84 per cent: 87 per cent in RS and 84 per cent in the FBiH.

Ninety-nine per cent of children had received the BCG vaccine at any time before the survey. The third dose of the polio vaccine had been received by 91 per cent of children at any time before the survey, the third dose of the DPT vaccine had been received by 92 per cent of children, while 88 per cent of children had received the third dose of the HepB vaccine. The MMR vaccine had been received by 88 per cent of children in BiH at any time before the survey.

Almost all children in the FBiH and RS had received a BCG vaccine at any time before the survey. The third dose of the polio vaccine had been received by 91 per cent of children in the FBiH and 93 per cent of children in RS, the third dose of DPT was received by 91 per cent of children in the FBiH and 98 per cent of children in RS, while 88 per cent of children in the FBiH and 90 per cent in RS received the third dose of the HepB vaccine. The MMR vaccine had been received by 88 per cent of children in the FBiH and 87 per cent of children in RS BiH at any time before the survey.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, BiH 2011–2012

	BCG	Percentage of children who received:									Percentage with vaccination card seen	Number of children aged 18-29 months			
		Polio			DPT			MMR	None of the vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	All of the vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)			HepB		
		1	2	3	1	2	3							1	2
Sex															
Male	99.0	97.2	96.4	93.6	97.4	97.0	92.9	89.0	0.3	86.1	94.5	96.4	90.1	89.0	227
Female	99.7	94.9	93.2	88.9	97.6	95.9	91.6	86.6	0.3	82.4	99.0	94.3	86.3	93.7	236
Administrative unit															
FBiH	99.5	97.0	95.3	90.6	97.5	96.0	90.5	88.3	0.2	83.7	98.3	94.5	87.5	94.8	327
RS	98.8	93.3	93.3	92.7	97.6	97.6	97.6	87.1	0.6	87.1	93.3	97.6	90.3	83.7	128
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Area															
Urban	99.5	97.5	97.0	91.4	98.5	97.0	91.0	87.9	0.0	84.9	97.0	97.7	89.6	89.2	162
Rural	99.2	95.3	93.6	91.1	97.0	96.1	92.9	87.7	0.5	83.8	96.7	94.1	87.4	92.5	301
Mother's education*															
Primary	97.7	93.7	93.7	88.5	94.5	94.5	89.3	85.3	1.5	84.2	95.3	87.2	80.9	89.6	102
Secondary	99.7	95.9	94.5	91.8	97.9	96.5	92.9	88.2	0.0	83.9	97.1	97.1	89.3	91.7	291
Higher	100.0	100.0	97.6	92.8	100.0	98.8	94.0	89.4	0.0	85.7	97.6	100.0	94.0	93.0	68
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	98.1	96.2	95.3	91.4	96.2	95.3	91.4	90.0	1.0	87.2	94.4	88.3	81.6	93.5	85
Second	99.1	95.3	93.4	89.6	95.3	94.3	90.5	85.1	0.9	83.1	95.3	96.2	91.5	90.7	85
Middle	100.0	99.2	98.3	93.7	99.2	99.2	91.7	94.2	0.0	89.1	97.9	96.2	89.1	91.1	98
Fourth	99.2	98.3	95.6	93.0	98.7	95.2	93.4	89.0	0.0	85.1	97.4	97.4	93.0	91.8	93
Richest	100.0	91.5	91.5	88.3	97.7	97.7	93.8	81.1	0.0	77.2	98.5	97.7	85.6	90.2	104
Total	99.3	96.0	94.8	91.2	97.5	96.4	92.2	87.8	0.3	84.2	96.8	95.3	88.2	91.4	463

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death amongst children under five worldwide. In the treatment of diarrhoea of particular importance is increased fluid intake, continued adequate feeding of the child and use of oral rehydration salts (ORS).

The goal is to reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate amongst children under five by 2015.³³ In addition, A World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 per cent.

In MICS the prevalence of diarrhoea was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child had had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey (see Table CH.3). In cases where mothers reported that the child had suffered diarrhoea a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually drank and ate.

Table CH.3 also shows the percentage of children who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey as well as the percentage of children who received various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid the percentages do not necessarily add up to 100.

Overall 6 per cent of children under five in BiH had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (see Table CH.3). Diarrhoea prevalence was at 7 per cent amongst children in the FBiH and 4 per cent amongst children in RS. Viewed by age, the peak of diarrhoea was amongst children aged 12-23 months (8 per cent).

About 36 per cent of children received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids. Children of mothers with primary education were less likely to receive ORS than children of mothers with secondary education (14 per cent compared to 37 per cent). There was no evident difference in diarrhoea prevalence amongst girls and boys or in the percentage of boys and girls who received ORS.

Table CH.3: Oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solutions and recommended homemade fluids, BiH 2011–2012

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
Sex				
Male	6.9	1,124	35.2	78
Female	5.0	1,173	37.8	58
Administrative unit				
FBiH	6.7	1,611	35.7	108
RS	4.3	646	(39.1)	28
BD	1.0	40	(*)	0
Area				
Urban	5.3	774	(43.5)	41
Rural	6.2	1,523	33.2	95
Age (months)				
0-11	5.8	466	(*)	27
12-23	7.7	454	(47.3)	35
24-35	4.2	459	(*)	19
36-47	6.8	485	(37.9)	33
48-59	5.1	432	(*)	22
Mother's education*				
Primary	5.5	526	13.8	29
Secondary	5.8	1,426	37.1	83
Higher	7.7	324	(*)	25
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	6.9	388	(*)	27
Second	7.7	482	(36.1)	37
Middle	3.9	455	(*)	18
Fourth	6.0	469	(*)	28
Richest	5.3	502	(67.1)	27
Total	5.9	2,297	36.3	136

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

33 Compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals)

Table CH.4 shows the feeding practices of children during the episode of diarrhoea. The data show that during the episode of diarrhoea 45 per cent of children under 5 years of age drank more than usual while 43 per cent drank the same or less. With respect to food intake 82 per cent of children were given the same amount to eat or somewhat less and 6 per cent of children were given much less than usual to eat. In 5 per cent of cases children stopped food altogether.

Table CH.4: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Per cent distribution of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, BiH 2011–2012

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea					Total	Eating practices during diarrhoea					Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink	Given nothing to drink		Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat	Stopped food		
Sex															
Male	6.9	1,124	8.9	11.3	30.8	46.9	2.1	100.0	6.2	37.7	46.2	9.9	0.0	100.0	78
Female	5.0	1,173	1.4	9.6	33.7	43.4	11.9	100.0	6.8	19.1	60.8	1.4	11.9	100.0	58
Administrative unit															
FBiH	6.7	1,611	7.2	9.7	29.3	45.9	7.9	100.0	5.2	24.4	56.8	7.2	6.4	100.0	108
RS	4.3	646	(0.0)	(14.0)	(41.9)	(44.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.2)	(49.7)	(36.3)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	28
BD	1.0	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Area															
Urban	5.3	774	(0.0)	(13.4)	(20.9)	(65.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(11.6)	(39.6)	(33.9)	(14.9)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Rural	6.2	1,523	8.2	9.3	36.9	36.6	9.0	100.0	4.2	25.5	60.5	2.5	7.3	100.0	95
Age (months)															
0-11	5.8	466	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
12-23	7.7	454	(2.3)	(9.3)	(31.7)	(39.1)	(17.6)	100.0	(6.8)	(27.5)	(43.4)	(4.6)	(17.6)	100.0	35
24-35	4.2	459	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
36-47	6.8	485	(18.6)	(9.5)	(21.6)	(47.8)	(2.4)	100.0	(2.4)	(49.8)	(45.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	33
48-59	5.1	432	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Mother's education *															
Primary	5.5	526	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Secondary	5.8	1,426	8.4	10.7	25.1	46.4	9.4	100.0	9.6	32.2	47.8	2.9	7.4	100.0	83
Higher	7.7	324	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	6.9	388	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Second	7.7	482	(2.2)	(10.8)	(23.5)	(44.7)	(18.8)	100.0	(6.5)	(23.6)	(51.1)	(2.2)	(16.7)	100.0	37
Middle	3.9	455	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Fourth	6.0	469	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Richest	5.3	502	(3.0)	(11.8)	(23.6)	(61.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.9)	(38.5)	(32.6)	(22.9)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Total	5.9	2,297	5.7	10.5	32.0	45.4	6.3	100.0	6.4	29.8	52.4	6.3	5.1	100.0	136

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table CH.5 shows the proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Fifty-five per cent of children received ORT with continued feeding, as is recommended (see Figure CH.2). Overall 65 per cent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids (see Figure CH.3). Thirty-three per cent of children received diarrhoea antimotility medication in the form of tablets or syrup, while only 1 per cent of children received medication in the form of an injection. Diarrhoea was treated with home remedies/herbal medicine in 19 per cent of children, while 9 per cent of children were treated in some other way. Twenty-one per cent of children with diarrhoea were not given any treatment or medication.

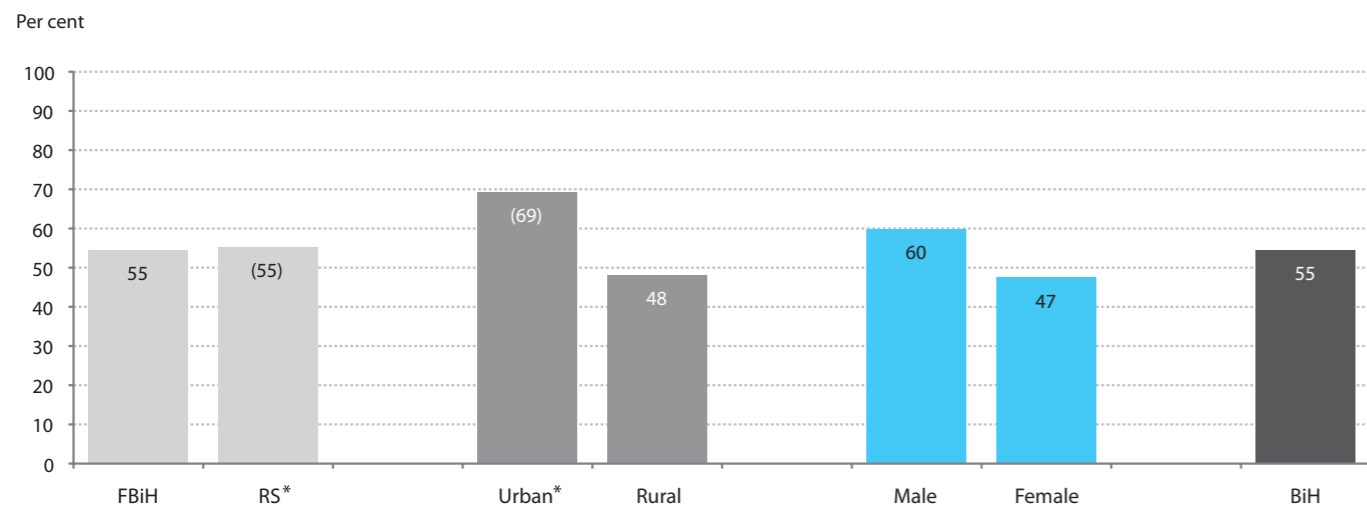
Table CH.5: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments, BiH 2011-2012

	Children with diarrhoea who received:		Other treatments:											Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks	
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup					Injection			Intravenous	Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other			
			Antibiotic	Antimotility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown						
Sex																
Male	65.0	59.9	4.1	24.2	0.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	8.9	21.2	78
Female	64.8	47.5	1.4	27.0	0.0	1.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	31.2	9.6	20.1	58	
Administrative unit																
FBiH	64.8	54.6	2.2	24.8	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.4	10.2	22.5	108	
RS	(66.5)	(55.3)	(5.6)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(5.6)	(14.0)	28	
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	
Area																
Urban	(79.0)	(69.4)	(3.8)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.3)	(16.8)	(7.7)	41	
Rural	58.8	48.1	2.5	25.6	0.0	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	14.9	5.9	26.4	95	
Age (months)																
0-23	(62.2)	(49.7)	(2.6)	(36.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(13.9)	(26.2)	62	
24-59	67.2	58.7	3.2	16.0	0.0	3.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	22.8	5.3	16.1	74	
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 per cent	57.6	45.2	2.9	27.8	0.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	21.2	4.9	24.3	81	
Richest 40 per cent	(75.8)	(68.5)	(2.9)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(15.4)	55	
Total	64.9	54.6	2.9	25.4	0.0	1.7	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	19.0	9.2	20.7	136	

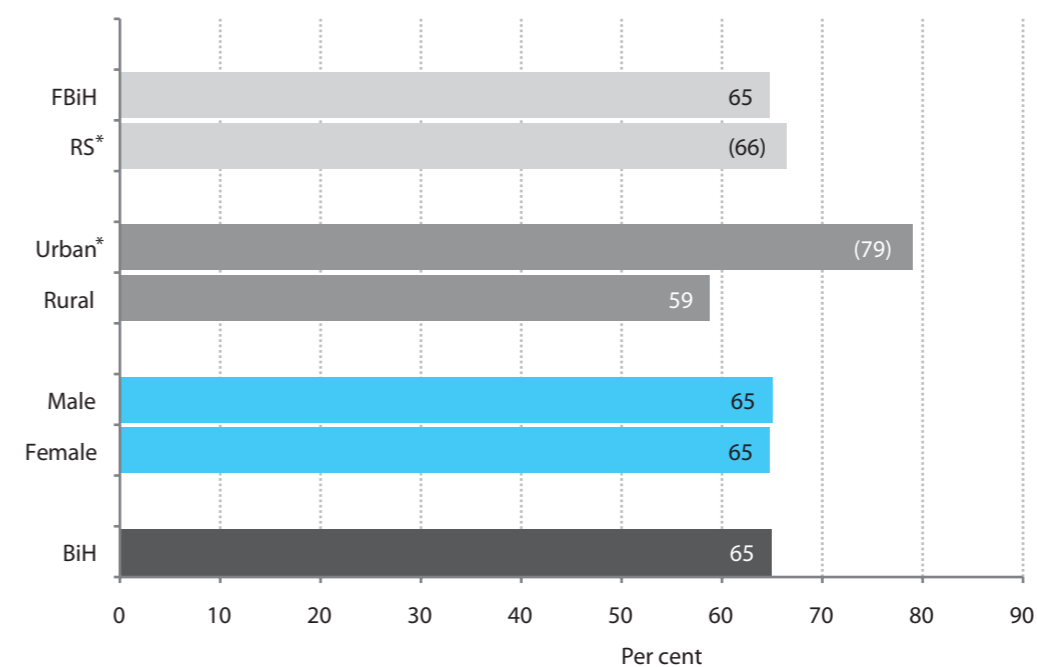
¹ MICS indicator 3.8
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Figure CH.2: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT with continued feeding, BiH 2011-2012



* Data for RS and urban areas is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure CH.3: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea who received ORT or increased fluids, BiH 2011-2012



* Data for RS and urban areas is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Care-Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children worldwide and the use of antibiotics in under-fives with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infection.

In the BiH MICS4 the prevalence of suspected pneumonia was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child under age five had suffered an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing, the symptoms of which were a problem with the chest or a problem with both the chest and a blocked nose.

Table CH.6 presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia. Survey findings indicate that, during the two weeks preceding the survey 3 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia (3 per cent in the F BiH and 4 per cent in RS). Of these children, 87 per cent were taken to an appropriate service provider (MICS indicator 3.9, which is not shown in Table CH.6). The highest percentage of children were examined in public sector facilities, of which 48 per cent were taken to a health centre and 24 per cent to a hospital, while 7 per cent were examined by a visiting health worker (mobile health service). A small percentage of children were taken to a private medical practice (7 per cent) and a private pharmacy (2 per cent) – (data not shown in Table CH.6).

The prevalence of suspected pneumonia amongst children under 5 did not vary much by sex. In relation to age, the prevalence of suspected pneumonia was highest amongst children aged 12-23 months (5 per cent).

Overall, about three quarters (76 per cent) of children under 5 years of age with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey were treated with antibiotics (MICS indicator 3.10, which is not shown in Table CH.6).

Table CH.6: Prevalence of suspected pneumonia by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks, BiH 2011–2012

	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex		
Male	3.6	1,124
Female	2.8	1,173
Administrative unit		
F BiH	2.8	1,611
RS	4.2	646
BD	4.0	40
Area		
Urban	3.4	774
Rural	3.1	1,523
Age (months)		
0-11	1.0	466
12-23	5.0	454
24-35	4.2	459
36-47	2.8	485
48-59	2.9	432
Mother's education*		
Primary	3.8	526
Secondary	3.1	1,426
Higher	2.7	324
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	5.3	388
Second	2.5	482
Middle	2.9	455
Fourth	2.8	469
Richest	2.8	502
Total	3.2	2,297

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

MICS indicator 3.9: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks who were taken to a health provider; the indicator is not shown in Table CH.6 because of the low number of unweighted cases for the background characteristics (fewer than 25 unweighted cases).

MICS indicator 3.10: Percentage of children aged 0-59 with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks; the indicator is not shown in Table CH.6 because of the low number of unweighted cases for the background characteristics (fewer than 25 unweighted cases).

A mother's knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.7. Overall 15 per cent of women knew of the two danger signs of pneumonia, namely fast and difficult breathing. Thirty-nine per cent of mothers identified difficult breathing and 20 per cent of mothers identified fast breathing as symptoms for taking the child immediately to a health facility. Fast breathing was recognised as a danger sign of pneumonia by an approximately equal percentage of mothers in urban and rural areas (about 20 per cent). It is interesting to note that, when viewed according to their level of education, the knowledge that fast breathing is a danger sign of pneumonia was most common amongst mothers with primary education (27 per cent) and decreased with an increase in the mother's education level (12 per cent for higher education).

A higher percentage of mothers in RS (50 per cent) than in the F BiH (34 per cent) believed that the child should immediately be taken to a health facility if experiencing difficulty in breathing. Twenty-two per cent of mothers in the F BiH and 15 per cent of mothers in RS believed that the child should immediately be taken to a health facility if experiencing fast breathing. The highest percentage of mothers believed that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility in the case of fever (88 per cent) and if the child became sicker (43 per cent).

Table CH.7: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by symptoms that would cause them to take the child immediately to a health facility and percentage of mothers who recognise fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Has other symptoms		
Administrative unit										
FBiH	16.9	41.5	85.6	21.5	33.7	24.5	7.2	42.0	16.2	459
RS	14.6	46.8	92.6	15.0	49.5	17.0	6.4	27.3	10.4	183
BD	43.0	57.0	100.0	50.4	62.0	51.6	39.3	4.9	47.9	11
Area										
Urban	16.4	41.8	86.9	19.2	43.0	24.5	5.4	32.7	14.3	219
Rural	16.8	44.0	88.2	20.7	36.3	21.9	8.5	39.5	15.5	433
Mother's education*										
Primary	18.1	47.8	86.1	27.1	37.0	27.4	8.2	34.3	19.5	154
Secondary	17.0	43.5	88.4	19.6	39.9	22.5	7.8	36.5	15.1	403
Higher	13.2	34.4	87.8	11.7	35.9	17.2	5.2	45.6	8.0	93
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.1	40.6	88.3	21.5	41.5	22.8	11.9	35.9	17.6	107
Second	17.4	52.7	87.6	25.2	40.6	24.6	10.0	35.3	19.9	136
Middle	17.9	40.7	86.7	19.0	42.8	25.0	6.2	37.7	15.2	132
Fourth	13.7	44.7	88.3	22.9	34.8	24.9	5.3	32.9	14.4	134
Richest	15.0	37.2	88.1	13.0	34.1	17.2	5.0	43.8	9.1	144
Total	16.7	43.2	87.8	20.2	38.6	22.8	7.5	37.3	15.1	652

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuel for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural residues, dung, shrubs, straw and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuel leads to high levels of indoor smoke, which is a complex mix of health damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuel is incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as, amongst others, carbon monoxide and sulphur oxide (SO₂). Use of solid fuel increases the risk of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease and cancer. The primary indicator of solid fuel use is the proportion of the population using solid fuel as their primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Table CH.8 shows that 70 per cent of the household population in BiH uses solid fuel for cooking, while a lower percentage uses electricity for this purpose (21 per cent). Use of solid fuel for cooking was more common in RS (74 per cent) than in the FBiH (67 per cent). There was a difference by area, with solid fuel being used for cooking by 83 per cent of the rural household population and 43 per cent by the urban household population. Solid fuel use was not common amongst the richest household population and increased with a decline in wealth and a decrease in the level of education of the household head. The highest percentage of the household population used wood for cooking (69 per cent), with a higher proportion in RS (73 per cent) than in the FBiH (67 per cent). The percentage of the household population that used charcoal and coal/lignite for cooking purposes was negligible.

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use

Per cent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of household members in households using:											Number of household members	
	Electricity	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Solid fuels				No food cooked in the household	Other fuel	Missing	Total		Solid fuels for cooking ¹
				Coal, lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Agricultural crop residue						
Administrative unit													
FBiH	23.5	6.7	2.3	0.1	0.7	66.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	67.4	13,374
RS	17.0	9.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	73.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	73.6	6,524
BD	23.4	4.1	0.0	3.0	1.8	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.5	323
Area								0.0					
Urban	40.4	11.8	4.4	0.0	1.1	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	43.1	6,932
Rural	11.5	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	82.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.2	13,289
Education of household head													
None	8.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	2.3	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.1	598
Primary	9.4	3.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.0	6,095
Secondary	24.1	8.5	1.9	0.0	0.7	64.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.5	11,497
Higher	45.9	14.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	36.3	2,025
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	95.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.7	4,043
Second	8.0	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	88.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	4,046
Middle	13.5	4.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	80.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	4,044
Fourth	25.8	6.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	66.9	4,044
Richest	56.4	23.5	6.3	0.0	0.7	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	4,044
Total	21.4	7.5	1.6	0.1	0.6	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.5	20,221

¹ MICS indicator 3.11

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

VI Water and Sanitation

The use of solid fuel is in itself a weak indicator of indoor air pollution since the concentration of pollutants varies when the same type of fuel is burned in different types of stoves or fireplaces. The use of sealed stoves with chimney flues minimises indoor air pollution, whereas the use of open stoves or fireplaces without a chimney or smoke extractor provides no protection against the harmful effects of solid fuel combustion.

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.9. Indoor air pollution depends on cooking practices, place of cooking and the type of fuel used.

The findings show that, in BiH, 59 per cent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cooked in a room designated to serve only as a kitchen, while 39 per cent cooked somewhere else in the house (no separate room for cooking available). A designated room for cooking was used by three quarters of the population in such households in the FBiH (76 per cent) and one quarter of the population in such households in RS (26 per cent).

Survey results show that the percentage of the population with a room designated for cooking, in households using solid fuels for cooking, increased with wealth, being highest amongst the richest household population (about 76 per cent). There were no clear differences with respect to the level of education of the household head.

Table CH.9: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Per cent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, BiH 2011–2012

	Place of cooking					Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	At another place	Missing		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	75.6	23.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	9,013
RS	26.4	70.3	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,800
BD	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
Area							
Urban	65.5	33.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,989
Rural	57.5	40.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	11,058
Education of household head							
None	55.3	44.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	539
Primary	59.5	38.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,242
Secondary	59.9	38.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,529
Higher	52.0	47.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	735
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	50.6	48.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,870
Second	52.5	45.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,604
Middle	59.7	39.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,309
Fourth	76.3	22.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,706
Richest	75.7	19.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	558
Total	59.2	39.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	14,047

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health and unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of numerous diseases.³⁴ Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often over long distances.

One of the Millennium Development Goals (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. A World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.³⁵

The below list of indicators are used in MICS

Water:

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of an adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation:

- Use of improved sanitation
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

MICS also collects additional information on the availability of facilities and conditions for hand washing.

The below indicators are collected

- Place for hand washing observed
- Availability of soap

Use of Improved Drinking Water Sources

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. *Improved sources* of drinking water include piped water (into dwellings, compounds, yards or plots and to neighbours or public taps/standpipes), tube wells/boreholes, protected wells, protected springs and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is also using an improved water source for hand washing and cooking.

Almost the entire population of BiH uses an improved source of drinking water. The majority of the population in BiH uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot (86 per cent). Piped water (including water piped to a neighbour or a public tap) was used by the highest percentage of the population in RS (90 per cent) and a smaller percentage in the FBiH (88 per cent). In urban areas 91 per cent of the population had running water in their dwelling, yard or plot, whereas the corresponding proportion in rural areas was 83 per cent. A public tap was used by 2 per cent of the population in both urban and rural areas.

The next most important sources of drinking water in BiH were protected wells (4 per cent) and protected springs (3 per cent), while a somewhat lower percentage of household members used tube wells (2 per cent). Less than 1 per cent of the population in BiH used unimproved sources.

While the poorest population was less likely to have running water in their dwelling (71 per cent), when compared to the richest population, a high percentage of the poorest household population did use improved sources of drinking water (99 per cent).

34 Such as dysentery, cholera and hepatitis A.

35 For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents please visit the UNICEF childinfo website <<http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>>

Figure WS.1: Per cent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, BiH 2011–2012

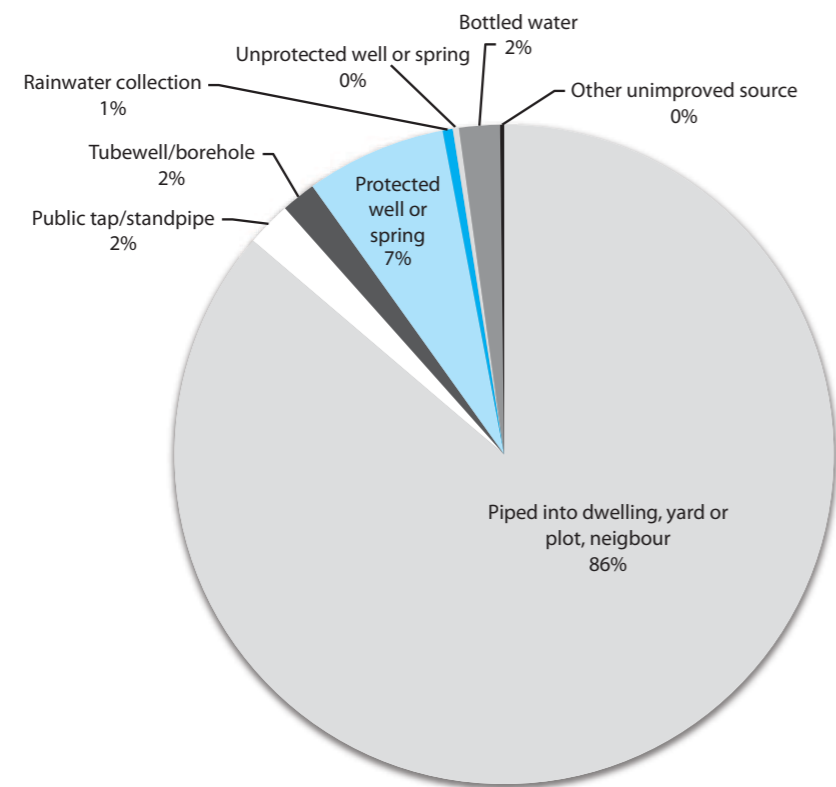


Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Per cent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Main source of drinking water of drinking water														Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources							Unimproved sources										
	Piped water				Tubewell/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water*	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water*	Other				
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/standpipe														
Administrative unit																		
FBiH	85.7	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.0	3.7	3.4	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.6	13,374	
RS	85.7	2.7	0.7	0.4	2.9	3.4	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	6,524	
BD	15.6	3.7	0.0	54.6	4.6	12.9	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.4	323	
Area																		
Urban	90.6	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.6	2.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.7	6,932	
Rural	81.4	2.1	0.5	2.2	2.4	5.4	3.3	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.5	13,289	
Education of household head																		
None	82.9	1.1	0.8	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.4	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	598	
Primary	82.6	2.5	0.8	1.8	3.1	4.5	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	6,095	
Secondary	85.6	1.0	0.2	2.4	1.0	3.7	3.2	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	11,497	
Higher	85.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	1.0	2.0	3.9	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.2	2,025	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	71.2	4.3	1.3	3.2	2.8	8.8	5.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.9	4,043	
Second	83.3	1.7	0.4	3.0	1.6	3.7	3.7	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,046	
Middle	86.5	0.5	0.0	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	4,044	
Fourth	89.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	2.1	3.4	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.7	4,044	
Richest	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	4,044	
Total	84.6	1.4	0.4	2.2	1.7	3.8	3.1	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	20,221	

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing.

The use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways in which they might be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter or using solar disinfection

are considered as proper treatment for drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households that use unimproved water sources but use appropriate water treatment methods.

About 95 per cent of household members did not use a water treatment method. Amongst the remaining household members boiling water and adding chlorine were used to an equal extent (about 2 per cent) as a water treatment method.

Of the household members who were not using an improved source of drinking water, 9 per cent used an appropriate water treatment method. This means that less than 1 per cent of all household members in BiH used drinking water from an unimproved source that had not been appropriately treated.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, BiH 2011–2012

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK			
Administrative unit												
FBiH	94.5	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	13,374	0.0	53
RS	95.2	2.2	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	6,524	(23.8)	31
BD	94.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	323	(*)	2
Area												
Urban	96.6	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,932	(*)	23
Rural	93.7	2.1	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	13,289	11.7	62
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	94.7	2.3	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	20,135	N/A	N/A
Unimproved	91.5	1.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	85	8.5	85
Education of household head												
None	97.1	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	598	(*)	2
Primary	95.3	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	6,095	(3.1)	30
Secondary	94.2	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	11,497	(16.7)	38
Higher	95.5	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,025	(*)	16
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	–	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	93.6	1.8	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4,043	2.1	46
Second	95.6	2.3	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4,046	(*)	9
Middle	94.1	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,044	(*)	7
Fourth	95.5	1.8	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,044	(*)	10
Richest	94.8	2.8	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,044	(*)	13
Total	94.7	2.3	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	20,221	8.5	85

¹ MICS indicator 4.2

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

N/A: "Not applicable"

The amount of time it took to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table WS.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to the drinking water source and that information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected in MICS4.

The data shows that most household members in BiH had a drinking water source on the premises (94 per cent). For 2 per cent of the household members using improved sources of drinking water it took 30 minutes or more to go to the sources of the water, get the water and return. A negligible percentage of the population that used unimproved sources of drinking water obtained the water outside the premises.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Per cent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Time to source of drinking water							Missing/ DK	Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources					
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/ DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more			
Administrative unit										
FBiH	94.2	3.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	13,374
RS	96.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,524
BD	46.1	36.9	16.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	323
Area										
Urban	94.7	3.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,932
Rural	93.8	3.6	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	13,289
Education of household head										
None	94.0	4.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	598
Primary	94.8	2.7	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,095
Secondary	94.1	3.9	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	11,497
Higher	92.5	3.3	2.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,025
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	90.2	5.2	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,043
Second	93.4	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,046
Middle	93.7	3.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,044
Fourth	95.5	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,044
Richest	97.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,044
Total	94.1	3.5	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	20,221

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.4 shows that 6 per cent of households in BiH had no water sources on the premises (6 per cent in the FBiH and 3 per cent in RS) and that the percentage of households with no sources of drinking water on the premises declined with increased wealth.

When the source of drinking water was not on the premises, in the majority of cases (62 per cent) an adult male collected water. Adult females collected water in 32 per cent of cases, while for the remainder of the households water was less frequently collected by female or male children under the age of 15 years.

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on the premises and per cent distribution of households without drinking water on the premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water						DK	Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises	
			Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing	Adult woman	Male child under age 15				
Administrative unit												
FBiH	5.9	3,710	63.3	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	100.0	218
RS	3.3	1,968	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	64
BD	54.7	100	53.3	0.0	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	55
Area												
Urban	4.8	2,118	57.8	0.0	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.0	100.0	101
Rural	6.4	3,660	63.9	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	100.0	236
Education of household head												
None	7.8	256	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Primary	5.3	1,805	62.4	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.6	100.0	95
Secondary	5.9	3,114	59.1	0.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	182
Higher	6.6	601	(84.9)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.8)	100.0	40
Missing/DK	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	8.8	1,515	61.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	133
Second	6.1	1,150	47.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	71
Middle	6.2	1,063	68.6	0.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	65
Fourth	4.6	1,006	(70.6)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	100.0	46
Richest	2.1	1,045	(79.1)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.4)	100.0	22
Total	5.8	5,778	62.1	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	100.0	337

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Use of Improved Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third and can significantly lessen the adverse health impact of other disorders.

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and use of a composting toilet. Data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in BiH are presented in Table WS.5

However, sharing of sanitation facilities, even if those are improved, is assumed to compromise their safety. Therefore, 'improved sanitation' is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not shared. Data on improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.8.

Table WS.5 indicates that the most common improved sanitation facilities were flush toilets connected to a sewer system (48 per cent) or septic tank (43 per cent). The household population in rural areas most commonly used septic tanks (58 per cent), while the most common type of sanitation facility in urban areas was a flush toilet with connection to a sewer system (83 per cent). The use of improved sanitation facilities is positively associated with wealth.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, BiH 2011–2012

	Type of toilet facility used by household											Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility									
	Flush/pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing			
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/ not sure/DK where											
Administrative unit														
FBiH	57.5	37.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	13,374
RS	29.4	55.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	4.4	8.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,524
BD	45.4	47.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	323
Area														
Urban	83.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,932
Rural	29.9	58.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.8	5.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,289
Education of household head														
None	28.7	47.7	2.4	0.2	2.4	8.1	6.7	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	598
Primary	36.1	49.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	4.8	6.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,095
Secondary	51.8	42.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,497
Higher	69.9	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,025
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	20.6	49.9	0.9	0.1	2.1	11.0	9.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,043
Second	37.5	56.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,046
Middle	46.3	49.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,044
Fourth	58.5	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,044
Richest	78.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,044
Total	48.2	43.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.6	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,221

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The Millennium Development Goals and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify households as using an unimproved sanitation facility if they are using otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities but sharing a facility between two or more households or using a public toilet facility.

Table WS.6 shows that 94 per cent of the population used improved sanitation that is not shared, the percentage being somewhat higher in the FBiH (97 per cent) compared to RS (89 per cent). Less than 1 per cent of the total population using improved sanitation shared a sanitation facility.

Amongst the population that used unimproved sanitation facilities (5 per cent) the rural population shared sanitation facilities less frequently than the population in urban areas. There was a negative correlation between the use of unimproved sanitation facilities and the education of the household head.

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, BiH 2011–2012

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Not shared (use of improved sanitation) ¹	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared	Shared by			
			5 households or less	More than 5 households		5 households or less			
Administrative unit									
FBiH	96.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,374
RS	89.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,524
BD	99.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	323
Area									
Urban	98.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,932
Rural	92.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	13,289
Education of household head									
None	86.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	10.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	598
Primary	90.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	8.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,095
Secondary	96.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,497
Higher	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,025
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	82.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	14.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	4,043
Second	95.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,046
Middle	95.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,044
Fourth	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,044
Richest	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,044
Total	94.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	20,221

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children aged 0-2 years is presented in Table WS.7. The percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely was 20 per cent: 19 per cent in the FBiH and 21 per cent in RS. For 79 per cent of children aged 0-2 years, the last stool was thrown into the rubbish.

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

Per cent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, BiH 2011–2012

Type of sanitation facility in dwelling	Place of disposal of child's faeces										Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children aged 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into rubbish	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK	Missing				
Improved	12.1	7.4	0.5	78.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	19.5	1,291	
Unimproved	13.6	7.3	0.9	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.8	85	
Open defecation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1	
Administrative unit													
FBiH	13.3	5.7	0.6	78.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	19.0	973	
RS	9.9	11.5	0.4	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	21.4	376	
BD	(4.3)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(82.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(17.7)	28	
Area													
Urban	12.6	6.2	0.0	79.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	18.8	456	
Rural	12.0	8.1	0.8	78.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	20.0	922	
Mother's education*													
Primary	11.4	6.6	1.1	79.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	18.1	300	
Secondary	12.4	7.6	0.5	78.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	20.0	861	
Higher	10.3	8.3	0.0	81.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.6	201	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.5	11.0	1.4	74.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	23.5	236	
Second	13.4	6.5	0.8	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	19.8	298	
Middle	12.1	8.5	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	20.6	283	
Fourth	12.7	4.6	0.6	80.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	17.3	271	
Richest	10.4	7.1	0.0	81.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.5	291	
Total	12.2	7.4	0.5	78.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	19.6	1,377	

¹ MICS indicator 4.4

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation developed a new way of presenting the access figures³⁶ by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking water and sanitation and reflecting them in a 'ladder' format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends using a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four rung ladder for sanitation.

For sanitation this gives an understanding of the proportion of the population:

- with no sanitation facilities at all;
- percentage of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as 'unimproved';
- percentage of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology;
- percentage of those using 'improved' sanitation facilities.

Table WS.8 presents the percentages of the household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal.

An analysis of the survey data using a three rung ladder for drinking water showed that almost all households members in BiH, the FBiH and RS were using improved sources of drinking water with about 88 per cent using water piped into their dwelling or plot/yard, while about 12 per cent had some other source of improved water. Unimproved sources of drinking water were used by less than 1 per cent of the population.

An analysis of the survey data using a four rung ladder for sanitation showed that improved sanitation was used by 94 per cent of household members (97 per cent in the FBiH and 89 per cent in RS). The remaining 6 per cent of household members used unimproved sanitation, which included the use of unimproved sanitation facilities (5 per cent) and shared use of improved facilities (less than 1 per cent).

Improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation were used by 94 per cent of household members in BiH, with a somewhat higher figure in the FBiH (96 per cent) compared to RS (89 per cent). There was a positive correlation between the use of improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation and the education level of the household head as well as household wealth.

36 WHO/UNICEF JMP (2008), *MDG Assessment Report: Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: Special Focus on Sanitation* <http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf>

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, BiH 2011–2012

	Improved drinking water ¹			Unimproved drinking water	Percentage of household population using:				Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Total		Improved sanitation ²	Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Administrative unit											
FBiH	88.6	11.0	100.0	0.4	0.8	2.7	96.5	0.0	100.0	96.2	13,374
RS	89.5	10.0	100.0	0.5	0.2	10.4	89.4	0.0	100.0	89.1	6,524
BD	25.7	73.6	100.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	99.5	0.0	100.0	98.9	323
Area											
Urban	93.6	6.1	100.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	98.7	0.0	100.0	98.4	6,932
Rural	84.9	14.6	100.0	0.5	0.6	7.4	92.0	0.0	100.0	91.6	13,289
Education of household head											
None	84.4	15.4	100.0	0.3	2.8	10.3	86.7	0.2	100.0	86.7	598
Primary	85.9	13.6	100.0	0.5	1.0	8.6	90.4	0.0	100.0	90.1	6,095
Secondary	88.9	10.8	100.0	0.3	0.4	3.5	96.1	0.0	100.0	95.8	11,497
Higher	89.4	9.8	100.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	100.0	97.0	2,025
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	76.2	22.7	100.0	1.1	2.3	15.3	82.3	0.1	100.0	81.7	4,043
Second	86.8	13.0	100.0	0.2	0.1	4.3	95.7	0.0	100.0	95.4	4,046
Middle	88.3	11.5	100.0	0.2	0.4	3.8	95.8	0.0	100.0	95.7	4,044
Fourth	91.9	7.9	100.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	98.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	4,044
Richest	96.3	3.4	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	99.3	0.0	100.0	99.0	4,044
Total	87.9	11.7	100.0	0.4	0.6	5.1	94.3	0.0	100.0	94.0	20,221

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Hand Washing

Hand washing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce the incidence of both diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child.

Monitoring correct hand washing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. This survey assessed the likelihood that correct hand washing behaviour takes place by observing if a household had a specific place where people most often washed their hands and observing if water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) were present at a specific place for hand washing.

Table WS.9 shows that the place used for hand washing was observed in 98 per cent of households in BiH (99 per cent in the FBiH and 96 per cent in RS); in the remaining 2 per cent of households the place for hand washing was either not in the dwelling/plot/yard or other reasons were reported for not being able to observe the place.

The observation of the place for hand washing showed that in 98 per cent of cases these places had both water and soap present. In less than 1 per cent of cases the specific place for hand washing had soap but no water or had water but no soap, while in a negligible percentage of observed places for hand washing neither water nor soap were available.

While most households had both water and soap available there was a positive correlation between their availability in the observed place for hand washing and the wealth status of the household. Thus, water and soap were least likely to be available in the poorest households (94 per cent) and most likely to be available in the richest households (99 per cent).

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for hand washing

Percentage of households where place for hand washing was observed and per cent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for hand washing, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of households where place for hand washing was observed	Percentage of households where place for hand washing was not observed				Total	Number of households	Per cent distribution of households where place for hand washing was observed, and:				Total	Number of households where place for hand washing was observed
		Not in dwelling/plot/yard	No permission to see	Other reasons	Missing			Water and soap are available ¹	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available	Water and soap are not available		
Administrative unit													
FBiH	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,710	98.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	3,682
RS	95.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,968	96.2	2.3	0.9	0.6	100.0	1,879
BD	80.3	5.9	9.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Area													
Urban	98.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,118	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,081
Rural	97.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,660	97.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	100.0	3,561
Education of household head													
None	92.6	4.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	256	95.6	3.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	237
Primary	96.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,805	97.1	1.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	1,744
Secondary	98.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,114	98.2	0.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	3,065
Higher	98.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	601	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	594
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintiles													
Poorest	93.7	3.4	1.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	1,515	94.3	2.4	2.4	0.9	100.0	1,419
Second	98.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,150	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,137
Middle	99.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,063	98.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,052
Fourth	98.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,006	99.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	992
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,045	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,042
Total	97.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	5,778	97.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	100.0	5,642

¹ MICS indicator 4.5

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.10 shows that, in cases where the place for hand washing was observed, soap was available in 97 per cent of households and in nearly 1 per cent of households the soap was subsequently shown to the interviewer. The percentage of households where soap was present anywhere in the dwelling was 99 per cent.

There was a positive correlation between the presence of soap at the designated place for hand washing or anywhere in the household and the education of the household head and household wealth. Thus, the lowest percentage of soap available (anywhere) was found amongst households where the household head had no education and amongst the poorest households.

VII Reproductive Health

Fertility

In MICS4 the birth rates for women aged 15 to 19 and total fertility rate (TFR) were calculated by using information on the date of the last birth of each woman and were based on the one year period (1-12 months) preceding the survey. Rates were underestimated by a very small margin due to an absence of information on multiple births (twins, triplets etc.) and on women who may have had multiple deliveries during the one year period preceding the survey.

The TFR was calculated by summing the age specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevail.

Table RH.1 shows that the TFR was 1.3 births per woman. The survey findings indicate that the adolescent birth rate in BiH was 8 births per 1,000 women for the one year period preceding the survey.

Table RH.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Adolescent birth rate ¹	Total Fertility Rate
	(Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19)	
Administrative unit		
FBiH	6	1.3
RS	(*)	1.2
BD	(*)	(1.8)
Area		
Urban	(21)	1.1
Rural	2	1.4
Women's education		
Primary	(*)	2.3
Secondary	8	1.5
Higher	(*)	1.1
Total	8	1.3

¹ MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Being aware of available contraceptive methods is an important step towards accessing and using a suitable method of contraception, which in turn allows choices about family planning to be made.

In the 2011–2012 BiH MICS a set of questions on knowledge of contraceptive methods were added to the questionnaire for individual women. Information was collected from all women aged 15-49 years on whether they had heard of the following family planning methods: female and male sterilisation, IUD (intrauterine device), injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), periodic abstinence/the rhythm method, withdrawal and emergency/postcoital contraception. Data on LAM are not presented in Tables RH.2, RH.3 and RH.4 because there is no LAM programme in the FBiH and RS. Of these methods, periodic abstinence/the rhythm method and withdrawal were considered traditional methods while the rest were considered to be modern methods of contraception. The respondents were also asked if they had heard of any other ways or methods to avoid pregnancy, apart from those mentioned above.

Table WS.10: Availability of soap

Per cent distribution of households by availability of soap in the dwelling, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Place for hand washing observed				Place for hand washing not observed				Total	Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap observed	Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap	Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap	Missing			
Administrative unit											
FBiH	99.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	3,710
RS	92.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	2.1	0.1	100.0	97.0	1,968
BD	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	15.7	0.0	100.0	84.3	100
Area											
Urban	97.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.4	2,118
Rural	96.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	98.8	3,660
Education of household head											
None	89.2	1.8	1.2	0.4	5.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	96.9	256
Primary	95.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	98.4	1,805
Secondary	97.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.9	3,114
Higher	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.0	601
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	90.5	2.3	0.4	0.5	4.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	97.1	1,515
Second	98.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,150
Middle	98.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,063
Fourth	98.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	1,006
Richest	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.6	1,045
Total	96.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	5,778

¹ MICS indicator 4.6

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.2 shows that nearly all women aged 15-49 knew at least one contraceptive method. Modern methods were somewhat more widely known than traditional methods: 99 per cent of all women had heard of at least one modern method while 95 per cent of women knew at least one traditional method.

The most widely known modern method was the male condom (98 per cent), followed by the pill (96 per cent) and the IUD (92 per cent). Of the traditional methods, the most widely known method was withdrawal (93 per cent), as well as periodic abstinence/the rhythm method (87 per cent).

Survey data indicates that the knowledge of sexually active women aged 15-49 who were not married or in union was somewhat better compared to women who were ever married or in union. A higher proportion of women who were not married knew of emergency contraception, the female condom, foam/jelly, implants, injectables and the diaphragm. On average women knew 9.4 different contraceptive methods.

Table RH.2: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women aged 15-49, percentage of women aged 15-49 currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women aged 15-49 not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, BiH 2011-2012

	All	Currently married or in union	Sexually active women that are not married or in union ¹
Any method	99.6	99.7	99.7
Any modern method	99.4	99.4	99.7
Female sterilisation	80.4	80.1	88.0
Male sterilisation	75.7	75.3	87.4
Pill	96.2	95.6	99.1
IUD	91.9	94.1	96.4
Injectables	55.1	53.6	61.6
Implants	36.5	34.8	51.0
Male condom	98.2	98.1	99.7
Female condom	62.3	57.8	81.9
Diaphragm	59.1	58.2	72.4
Foam/jelly	47.6	46.1	62.5
Emergency contraception	61.8	58.9	86.1
Any traditional method	94.9	96.6	99.3
Rhythm	86.8	87.6	97.6
Withdrawal	92.7	95.1	97.6
Other	2.4	2.6	2.0
Mean number of methods known by women	9.4	9.3	10.8
Number of women	4,446	2,764	346

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table RH.3 presents knowledge of contraceptives for women currently married or in union by background characteristics. The data indicates that the knowledge of women who were currently married or in union did not differ greatly by background characteristics with respect to any method and modern methods.

Table RH.3: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women aged 15-49 currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, BiH 2011-2012

	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Number of women currently married or in union
Administrative unit			
FBiH	99.6	99.3	1,944
RS	100.0	99.7	777
BD	99.4	99.4	43
Area			
Urban	100.0	99.7	876
Rural	99.6	99.2	1,887
Age (years)			
15-19	(*)	(*)	4
20-24	99.8	99.8	150
25-29	99.7	99.7	308
30-34	99.9	99.1	484
35-39	99.3	99.3	580
40-44	99.7	99.7	613
45-49	100.0	99.2	624
Education*			
Primary	99.2	98.5	933
Secondary	100.0	99.8	1,576
Higher	100.0	100.0	246
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	99.2	96.9	385
Second	99.5	99.5	542
Middle	99.6	99.6	627
Fourth	100.0	100.0	602
Richest	100.0	100.0	608
Total	99.7	99.4	2,764

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception and other modern methods.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Use of Contraceptives

Appropriate family planning is important for the health of women and children through 1) the prevention of pregnancies that are too early or too late, 2) extending the period between births and 3) limiting the number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Table RH.4 shows that a method of contraception was being used by 46 per cent of women who were married or in union: 54 per cent in RS and 43 per cent in the FBiH and that there were no large differences by area. The most popular method used was withdrawal, which accounted for 30 per cent of cases and was at a similar level in RS (33 per cent) and the FBiH (29 per cent). The next most popular method was the male condom (6 per cent). Amongst other methods of contraception, 4 per cent of women used an IUD, 4 per cent practiced periodic abstinence and 2 per cent were on the pill.

Slightly more than one-third of women aged 20-24 used a contraceptive method (36 per cent). This percentage rose by age 40-44 to 51 per cent, but was followed by a decline to 40 per cent amongst women aged 45-49.

The prevalence of any contraceptive method differed in accordance with the women's education level and was highest amongst women with higher education (55 per cent). The percentage of male condom and pill use increased with women's education. Thus, the male condom was most commonly used by women with higher education (14 per cent) and least commonly by women with primary education (2 per cent); while for the pill the percentages were 6 per cent and less than 1 per cent respectively. There was also a positive correlation between contraceptive prevalence and the number of live births.

Table RH.4: Use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, BiH 2011-2012

	Per cent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:																Number of women currently married or in union	
	Not using any method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other method	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹		
Administrative unit																		
FBiH	56.9	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	3.9	29.2	0.0	10.0	33.1	43.1	1,944	
RS	46.3	0.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.7	0.5	0.0	3.1	32.6	1.2	16.8	36.9	53.7	777	
BD	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.2	0.0	14.5	10.2	24.7	43	
Area																		
Urban	53.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	30.7	0.0	14.3	32.5	46.9	876	
Rural	54.7	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.3	0.3	0.0	4.5	29.4	0.5	10.8	34.4	45.3	1,887	
Age (years)																		
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20-24	64.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	24.7	0.0	7.0	28.6	35.6	150	
25-29	55.5	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	28.5	0.1	12.9	31.7	44.5	308	
30-34	52.4	0.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	2.4	7.4	0.4	0.1	5.1	28.5	0.1	13.9	33.7	47.6	484	
35-39	51.3	0.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	29.7	0.0	14.3	34.4	48.7	580	
40-44	49.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	35.4	0.5	12.5	38.3	50.8	613	
45-49	60.5	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	0.6	0.0	3.2	27.0	0.9	8.5	31.1	39.5	624	
Number of live births²																		
0	81.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.3	0.0	6.9	11.9	18.8	129	
1	63.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.6	0.3	0.0	3.0	22.5	0.0	10.9	25.5	36.5	579	
2	52.2	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.3	0.1	0.0	3.1	31.0	0.4	13.3	34.4	47.8	1,432	
3	43.9	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.9	0.0	0.1	6.8	37.9	0.0	11.4	44.7	56.1	484	
4+	47.2	0.2	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	3.9	37.4	3.0	8.5	44.3	52.8	140	
Education*																		
Primary	55.1	0.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	35.5	0.3	6.0	38.9	44.9	933	
Secondary	55.1	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.3	0.4	0.0	4.1	27.1	0.3	13.4	31.5	44.9	1,576	
Higher	44.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	13.5	0.0	0.1	3.5	26.3	0.1	25.3	30.0	55.3	246	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	58.2	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	30.9	1.5	7.0	34.8	41.8	385	
Second	57.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	32.1	0.5	6.9	35.7	42.6	542	
Middle	53.3	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.6	0.3	0.0	5.4	29.8	0.2	11.3	35.4	46.7	627	
Fourth	50.4	0.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	31.8	0.0	12.7	36.9	49.6	602	
Richest	53.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	10.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	25.0	0.0	19.6	26.8	46.4	608	
Total	54.2	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.2	0.2	0.0	3.7	29.8	0.3	12.0	33.8	45.8	2,764	

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

* Because the standard child mortality module was not included in the questionnaire, instead of 'number of living children' table RH.4 uses 'number of live births' for this background characteristic.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Unmet Need

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions related to the need for contraceptives, current use of contraception, fecundity and family planning.

Table RH.5 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception and:

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic,³⁷ but are fecund³⁸ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth; or
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic, but are fecund and unsure whether they want another child; or
- are pregnant and say that the pregnancy was mistimed and would have wanted to wait; or
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed and would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception and:

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic, but are fecund and say they do not want any more children; or
- are pregnant and say they do not want to have a child; or
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

The total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

37 A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she gave birth in the last two years, is not currently pregnant and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of her last child.

38 A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic and (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, (1b) never menstruated, (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth or (1d) in menopause/has had a hysterectomy; or (2) she declares that she has had a hysterectomy, or she has never menstruated, or is menopausal or has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result (in response to questions as to why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of the survey); or (3) she declares she cannot get pregnant (when asked about her desire for future births) or (4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

Table RH.5: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, BiH 2011–2012

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Administrative unit									
FBiH	10.7	32.7	43.4	3.6	6.3	9.9	1,944	81.5	1,036
RS	12.6	41.5	54.1	2.6	4.1	6.7	777	88.9	473
BD	10.1	14.7	24.7	3.4	9.7	13.1	43	65.3	16
Area									
Urban	12.0	34.9	46.9	3.4	6.0	9.3	876	83.4	493
Rural	10.8	34.9	45.7	3.3	5.6	8.9	1,887	83.7	1,032
Age (years)									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
20-24	30.2	6.8	37.0	19.7	4.6	24.3	150	60.3	92
25-29	29.1	16.0	45.1	10.8	10.0	20.9	308	68.3	203
30-34	20.2	28.3	48.4	3.6	8.4	12.1	484	80.1	293
35-39	7.2	42.0	49.1	1.5	7.4	8.9	580	84.6	337
40-44	4.1	46.8	50.8	0.2	3.0	3.2	613	94.0	332
45-49	1.4	38.2	39.5	0.2	2.8	3.0	624	93.0	265
Education*									
Primary	7.2	37.9	45.1	1.7	6.1	7.7	933	85.4	494
Secondary	11.3	34.0	45.3	4.3	5.8	10.1	1,576	81.9	873
Higher	26.1	29.4	55.4	3.9	3.6	7.5	246	88.1	155
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	10.8	31.1	42.0	2.9	10.3	13.3	385	76.0	212
Second	11.2	31.8	43.0	4.2	5.4	9.6	542	81.8	285
Middle	11.5	35.9	47.4	3.4	5.2	8.6	627	84.6	351
Fourth	11.9	38.0	50.0	3.0	4.1	7.2	602	87.4	344
Richest	10.4	36.0	46.4	3.0	5.2	8.2	608	85.0	332
Total	11.2	34.9	46.1	3.3	5.7	9.0	2,764	83.6	1,525

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Using information on contraception and unmet need the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated using the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who do not want any more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception.

Table RH.5 shows that the total met need for contraception in BiH was present amongst 46 per cent of women aged 15-49: 54 per cent of women in RS and 43 per cent of women in the FBiH. There were no large differences in the percentage of total met need for contraception by area; however, with respect to education, women with higher education had a higher level of met need (55 per cent) compared to women with primary and secondary education (each 45 per cent).

The total unmet need for contraception in BiH was lower than the total met need and present amongst 9 per cent of women aged 15-49 who were currently married or in union. Unmet need was present amongst 10 per cent of women in the FBiH and 7 per cent of women in RS. This need was most pronounced amongst women aged 20-24 (24 per cent) and 25-29 (21 per cent), but declined by age reaching the lowest level at age 45-49 (3 per cent). Unmet need also correlated to wealth: it was most common amongst the poorest women.

The total demand for contraception included women who currently had an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those currently using contraception. The total percentage of satisfied demand for contraception in BiH was 84 per cent: 82 per cent in the FBiH and 89 per cent in RS. Met need for limiting was 35 per cent, while met need for spacing in BiH was 11 per cent. Table RH.5 shows that the total met need for contraception was higher than the total unmet need.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may prove vital for their health and well-being and that of their infants. A better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery it may provide a route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled healthcare provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival. Management of anaemia during pregnancy and the treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infection (for instance, STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother-to-child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

The WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits, based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits and include:

- blood pressure measurement;
- urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria;
- blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia;
- weight/height measurement (optional).

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who had given birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.6.³⁹ If a respondent mentioned more than one provider of antenatal care only the most qualified was considered. The findings show that 13 per cent of women in BiH did not receive antenatal care: less than 1 per cent in RS and about 18 per cent in the FBiH.

Antenatal care was largely provided by professionals, most often by medical doctors (86 per cent). Almost all women in RS who had given birth in the two years prior to the survey had been provided with antenatal care by a medical doctor (nearly 100 per cent), while this figure was somewhat lower in the FBiH (81 per cent).

Table RH.6: Antenatal care coverage

Per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care during the pregnancy for the last birth, BiH 2011-2012

	Person providing antenatal care			No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Other / Missing				
Administrative unit							
FBiH	81.0	0.9	0.1	17.9	100.0	81.9	211
RS	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	82
BD	(90.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.4)	100.0	(90.6)	6
Area							
Urban	85.3	0.0	0.0	14.7	100.0	85.3	94
Rural	86.7	1.0	0.1	12.2	100.0	87.7	204
Mother's age at birth (years)							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
20-34	86.3	0.8	0.0	12.9	100.0	87.1	260
35-49	94.3	0.0	0.9	4.7	100.0	94.3	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Education*							
Primary	82.9	3.0	0.4	13.6	100.0	86.0	66
Secondary	86.9	0.0	0.0	13.1	100.0	86.9	187
Higher	88.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	100.0	88.4	45
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	93.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	93.1	45
Second	82.0	0.0	0.4	17.7	100.0	82.0	69
Middle	86.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	86.4	58
Fourth	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	86.7	61
Richest	85.8	3.1	0.0	11.1	100.0	88.9	65
Total	86.3	0.7	0.1	12.9	100.0	87.0	298

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

UNICEF and the WHO recommend a minimum of four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.7 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy over the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics.⁴⁰

Eighty-four per cent of mothers had received antenatal care four or more times (97 per cent in RS and 79 per cent in FBiH), while a smaller proportion of mothers had one, two or three antenatal care visits (2 per cent in total).

³⁹ The data is only for live births.

⁴⁰ The data includes both skilled and unskilled providers.

Table RH.7: Number of antenatal care visits

Per cent distribution of women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care visits by any provider, BiH 2011–2012

	Per cent distribution of women who had:					Missing/DK	Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹			
Administrative unit								
FBiH	17.9	0.1	0.7	1.1	79.3	0.8	100.0	211
RS	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.4	96.6	0.3	100.0	82
BD	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(88.3)	(2.3)	100.0	6
Area								
Urban	14.7	0.0	0.3	1.7	82.6	0.7	100.0	94
Rural	12.2	0.1	0.7	1.4	84.9	0.7	100.0	204
Mother's age at birth (years)								
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
20-34	12.9	0.1	0.3	1.5	84.6	0.6	100.0	260
35-49	4.7	0.0	3.5	0.9	89.0	1.9	100.0	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education*								
Primary	13.6	0.4	2.7	1.6	80.8	0.8	100.0	66
Secondary	13.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	84.6	0.6	100.0	187
Higher	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	87.3	0.6	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	6.9	0.6	2.8	3.9	85.2	0.6	100.0	45
Second	17.7	0.0	0.4	1.2	80.4	0.4	100.0	69
Middle	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	84.5	0.9	100.0	58
Fourth	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.5	0.2	100.0	61
Richest	11.1	0.0	0.4	2.1	85.1	1.2	100.0	65
Total	12.9	0.1	0.6	1.5	84.2	0.7	100.0	298

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

The types of services pregnant women received during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.8. Amongst those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey 85 per cent reported that their blood pressure had been checked and urine specimen and a blood sample taken during antenatal care visits. This figure includes a higher percentage of women in RS (99 per cent) than in the FBiH (80 per cent).

Table RH.8: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who had their blood pressure measured, urine sample and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	80.7	80.1	80.1	79.8	211
RS	99.4	99.0	99.0	98.7	82
BD	(90.6)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(90.6)	6
Area					
Urban	85.3	84.5	83.9	83.9	94
Rural	86.3	85.9	86.2	85.8	204
Mother's age at birth (years)					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20-34	85.9	85.4	85.4	85.1	260
35-49	95.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education*					
Primary	82.9	82.5	82.5	82.5	66
Secondary	86.6	85.8	85.8	85.5	187
Higher	87.9	88.4	88.4	87.9	45
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	87.4	87.4	87.4	86.8	45
Second	82.3	81.6	81.6	81.6	69
Middle	85.4	85.0	85.4	84.5	58
Fourth	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	61
Richest	88.9	87.6	87.2	87.2	65
Total	86.0	85.5	85.5	85.2	298

¹ MICS indicator 5.6

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth and transport to a referral facility is available for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a *skilled attendant*⁴¹ and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress towards the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality rate by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births where a skilled attendant was present.

Table RH.9 shows that almost all births in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel.

41 A skilled attendant includes a medical doctor, nurse or midwife.

Doctors assisted the delivery of 86 per cent of births and nurses/midwives assisted 14 per cent, while in a negligible number of cases the delivery was assisted by a relative/friend. In RS a higher percentage of women (91 per cent) were assisted by a doctor during delivery compared to the FBiH (84 per cent), whereas the situation was reversed for deliveries assisted by a nurse/midwife.

One in seven women in BiH gave birth by Caesarean section (14 per cent). Fifteen per cent of women in the FBiH and 12 per cent of women in RS gave birth by Caesarean section. There was a correlation between Caesarean section and household wealth: this type of delivery was most common amongst women living in the richest households.

Table RH.9: Assistance during delivery

Per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by person assisting at delivery and percentage of births delivered by C-section, BiH 2011-2012

	Person assisting at delivery			Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Per cent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Relative/Friend				
Administrative unit							
FBiH	84.1	15.8	0.1	100.0	99.9	14.5	211
RS	91.3	8.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.6	82
BD	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(24.4)	6
Area							
Urban	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.3	94
Rural	83.4	16.4	0.1	100.0	99.9	15.1	204
Mother's age at birth (years)							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
20-34	85.6	14.3	0.1	100.0	99.9	13.9	260
35-49	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.5	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Education*							
Primary	86.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.3	66
Secondary	85.2	14.7	0.1	100.0	99.9	14.0	187
Higher	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.1	45
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	82.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	8.3	45
Second	79.5	20.1	0.4	100.0	99.6	16.2	69
Middle	85.2	14.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.5	58
Fourth	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	10.0	61
Richest	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.2	65
Total	86.3	13.6	0.1	100.0	99.9	13.9	298

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

² MICS indicator 5.9

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Place of Delivery

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or baby. Therefore, increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both mother and baby.

Table RH.10 presents the per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Findings in this survey show that almost all deliveries in BiH occur in public sector health facilities, with a negligible number of deliveries taking place at home or another place.

Table RH.10: Place of delivery

Per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, BiH 2011-2012

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Private sector health facility	Home	Other	Missing / DK			
Administrative unit								
FBiH	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	211
RS	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	82
BD	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	6
Area								
Urban	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	94
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	204
Mother's age at birth (years)								
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
20-34	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	260
35-49	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	28
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	39
1-3 visits	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
4+ visits	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	251
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Education*								
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66
Secondary	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	187
Higher	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	45
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	45
Second	99.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.2	69
Middle	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	58
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	61
Richest	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	65
Total	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	298

¹ MICS indicator 5.8

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

VIII Child Development

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance at early childhood education programmes or through preschool attendance. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to babysitting and day care which typically do not include organised education and learning.

Table CD.1 shows that 13 per cent of children aged 36-59 months were attending an organised early childhood programme, 14 per cent in the FBiH and 10 per cent in RS. There were differences between urban and rural areas, with the percentage being 23 per cent in urban areas compared to 8 per cent in rural areas. There were no substantial differentials according to a child's age; however, differentials by the socio-economic status of the household were evident. Thirty-one per cent of children living in the richest households attended such programmes, while the figure dropped to 2 per cent for children in the poorest households.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending an organised early childhood education programme, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	12.2	456
Female	14.0	461
Administrative unit		
FBiH	14.4	635
RS	10.3	270
BD	(6.6)	12
Area		
Urban	22.8	318
Rural	7.9	599
Age of child (months)		
36-47	11.4	485
48-59	15.0	432
Mother's education*		
Primary	1.7	227
Secondary	13.0	563
Higher	35.0	122
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.6	152
Second	5.5	184
Middle	5.1	172
Fourth	16.7	197
Richest	31.1	212
Total	13.1	917

¹ MICS indicator 6.7

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

It is well recognised that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life and that the quality of home care is the major determinant of a child's development during this period. In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, the presence of books in the home for the child and the conditions of care are important indicators of the quality of home care. Children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn.

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home compound or yard, playing with children and spending time with children naming, counting or drawing objects.

Table CD.2 shows that for most children under five years of age (95 per cent) an adult had engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (98 per cent in RS and 94 per cent in the FBiH). Adults engaged in 5.6 activities with children on average, which included activities with the child by any adult household member.

The table also clearly shows father's involvement in these activities. Father's involvement in one or more activities was registered in 76 per cent of cases; on average the father engaged in 2.6 activities with the child. The percentage of children not living in the household with their biological father was 6 per cent.

There were no relevant differentials by sex in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. A larger proportion of adults in urban areas were involved in teaching and school readiness activities (98 per cent) compared to adults in rural areas (94 per cent). The percentage of children aged 36-59 months in households where adult members engaged in 4 or more activities increased with the parents' education level and household wealth. Father's involvement showed a similar pattern.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months with whom an adult household member engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Sex						
Male	94.7	74.1	5.5	2.5	8.2	456
Female	95.5	78.2	5.6	2.7	4.2	461
Administrative unit						
FBiH	94.2	72.2	5.5	2.4	7.0	635
RS	98.0	85.7	5.7	3.1	4.3	270
BD	(80.3)	(72.3)	(5.0)	(2.2)	(6.6)	12
Area						
Urban	97.5	77.1	5.8	2.9	9.4	318
Rural	93.8	75.6	5.5	2.5	4.4	599
Age (months)						
36-47	94.8	76.5	5.6	2.7	6.3	485
48-59	95.4	75.8	5.6	2.5	6.0	432
Mother's education*						
Primary	86.8	70.3	5.2	2.0	5.7	227
Secondary	98.0	75.8	5.7	2.6	7.1	563
Higher	100.0	89.2	5.8	3.8	2.9	122
Father's education*						
Primary	84.9	73.9	5.1	2.1	N/A	141
Secondary	96.6	81.0	5.6	2.8	N/A	610
Higher	99.3	91.2	5.8	3.8	N/A	109
Father not in household	(97.3)	(1.4)	(5.7)	N/A	N/A	57
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	86.5	69.0	5.0	2.0	7.3	152
Second	95.6	79.3	5.6	2.5	4.2	184
Middle	93.1	71.9	5.5	2.4	4.4	172
Fourth	98.2	77.6	5.7	2.7	11.0	197
Richest	99.6	80.7	5.9	3.2	4.0	212
Total	95.1	76.2	5.6	2.6	6.2	917

¹ MICS indicator 6.1

² MICS Indicator 6.2

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Exposure to books in the early years not only provides a child with greater understanding of the nature of print but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. The presence of books in the household during early childhood is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they had for the child, household objects or outside objects and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that were available at home.

Table CD.3 shows that slightly more than one half of children aged 0-59 months (56 per cent) lived in households where at least 3 children's books were present. A smaller proportion of children lived in households with 10 or more books (31 per cent). In RS 66 per cent of children aged 0-59 months lived in households where at least 3 children's books were present, while 36 per cent of children lived in households with 10 or more books. In the FBiH a somewhat lower percentage of children lived in households where at least 3 children's books were present (51 per cent) and in households where 10 or more books were present (29 per cent).

While no differentials by sex were observed, urban children appeared to have more access to children's books than those living in rural households. In addition, the presence of children's books positively correlated to the child's age were reported in 75 per cent of households with children aged 24-59 months that had 3 or more children's books, while this figure was 27 per cent for children aged 0-23 months.

There was also a correlation between the presence of books in the household and the mother's education level as well as wealth index quintile. Thus, 3 or more books were least present for those children whose mothers had just primary education (40 per cent) and children from the poorest households (39 per cent). Ten or more children's books or picture books were less common in households where mothers had just primary education (19 per cent compared to 53 per cent for mothers with higher education) and in the poorest households (13 per cent compared to 52 per cent in the richest households).

Table CD.3 also describes the types of playthings children played with and shows that more than one half of children aged 0-59 months in BiH (56 per cent) had 2 or more types of playthings in their home: 72 per cent in RS and 49 per cent in the FBiH. The types of playthings in MICS include homemade toys, toys that come from a stores and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks or pine cones).

It is interesting to note that the highest percentage of children played with toys that came from a store (92 per cent) and slightly more than one half of children played with household objects and objects found outside the home (56 per cent), while the lowest proportion of children played with toys made at home (19 per cent). Differences were evident with respect to children's ages; children aged 0-23 months had fewer toys of all types compared to children aged 24-59 months.

No differentials were observed with respect to sex in terms of having a type of toy or the number of types of playthings. On the other hand, children in rural areas were less likely to play with all types of playthings compared to children in urban areas.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household and by playthings that children play with, BiH 2011-2012

	Household has for the child:			Child plays with:		Two or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside		
Sex							
Male	53.9	30.3	18.5	91.9	56.2	55.5	1,124
Female	57.7	31.8	18.4	92.7	55.8	56.5	1,173
Administrative unit							
FBiH	51.3	28.8	11.1	91.9	49.7	49.1	1,611
RS	66.4	36.4	35.0	92.8	70.5	72.0	646
BD	66.7	36.9	49.0	100.0	75.7	76.6	40
Area							
Urban	67.3	43.6	22.5	95.6	60.5	60.9	774
Rural	50.0	24.7	16.5	90.6	53.7	53.6	1,523
Age (months)							
0-23	26.7	13.1	10.8	83.7	36.7	37.1	921
24-59	75.3	43.1	23.6	98.1	68.9	68.7	1,376
Mother's education*							
Primary	40.0	18.8	17.6	89.2	51.7	51.1	526
Secondary	58.3	31.0	18.6	93.1	57.5	57.9	1,426
Higher	73.1	53.4	19.8	95.5	56.4	57.6	324
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	38.5	12.5	22.1	90.3	60.2	58.1	388
Second	46.8	16.7	14.4	91.1	53.9	53.9	482
Middle	52.3	28.8	18.6	91.9	53.7	54.7	455
Fourth	65.0	40.9	16.6	90.1	53.8	53.3	469
Richest	72.6	52.1	21.3	97.4	58.9	60.2	502
Total	55.8	31.1	18.5	92.3	56.0	56.0	2,297

¹ MICS indicator 6.3

² MICS indicator 6.4

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months had been left alone during the week preceding the interview and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that during the week preceding the interview about 1 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age or were left alone at home. By combining these two care indicators it was possible to calculate that 2 per cent of children were left with inadequate care during this period.

No differences were observed by administrative unit, by the sex of the child or between urban and rural areas. In RS 1 per cent of children had been left alone at home in the week preceding the interview, while the figure in the FBiH was slightly less than 1 per cent. An equal percentage of children in the FBiH and RS were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age (1 per cent). Children aged 24-59 months were more often left with inadequate care (3 per cent) than children aged 0-23 months (less than 1 per cent).

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of children under age 5			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Sex				
Male	0.8	1.2	1.8	1,124
Female	0.5	1.2	1.5	1,173
Administrative unit				
FBiH	0.4	1.2	1.5	1,611
RS	1.4	1.2	2.2	646
BD	1.0	0.0	1.0	40
Area				
Urban	0.4	1.0	1.3	774
Rural	0.8	1.3	1.8	1,523
Age (months)				
0-23	0.2	0.3	0.3	921
24-59	1.0	1.8	2.6	1,376
Mother's education*				
Primary	1.5	2.3	3.3	526
Secondary	0.4	0.8	1.1	1,426
Higher	0.5	0.7	1.2	324
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	1.2	2.5	2.9	388
Second	1.5	1.0	2.2	482
Middle	0.2	0.7	0.9	455
Fourth	0.0	1.0	1.0	469
Richest	0.5	1.0	1.4	502
Total	0.7	1.2	1.6	2,297

¹ MICS indicator 6.5

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Early Childhood Development

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly predictable process along a continuous path. During early childhood development a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains in a child's overall development, which is the basis for overall human development.

A 10-item module that was developed for the MICS programme was used to calculate the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI). The indicator is based on some benchmarks that children would be expected to have achieved if they are developing as the majority of children of that age group.

Each of the 10 items is used in one of the four domains to determine if children are developmentally on track in that domain. The domains in question are shown below.

- **Literacy-numeracy** - Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple popular words and whether they know the name and recognise the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true then the child is considered developmentally on track in the literacy-numeracy domain.
- **Physical** - If the child can pick up a small object, such as a stick or a rock, with two fingers from the ground and or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- **Social-emotional** - Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: if the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- **Learning** - If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and or when given something to do is able to do it independently then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

ECDI is presented in Table CD.5. According to the survey findings, 96 per cent of children aged 36-59 months in BiH were developmentally on track: 98 per cent in RS and 96 per cent in the FBiH.

An analysis of the four domains of childhood development shows that more than 99 per cent of children were on track in the learning domain and in the physical domain and furthermore that 95 per cent of children were on track in the socio-emotional domain; however, a great deal less children were on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (25 per cent).

As expected, children aged 48-59 months were more on track in the literacy-numeracy domain compared to children aged 36-47 months (33 versus 18 per cent). Children of mothers with higher education were more on track in this domain (37 per cent) compared to children of mothers with primary education (19 per cent).

Table CD.5: Early childhood development index

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains and the early childhood development index score, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early childhood development index score ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	20.5	99.6	92.7	98.8	95.3	456
Female	29.6	99.6	97.8	99.5	97.6	461
Administrative unit						
FBiH	26.7	99.5	93.9	99.1	95.6	635
RS	20.1	100.0	98.6	99.1	98.3	270
BD	(49.3)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	12
Area						
Urban	34.6	99.7	96.7	99.0	97.7	318
Rural	20.0	99.6	94.5	99.2	95.8	599
Age (months)						
36-47	17.8	99.3	94.3	99.0	95.7	485
48-59	33.2	100.0	96.3	99.3	97.3	432
Attendance at early childhood education						
Attending	39.9	100.0	86.4	100.0	92.8	120
Not attending	22.8	99.6	96.6	99.0	97.0	797
Mother's education*						
Primary	19.1	99.3	97.2	99.0	96.5	227
Secondary	24.9	99.7	94.8	99.1	96.2	563
Higher	37.1	100.0	94.0	99.3	97.4	122
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	17.6	99.5	96.3	99.0	95.2	152
Second	24.7	100.0	93.8	99.6	97.8	184
Middle	20.4	99.1	95.8	98.6	96.3	172
Fourth	29.1	99.6	98.4	99.6	98.4	197
Richest	30.9	100.0	92.5	98.9	94.4	212
Total	25.1	99.6	95.3	99.1	96.4	917

¹ MICS indicator 6.6

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

IX Literacy and Education

Literacy amongst Women and Men aged 15 to 25 years

One of the A World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also a Millennium Development Goals indicator, relating to both men and women. The MICS survey provides for the assessment of literacy rates for men and women aged 15-24. Literacy was assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

The percentage of literate women and men is presented in Tables ED.1 and ED.1M. The data indicates that the majority of women (99 per cent) and men (100 per cent) aged 15-24 in BiH are literate. Of the women that stated that primary school was their highest level of education 88 per cent were able to successfully read the statement shown to them, while this percentage was higher amongst men at 98 per cent.

Table ED.1: Literacy amongst women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are literate, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Administrative unit			
FBiH	99.2	0.0	989
RS	99.8	0.0	318
BD	(98.9)	(0.0)	12
Area			
Urban	99.9	0.0	463
Rural	99.1	0.0	856
Education*			
Primary	88.1	0.0	69
Secondary	100.0	0.0	869
Higher	100.0	0.0	381
Age (years)			
15-19	99.1	0.0	642
20-24	99.6	0.0	677
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	98.5	0.0	177
Second	99.2	0.0	248
Middle	99.3	0.0	282
Fourth	99.4	0.0	313
Richest	100.0	0.0	299
Total	99.3	0.0	1,319

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table ED.1M: Literacy amongst men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are literate, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Administrative unit			
FBiH	100.0	0.0	1,014
RS	100.0	0.0	393
BD	(94.0)	(0.0)	21
Area			
Urban	100.0	0.0	485
Rural	99.9	0.0	943
Education*			
Primary	97.9	0.4	67
Secondary	100.0	0.0	1,009
Higher	100.0	0.0	352
Age (years)			
15-19	100.0	0.0	684
20-24	99.8	0.0	743
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	99.2	0.1	194
Second	100.0	0.0	239
Middle	100.0	0.0	337
Fourth	100.0	0.0	312
Richest	100.0	0.0	345
Total	99.9	0.0	1,428

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

School Readiness

Attendance at preschool education through an organised learning or child education programme is important for the readiness of children for school.

Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who had attended preschool the previous year. Overall 16 per cent of children in BiH who were currently attending the first grade of primary school had attended preschool the previous year: 18 per cent in the FBiH and 13 per cent in RS. The proportion was higher amongst female (25 per cent) than male children (10 per cent) as well as amongst children living in urban areas (25 per cent) compared to children in rural areas (13 per cent).

Table ED.2: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended preschool the previous year, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Sex		
Male	10.3	135
Female	24.9	96
Administrative unit		
FBiH	18.4	139
RS	13.3	91
BD	(*)	2
Area		
Urban	25.3	62
Rural	13.0	169
Mother's education*		
Primary	24.3	50
Secondary	14.3	163
Higher	(12.4)	18
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(6.3)	36
Second	15.3	64
Middle	6.3	58
Fourth	(22.0)	37
Richest	(38.6)	36
Total	16.3	231

¹ MICS indicator 7.2

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- net intake rate in primary education;
- primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted);
- secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted);
- female to male education ratio (or Gender Parity Index - GPI) in primary and secondary school.

The indicators of school progression include:

- children reaching the last grade of primary school;
- primary completion rate;
- transition rate to secondary school.

In BiH children enter primary school at age 6 and secondary school at age 15. There are 8 or 9 grades of primary school in the FBiH and 9 grades in RS and BD. In secondary schools there are either 4 grades or 3 grades (the latter for vocational education). The school year runs from September of the current year through to June of the following year. The 9 grade primary school system was introduced for the academic year 2003/2004 in RS and BD and in 2004/2005 in the FBiH.

Table ED.3 shows that out of the total number of children of primary school entry age in BiH 83 per cent were attending the first grade (93 per cent in RS and 80 per cent in the FBiH).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	85.7	146
Female	80.2	118
Administrative unit		
FBiH	79.7	173
RS	92.9	87
BD	(*)	3
Area		
Urban	76.7	79
Rural	86.0	185
Mother's education*		
Primary	88.6	54
Secondary	84.1	188
Higher	(70.5)	19
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(76.6)	43
Second	92.2	62
Middle	84.8	64
Fourth	91.5	45
Richest	68.4	50
Total	83.2	264

¹ MICS indicator 7.3

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children aged 6 to 14 years who were attending primary or secondary school.⁴² Nearly all children of primary school age in BiH were attending school (98 per cent): 99 per cent in RS and 97 per cent in the FBiH. The lowest percentage of children of primary school age who were attending school was found amongst children aged 6 years (83 per cent). This may be related to the fact that parents in BiH still enrol their children in the first grade of primary school at a later age.

⁴² Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only primary school attendance but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Administrative unit						
FBIH	97.4	1,007	96.9	832	97.2	1,839
RS	99.1	449	98.6	399	98.9	848
BD	(86.1)	26	(96.8)	14	89.9	40
Area						
Urban	97.0	435	96.6	419	96.8	855
Rural	98.0	1,046	97.9	826	98.0	1,872
Age at beginning of school year						
6	85.7	146	80.2	118	83.2	264
7	100.0	138	100.0	90	100.0	228
8	99.2	157	98.1	121	98.8	278
9	100.0	150	98.0	115	99.1	264
10	98.6	168	100.0	126	99.2	294
11	98.8	195	99.4	159	99.1	354
12	100.0	165	98.6	162	99.3	328
13	98.1	155	100.0	153	99.1	308
14	97.8	208	99.9	201	98.8	409
Mother's education*						
Primary	98.0	530	99.0	431	98.4	961
Secondary	98.2	820	97.3	698	97.7	1,518
Higher	97.7	114	97.1	101	97.5	215
Mother not in household	(*)	5	(*)	0	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.8	241	95.0	213	95.4	454
Second	99.5	306	98.7	261	99.1	567
Middle	97.8	307	96.8	259	97.4	567
Fourth	98.4	299	98.7	271	98.5	569
Richest	96.7	328	97.6	242	97.1	570
Total	97.7	1,482	97.5	1,245	97.6	2,727

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5.⁴³ Secondary school attendance was slightly lower compared to primary school (92 per cent). One per cent of children of secondary school age were attending primary school, while 7 per cent were not attending school at all.

Generally, the lower the household wealth the lower the percentage of children in secondary school: the lowest proportion of children was found amongst those from the poorest wealth quintile (84 per cent).

43 Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only secondary school attendance but also attendance at higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children
Administrative unit									
FBIH	90.4	0.9	406	93.3	1.1	499	92.0	1.0	904
RS	90.6	1.3	200	92.9	1.6	149	91.6	1.5	349
BD	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	10	(82.9)	(0.0)	17
Area									
Urban	90.0	0.2	188	91.2	3.7	211	90.6	2.0	399
Rural	90.6	1.4	425	94.0	0.0	446	92.3	0.7	871
Age at beginning of school year									
15	95.6	3.1	192	94.7	3.9	200	95.1	3.5	392
16	96.9	0.2	156	95.1	0.0	198	95.9	0.1	353
17	84.9	0.0	143	92.7	0.0	139	88.7	0.0	282
18	80.4	0.0	123	87.8	0.0	120	84.1	0.0	243
Mother's education*									
Primary	92.0	2.1	166	93.9	0.0	218	93.1	0.9	384
Secondary	96.9	1.1	223	96.6	3.2	230	96.8	2.2	453
Higher	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	29	(100.0)	(0.0)	51
Mother not in household	(98.6)	(0.7)	44	(*)	(*)	22	(94.4)	(0.5)	66
Cannot be determined	75.6	0.0	155	88.7	0.0	153	82.1	0.0	307
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	84.5	0.0	77	83.3	2.0	113	83.8	1.2	190
Second	89.0	0.5	112	91.3	0.3	99	90.1	0.4	211
Middle	89.0	0.7	139	93.0	1.5	147	91.0	1.1	286
Fourth	94.0	1.4	161	97.1	0.0	157	95.6	0.7	318
Richest	92.2	2.0	124	97.9	2.1	141	95.2	2.0	264
Total	90.4	1.0	613	93.1	1.2	657	91.8	1.1	1,270

¹ MICS indicator 7.5

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reached the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one almost all children in BiH eventually reached the last grade (100 per cent in RS and 99 per cent in FBiH).⁴⁴

Please note: this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach the last grade.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), BiH 2011–2012

	Per cent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Per cent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Per cent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Per cent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Per cent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Per cent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Per cent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Per cent who reach grade 8 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Sex								
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Administrative unit								
FBiH	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	99.3
RS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Area								
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	99.2
Mother's education*								
Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.9
Higher	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	100.0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Second	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	97.8	97.8
Richest	(100.0)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

The gross primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary school are presented in Table ED.7. The gross primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of pupils, **regardless of age**, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time to the number of children of primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. At the time of the survey the gross primary school completion rate was 146 per cent in BiH: 162 per cent in the FBiH and 106 per cent in RS. About 97 per cent of those children that had successfully completed the last grade of primary school during the previous year were attending the first grade of secondary school at the time of the survey.

The net primary school completion rate is a more relevant indicator for BiH. The net completion rate is the ratio of the total number of pupils of primary graduation age entering the last grade of primary school for the first time to the number of children of the same age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. Table ED.7 shows that the net primary school completion rate in BiH was 92 per cent: 91 per cent in both the FBiH and RS. The net primary school completion rate by area was lower amongst children living in rural areas (89 per cent) compared to children in urban areas (97 per cent).

44 Since the first generation of ninth graders in RS and BD completed the final (9th) grade of primary school in the year preceding the survey a disproportionately low number of children were attending 9th grade at the time of the survey; for this reason the 8th grade was taken as the final grade in Table ED.6 for all three administrative units.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to secondary school

Primary school completion rates and transition rate to secondary school, BiH 2011–2012

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Net primary school completion rate	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex					
Male	144.2	92.7	208	98.2	209
Female	148.1	90.3	201	95.6	206
Administrative unit					
FBiH	162.4	91.7	290	95.9	316
RS	105.9	90.9	116	100.0	97
BD	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2
Area					
Urban	145.5	96.5	134	96.7	149
Rural	146.4	89.1	275	97.0	265
Mother's education*					
Primary	140.6	88.5	175	95.5	165
Secondary	148.0	92.8	193	97.6	212
Higher	(*)	(*)	36	(*)	15
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	117.8	78.6	72	(87.8)	56
Second	(141.9)	(96.9)	78	99.7	91
Middle	142.7	90.8	86	96.3	87
Fourth	(157.5)	(89.8)	89	97.6	95
Richest	165.5	100.0	85	99.6	85
Total	146.1	91.5	409	96.9	415

¹ MICS indicator 7.7² MICS indicator 7.8

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys in primary and secondary school, BiH 2011–2012

	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Administrative unit						
FBiH	96.9	97.4	1.00	93.3	90.4	1.03
RS	98.6	99.1	1.00	92.9	90.6	1.02
BD	(96.8)	(86.1)	(1.12)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Area						
Urban	96.6	97.0	1.00	91.2	90.0	1.01
Rural	97.9	98.0	1.00	94.0	90.6	1.04
Education of mother/caretaker*						
Primary	99.0	98.0	1.01	93.9	92.0	1.02
Secondary	97.3	98.2	0.99	96.6	96.9	1.00
Higher	97.1	97.7	0.99	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(98.6)	(*)
Cannot be determined	N/A	N/A	N/A	88.7	75.6	1.17
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	95.0	95.8	0.99	83.3	84.5	0.99
Second	98.7	99.5	0.99	91.3	89.0	1.03
Middle	96.8	97.8	0.99	93.0	89.0	1.04
Fourth	98.7	98.4	1.00	97.1	94.0	1.03
Richest	97.6	96.7	1.01	97.9	92.2	1.06
Total	97.5	97.7	1.00	93.1	90.4	1.03

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

Please note: the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The ratios based on the gross attendance can provide an erroneous description of the Gender Parity Index mainly due to the fact that in most cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. In the case of BiH however, Table ED.5 shows that attendance of over-aged children at primary school is similar for boys and girls.

Table ED.8 shows that gender parity for primary school in BiH was 1.00 (1.00 in FBiH and 1.00 in RS), indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys at primary school. For secondary school, the Gender Parity Index was 1.03 (1.03 in FBiH and 1.02 in RS).

X Child Protection

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, children must be protected against any acts of violence. In addition, the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the BiH MICS respondents were asked a series of questions on the ways adults in the household disciplined children during the past month preceding the survey.⁴⁵

The two indicators below were used for the child discipline module

- The number of children aged 2-14 years that had experienced psychological aggression as punishment *or* physical punishment.
- The number of respondents who believed that in order to raise children properly, they need to be physically punished.

Table CP.1 shows that in BiH more than one half of children (55 per cent) aged 2-14 years had been subjected to any method of violent discipline by their parents or other adult household members during the past month preceding the survey. In the FBiH this figure was 59 per cent and in RS 48 per cent.

Forty-two per cent of children in BiH were subjected to psychological aggression (45 per cent in FBiH and 37 per cent in RS) and 40 per cent were physically punished (44 per cent in FBiH and 30 per cent in RS), of which 5 per cent experienced severe physical punishment (5 per cent in FBiH and 3 per cent in RS). When compared to the percentage of children who were actually subjected to such a practice a lower percentage of respondents (14 per cent) stated that they believe in the need for the physical punishment of children (14 per cent in FBiH and 13 per cent in the RS).

Male children were subjected to physical discipline (44 per cent) to a higher extent than female children (34 per cent). Households in which the household head had no education showed a higher rate of severe physical punishment compared to households where the head had primary, secondary or higher education.

Table CP.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹			
			Any	Severe				
Sex								
Male	30.3	47.8	44.3	4.8	60.4	1,808	16.0	1,194
Female	38.5	35.8	34.4	4.2	49.5	1,644	11.2	1,064
Administrative unit								
FBiH	29.5	44.7	44.2	5.1	58.7	2,338	14.0	1,588
RS	44.2	37.0	29.6	3.2	47.9	1,056	13.2	636
BD	42.1	25.4	35.5	6.7	45.3	58	12.5	33
Area								
Urban	35.8	40.8	35.7	4.9	54.3	1,088	11.9	730
Rural	33.5	42.6	41.4	4.3	55.6	2,363	14.7	1,529
Age (years)								
2-4	34.2	32.5	48.4	0.9	54.6	531	11.4	359
5-9	33.8	44.1	47.0	6.9	58.9	1,252	16.8	773
10-14	34.5	43.5	31.2	3.9	52.6	1,668	12.4	1,126
Education of household head								
None	33.2	51.6	46.2	23.7	56.2	60	N/A	N/A
Primary	29.1	45.4	39.9	4.6	57.6	944	N/A	N/A
Secondary	35.1	41.8	40.0	4.2	55.5	2,128	N/A	N/A
Higher	43.9	32.1	34.5	3.0	45.7	319	N/A	N/A
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	N/A	N/A
Respondent's education*								
Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.9	718
Secondary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	1,512
Higher	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1	196
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	30.0	46.3	46.2	6.8	58.8	575	19.8	350
Second	28.9	40.7	41.5	4.9	53.6	720	17.9	459
Middle	36.3	41.7	41.4	5.8	54.4	713	11.7	467
Fourth	32.6	41.9	39.2	3.8	58.7	727	10.4	503
Richest	42.6	40.5	30.9	1.7	51.2	717	10.9	479
Total	34.2	42.1	39.6	4.5	55.2	3,451	13.8	2,258

¹ MICS indicator 8.5

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

⁴⁵ Please note that for the child discipline module, the questions refer to one child aged 2-14 per household who was selected randomly during fieldwork.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 60 million women aged 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates (either decreasing or increasing them) include:

1. the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children;
2. the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage;
3. the existence of customary or religious laws and practices that condone the practice.

In many parts of the world parents encourage their daughters to marry while they are still children in the hope that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving the financial burden on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights that compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation; little education and poor vocational training reinforces the gendered nature of poverty.

The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Many other international documents and treaties also emphasise this issue, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on Consent to Marriage.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married whilst still a child. Women who marry at a young age are more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and are more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and also to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly amongst the youngest of this cohort. Therefore, two significant indicators exist to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and the percentage married before 18 years of age.

Table CP.2 and CP.2M show the percentage of married women and married men by age at the time of marriage. Less than 1 per cent of women aged 15-19 were currently married or in union, while no men of that age were married or in union. Such cases were not observed amongst either women or men in RS, while in the FBiH less than 1 per cent of women aged 15-19 were married or in union.

Less than 1 per cent of women aged 15-49 in BiH were married before age 15. The percentage of men who married before age 15 was even lower.

The proportion of women aged 20-49 in BiH who married before age 18 was 10 per cent (10 per cent in FBiH and 8 per cent in RS), while amongst men this proportion was less than 1 per cent. The proportion of women of that age who were married before age 18 was higher amongst women in rural areas (12 per cent) compared to women in urban areas (5 per cent) and was also higher amongst women with primary education (24 per cent) compared to women with secondary (5 per cent) or higher education (less than 1 per cent). The percentage of women who were first married before age 18 decreases as household wealth increased. Amongst men of that age there were no clear differences by background characteristics.

Table CP.2: Early marriage: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women aged 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and the percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15-19 years
Administrative unit							
FBiH	0.4	3,180	0.5	9.9	2,686	0.8	494
RS	0.6	1,210	0.7	8.2	1,070	0.0	140
BD	0.0	56	0.0	11.3	48	(*)	8
Area							
Urban	0.2	1,548	0.2	5.4	1,340	0.1	208
Rural	0.6	2,898	0.7	11.7	2,464	0.9	434
Age (years)							
15-19	0.0	642	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.6	642
20-24	0.2	677	0.2	3.5	677	N/A	N/A
25-29	1.1	498	1.1	8.6	498	N/A	N/A
30-34	0.6	568	0.6	9.6	568	N/A	N/A
35-39	0.6	646	0.6	13.4	646	N/A	N/A
40-44	0.5	690	0.5	11.8	690	N/A	N/A
45-49	0.4	724	0.4	9.8	724	N/A	N/A
Education*							
Primary	1.2	1,064	1.3	24.0	1,040	(*)	23
Secondary	0.2	2,604	0.3	5.2	2,030	0.6	575
Higher	0.0	762	0.0	0.2	719	(0.0)	44
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.6	620	0.8	14.2	517	0.6	104
Second	0.3	847	0.3	12.3	736	0.5	111
Middle	1.1	976	1.3	11.3	838	2.0	137
Fourth	0.2	1,020	0.3	7.5	864	0.1	156
Richest	0.0	983	0.0	4.2	850	0.0	133
Total	0.4	4,446	0.5	9.5	3,804	0.6	642

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table CP.2M: Early marriage: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men aged 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays and the percentage of men aged 15-19 years currently married or in union, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men aged 20-49 years	Percentage of men 15-19 years currently married/ in union ³	Number of men aged 15-19 years
Administrative unit							
FBiH	0.2	3,010	0.2	0.8	2,555	0.0	455
RS	0.0	1,271	0.0	0.1	1,049	0.0	222
BD	0.2	71	0.2	0.4	64	(*)	7
Area							
Urban	0.2	1,422	0.2	0.2	1,203	0.0	219
Rural	0.1	2,931	0.1	0.7	2,466	0.0	465
Age (years)							
15-19	0.0	684	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	684
20-24	0.0	743	0.0	0.1	743	N/A	N/A
25-29	0.4	534	0.4	0.6	534	N/A	N/A
30-34	0.0	459	0.0	0.5	459	N/A	N/A
35-39	0.5	597	0.5	1.2	597	N/A	N/A
40-44	0.0	617	0.0	0.7	617	N/A	N/A
45-49	0.0	719	0.0	0.5	719	N/A	N/A
Education*							
Primary	0.2	543	0.2	1.2	523	(*)	20
Secondary	0.1	3,117	0.1	0.5	2,515	0.0	602
Higher	0.0	683	0.0	0.0	621	(0.0)	62
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.4	685	0.5	1.3	600	0.0	86
Second	0.0	848	0.0	1.1	721	0.0	127
Middle	0.1	989	0.1	0.3	833	0.0	156
Fourth	0.0	893	0.0	0.1	722	0.0	171
Richest	0.2	938	0.3	0.3	794	0.0	144
Total	0.1	4,353	0.2	0.6	3,669	0.0	684

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Data on marriage before age 15 and 18 allows us to see the trends in early marriage over time. Table CP.3 presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by age group.

The data shows that less than 1 per cent of women aged 15-49 were first married before age 15. This practice of early marriage did not differ greatly across the age groups (the proportion was highest amongst women aged 25-29 at 1 per cent, while no women who at the time of the survey were 15-19 had married before 15 years of age).

One in ten women aged 20-49 married before age 18 (10 per cent): one in eight in rural areas (12 per cent) and one in twenty in urban areas (5 per cent). Younger women (ages 20-24 and 25-29) married less frequently before age 18 (4 per cent and 9 per cent respectively) than women aged 35-39 and 40-44, where the percentages were 13 and 12 per cent, respectively. Therefore it seems that there is a trend of postponing marriage until later in life especially in the rural areas where rates were higher in the past.

Table CP.3M presents the proportion of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by age group. The data shows that less than 1 per cent of men aged 15-49 married before age 15. Compared to women, a lower percentage of men aged 20-49 married before age 18 (less than 1 per cent); no differences were observed by area.

Table CP.3: Trends in early marriage: women

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, BiH 2011-2012

Age (years)	Urban			Rural			All		
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18
15-19	0.0	208	N/A	434	N/A	N/A	0.0	642	N/A
20-24	0.3	255	1.3	423	4.8	423	0.2	677	3.5
25-29	1.1	187	5.0	311	10.8	311	1.1	498	8.6
30-34	0.0	197	1.3	371	14.0	371	0.6	568	9.6
35-39	0.0	204	12.6	443	13.8	443	0.6	646	13.4
40-44	0.0	255	6.2	435	15.1	435	0.5	690	11.8
45-49	0.0	242	6.6	482	11.4	482	0.4	724	9.8
Total	0.2	1,548	5.4	2,898	11.7	2,464	0.4	4,446	9.5

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table CP.3M: Trends in early marriage: men

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, BiH 2011-2012

Age (years)	Urban			Rural			All		
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men aged 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men aged 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men aged 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men aged 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18
15-19	0.0	219	N/A	465	N/A	N/A	0.0	684	N/A
20-24	0.1	266	0.1	478	0.1	478	0.0	743	0.1
25-29	1.1	183	1.3	351	0.2	351	0.4	534	0.6
30-34	0.0	150	0.0	309	0.7	309	0.0	459	0.5
35-39	0.2	179	0.2	417	1.7	417	0.5	597	1.2
40-44	0.0	182	0.0	435	0.9	435	0.0	617	0.7
45-49	0.0	243	0.0	476	0.7	476	0.0	719	0.5
Total	0.2	1,422	0.2	2,931	0.7	2,466	0.1	4,353	0.6

N/A: "Not applicable"

Another significant aspect of early marriage is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of being 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.4 presents the results of the age difference between spouses and partners.⁴⁶ The results show that 9 per cent of women aged 20-24 in BiH were currently married to a man who was older by ten years or more (12 per cent in RS and 8 per cent in the FBiH). Nearly one half of women (48 per cent) of this age group were currently married to or in union with a husband/partner who was 0-4 years older (49 per cent in RS and 47 per cent in the FBiH), while 5 per cent of women in BiH were married to or in union with a younger husband/partner (7 per cent in the FBiH and 1 per cent in RS).

Table CP.4: Spousal age difference

Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union aged 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Husband/ Partner's age unknown		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	6.8	46.9	38.4	7.7	0.2	100.0	109
RS	1.3	48.5	33.0	12.2	5.0	100.0	40
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Area							
Urban	0.4	53.0	40.7	5.8	0.0	100.0	31
Rural	6.6	46.1	35.8	9.6	1.9	100.0	119
Age (years)							
15-19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	5.4	47.5	36.8	8.8	1.5	100.0	150
Education*							
Primary	1.4	62.4	31.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	39
Secondary	7.5	36.7	42.3	11.3	2.3	100.0	98
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	16.2	36.4	38.7	8.7	0.0	100.0	30
Second	6.0	31.5	46.0	11.7	4.7	100.0	42
Middle	1.3	58.9	36.5	2.6	0.7	100.0	41
Fourth	(0.0)	(61.9)	(30.7)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Richest	(0.0)	(63.3)	(18.6)	(18.1)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Total	5.4	47.5	36.8	8.8	1.5	100.0	150

² MICS indicator 8.10b

MICS indicator 8.10a: The percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is ten or more years older is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not presented in Table CP.4.

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

MICS4 in BiH assessed the attitudes of women and men aged 15-49 towards the violence of husbands/partners against their wives/partners in cases where certain gender roles were not fulfilled by the wife and where she had a subordinate status in society. These questions were asked in order to provide an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that those women that agree with statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified in beating their wives/partners, under the situations described, tend in reality to be abused by their own husbands/partners; similarly, men who agree with such statements tend in reality to exercise violence towards their wives or partners.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.5 for women and Table CP.5M for men.

Five per cent of women and 6 per cent of men in BiH believed that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of the specified reasons. Five per cent of women and 6 per cent of men in the FBiH and 4 per cent of women and 7 per cent of men in RS felt that a husband/partner had the right to hit or beat his wife/partner.

Women and men most often justify a husband's violence in instances where a woman neglects the children (4 per cent for women and 5 per cent for men). A similar percentage of women (1 per cent) believed that a husband has the right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she argued with him, if she refused to have sex with him or if she demonstrated her autonomy, for instance, went out without telling her husband. Around 2 per cent of men believed that a husband has the right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she refused to have sex with him or if she argued with him. Less than 1 per cent of women and men believed that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she burnt the food.

Justification of wife beating was more present amongst the less educated women and men and amongst those living in the poorest households. Men and women in the poorest households more often supported at least one reason justifying violence against women (13 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women), compared to men and women in the richest households (5 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women).

Men and women had different attitudes towards whether a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner with respect to their marital status. A lower percentage of women who had never been married/in union believed that a husband/partner has the right to hit or beat his wife/partner in all of the instances, compared to those currently or ever-married/in union. In contrast, a higher percentage of ever-married/in union men believed that a husband/partner has the right to hit or beat his wife/partner for all of the specified reasons, compared to those who were currently or had never been married/in union.

⁴⁶ The figures for currently married/in union women aged 15-19 are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not presented in Table CP.4.

Table CP.5: Attitudes towards domestic violence: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of women aged 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	1.3	4.3	1.8	1.6	0.4	5.0	3,180
RS	0.6	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	4.3	1,210
BD	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	56
Area							
Urban	0.5	3.8	0.8	1.1	0.1	4.1	1,548
Rural	1.3	4.5	1.7	1.2	0.4	5.1	2,898
Age (years)							
15-19	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	642
20-24	0.4	2.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	2.8	677
25-29	0.8	3.0	1.3	1.4	0.5	4.3	498
30-34	1.4	4.2	1.4	1.0	0.0	4.4	568
35-39	2.3	7.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	8.2	646
40-44	1.3	5.8	1.6	1.6	0.4	6.4	690
45-49	1.1	5.1	1.9	1.4	0.1	5.5	724
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.7	5.7	2.1	1.7	0.4	6.4	2,764
Formerly married/in union	0.1	4.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.6	260
Never married/in union	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.6	1,422
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Education*							
Primary	3.4	9.1	4.2	2.8	0.7	10.3	1,064
Secondary	0.4	3.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	3.3	2,604
Higher	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	762
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.4	10.1	4.1	2.8	1.4	11.5	620
Second	0.6	4.5	1.5	0.9	0.2	4.6	847
Middle	1.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	0.3	3.4	976
Fourth	0.6	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.5	1,020
Richest	0.5	3.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.3	983
Total	1.1	4.2	1.4	1.2	0.3	4.8	4,446

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table CP.5M: Attitudes towards domestic violence: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of men aged 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	1.7	3.8	2.0	2.0	0.5	5.6	3,010
RS	0.8	6.2	1.0	1.5	0.3	7.0	1,271
BD	2.1	5.8	1.6	3.4	1.6	7.4	71
Area							
Urban	0.5	4.4	1.3	2.4	0.1	6.1	1,422
Rural	1.9	4.6	1.9	1.6	0.6	6.0	2,931
Age (years)							
15-19	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	0.3	5.0	684
20-24	1.3	3.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	4.5	743
25-29	0.3	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.1	4.2	534
30-34	1.9	7.9	2.7	3.0	0.8	8.3	459
35-39	2.4	4.4	1.3	1.9	0.2	5.2	597
40-44	2.0	7.2	2.2	1.9	0.5	9.5	617
45-49	1.0	4.9	1.6	2.5	0.5	6.3	719
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	1.5	5.2	1.5	1.8	0.5	6.6	2,252
Formerly married/in union	5.5	15.9	7.4	10.5	0.3	16.3	84
Never married/in union	1.2	3.4	1.7	1.6	0.4	5.0	2,017
Education*							
Primary	4.9	11.7	5.4	4.7	1.3	14.7	543
Secondary	1.1	4.0	1.3	1.6	0.3	5.6	3,117
Higher	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	683
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.8	10.1	4.5	3.6	1.8	12.5	685
Second	1.8	3.9	1.6	1.6	0.7	6.2	848
Middle	1.6	3.7	1.3	1.7	0.0	4.7	989
Fourth	0.3	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.1	3.8	893
Richest	0.2	3.5	0.5	1.6	0.0	4.7	938
Total	1.4	4.5	1.7	1.9	0.4	6.0	4,353

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

XI HIV/AIDS and Sexual Behaviour that Increases the Risk of HIV Transmission

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves against infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can hinder prevention efforts. While different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions some appear to be universal, for example, that sharing food or mosquito bites can transmit HIV. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves against HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infection by half include improving the level of knowledge on HIV and its prevention and changing behaviour to prevent the further spread of the disease.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the per cent of young women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In Bosnia and Herzegovina all women and men aged 15-49 who had heard of AIDS were asked whether they knew the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission, namely having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The results are presented in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M.

The data presented in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M shows that almost all women (98 per cent) and men (99 per cent) aged 15-49 in BiH had heard of HIV/AIDS. The data was similar by entity: 97 per cent of women and 99 per cent of men in the FBiH and 100 per cent of women and men in RS had heard of HIV/AIDS. Yet a lower percentage of women (82 per cent) and men (88 per cent) in BiH were aware of both main ways to prevent HIV transmission. Eighty-one per cent of women in the FBiH and 85 per cent of women in RS knew about both main ways to prevent HIV transmission, while the percentage for men was somewhat higher at 89 per cent in the FBiH and 87 per cent in RS.

In addition, 88 per cent of women and 93 per cent of men aged 15-49 in BiH knew about having only one faithful uninfected partner, while 86 per cent of women and 92 per cent of men aged 15-49 knew about having only one faithful uninfected partner, while 85 per cent of women and 92 per cent of men knew that using a condom every time is one of the main ways to prevent HIV transmission. In the FBiH 88 per cent of women and 93 per cent of men aged 15-49 knew about having only one faithful uninfected partner, while 85 per cent of women and 92 per cent of men knew that using a condom every time is one of the main ways to prevent HIV transmission. In RS 90 per cent of women and 93 per cent of men aged 15-49 knew about having only one faithful uninfected partner, while 89 per cent of women and 91 per cent of men knew that using a condom every time is one of the main ways to prevent HIV transmission.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission: women aged 15-49
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time		Percentage of women who know both ways	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means			
Administrative unit										
FBiH	97.1	87.8	85.4	76.8	67.7	88.1	70.1	49.6	43.9	3,180
RS	99.7	90.4	89.1	72.6	66.5	92.1	74.8	45.4	42.3	1,210
BD	96.8	70.5	76.8	63.7	67.3	86.5	72.2	44.2	40.0	56
Area										
Urban	99.9	92.5	91.7	77.7	69.8	92.9	78.6	53.4	49.5	1,548
Rural	96.7	86.0	83.4	74.3	66.1	87.2	67.6	45.7	40.2	2,898
Age (years)										
15-24	98.9	89.6	89.6	80.9	72.6	92.3	76.7	54.2	47.6	1,319
25-29	99.1	91.9	90.4	81.8	75.2	90.7	79.8	61.9	57.8	498
30-39	97.0	89.1	86.9	75.2	65.1	87.9	71.3	47.6	44.1	1,214
40-49	97.0	85.1	81.2	68.4	61.7	86.8	63.7	38.9	33.9	1,414
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	97.3	87.3	84.5	72.2	64.1	87.5	67.7	43.8	39.1	3,023
Never married/in union	98.9	90.5	90.1	82.5	74.4	92.8	79.4	58.1	52.6	1,422
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Women's education*										
Primary	92.4	77.1	71.0	59.7	49.8	74.2	47.4	27.5	22.4	1,064
Secondary	99.6	90.8	90.0	78.7	70.9	93.2	77.4	51.8	46.3	2,604
Higher	100.0	96.2	96.1	87.8	80.5	97.0	85.5	66.6	63.8	762
Wealth index quintiles										
Poorest	94.7	79.0	73.7	60.4	57.7	77.2	56.2	32.4	27.3	620
Second	96.9	85.4	82.3	73.8	65.8	86.9	66.2	44.7	38.9	847
Middle	98.0	89.4	86.7	77.0	67.4	91.2	73.8	50.6	46.3	976
Fourth	98.4	89.4	89.3	80.9	73.4	91.9	77.3	56.8	50.5	1,020
Richest	99.8	94.3	94.0	79.2	68.5	94.0	77.2	50.7	47.4	983
Total	97.8	88.3	86.3	75.5	67.4	89.2	71.4	48.4	43.4	4,446

¹MICS indicator 9.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission: men aged 15-49

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Administrative unit											
FBiH	99.1	93.1	91.9	88.8	76.8	72.3	91.9	71.7	50.4	47.5	3,010
RS	99.7	93.1	91.2	87.0	78.3	64.0	93.1	69.1	42.7	38.8	1,271
BD	96.6	89.5	92.9	87.5	78.1	69.9	86.8	58.7	46.2	46.2	71
Area											
Urban	99.6	93.6	92.3	88.1	79.4	71.7	93.8	74.5	51.9	49.2	1,422
Rural	99.0	92.8	91.5	88.3	76.2	69.0	91.4	69.0	46.2	42.8	2,931
Age (years)											
15-24	99.3	92.6	91.6	87.6	80.3	73.2	91.6	71.6	51.7	47.4	1,428
25-29	99.9	94.2	94.8	91.3	83.1	75.6	94.2	80.1	59.0	56.8	534
30-39	99.4	93.5	90.9	87.6	73.2	67.4	92.9	68.6	43.7	40.8	1,056
40-49	98.6	92.8	91.4	88.2	74.8	66.0	91.4	67.8	43.4	40.8	1,336
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	99.1	93.3	91.0	88.1	74.8	67.9	92.2	69.5	45.3	42.6	2,336
Never married/in union	99.3	92.7	92.6	88.3	80.1	72.1	92.1	72.2	51.3	47.6	2,017
Education*											
Primary	95.9	83.0	83.5	77.8	56.7	54.6	78.8	54.5	26.9	23.4	543
Secondary	99.7	93.9	92.1	88.6	78.3	70.1	93.4	70.7	47.3	44.0	3,117
Higher	100.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	89.4	81.5	97.7	84.2	69.1	66.6	683
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	98.5	87.0	88.4	82.1	68.6	62.7	86.6	60.4	35.2	31.2	685
Second	98.9	94.1	91.9	88.7	76.6	69.9	92.7	66.4	44.5	40.6	848
Middle	99.3	94.7	91.7	89.4	78.6	69.3	92.8	71.0	48.3	46.3	989
Fourth	99.2	93.4	91.7	89.1	81.7	74.7	92.7	78.4	58.7	54.7	893
Richest	99.8	94.5	94.2	90.2	78.3	71.0	94.7	74.8	50.4	48.0	938
Total	99.2	93.0	91.7	88.2	77.2	69.9	92.2	70.8	48.1	44.9	4,353

¹ MICS indicator 9.1

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Tables HA.1, HA.2, HA.1M and HA.2M also present the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention and the percentages of those who can correctly identify the misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common misconceptions in BiH: HIV can be transmitted by sharing food and that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether women and men knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Slightly more than two-thirds of women (67 per cent) and men (70 per cent) aged 15-49 in BiH knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person (71 per cent for both sexes); seventy-six per cent of women and 77 per cent of men knew that a healthy looking person can be infected. Thus, 48 per cent of women and men rejected the two most common misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS and knew that a healthy looking person can be infected.

In the FBiH 68 per cent of women and 72 per cent of men aged 15-49 knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person (70 per cent of women and 72 per cent of men), while seventy-seven per cent of women and men in the FBiH knew that a healthy looking person can be infected. Fifty per cent of women and men in the FBiH rejected the two most common misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS and knew that a healthy looking person can be infected.

In RS 67 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men aged 15-49 knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person (75 per cent of women and 69 per cent of men); seventy-three per cent of women and 78 per cent of men in RS also knew that a healthy looking person can be infected. Forty-five per cent of women and 43 per cent of men in RS rejected the two most common misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS and knew that a healthy looking person can be infected.

Women and men who had comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention included persons who knew of the two main means of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who rejected the two most common misconceptions.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission was fairly low for women and men. Overall 43 per cent of women and 45 per cent of men aged 15-49 in BiH were found to have a comprehensive knowledge: 44 per cent of women and 48 per cent of men in the FBiH and 42 per cent of women and 39 per cent of men in RS. Comprehensive knowledge was somewhat higher in urban areas and amongst persons who had never been married/in union. For all of the questions the level of knowledge was higher amongst women and men with higher education and amongst persons with a higher wealth status (see figures HA.1 and HA.1M).

Figure HA.1: Percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, BiH 2011–2012

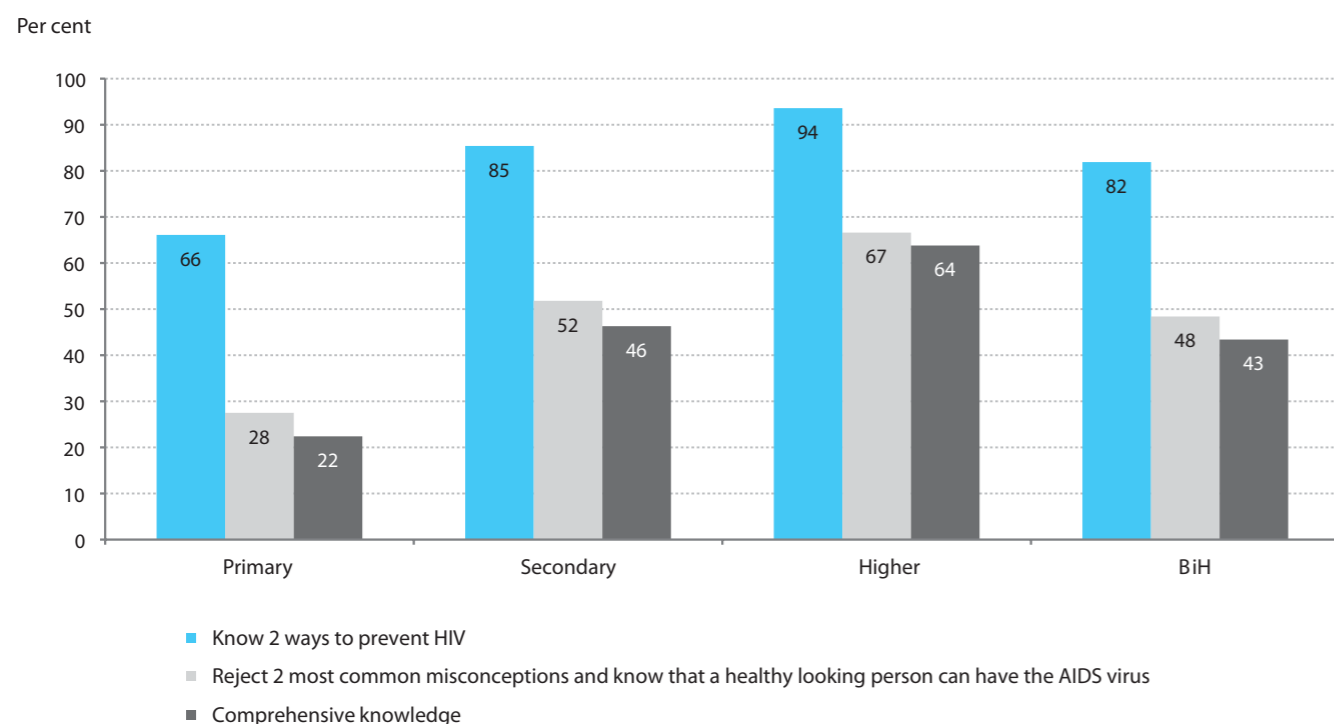
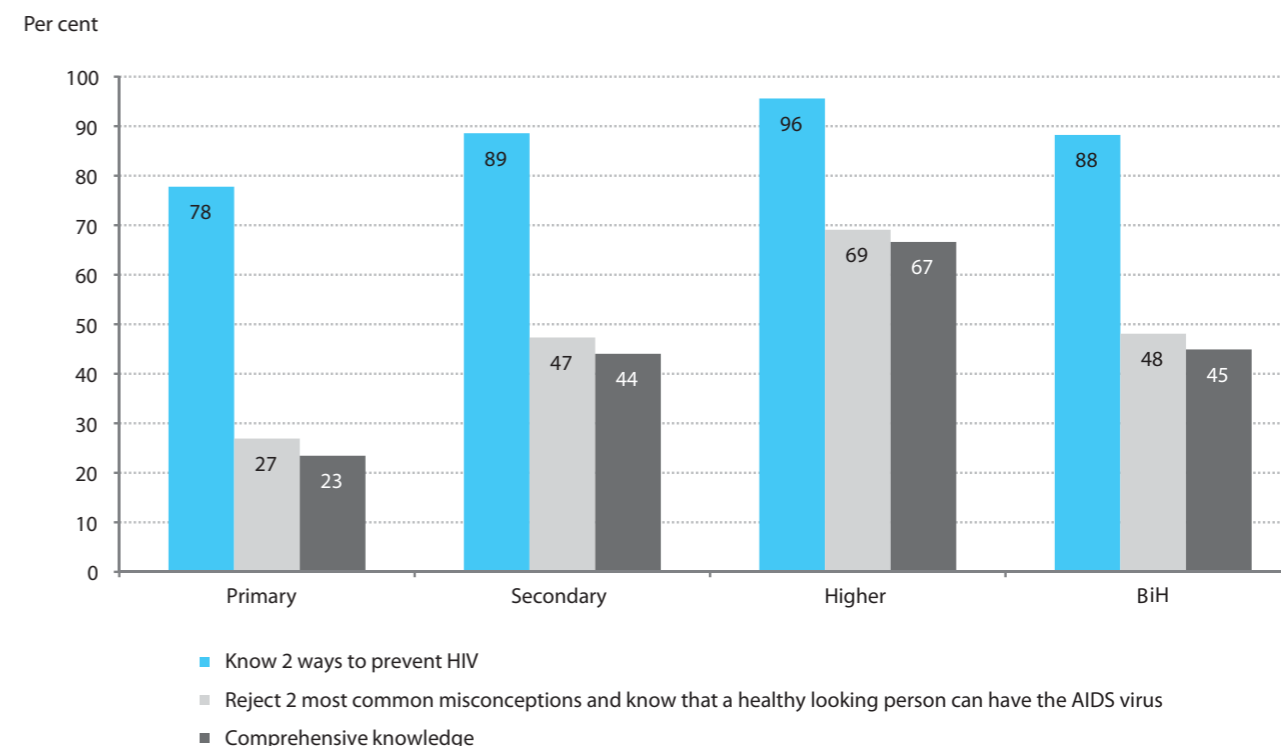


Figure HA.1M: Percentage of men who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, BiH 2011–2012



The findings for women and men aged 15-24 are presented separately in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M. The data shows that nearly all women and men aged 15-24 in BiH had heard of HIV/AIDS (99 per cent each), while a somewhat lower proportion of women (84 per cent) and men in this age group (88 per cent) knew about both main ways to prevent HIV transmission. Ninety-nine per cent of women and men aged 15-24 in the FBiH had heard of HIV/AIDS, while 83 per cent of women and 88 per cent of men aged 15-24 in the FBiH knew about both main ways of preventing HIV transmission; in RS, the percentages were 90 per cent for women and 85 per cent for men in this age group.

Knowledge patterns amongst women and men aged 15-24 appeared similar to those of the total population of women and men aged 15-49: 54 per cent of women and 52 per cent of men aged 15-24 had comprehensive knowledge.

The percentage of young women and men who knew about the ways in which HIV can be transmitted as well as HIV prevention methods was higher in the older age group 20-24 compared to those aged 15-19.

For all of the questions, knowledge was higher amongst women and men who had never been married/in union compared to those who had been married/in union; knowledge improved with the level of education.

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission: women aged 15-24

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women aged 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Administrative unit											
FBiH	98.6	88.6	88.2	82.7	81.4	72.9	90.9	74.5	53.7	46.4	989
RS	99.9	93.7	93.6	89.5	79.5	72.3	96.7	83.4	55.7	51.8	318
BD	(100.0)	(65.4)	(94.3)	(64.2)	(83.5)	(55.7)	(88.1)	(82.3)	(51.1)	(41.5)	12
Area											
Urban	99.9	91.0	91.6	86.3	79.9	71.5	94.5	78.8	53.8	49.7	463
Rural	98.4	88.9	88.5	83.0	81.5	73.2	91.1	75.6	54.4	46.5	856
Age (years)											
15-19	98.7	87.5	87.8	80.6	78.3	70.3	91.0	74.5	50.2	42.3	642
20-24	99.2	91.6	91.2	87.5	83.5	74.7	93.5	78.8	58.0	52.7	677
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	96.6	87.0	86.9	79.0	73.2	65.9	87.2	61.4	44.6	37.8	169
Never married/in union	99.3	90.0	90.0	84.9	82.1	73.6	93.0	78.9	55.6	49.1	1,150
Women's education*											
Primary	93.3	84.3	70.8	63.1	50.6	49.8	77.9	50.1	26.6	13.9	69
Secondary	99.0	87.9	88.4	82.3	80.5	70.2	91.0	74.8	51.0	43.8	869
Higher	100.0	94.5	95.8	92.4	87.5	82.2	97.8	86.0	66.4	62.6	381
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	98.6	88.5	82.4	79.2	67.5	70.3	87.6	78.0	45.5	36.9	177
Second	98.9	90.8	91.7	86.6	85.5	71.5	93.9	75.2	56.8	50.2	248
Middle	99.1	88.2	86.1	81.0	80.2	72.0	94.7	76.0	52.7	46.7	282
Fourth	98.6	87.8	91.5	83.6	87.2	81.4	90.2	81.4	64.9	55.8	313
Richest	99.3	92.6	93.2	88.7	79.3	66.2	93.6	72.8	47.3	44.3	299
Total	98.9	89.6	89.6	84.2	80.9	72.6	92.3	76.7	54.2	47.6	1,319

¹ MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.2M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission: men aged 15-24

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men aged 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Administrative unit											
FBiH	99.3	93.5	91.5	88.4	80.1	75.4	91.0	71.4	53.3	49.4	1,014
RS	99.5	90.2	91.8	85.4	80.5	67.4	93.2	73.0	47.9	42.3	393
BD	(94.7)	(89.3)	(89.3)	(89.3)	(85.1)	(79.1)	(93.4)	(57.8)	(45.9)	(45.9)	21
Area											
Urban	99.6	93.1	93.0	87.9	76.9	68.7	93.7	70.4	46.5	44.3	485
Rural	99.1	92.3	90.8	87.4	82.0	75.5	90.6	72.2	54.4	49.0	943
Age (years)											
15-19	99.4	91.5	89.9	85.0	79.3	71.8	91.2	67.6	46.3	41.0	684
20-24	99.2	93.6	93.1	89.9	81.2	74.5	92.0	75.3	56.7	53.3	743
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	99.4	93.7	90.5	89.3	83.0	82.4	91.9	68.1	62.1	57.7	46
Never married/in union	99.3	92.5	91.6	87.5	80.2	72.9	91.6	71.7	51.4	47.1	1,382
Education*											
Primary	94.0	67.5	78.4	67.5	60.8	65.0	70.3	60.6	40.5	27.0	67
Secondary	99.4	92.1	90.4	85.9	79.0	71.2	90.9	69.1	47.4	42.8	1,009
Higher	100.0	98.5	97.3	96.1	87.6	80.6	97.6	81.0	66.1	64.4	352
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	99.1	82.2	90.1	80.8	79.6	70.6	91.1	65.5	44.7	37.6	194
Second	99.2	94.9	92.1	88.7	84.3	73.7	89.4	68.9	50.4	43.6	239
Middle	98.8	94.5	90.0	88.3	79.5	74.6	91.3	72.6	52.7	51.4	337
Fourth	99.9	93.1	91.5	87.2	81.5	77.5	92.2	77.6	61.1	54.6	312
Richest	99.4	94.4	93.5	90.1	77.4	69.1	93.2	70.6	47.1	45.1	345
Total	99.3	92.6	91.6	87.6	80.3	73.2	91.6	71.6	51.7	47.4	1,428

¹ MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery and through breastfeeding. Knowledge of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant in order to avoid infection in the baby. The level of knowledge amongst women and men aged 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.3 and HA.3M.

The survey findings show that in BiH 85 per cent of women and 75 per cent of men aged 15-49 knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child, while a lower proportion of women (67 per cent) and men (49 per cent) knew all three ways of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV. One in four men (25 per cent) and one in eight women (13 per cent) did not know of any specific method of mother-to-child transmission.

Eighty-nine per cent of women in the FBiH and 76 per cent of women in RS had knowledge on possible ways of mother-to-child transmission, while the figure was somewhat lower for men: 81 per cent in the FBiH and 60 per cent in RS. All three ways of mother-to-child transmission of HIV were known to 75 per cent of women in the FBiH and 49 per cent of women in RS as well as 59 per cent of men in the FBiH and 27 per cent of men in RS. Neither means of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV were known to 9 per cent of women in the FBiH and 23 per cent of women in RS as well as 18 per cent of men in the FBiH and 39 per cent of men in RS.

The percentage of women and men who had this knowledge increased with the level of education and household wealth.

Table HA.3: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother-to-child, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child	Per cent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	88.5	86.0	82.8	78.2	75.0	8.6	3,180
RS	76.3	71.3	61.9	53.3	48.9	23.4	1,210
BD	54.4	51.2	41.8	38.9	31.7	42.4	56
Area							
Urban	85.1	81.4	76.6	72.0	67.7	14.8	1,548
Rural	84.6	81.6	76.5	70.4	67.2	12.1	2,898
Age (years)							
15-24	85.0	81.1	75.1	71.1	66.5	13.9	1,319
15-19	82.5	78.0	69.5	67.8	62.6	16.2	642
20-24	87.4	84.2	80.5	74.4	70.1	11.7	677
25-29	88.4	84.8	82.3	75.1	71.9	10.7	498
30-39	84.3	81.5	75.7	70.2	67.2	12.7	1,214
40-49	83.7	80.7	76.6	69.9	66.8	13.4	1,414
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	84.6	81.8	77.2	71.0	67.9	12.7	3,023
Never married/in union	85.2	81.0	75.2	70.8	66.3	13.7	1,422
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Education*							
Primary	75.1	71.8	69.1	66.3	63.2	17.3	1,064
Secondary	87.5	84.4	78.0	72.1	68.2	12.1	2,604
Higher	90.0	86.1	83.1	74.4	71.1	10.0	762
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	74.0	69.9	65.0	63.7	58.2	20.7	620
Second	85.9	83.7	77.5	71.8	69.0	11.0	847
Middle	84.9	81.9	77.6	72.0	69.0	13.0	976
Fourth	87.6	84.9	80.0	75.9	73.0	10.8	1,020
Richest	87.5	83.2	78.5	68.5	64.4	12.3	983
Total	84.8	81.5	76.6	70.9	67.4	13.0	4,446

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.3M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother-to-child, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child	Per cent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	80.9	75.9	69.4	64.2	58.9	18.2	3,010
RS	60.2	54.9	42.3	33.5	27.4	39.4	1,271
BD	60.1	57.7	32.1	34.2	25.0	36.5	71
Area							
Urban	72.7	67.6	58.7	53.8	47.5	26.9	1,422
Rural	75.4	70.4	61.9	55.2	50.0	23.6	2,931
Age (years)							
15-24	72.0	67.0	57.7	55.2	49.2	27.3	1,428
15-19	67.2	62.7	51.2	51.6	44.1	32.1	684
20-24	76.4	71.0	63.8	58.4	53.8	22.9	743
25-29	79.8	75.2	65.1	59.2	53.1	20.1	534
30-39	75.4	71.3	62.3	55.1	50.2	24.1	1,056
40-49	74.4	68.3	61.4	52.2	46.8	24.2	1,336
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	76.2	70.7	63.9	55.6	50.2	22.9	2,336
Never married/in union	72.6	68.1	57.4	53.7	48.0	26.7	2,017
Education*							
Primary	64.6	56.8	51.3	44.8	38.3	31.3	543
Secondary	75.1	70.0	61.1	55.3	49.5	24.6	3,117
Higher	80.2	77.7	67.6	60.3	56.3	19.8	683
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	68.7	62.4	53.0	45.7	40.0	29.7	685
Second	73.6	69.4	60.0	54.2	49.4	25.3	848
Middle	77.1	72.0	66.4	60.5	55.6	22.3	989
Fourth	77.5	73.3	64.4	58.6	53.8	21.8	893
Richest	74.0	68.3	58.1	51.9	44.5	25.7	938
Total	74.5	69.5	60.9	54.7	49.2	24.7	4,353

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Accepting Attitudes towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes towards people living with HIV measure the level of stigmatisation and discrimination within a community. Stigma and discrimination were low if respondents reported an accepting attitude for the four questions below.

- 1) Would you care for a family member ill with AIDS?
- 2) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV positive?
- 3) Do you think that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school?
- 4) Would you not want to keep the HIV status of a family member secret?

Tables HA.4 and HA.4M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

In BiH 95 per cent of women and 98 per cent of men who had heard of HIV/AIDS agreed with at least one accepting attitude towards people living with HIV. Ninety-seven per cent of women and 98 per cent of men in the FBiH and 89 per cent of women and 96 per cent of men in RS agreed with at least one accepting attitude.

The most frequent accepting attitude expressed were a willingness to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in one's own home and not keeping the HIV status of a family member secret. A high percentage of both women and men reported a willingness to care for a family member living with HIV in their own household (91 per cent of women and 95 per cent of men), while nearly one half of women (45 per cent) and men (49 per cent) would not want to keep the HIV status of a family member secret.

On the other hand, more than one half of women (57 per cent) and men (56 per cent) thought that a female teacher who was HIV positive, but is not ill, should not be allowed to continue teaching in school. In addition, about two-thirds of women and men would not buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive.

Only 15 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men expressed accepting attitudes for all four indicators: 14 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men in the FBiH and 17 per cent of women and 16 per cent of men in RS. The proportion of both women and men with such attitudes increased with their education level and wealth status. When viewed by area, a slightly higher percentage of women in urban areas expressed accepting attitudes for all four indicators compared to women in rural areas (18 per cent versus 13 per cent); while no clear difference was observed amongst men living in urban and rural areas. There is a positive correlation between accepting attitudes for all four indicators and the level of education and household wealth.

Table HA.4: Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of women who:					Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not ill should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	92.4	33.1	45.3	46.4	97.1	14.3	3,088
RS	86.4	33.2	38.0	40.8	89.1	16.6	1,207
BD	83.5	53.7	56.0	40.2	91.8	27.1	54
Area							
Urban	90.9	34.9	47.5	46.8	93.6	18.3	1,547
Rural	90.4	32.5	41.1	43.7	95.4	13.4	2,802
Age (years)							
15-24	91.1	39.7	51.4	41.3	95.3	16.9	1,305
15-19	90.7	38.1	50.2	41.7	94.2	15.3	633
20-24	91.4	41.3	52.6	40.9	96.3	18.3	672
25-29	89.8	38.4	47.4	45.0	94.6	17.7	494
30-39	89.4	32.8	40.5	48.8	94.3	15.4	1,178
40-49	91.4	26.0	36.8	44.6	94.8	12.2	1,372
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	90.5	29.2	38.0	46.2	94.6	13.6	2,942
Never married/in union	90.8	42.2	54.8	41.8	95.1	18.3	1,407
Education*							
Primary	91.1	19.0	25.8	40.5	95.3	7.4	983
Secondary	90.4	34.4	44.2	45.5	94.4	15.1	2,593
Higher	90.6	48.5	63.6	47.8	95.5	25.4	762
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	88.7	25.4	31.2	40.4	92.6	9.6	588
Second	89.8	31.7	39.2	42.4	93.2	14.0	821
Middle	90.1	29.5	41.3	45.7	94.0	13.4	956
Fourth	89.6	37.5	48.0	43.8	95.8	15.7	1,004
Richest	93.8	39.1	51.5	49.5	97.2	20.4	980
Total	90.6	33.4	43.4	44.8	94.8	15.1	4,349

¹ MCS indicator 9.4

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Knowledge of a Place for HIV Testing, Counselling and Testing during Antenatal Care

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and the use of such services. In order to protect themselves as well as to prevent infecting others it is important for individuals to know their HIV status, which is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment. Tables HA.5 and HA.5M present data on the knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether women and men aged 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV.

A higher percentage of men (71 per cent) than women (65 per cent) in BiH knew of a place where they could be tested for HIV, yet a very small percentage of men and women had ever been tested for HIV (3 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men). Within the 12 months preceding the survey, less than 1 per cent of women and 1 per cent of men had been tested for HIV and all of the women and almost all of the men had been told the results.

In the FBiH 61 per cent of women and 71 per cent of men knew where to be tested for HIV and 3 per cent of women and 4 per cent of men had ever been tested for HIV. In RS 77 per cent of women and 71 per cent of men knew where to be tested for HIV and 2 per cent of women and 6 per cent of men had ever been tested for HIV.

A larger proportion of women and men in urban areas knew where to be tested for HIV and had ever been tested when compared to rural areas; for both groups the proportion rose with the level of education and wealth.

Table HA.5: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get a HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and percentage of women who have been tested and have been told the results, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	60.9	2.6	0.5	0.5	3,180
RS	77.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	1,210
BD	65.1	15.6	1.4	1.4	56
Area					
Urban	76.5	4.5	0.6	0.5	1,548
Rural	59.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	2,898
Age (years)					
15-24	69.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1,319
15-19	61.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	642
20-24	77.8	1.5	0.1	0.1	677
25-29	69.3	3.8	1.1	1.1	498
30-39	64.4	4.2	0.8	0.7	1,214
40-49	61.0	2.7	0.3	0.3	1,414
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	62.2	3.7	0.6	0.6	3,023
Never married/in union	72.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,422
Education*					
Primary	41.5	1.8	0.7	0.7	1,064
Secondary	69.4	2.6	0.3	0.3	2,604
Higher	86.5	4.6	0.6	0.5	762
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	46.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	620
Second	62.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	847
Middle	64.2	2.3	0.6	0.6	976
Fourth	68.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	1,020
Richest	78.3	5.7	0.6	0.6	983
Total	65.4	2.7	0.4	0.4	4,446

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.4M: Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, BiH 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of men who:					Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not ill should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	
Administrative unit						
FBiH	94.9	33.8	44.7	50.7	98.1	17.9
RS	94.4	32.8	41.2	46.2	96.4	15.9
BD	95.0	53.0	58.5	41.3	97.2	31.4
Area						
Urban	95.2	33.4	43.3	51.5	97.5	17.4
Rural	94.5	34.0	44.2	48.1	97.6	17.6
Age (years)						
15-24	94.8	35.1	50.1	46.3	97.6	17.1
15-19	94.3	31.1	44.8	44.6	97.2	14.2
20-24	95.3	38.7	54.9	47.8	97.9	19.8
25-29	95.3	43.9	47.5	51.7	98.4	23.3
30-39	94.5	31.6	39.0	49.5	97.4	16.7
40-49	94.7	30.1	39.6	51.2	97.4	16.3
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	94.7	30.9	39.5	51.3	97.8	17.0
Never married/in union	94.8	37.1	49.0	46.8	97.3	18.2
Education*						
Primary	93.5	21.0	26.8	43.4	96.1	8.5
Secondary	94.6	32.2	41.9	49.6	97.7	17.2
Higher	96.5	51.0	66.5	52.2	98.2	26.3
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	92.5	24.3	34.5	46.7	95.9	13.3
Second	94.3	32.2	42.9	51.2	97.1	15.1
Middle	95.6	32.5	42.1	48.2	97.0	19.0
Fourth	94.8	37.1	48.1	49.8	98.9	19.1
Richest	95.9	40.3	49.5	49.9	98.7	19.9
Total	94.8	33.8	43.9	49.2	97.6	17.5

¹ MICS indicator 9.4
* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.5M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who know where to get a HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and percentage of men who have been tested and have been told the results, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of men who:				Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	70.9	4.3	1.1	0.9	3,010
RS	70.6	5.8	0.6	0.6	1,271
BD	78.0	4.1	1.6	1.6	71
Area					
Urban	75.4	7.8	1.1	1.1	1,422
Rural	68.8	3.2	0.9	0.6	2,931
Age (years)					
15-24	70.8	2.8	0.9	0.6	1,428
15-19	64.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	684
20-24	76.7	4.8	1.4	1.1	743
25-29	78.7	6.5	1.5	1.5	534
30-39	69.6	5.3	0.7	0.5	1,056
40-49	69.1	5.6	1.1	1.0	1,336
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	70.3	5.5	0.8	0.7	2,336
Never married/in union	71.8	3.8	1.2	0.9	2,017
Education*					
Primary	47.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	543
Secondary	71.6	4.2	0.9	0.7	3,117
Higher	87.6	9.8	1.9	1.6	683
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	59.0	1.5	0.7	0.4	685
Second	65.5	2.7	1.0	0.9	848
Middle	74.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	989
Fourth	73.5	3.9	0.6	0.6	893
Richest	78.7	11.0	2.1	1.7	938
Total	71.0	4.7	1.0	0.8	4,353

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

The proportion of women and men aged 15-24 who had been tested and been told the result within the last 12 months provides a measure of the effectiveness of interventions that promote HIV counselling and testing amongst young people. This is important to know because young people may feel that there are barriers to accessing services related to sensitive issues such as sexual health. Tables HA.6 and HA.6M present the same results for sexually active women and men aged 15-24.

The data shows that an approximately equal percentage of women (79 per cent) and men (78 per cent) aged 15-24 who were sexually active knew where to get tested for HIV. Seventy-two per cent of young women and 73 per cent of men in the FBiH along with 92 per cent of young women and 88 per cent of young men in RS knew where to get tested for HIV.

In addition, the data indicates that only 2 per cent of sexually active women aged 15-24 and 5 per cent of men in the same age group had ever been tested for HIV. Within the 12 months preceding the survey 1 per cent of sexually active men aged 15-25 had been tested for HIV and all of them told the result. Less than 1 per cent of sexually active women aged 15-24 had been tested for HIV within the last 12 months.

A somewhat higher percentage of men aged 15-24 in urban areas (8 per cent) had ever been tested for HIV compared to those in rural areas (3 per cent), while a similar percentage of women in the same age group in urban and rural areas had ever been tested for HIV.

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing amongst sexually active women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months and amongst women who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have ever been tested, percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and the percentage of women who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women who:				Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	24.8	989	71.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	245
RS	42.3	318	91.8	4.7	0.2	0.2	135
BD	(33.0)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Area							
Urban	29.7	463	92.6	3.1	0.4	0.4	137
Rural	28.8	856	71.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	246
Age (years)							
15-19	3.4	642	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20-24	53.4	677	79.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	362
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	96.3	169	61.6	3.8	0.3	0.3	163
Never married/in union	19.2	1150	92.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	221
Education*							
Primary	61.5	69	42.2	8.6	0.6	0.6	43
Secondary	21.5	869	75.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	186
Higher	40.5	381	94.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	154
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	29.4	177	64.8	5.6	0.5	0.5	52
Second	36.2	248	75.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	90
Middle	26.8	282	70.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	76
Fourth	26.0	313	86.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	82
Richest	28.3	299	92.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	85
Total	29.1	1319	79.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	384

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.6M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing amongst sexually active men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months and amongst men who have had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of men who have ever been tested, percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and percentage of men who have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men who:				Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told result ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	45.8	1014	73.4	3.7	1.4	1.4	464
RS	47.1	393	87.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	185
BD	(67.8)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Area							
Urban	50.6	485	76.8	8.4	1.8	1.8	245
Rural	44.4	943	78.1	2.9	0.8	0.8	419
Age (years)							
15-19	17.9	684	75.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	123
20-24	72.8	743	78.0	5.7	1.4	1.4	541
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	46	80.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	46
Never married/in union	44.7	1382	77.4	3.9	1.3	1.3	618
Education*							
Primary	54.5	67	(57.2)	(6.3)	(5.6)	(5.6)	36
Secondary	39.1	1009	74.6	2.7	0.1	0.1	395
Higher	66.1	352	85.9	8.5	2.2	2.2	232
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	40.3	194	67.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	78
Second	39.9	239	77.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	95
Middle	47.4	337	77.5	4.2	0.3	0.3	160
Fourth	44.2	312	80.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	138
Richest	55.9	345	79.3	10.2	2.7	2.7	193
Total	46.5	1428	77.6	4.9	1.2	1.2	664

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

The percentage of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey and who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7.

Antenatal care provided by a health worker was received by 87 per cent of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years prior to the survey: 82 per cent in the FBiH and almost all women in RS. HIV counselling during antenatal care was received by only 10 per cent of these women (11 per cent in the FBiH and 8 per cent in RS). During the antenatal period 6 per cent of women were offered an HIV test, were tested and told the result (3 per cent in the FBiH and 12 per cent in RS).

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Amongst women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test and received the results, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of women who:					Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care and received the results ²	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Administrative unit						
FBiH	81.9	11.1	2.8	2.6	1.1	211
RS	99.7	7.9	12.4	12.4	1.6	82
BD	(90.6)	(8.0)	(41.8)	(41.8)	(2.3)	6
Area						
Urban	85.3	12.5	5.2	4.9	1.3	94
Rural	87.7	9.2	6.6	6.6	1.3	204
Age (years)						
15-24	82.7	12.1	4.8	4.8	0.7	71
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20-24	83.2	12.3	4.9	4.9	0.8	70
25-29	83.3	8.1	7.0	7.0	0.8	103
30-39	92.3	11.1	5.9	5.7	1.9	116
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	87.0	10.2	6.2	6.1	1.3	298
Education*						
Primary	86.0	6.8	5.3	5.3	0.0	66
Secondary	86.9	10.4	6.4	6.4	1.3	187
Higher	88.4	14.4	6.5	5.9	2.9	45
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	93.1	6.9	10.2	10.2	0.0	45
Second	82.0	7.4	5.1	5.1	0.8	69
Middle	86.4	12.1	3.9	3.9	0.9	58
Fourth	86.7	11.5	3.7	3.7	1.1	61
Richest	88.9	12.4	8.9	8.5	3.2	65
Total	87.0	10.2	6.2	6.1	1.3	298

¹ MICS indicator 9.8

² MICS indicator 9.9

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing the prevalence of HIV. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections occur amongst people aged 15-24 years, thus a change in behaviour amongst this age group is especially important for reducing the rate of new infections. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older partners, sex with a non-marital partner and failure to use a condom.

In the BiH MICS a set of questions was administered to all women and men aged 15-24 about their sexual behaviour in order to assess the risk of their contracting the HIV infection; the findings are presented in Tables HA.8 and HA.8M.

The data shows that 79 per cent of women and 53 per cent of men aged 15-24 who had never been married never had sex (85 per cent of women and 54 per cent of men in the FBiH and 62 per cent of women and 52 per cent of men in RS), while a very small proportion of women (less than 1 per cent) and men in this age group (2 per cent) had had sex before age 15. Seventy four per cent of women aged 15-24 in urban areas and 82 per cent of women in rural areas had never had sex, while amongst men in this age group, 48 per cent in urban and 56 per cent in rural areas had never had sex.

Within the last 12 months, 4 per cent of women in BiH had had sex with a man who was older by ten years or more. During the same period 1 per cent of men had had sex with a woman who was older by ten years or more.

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection: women

Percentage of never-married young women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young women aged 15-24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of never-married women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never-married women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Administrative unit						
FBiH	85.0	863	0.1	989	4.1	245
RS	62.1	276	0.2	318	4.4	135
BD	(*)	10	(0.0)	12	(*)	4
Area						
Urban	74.3	422	0.2	463	2.1	137
Rural	82.4	728	0.1	856	5.3	246
Age (years)						
15-19	97.2	637	0.0	642	(*)	22
20-24	57.3	512	0.2	677	4.2	362
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	N/A	N/A	0.9	169	9.7	163
Never married/in union	79.4	1,150	0.0	1,150	0.0	221
Education*						
Primary	(*)	29	1.9	69	6.2	43
Secondary	88.7	753	0.0	869	6.7	186
Higher	59.4	368	0.0	381	0.5	154
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	86.5	144	0.3	177	6.6	52
Second	75.0	203	0.1	248	6.1	90
Middle	84.2	238	0.0	282	2.5	76
Fourth	78.3	288	0.2	313	2.0	82
Richest	76.0	277	0.1	299	4.1	85
Total	79.4	1,150	0.1	1,319	4.1	384

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table HA.8M: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection: men

Percentage of never-married young men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of young men aged 15-24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of never-married men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never-married men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older ³	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Administrative unit						
FBiH	53.5	982	1.8	1,014	0.9	464
RS	52.0	379	0.7	393	0.0	185
BD	(33.0)	21	(0.0)	21	(*)	14
Area						
Urban	47.6	477	2.1	485	0.0	245
Rural	55.5	905	1.2	943	1.0	419
Age (years)						
15-19	80.5	684	1.8	684	1.7	123
20-24	25.6	698	1.2	743	0.4	541
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	N/A	N/A	0.0	46	0.0	46
Never married/in union	52.8	1,382	1.5	1,382	0.7	618
Education*						
Primary	(45.1)	63	1.3	67	(0.0)	36
Secondary	60.7	973	2.0	1,009	1.0	395
Higher	31.9	347	0.0	352	0.0	232
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	56.8	188	0.5	194	0.0	78
Second	60.4	231	0.0	239	0.0	95
Middle	53.0	318	2.4	337	0.0	160
Fourth	54.1	307	0.7	312	1.5	138
Richest	43.8	338	2.9	345	1.1	193
Total	52.8	1,382	1.5	1,428	0.6	664

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

The frequency of sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection amongst women and men is presented in Tables HA.9 and HA.9M. This concerns, in particular, sexual behaviour and condom use during sex amongst women and men aged 15-49 and amongst women and men aged 15-24, especially those who have had sex with more than one partner during the last year (data on condom use amongst women aged 15-24, by background characteristics, is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown in Table HA.9).

The survey findings show that having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months was reported by 1 per cent of women and 7 per cent of men aged 15-49 in BiH. Men indicated condom use when they had sex the last time in 61 per cent of these cases.⁴⁷

One per cent of women and 6 per cent of men in the FBiH had had sex with more than one partner. In RS these values were 1 per cent for women and 8 per cent for men. Sixty-three per cent of men with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months in the FBiH and 55 per cent in RS indicated condom use when they had sex the last time.

⁴⁷ MICS indicator 9.14 for women is not shown in table HA.9: The percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is 64.4 per cent. This figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months ¹	
Administrative unit				
FBiH	74.2	69.2	0.9	3,180
RS	85.3	76.9	1.0	1,210
BD	86.1	80.8	2.0	56
Area				
Urban	77.4	69.8	1.6	1,548
Rural	77.3	72.3	0.6	2,898
Age (years)				
15-24	30.8	29.1	1.4	1,319
15-19	3.4	3.4	0.6	642
20-24	56.7	53.4	2.2	677
25-29	88.1	85.2	2.2	498
30-39	98.3	92.9	0.3	1,214
40-49	99.1	87.6	0.6	1,414
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.7	0.4	3,023
Never married/in union	29.2	26.1	2.1	1,422
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Education*				
Primary	96.2	88.1	0.4	1,064
Secondary	73.3	67.8	0.7	2,604
Higher	65.1	60.7	2.4	762
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	77.1	69.4	0.8	620
Second	80.1	71.6	0.3	847
Middle	77.4	72.1	0.4	976
Fourth	76.3	70.8	1.2	1,020
Richest	76.1	72.6	1.8	983
Total	77.4	71.4	0.9	4,446

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

MICS indicator 9.14: The percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is not presented in this table. The total percentage amounts to 64.4 and is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Tables HA.10 and HA.10M show that in BiH 29 per cent of women and 47 per cent of men aged 15-24 had had sex in the last 12 months, while 1 per cent of women and 11 per cent of men of that age had had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Men with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months indicated condom use when they had sex the last time in 67 per cent of cases. The percentage of men in the 20-24 age group who had sex with more than one partner was higher (17 per cent) than that of women (2 per cent).

Twenty-five per cent of women and 46 per cent of men aged 15-24 in the FBiH had had sex in the last 12 months; in RS this was the case with 42 per cent of women and 47 per cent of men of this age. Sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months was reported by 1 per cent of women and 10 per cent of men in the FBiH and 2 per cent of women and 13 per cent of men in RS.

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and amongst those who had sex with multiple partners the percentage who used a condom during last sex, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-49 years	Per cent of men aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ²	Number of men aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months ¹			
Administrative unit						
FBiH	81.3	79.0	5.7	3,010	62.6	173
RS	83.1	78.6	7.9	1,271	55.0	100
BD	89.9	88.3	10.9	71	(*)	8
Area						
Urban	83.3	80.1	6.7	1,422	61.9	96
Rural	81.3	78.5	6.3	2,931	60.4	185
Age (years)						
15-24	48.9	46.5	11.0	1,428	67.4	156
15-19	19.5	17.9	4.7	684	(*)	32
20-24	76.0	72.8	16.7	743	65.7	124
25-29	94.3	91.1	9.5	534	(64.3)	51
30-39	98.6	95.5	4.2	1,056	59.4	44
40-49	99.1	96.0	2.2	1,336	(23.5)	30
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	99.9	98.6	1.3	2,336	(12.4)	31
Never married/in union	61.1	56.4	12.4	2,017	66.9	250
Education*						
Primary	93.9	89.7	5.7	543	(*)	31
Secondary	79.9	77.4	6.4	3,117	61.5	198
Higher	81.9	78.4	7.6	683	(66.6)	52
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	81.5	75.6	7.8	685	(63.4)	53
Second	81.9	78.7	5.5	848	(78.0)	46
Middle	81.9	79.4	5.7	989	(48.4)	56
Fourth	80.7	78.9	5.6	893	(70.9)	50
Richest	83.5	81.7	8.0	938	51.3	75
Total	81.9	79.1	6.5	4,353	60.9	281

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

² MICS indicator 9.14

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	
Administrative unit				
FBiH	25.8	24.8	1.3	989
RS	46.1	42.3	1.9	318
BD	(33.0)	(33.0)	(0.0)	12
Area				
Urban	32.3	29.7	1.9	463
Rural	30.0	28.8	1.2	856
Age (years)				
15-19	3.4	3.4	0.6	642
20-24	56.7	53.4	2.2	677
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.3	0.3	169
Never married/in union	20.6	19.2	1.6	1,150
Education*				
Primary	61.5	61.5	0.0	69
Secondary	23.1	21.5	1.2	869
Higher	42.6	40.5	2.2	381
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	29.4	29.4	1.1	177
Second	38.7	36.2	0.9	248
Middle	29.0	26.8	0.1	282
Fourth	28.0	26.0	3.2	313
Richest	29.7	28.3	1.4	299
Total	30.8	29.1	1.4	1,319

The percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is therefore not presented in the table.

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.10M: Sex with multiple partners: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months and amongst those who had sex with multiple partners the percentage who used a condom during last sex, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who:			Number of men aged 15-24 years	Per cent of men aged 15-24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months			
Administrative unit						
FBiH	48.2	45.8	10.0	1014	67.3	101
RS	49.8	47.1	12.6	393	(63.7)	50
BD	(67.8)	(67.8)	(27.3)	21	(*)	6
Area						
Urban	53.1	50.6	13.2	485	(64.7)	64
Rural	46.8	44.4	9.8	943	69.2	92
Age (years)						
15-19	19.5	17.9	4.7	684	(*)	32
20-24	76.0	72.8	16.7	743	65.7	124
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	100.0	100.0	4.4	46	(*)	2
Never married/in union	47.2	44.7	11.2	1382	68.3	154
Education*						
Primary	57.6	54.5	4.4	67	(*)	3
Secondary	41.5	39.1	10.9	1009	67.4	110
Higher	68.5	66.1	12.3	352	(67.1)	43
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	45.1	40.3	8.3	194	(*)	16
Second	41.6	39.9	8.0	239	(*)	19
Middle	49.9	47.4	10.5	337	(*)	35
Fourth	46.8	44.2	10.9	312	(*)	34
Richest	57.1	55.9	15.0	345	(56.4)	52
Total	48.9	46.5	11.0	1428	67.4	156

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Tables HA.11 and HA.11M present the percentage of women and men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, the percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who have had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and, amongst those who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

More than one half of young women had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months (59 per cent), while this percentage was much higher amongst men (94 per cent). Fifty-one per cent of women and 93 per cent of men in the FBiH and 72 per cent of women and 94 per cent of men in RS had had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner.

An equal percentage of young women and men in BiH used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner (71 per cent). Seventy-three per cent of women and 74 per cent of men in the FBiH and 69 per cent of women and 62 per cent of men in RS used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner.

The percentage of respondents who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner was higher in urban than in rural areas, especially amongst women. In contrast, a smaller proportion of women aged 15-24 in urban areas (66 per cent) reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex compared to women in rural areas (76 per cent), while no such differences by area were observed amongst men.

Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners: women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and amongst those who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who:		Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Administrative unit							
FBiH	25.8	24.8	989	51.4	245	72.8	126
RS	46.1	42.3	318	71.8	135	69.1	97
BD	(33.0)	(33.0)	12	(*)	4	(*)	3
Area							
Urban	32.3	29.7	463	74.4	137	66.0	102
Rural	30.0	28.8	856	50.0	246	75.9	123
Age (years)							
15-19	3.4	3.4	642	(*)	22	(*)	18
20-24	56.7	53.4	677	57.4	362	70.0	208
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.3	169	4.2	163	(*)	7
Never married/in union	20.6	19.2	1150	99.1	221	72.1	219
Education*							
Primary	61.5	61.5	69	7.4	43	(*)	3
Secondary	23.1	21.5	869	43.0	186	84.8	80
Higher	42.6	40.5	381	92.1	154	65.1	142
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	29.4	29.4	177	40.2	52	(*)	21
Second	38.7	36.2	248	50.2	90	(88.5)	45
Middle	29.0	26.8	282	44.7	76	(*)	34
Fourth	28.0	26.0	313	74.6	82	(72.1)	61
Richest	29.7	28.3	299	76.5	85	(65.1)	65
Total	30.8	29.1	1319	58.8	384	71.4	225

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table HA.11M: Sex with non-regular partners: men

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who have had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and amongst those who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who:		Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Administrative unit							
FBiH	48.2	45.8	1,014	93.3	464	74.0	434
RS	49.8	47.1	393	93.8	185	61.7	174
BD	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	14	(*)	14
Area							
Urban	53.1	50.6	485	97.8	245	70.2	240
Rural	46.8	44.4	943	91.0	419	71.5	381
Age (years)							
15-19	19.5	17.9	684	100.0	123	78.1	123
20-24	76.0	72.8	743	92.1	541	69.2	498
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	100.0	46	5.6	46	(*)	3
Never married/in union	47.2	44.7	1,382	100.0	618	71.2	618
Education*							
Primary	57.6	54.5	67	(89.1)	36	(*)	32
Secondary	41.5	39.1	1,009	91.4	395	68.6	361
Higher	68.5	66.1	352	97.8	232	76.6	227
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	45.1	40.3	194	91.7	78	(62.1)	72
Second	41.6	39.9	239	91.9	95	(77.6)	88
Middle	49.9	47.4	337	89.6	160	66.7	143
Fourth	46.8	44.2	312	96.2	138	78.2	133
Richest	57.1	55.9	345	96.4	193	69.4	186
Total	48.9	46.5	1,428	93.5	664	71.0	621

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

² MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

XII Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

The 2011–2012 BiH MICS collected information on the exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the Internet.

Information collected concerned:

- exposure of women and men aged 15-49 to newspapers/magazines, radio and television;
- use of computers amongst persons aged 15-24;
- use of the Internet amongst persons aged 15-24.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of women and men aged 15-49 who read a newspaper, listened to the radio and watched television at least once a week is shown in Tables MT.1 and MT.1M.

The survey findings show that in BiH more than one half of women read a newspaper (54 per cent), more than two-thirds listened to the radio (76 per cent) and nearly all women watched television (99 per cent) at least once a week. Men of the same age read newspapers more than women, while men and women equally frequently listened to the radio and watched television. Sixty-eight per cent of men read a newspaper, 75 per cent listened to the radio and 99 per cent watched television at least once a week.

Less than 1 per cent of women and men do not have regular exposure to any of the three types of media (newspaper, radio or television), while 44 per cent of women and 56 per cent of men are exposed to all the three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

Nearly all women and men in the FBiH and RS watched television at least once a week (99 per cent). In the FBiH 55 per cent of women and 70 per cent of men read a newspaper and 75 per cent of women and 74 per cent of men listened to the radio; in RS 53 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men read a newspaper and 77 per cent of women and 78 per cent of men listened to the radio at least once a week. The data also indicates that the exposure of women and men to all media types was similar in the FBiH (45 per cent of women and 56 per cent of men) and RS (42 per cent of women and 54 per cent of men).

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age (years)						
15-19	63.3	76.4	98.7	53.4	0.0	642
20-24	66.7	76.5	99.4	54.9	0.3	677
25-29	60.5	80.2	99.2	50.6	0.5	498
30-34	51.7	76.2	99.2	42.6	0.3	568
35-39	44.8	76.0	99.2	35.1	0.5	646
40-44	46.5	74.7	99.2	35.3	0.1	690
45-49	49.2	71.7	98.9	39.8	0.4	724
Administrative unit						
FBiH	54.9	75.0	99.2	44.8	0.4	3,180
RS	53.2	77.2	98.8	42.4	0.2	1,210
BD	55.5	84.6	99.3	51.5	0.0	56
Area						
Urban	68.3	70.5	98.8	52.1	0.3	1,548
Rural	47.0	78.5	99.3	40.0	0.3	2,898
Education*						
Primary	23.9	72.1	99.3	18.8	0.5	1,064
Secondary	59.5	77.9	99.3	49.0	0.1	2,604
Higher	80.6	73.8	98.7	64.4	0.6	762
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	29.5	74.2	98.4	26.0	0.9	620
Second	42.7	78.0	99.1	36.2	0.3	847
Middle	49.7	77.8	99.3	41.8	0.0	976
Fourth	63.4	76.1	98.9	50.6	0.5	1,020
Richest	75.6	72.3	99.5	58.5	0.1	983
Total	54.4	75.7	99.1	44.2	0.3	4,446

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

After age 30 women were less exposed to all of the mentioned media types, while exposure to all the media types amongst men was lowest in the youngest age group (15-19), primarily due to low exposure to newspapers.

Women and men showed different patterns of exposure to all of the media types by education and socio-economic status and there were also differences amongst women by area. This primarily concerned exposure to the print media.

Women and men with higher education were more likely to be exposed to all of the media types than those with primary education. In addition, women and men in the richest households were exposed about two times more to all of the media types when compared to those in the poorest households. A higher percentage of women were exposed to all of the types of media in urban areas (52 per cent) than in rural areas (40 per cent).

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age (years)						
15-19	60.1	69.6	98.8	49.5	0.3	684
20-24	72.4	73.3	99.1	60.3	0.6	743
25-29	74.0	78.4	98.7	59.9	0.6	534
30-34	66.2	74.9	99.6	53.2	0.0	459
35-39	63.0	76.1	99.4	52.7	0.3	597
40-44	71.9	79.5	99.4	59.2	0.1	617
45-49	68.0	76.5	98.9	55.2	0.7	719
Administrative unit						
FBiH	69.5	74.1	99.2	56.1	0.4	3,010
RS	64.0	77.5	98.9	54.4	0.5	1,271
BD	71.3	86.7	99.0	65.5	0.4	71
Area						
Urban	74.7	72.3	98.8	59.0	0.5	1,422
Rural	64.6	76.7	99.3	54.2	0.4	2,931
Education*						
Primary	39.3	67.8	98.9	29.0	0.5	543
Secondary	69.1	76.2	99.2	57.3	0.3	3,117
Higher	86.1	77.3	99.3	70.4	0.5	683
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	42.5	72.8	97.9	36.4	1.4	685
Second	61.3	76.1	99.4	51.6	0.0	848
Middle	72.4	76.4	99.7	58.2	0.0	989
Fourth	73.6	73.1	98.9	58.0	0.7	893
Richest	82.5	77.3	99.2	69.0	0.1	938
Total	67.9	75.3	99.1	55.8	0.4	4,353

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer and Internet usage were only put to 15-24 year old women and men, as displayed in Tables MT.2 and MT.2M.

The findings show that 97 per cent of women aged 15-24 ever used a computer, 93 per cent used a computer in the year preceding the survey and 84 per cent had used a computer at least once a week during the last one month. Overall 94 per cent of women aged 15-24 had used the Internet during their lifetime, while 91 per cent had used the Internet during the year preceding the survey. The proportion of women aged 15-25 who had used the Internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last one month, was smaller at 81 per cent. Table MT.2M shows that the pattern of computer and Internet usage was almost the same amongst men aged 15-24.

Ninety-three per cent of women in the FBiH and RS had used a computer in the last 12 months, while the percentages amongst men were 95 per cent in the FBiH and 92 per cent in RS. The Internet had been used in the last 12 months by 91 per cent of women and 93 per cent of men in the FBiH and 92 per cent of women and 90 per cent of men in RS.

As expected, both computer and Internet use during the last 12 months was somewhat more widespread amongst 15-19 year old women. Use of a computer and the Internet was also positively associated with education and household wealth. In addition, a higher proportion of women and men aged 15-24 in urban areas used computers and the Internet compared to those in rural areas.

Differentials in terms of background characteristics were similar for men and women aged 15-24. About two-thirds of women and men with primary education reported computer use during the year preceding the survey, while almost all of the women and men with higher education used a computer. Similarly, higher utilisation of the Internet during the year preceding the survey was observed amongst women and men aged 15-24 in urban areas (96 per cent of women and 97 per cent of men) compared to those in rural areas (88 per cent of women and 90 per cent of men).

There were evident differentials by household and the wealth index quintile. During the year that preceded the survey the Internet was used by 75 per cent of women and 65 per cent of men aged 15-24 in the poorest households, compared to near-universal access to the Internet in the last 12 months amongst women and men of that age group from the richest households (99 per cent for both women and men).

These differences amongst women and men were even more pronounced when computer and Internet use during the last one month was concerned.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and the Internet: women aged 15-24

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who have:			Percentage of women aged 15-24 who have:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the Internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age (years)							
15-19	98.2	95.6	86.9	95.8	92.7	83.3	642
20-24	95.7	90.9	80.4	92.6	89.5	78.6	677
Administrative unit							
FBiH	96.8	93.3	84.4	94.1	90.9	81.3	989
RS	97.4	93.2	81.5	94.7	92.4	80.0	318
BD	(89.7)	(80.0)	(69.3)	(89.7)	(70.4)	(69.3)	12
Area							
Urban	98.5	96.2	92.0	97.6	96.2	91.4	463
Rural	96.1	91.6	78.9	92.3	88.3	75.2	856
Education*							
Primary	68.6	63.4	41.3	61.5	55.7	29.4	69
Secondary	98.2	93.4	82.1	94.8	90.6	78.6	869
Higher	99.3	98.2	94.7	98.7	98.7	95.6	381
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	89.0	77.4	51.3	80.3	74.7	47.4	177
Second	94.5	87.6	67.0	89.9	82.1	61.6	248
Middle	97.8	96.1	88.3	95.2	93.6	85.6	282
Fourth	99.6	98.8	97.2	98.8	98.0	94.8	313
Richest	100.0	98.5	97.5	100.0	98.6	97.6	299
Total	96.9	93.2	83.5	94.2	91.1	80.9	1,319

¹ MICS indicator MT.2² MICS indicator MT.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and Internet: men aged 15-24

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who have:			Percentage of men aged 15-24 who have:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the Internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age (years)							
15-19	97.1	95.8	89.8	94.2	93.4	87.2	684
20-24	94.7	92.4	84.7	92.3	90.9	82.8	743
Administrative unit							
FBiH	97.0	95.0	88.6	94.3	93.1	86.7	1,014
RS	93.3	92.0	83.4	90.7	89.9	80.2	393
BD	(88.0)	(86.7)	(86.1)	(88.0)	(86.7)	(84.4)	21
Area							
Urban	97.6	95.9	93.1	97.1	96.6	93.1	485
Rural	94.9	93.0	84.1	91.2	89.8	80.7	943
Education*							
Primary	69.6	66.1	53.4	68.4	64.9	43.9	67
Secondary	96.2	94.2	85.8	92.6	91.3	82.9	1,009
Higher	99.7	98.7	97.6	99.7	99.7	98.4	352
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.2	76.3	54.9	71.9	65.0	47.6	194
Second	95.5	95.4	85.4	91.4	91.4	79.5	239
Middle	97.0	94.7	88.3	94.9	94.1	87.8	337
Fourth	99.9	99.9	97.7	99.9	99.9	96.4	312
Richest	98.8	97.0	95.9	98.8	98.8	96.5	345
Total	95.8	94.0	87.2	93.2	92.1	84.9	1,428

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

XIII Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Many studies have shown that smoking cigarettes, pipes or cigars is a risk factor for many deadly diseases, including cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness, lung and other forms of cancer. Smokeless tobacco products are also known to have harmful effects.

Excessive alcohol use also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions and in the long-term may lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairments, liver disease and social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including domestic violence.⁴⁸

Information was collected on tobacco and alcohol use amongst women and men 15-49 years old regarding:

- ever and current use of cigarettes and early start of cigarette smoking (before age 15);
- ever and current use of smoke and smokeless tobacco products;
- the intensity of use of cigarettes and smoke and smokeless tobacco products;
- ever and current use of alcohol and the intensity of use.

Tobacco Use

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women aged 15-49, while table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

The survey findings show that the use of tobacco products in BiH is more common amongst men than women: 49 per cent of women and 63 per cent of men reported having ever used a tobacco product (48 per cent of women and 65 per cent of men in the FBiH and 51 per cent of women and 58 per cent of men in RS).

Nearly one in four women (27 per cent) and two in five men (40 per cent) in BiH had smoked cigarettes or used smoke or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month: 28 per cent of women and 42 per cent of men in the FBiH and 26 per cent of women and 34 per cent of men in RS.

Fifty-two per cent of women in rural areas and 47 per cent in urban areas had never used any tobacco product, while amongst men this proportion was more or less the same in urban as in rural areas (37 per cent in both cases). Amongst current male and female tobacco users the tobacco product that was the most common was cigarettes (28 per cent of women and 39 per cent of men had smoked cigarettes in the last one month).

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, BiH 2011-2012

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month				Number of women aged 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Age (years)										
15-19	78.1	18.0	2.0	1.6	21.6	6.7	0.6	0.6	7.9	642
20-24	56.7	35.0	6.5	0.9	42.4	16.7	0.9	1.2	18.9	677
25-29	51.7	41.5	5.0	0.1	46.6	23.9	0.3	0.0	24.1	498
30-34	43.6	51.7	3.2	0.7	55.6	33.5	0.0	0.0	33.5	568
35-39	44.5	52.4	2.1	0.6	55.1	30.6	0.5	0.0	31.1	646
40-44	39.2	57.4	3.4	0.0	60.7	38.4	0.0	0.0	38.4	690
45-49	41.4	57.6	1.0	0.0	58.6	35.6	0.1	0.0	35.7	724
Administrative unit										
FBiH	51.5	43.5	3.9	0.8	48.1	27.0	0.4	0.4	27.8	3,180
RS	48.1	49.5	1.6	0.0	51.1	26.0	0.2	0.0	26.3	1,210
BD	52.9	43.7	0.0	0.0	43.7	23.7	0.0	0.0	23.7	56
Area										
Urban	47.1	45.9	5.1	1.4	52.4	29.7	0.7	0.7	31.1	1,548
Rural	52.4	44.6	2.2	0.1	47.0	25.1	0.2	0.1	25.3	2,898
Education*										
Primary	49.6	48.6	1.4	0.0	50.1	29.2	0.2	0.0	29.4	1,064
Secondary	49.8	46.4	2.6	0.6	49.5	28.4	0.1	0.2	28.8	2,604
Higher	54.4	35.9	8.0	1.2	45.1	17.2	1.2	0.8	19.3	762
Maternity status										
Pregnant	52.6	43.5	2.9	0.0	46.4	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	79
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Neither	50.5	45.1	3.2	0.6	48.9	27.1	0.4	0.3	27.7	4,364
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	52.5	43.3	3.2	0.0	46.5	28.7	0.1	0.0	28.8	620
Second	54.5	43.0	2.0	0.0	45.0	24.9	0.5	0.0	25.3	847
Middle	50.7	46.9	1.8	0.0	48.8	26.2	0.1	0.0	26.3	976
Fourth	50.5	44.9	3.0	1.4	49.2	28.5	0.2	0.4	29.1	1,020
Richest	45.9	46.4	6.0	1.1	53.4	25.5	0.8	0.8	27.2	983
Total	50.6	45.1	3.2	0.6	48.9	26.7	0.4	0.3	27.3	4,446

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, BiH 2011-2012

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month				Number of men aged 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹	
Age (years)										
15-19	71.3	22.9	4.9	0.9	28.7	10.3	1.2	2.1	13.7	684
20-24	45.6	38.5	14.3	1.6	54.4	26.4	3.4	1.2	31.1	743
25-29	35.7	51.9	11.5	0.8	64.2	44.3	0.7	0.3	45.3	534
30-34	32.2	59.2	8.1	0.2	67.5	43.0	0.7	0.0	43.7	459
35-39	22.2	69.2	7.8	0.4	77.4	49.1	0.5	0.2	49.8	597
40-44	21.7	67.1	10.0	0.2	77.3	50.2	2.2	0.0	52.4	617
45-49	23.4	69.0	7.6	0.0	76.6	48.1	0.7	0.0	48.8	719
Administrative unit										
FBiH	34.4	54.9	9.6	0.9	65.4	40.0	1.5	0.8	42.4	3,010
RS	41.5	49.3	8.6	0.1	58.0	32.9	1.3	0.1	34.3	1,271
BD	50.2	47.6	2.1	0.0	49.8	37.4	0.0	0.0	37.4	71
Area										
Urban	37.2	49.1	11.8	1.6	62.5	37.9	2.1	1.7	41.6	1,422
Rural	36.5	55.2	7.9	0.2	63.2	37.9	1.1	0.1	39.1	2,931
Education*										
Primary	22.7	69.7	6.9	0.4	77.1	58.6	1.2	0.0	59.7	543
Secondary	36.8	54.0	8.6	0.5	63.0	37.7	1.3	0.5	39.5	3,117
Higher	47.6	36.3	14.0	1.6	51.8	22.3	2.3	1.6	26.2	683
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	30.6	62.7	6.4	0.0	69.1	46.3	1.0	0.0	47.3	685
Second	33.6	60.1	6.0	0.3	66.3	41.1	0.6	0.1	41.8	848
Middle	37.6	53.3	8.7	0.4	62.4	38.0	0.7	0.1	38.8	989
Fourth	41.8	48.6	9.0	0.3	57.9	34.9	1.5	0.3	36.7	893
Richest	38.3	44.3	14.9	1.9	61.1	31.6	3.1	2.3	37.1	938
Total	36.7	53.2	9.2	0.6	63.0	37.9	1.4	0.6	39.9	4,353

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Tables TA.2 and TA.2M show that 3 per cent of women and 9 per cent of men aged 15-49 in BiH had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 15 (4 per cent FBiH and 2 per cent RS). Nine per cent of men in the FBiH and 10 per cent in RS had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 15.

As displayed in Tables TA.2M and TA.2M, amongst those who currently smoked cigarettes the highest proportion of men had smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours; this percentage was almost three times higher compared to men who smoked 10-19 cigarettes (70 per cent versus 24 per cent). Unlike men, a smaller proportion of women had smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours (37 per cent), while most women had smoked 10-19 cigarettes in the last 24 hours (41 per cent).

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 and per cent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK		
Age (years)									
15-19	4.1	642	(14.5)	(26.1)	(43.3)	(16.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
20-24	2.6	677	7.0	14.3	48.9	29.8	0.0	100.0	120
25-29	2.9	498	15.2	6.8	41.5	36.5	0.0	100.0	121
30-34	2.9	568	10.5	5.6	46.0	36.8	1.0	100.0	191
35-39	4.0	646	12.3	7.4	45.2	35.1	0.0	100.0	201
40-44	4.0	690	9.1	10.1	40.6	39.5	0.8	100.0	265
45-49	2.3	724	10.0	14.1	30.9	45.0	0.0	100.0	260
Administrative unit									
FBiH	3.9	3,180	11.3	10.7	38.9	39.0	0.2	100.0	874
RS	1.5	1,210	9.4	10.3	47.4	32.3	0.6	100.0	318
BD	2.2	56	(1.0)	(6.4)	(40.1)	(52.5)	(0.0)	100.0	13
Area									
Urban	3.1	1,548	7.7	7.5	45.5	38.8	0.4	100.0	471
Rural	3.3	2,898	12.6	12.4	38.3	36.4	0.3	100.0	734
Education*									
Primary	5.5	1,064	7.8	8.1	38.0	46.1	0.0	100.0	313
Secondary	2.3	2,604	12.4	11.7	42.2	33.2	0.5	100.0	746
Higher	3.0	762	8.4	10.0	42.6	39.0	0.0	100.0	141
Maternity status									
Pregnant	4.8	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Neither	3.2	4,364	10.7	10.5	41.2	37.3	0.3	100.0	1,200
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.0	620	11.8	10.4	40.4	37.4	0.0	100.0	179
Second	3.2	847	9.1	13.4	34.9	42.6	0.0	100.0	215
Middle	1.4	976	7.1	14.1	46.4	32.5	0.0	100.0	257
Fourth	3.8	1,020	13.3	7.3	38.7	39.4	1.4	100.0	294
Richest	3.4	983	11.7	8.3	44.4	35.5	0.0	100.0	262
Total	3.2	4,446	10.7	10.5	41.1	37.3	0.3	100.0	1,205

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 and per cent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of men aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK		
Age (years)									
15-19	9.0	684	17.9	18.5	28.9	34.7	0.0	100.0	81
20-24	7.8	743	1.8	7.7	31.3	59.2	0.0	100.0	222
25-29	10.2	534	4.8	6.0	21.2	68.0	0.0	100.0	240
30-34	9.7	459	0.7	1.1	30.8	67.4	0.0	100.0	201
35-39	8.4	597	1.2	2.3	20.7	75.8	0.0	100.0	298
40-44	10.2	617	1.0	1.6	17.7	79.5	0.2	100.0	323
45-49	10.6	719	1.2	1.0	23.3	73.9	0.6	100.0	351
Administrative unit									
FBiH	9.2	3,010	2.3	3.9	25.4	68.4	0.1	100.0	1,252
RS	9.6	1,271	3.2	3.5	18.7	74.1	0.5	100.0	437
BD	14.1	71	0.0	1.3	24.1	74.6	0.0	100.0	27
Area									
Urban	8.1	1,422	1.8	5.6	27.7	64.8	0.0	100.0	569
Rural	10.0	2,931	2.8	2.8	21.7	72.5	0.2	100.0	1,147
Education*									
Primary	12.6	543	1.0	1.2	23.6	74.2	0.0	100.0	326
Secondary	9.7	3,117	3.1	4.0	22.3	70.4	0.2	100.0	1,218
Higher	5.1	683	1.0	6.9	34.2	57.9	0.0	100.0	168
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	13.0	685	3.6	2.9	25.1	68.5	0.0	100.0	324
Second	8.2	848	2.6	3.2	19.2	74.8	0.2	100.0	356
Middle	8.8	989	2.3	0.8	21.1	75.9	0.0	100.0	383
Fourth	8.0	893	2.7	5.2	25.0	66.5	0.6	100.0	328
Richest	9.7	938	1.2	7.3	29.1	62.5	0.0	100.0	326
Total	9.4	4,353	2.5	3.8	23.7	69.9	0.2	100.0	1,716

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Alcohol Use

Tables TA.3 and TA.3M show alcohol use amongst women and men aged 15-49.

At least one drink of alcohol was used on one or more days during the last one month by a higher proportion of men (53 per cent) than women (18 per cent) in BiH: 46 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women in the FBiH and 34 per cent of women and 69 per cent of men in RS.

With respect to education, almost three times more women with higher education (29 per cent) had consumed alcohol during the last one month compared to those with primary education (11 per cent). Alcohol consumption during the last one month was also more common amongst women in the richest households compared to those in the poorest households. However, amongst men the differentials by education and wealth were less pronounced.

More than one half of women (56 per cent) and about one quarter of men (24 per cent) never had one drink of alcohol (65 per cent of women and 28 per cent of men in the FBiH and 32 per cent of women and 13 per cent of men in RS). The highest proportion of persons of both sexes who had never consumed alcohol was found in the 15-19 age group (73 per cent of women and 49 per cent of men). Unlike men, amongst whom there were no clear differences by education and wealth, the highest proportion of women who had never had one drink of alcohol was amongst those with primary education and those in the poorest households.

A higher percentage of men aged 15-49 had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 (8 per cent) compared to women (1 per cent): 6 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women in the FBiH and 15 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women in RS.

Use of alcohol by age 15 was highest amongst women and men in the youngest age group (15-19). Alcohol use before age 15 by men was lowest amongst those with higher education, while there were no clear differentials amongst women with respect to education.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15 and percentage of women who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ²	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	72.6	5.4	10.7	642
20-24	45.8	1.5	26.9	677
25-29	50.4	0.5	19.5	498
30-34	49.3	0.8	19.7	568
35-39	55.4	0.4	17.7	646
40-44	56.6	0.7	16.4	690
45-49	58.4	0.0	17.4	724
Administrative unit				
FBiH	65.0	1.4	12.4	3,180
RS	31.8	1.3	33.8	1,210
BD	51.9	2.7	20.6	56
Area				
Urban	48.1	1.0	22.7	1,548
Rural	59.9	1.6	15.9	2,898
Education*				
Primary	69.2	0.6	11.1	1,064
Secondary	53.9	1.7	18.2	2,604
Higher	42.6	1.2	29.0	762
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	61.2	2.1	14.7	620
Second	60.4	1.3	16.5	847
Middle	56.9	0.9	17.5	976
Fourth	58.0	1.3	16.7	1,020
Richest	44.9	1.4	24.6	983
Total	55.8	1.4	18.3	4,446

¹ MICS indicator TA.3

² MICS indicator TA.4

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15 and percentage of men who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, BiH 2011-2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ²	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	49.4	16.3	29.1	684
20-24	26.9	7.9	52.6	743
25-29	20.1	8.1	60.8	534
30-34	22.1	6.7	55.8	459
35-39	15.9	6.0	57.1	597
40-44	14.7	5.0	58.5	617
45-49	12.7	7.5	58.3	719
Administrative unit				
FBiH	27.9	5.5	45.8	3,010
RS	13.0	15.2	68.6	1,271
BD	24.9	8.8	58.9	71
Area				
Urban	21.4	7.4	54.3	1,422
Rural	24.5	8.8	51.9	2,931
Education*				
Primary	21.6	8.1	53.5	543
Secondary	23.7	9.1	51.7	3,117
Higher	23.6	5.3	57.0	683
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	20.9	8.2	55.6	685
Second	22.7	8.1	51.4	848
Middle	25.9	8.5	49.5	989
Fourth	26.5	8.4	49.5	893
Richest	20.8	8.7	58.1	938
Total	23.5	8.4	52.7	4,353

¹ MICS indicator TA.3

² MICS indicator TA.4

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

XIV Subjective Well-Being

It is well known that the subjective perceptions of individuals concerning their income, health, living environment, happiness and the like play a significant role in their lives and can have an impact on their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.

In the 2011–2012 BiH MICS a set of questions were put to women and men between 15-24 years of age to understand how satisfied this group of young people was with different areas of their lives. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.⁴⁹

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's level of satisfaction with different areas of their lives can help us to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with his or her job, income, family life, friends and other aspects of his or her life but still be unhappy.

Indicators related to subjective well-being:

- Life satisfaction: the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who were very satisfied or satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they lived, how they were treated by others and how they looked.
- Happiness: the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who were very happy or happy.
- Perception of a better life: the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who thought that their lives had improved during the last one year and who expected that their lives would be better after one year.

Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who were very satisfied or satisfied with each of the following aspects of their life: family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they lived, how they were treated by others, how they looked and their current income.

Women aged 15-24 were, in an almost equal measure, most satisfied with their health and family life (96 per cent, respectively) and how they looked (93 per cent). The results for men aged 15-24 were similar; they were the most satisfied with their health (97 per cent), their friendships (94 per cent) and how they looked (92 per cent). Women aged 15-24 in the FBiH were the most satisfied with their family life (96 per cent), followed by health (95 per cent); the pattern was similar in RS where women in this age group were the most satisfied with their health (97 per cent), followed by their family life (95 per cent). Men aged 15-24 in both the FBiH and RS were most satisfied with their health (96 per cent in the FBiH and 98 per cent in RS), followed by their friendships (93 per cent in FBiH and 97 per cent in the RS).

Women and men aged 15-24 in BiH were least satisfied with their current income, with 67 per cent of young women and 69 per cent of young men in BiH not having an income at all.

49 To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F).

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very satisfied or satisfied in selected domains, BiH 2011–2012

Age (years)	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who are very satisfied or satisfied with selected domains										Percentage of women aged 15-24 who:				Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income			
15-19	95.2	90.1	89.5	(*)	96.4	72.3	85.2	92.1	70.2	12.3	95.7	78.2	642		
20-24	96.2	90.8	92.2	60.9	95.3	70.9	87.4	93.2	60.6	54.9	78.2	56.0	677		
Administrative unit															
FBiH	96.2	89.5	91.1	68.2	95.4	77.4	87.8	92.9	65.3	34.2	85.1	61.7	989		
RS	95.2	93.6	89.7	(*)	97.1	55.0	82.4	92.1	53.2	34.6	91.4	81.5	318		
BD	(66.5)	(83.5)	(*)	(*)	(95.4)	(27.3)	(60.8)	(86.9)	(*)	(21.1)	(96.6)	(94.3)	12		
Area															
Urban	96.0	92.3	91.9	(65.4)	94.9	73.4	88.0	91.9	59.7	28.7	87.8	64.9	463		
Rural	95.6	89.4	89.5	65.1	96.3	70.6	85.4	93.0	66.1	37.1	86.1	67.8	856		
Marital Status															
Ever married/in union	94.5	86.9	(*)	59.6	93.6	66.4	88.6	91.7	69.4	91.3	78.7	44.0	169		
Never married/in union	95.9	91.0	90.3	66.5	96.1	72.3	85.9	92.8	62.2	25.7	87.9	70.1	1,150		
Education*															
Primary	91.4	83.5	(*)	(*)	86.4	70.0	84.3	85.7	(63.9)	82.9	88.1	60.6	69		
Secondary	95.0	89.5	89.1	69.8	95.9	68.5	84.9	91.9	64.6	39.5	85.9	68.2	869		
Higher	98.1	93.8	92.3	(*)	97.3	78.8	89.8	95.8	61.7	13.0	88.2	64.6	381		
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	92.8	85.9	88.6	(*)	95.5	57.3	78.8	90.4	(61.1)	41.9	92.7	74.3	177		
Second	94.6	88.0	85.1	(56.9)	94.7	62.6	85.8	93.0	64.6	41.4	87.5	70.3	248		
Middle	93.6	90.9	94.2	(56.4)	97.9	73.7	88.8	94.1	69.2	41.1	86.4	68.6	282		
Fourth	97.8	92.6	89.3	(69.7)	95.2	78.9	87.0	90.4	58.1	32.6	81.4	63.4	313		
Richest	98.3	92.5	92.8	(*)	95.6	77.7	87.9	94.6	65.4	18.7	88.4	61.3	299		
Total	95.7	90.5	90.4	65.2	95.8	71.6	86.3	92.6	63.7	34.2	86.7	66.8	1,319		

(*) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
 (**) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
 * Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with selected domains									Percentage of men aged 15-24 who:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age (years)													
15-19	92.2	94.8	83.4	(*)	96.7	71.2	84.7	93.2	73.8	17.2	96.0	82.4	684
20-24	91.4	93.0	78.0	58.5	96.4	70.7	86.0	91.4	50.7	64.9	73.1	55.8	743
Administrative unit													
FBiH	92.1	92.7	81.9	62.5	96.0	77.5	84.5	91.9	60.2	43.8	84.2	66.8	1,014
RS	91.4	96.6	80.3	(54.6)	97.6	55.1	88.6	93.0	47.4	37.5	83.3	71.7	393
BD	(82.1)	(99.3)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(51.2)	(70.8)	(100.0)	(*)	(38.2)	(94.0)	(94.0)	21
Area													
Urban	88.3	92.6	78.4	(56.1)	95.2	77.0	81.7	89.5	50.5	36.5	85.1	65.7	485
Rural	93.6	94.5	83.6	61.6	97.2	67.8	87.3	93.7	60.6	44.9	83.5	70.0	943
Marital Status													
Ever married/in union	93.8	80.7	(*)	(47.7)	99.4	77.1	83.3	98.8	(50.4)	94.3	36.9	34.6	46
Never married/in union	91.7	94.3	81.7	61.6	96.4	70.8	85.5	92.1	57.3	40.3	85.6	69.7	1,382
Education*													
Primary	84.5	95.7	(*)	(*)	92.3	61.6	80.9	89.1	(*)	87.4	76.1	60.1	67
Secondary	91.1	93.1	83.9	59.2	96.4	68.8	83.6	92.5	56.0	49.4	82.9	70.1	1,009
Higher	95.1	95.7	79.2	(*)	97.7	79.0	91.4	92.2	61.3	12.1	88.9	65.7	352
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	87.5	92.7	75.9	(*)	98.2	53.6	76.7	90.9	(44.5)	59.6	89.1	80.1	194
Second	93.8	95.2	87.5	(*)	98.3	63.4	90.3	92.9	(52.7)	46.6	84.9	76.6	239
Middle	93.9	92.5	89.8	(65.9)	97.8	77.1	84.3	96.1	60.2	45.6	81.2	69.9	337
Fourth	90.2	93.1	83.1	(52.3)	94.8	72.3	84.2	94.0	63.9	32.7	86.1	67.1	312
Richest	92.1	95.6	72.6	(63.4)	94.7	78.8	89.1	87.4	54.5	33.8	81.6	56.4	345
Total	91.8	93.9	81.7	59.9	96.5	71.0	85.4	92.3	56.9	42.0	84.1	68.5	1,428

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table SW.2 shows the proportion of women aged 15-24 years with life satisfaction and Table SW.2M presents the same indicator for men. 'Life satisfaction' as a summary indicator was defined as being very or somewhat satisfied with all of the following aspects of their lives: one's family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where a person lives, how they are treated by others and how they look.

The survey findings show that about one half of women (54 per cent) and men (50 per cent) aged 15-24 were satisfied with life (56 per cent of women and 53 per cent of men in the FBiH and 46 per cent of women and 42 per cent of men in RS).

Women and men aged 15-24 with higher education were more satisfied with life compared to those with primary education; in respect to wealth, young people in the poorest households were least satisfied with life.

The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction (on a scale of 1 to 5) with lower scores indicating higher satisfaction levels. The survey results indicate an identical average life satisfaction score amongst women and men (1.9).

Data was also obtained on the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 who were very or somewhat happy, with 93 per cent of young women and 91 per cent of young men in BiH indicating this. Ninety-four per cent of women and 89 per cent of men in RS, and 93 per cent of women and 92 per cent of men in the FBiH were happy or somewhat happy.

Comparing 15-19 year old women to 20-24 year old women the proportion of women who were very or somewhat happy was the same (93 per cent) for both age groups. Yet amongst men slightly happier were those in the younger age group (93 per cent of those aged 15-19 compared to 89 per cent of those aged 20-24).

Similar to the life satisfaction indicator, young people of both sexes with higher education were happier than those with primary education as were young people in the richest households compared to those in the poorest households.

Table SW.2: Life satisfaction and happiness: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very satisfied or satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others and the way they look; the average life satisfaction score, percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very satisfied or satisfied with their income and percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very happy or happy, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing / Cannot be calculated	Women with life satisfaction who are very satisfied or satisfied with their income	No income / Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very happy ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Age (years)							
15-19	54.5	1.9	0.0	47.8	78.2	93.0	642
20-24	52.6	1.9	0.5	32.7	56.5	92.6	677
Administrative unit							
FBiH	56.3	1.9	0.1	37.5	61.8	92.5	989
RS	46.2	1.9	1.0	38.5	82.4	93.9	318
BD	(14.6)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(*)	(96.6)	(85.8)	12
Area							
Urban	57.3	1.9	0.2	44.4	65.1	94.7	463
Rural	51.5	1.9	0.4	33.5	68.1	91.8	856
Marital Status							
Ever married/in union	49.7	2.0	2.3	40.7	46.2	92.1	169
Never married/in union	54.1	1.9	0.0	36.8	70.1	92.9	1,150
Education*							
Primary	47.8	2.0	3.8	(20.7)	64.4	84.1	69
Secondary	50.3	1.9	0.1	35.8	68.3	91.9	869
Higher	61.9	1.9	0.1	44.3	64.7	96.4	381
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	40.5	2.0	1.5	(30.4)	75.8	84.7	177
Second	42.7	2.0	0.1	28.2	70.4	93.4	248
Middle	60.3	1.9	0.1	45.9	68.7	90.1	282
Fourth	55.5	1.9	0.1	32.5	63.4	95.5	313
Richest	61.7	1.9	0.1	44.9	61.4	96.7	299
Total	53.5	1.9	0.3	37.6	67.1	92.8	1,319

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table SW.2M: Life satisfaction and happiness: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very satisfied or satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others and the way they look; the average life satisfaction score, percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very satisfied or satisfied with their income and percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very happy or happy, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of men with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing / Cannot be calculated	Men with life satisfaction who are very satisfied or satisfied with their income	No income / Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very happy ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Age (years)							
15-19	48.9	1.8	0.3	41.3	82.7	93.3	684
20-24	50.1	1.9	0.3	34.6	55.8	89.0	743
Administrative unit							
FBiH	52.8	1.8	0.4	34.8	67.0	92.2	1,014
RS	42.3	1.8	0.0	41.7	71.7	88.9	393
BD	(28.6)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(*)	(94.0)	(75.1)	21
Area							
Urban	46.2	1.9	0.8	25.6	66.1	88.5	485
Rural	51.2	1.8	0.0	42.7	70.0	92.4	943
Marital Status							
Ever married/in union	47.3	1.8	0.0	(25.9)	34.6	93.8	46
Never married/in union	49.6	1.9	0.3	37.1	69.8	91.0	1,382
Education*							
Primary	37.1	2.0	0.0	(*)	60.1	72.1	67
Secondary	49.0	1.9	0.4	37.2	70.3	90.7	1,009
Higher	53.4	1.8	0.0	40.9	65.7	95.6	352
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	37.3	2.0	0.0	(*)	80.1	80.9	194
Second	50.3	1.9	0.0	(37.2)	76.6	91.5	239
Middle	56.1	1.8	0.0	38.8	69.9	94.1	337
Fourth	47.6	1.8	0.7	34.3	67.8	91.8	312
Richest	51.2	1.8	0.6	35.1	56.4	92.8	345
Total	49.5	1.9	0.3	36.4	68.7	91.1	1,428

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Women's perceptions of a better life are shown in Table SW.3, while the corresponding indicator for men is shown in Table SW.3M. Thirty-six per cent of young women and 40 per cent of young men (39 per cent of women and 46 per cent of men in the FBiH and 27 per cent of women and men in RS) thought that their lives had improved during the last year. In contrast, a higher proportion of women (79 per cent) and men (75 per cent) expected that their lives would get better after one year (85 per cent of women and 79 per cent of men in the FBiH and 61 per cent of women and 66 per cent of men in RS).

About one-third of women and men aged 15-24 in BiH, the FBiH and RS, had positive perceptions with respect to both of the previous statements, believing that their lives had improved during the last year *and* expecting that their lives would get better after one year. Such positive perceptions were more common amongst young people of both sexes who were currently married/in union or were ever married/in union (42 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men) compared to those who had never been married/in union (31 per cent of women and 35 per cent of men).

Men aged 15-24 in rural areas and those with higher education were more likely to express positive perceptions for both statements compared to those in urban areas and with primary education. Amongst women, positive perceptions were also higher amongst those with higher education, yet no clear differences were observed between women in urban and rural areas.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of women who think that their life:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	34.6	78.8	31.4	642
20-24	37.2	79.5	34.0	677
Administrative unit				
FBiH	39.0	85.3	35.4	989
RS	27.1	61.1	25.0	318
BD	(14.2)	(53.9)	(13.1)	12
Area				
Urban	33.3	79.8	31.5	463
Rural	37.3	78.8	33.4	856
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	46.2	78.1	42.4	169
Never married/in union	34.4	79.3	31.3	1,150
Education*				
Primary	23.6	72.6	23.6	69
Secondary	35.1	78.3	31.5	869
Higher	40.1	82.4	37.2	381
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	28.6	77.2	24.0	177
Second	37.0	76.8	35.1	248
Middle	38.2	76.8	35.2	282
Fourth	37.0	81.1	33.8	313
Richest	36.0	82.5	32.5	299
Total	35.9	79.2	32.7	1,319

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, BiH 2011–2012

	Percentage of men who think that their life:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	42.1	73.1	36.3	684
20-24	38.7	76.2	35.2	743
Administrative unit				
FBiH	46.1	79.2	41.3	1,014
RS	26.5	65.6	22.8	393
BD	(21.3)	(27.3)	(10.7)	21
Area				
Urban	34.2	73.6	29.3	485
Rural	43.5	75.3	39.1	943
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	68.7	78.3	63.7	46
Never married/in union	39.4	74.6	34.8	1,382
Education*				
Primary	19.4	68.4	17.7	67
Secondary	40.6	72.7	35.5	1,009
Higher	43.7	81.6	39.8	352
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	29.1	68.7	27.5	194
Second	31.4	66.2	27.2	239
Middle	49.0	81.2	42.8	337
Fourth	51.2	75.0	44.0	312
Richest	34.7	77.4	32.0	345
Total	40.4	74.7	35.7	1,428

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Appendix A: Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include the target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the BiH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators at the BiH, FBiH and RS level and for urban and rural areas.⁵⁰

A two stage stratified sampling approach was used for the selection of the cluster sample.

Sample Universe

The official population estimate for BiH is 3.8 million inhabitants living in about one million households.⁵¹ However, some sampling frame exercises conducted due to the lack of an official Census since 1991 estimate this number at approximately 3.3 million.

As stated previously, BiH is composed of three administrative units: two entities, the FBiH and RS and a third administrative unit, BD. The FBiH covers approximately 51 per cent of the territory of BiH and 62 per cent of the population. RS covers approximately 49 per cent of the territory and about 36 per cent of the population and BD covers less than 1 per cent of the territory and approximately 2 per cent of the population.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size was 6,800⁵² households, which was determined based on lessons learned through the previous round of MICS as well as by budgetary limitations. The standard sample design used in most of the countries participating in the MICS programme needed to be adapted for BiH due to the low birth rate; therefore, it was necessary to target (oversample) households with children under 5 and members aged 5-24.

Accordingly, the sample was stratified by households with children under 5 (type 1), households with children aged 5-24 (type 2) and all other households (type 3). In addition, the size of the three strata could not jeopardise the indicator estimates for the other target populations, such as the indicators that referred to fertile women.

As the sample size was defined as 6,800 households it was necessary to calculate the size of stratum 1 and stratum 2. The size of stratum 3 was obtained as the difference between the total sample size and the sum of the size of strata 1 and 2.

In the calculation of the sample size for stratum 1 the key indicator used was immunisation coverage by all vaccines amongst children aged 18-29 months. In the calculation for the sample size for stratum 2 the key indicator used was the net secondary school attendance ratio. The below formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator.

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]}$$

Wherein:

- n is the required sample size, expressed as the number of households;
- 4 is a factor to achieve the required 95 per cent level of confidence;
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion;
- 1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for the expected non-response;
- f is the shortened symbol for $deff$ (design effect);
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of 'r' (relative margin of error of r);
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator 'r' is based;
- \bar{n} is the average household size (number of persons per household).

⁵⁰ Rural settlements in BiH include all EAs that are not classified as urban within the statistical system and are classified as settlements of the type 'other'.

⁵¹ Estimate of the Agency for Statistics of BiH from 30 June 2011.

⁵² The planned sample of 6,000 households was increased by 800.

In the calculation of the sample size of stratum 1, needed for a stratified sample design, 'r' (children immunised by all vaccines) was assumed to be 61.2 per cent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 3, based on the estimate from the previous survey, 'p' (percentage of children under 5 years in the total population of households with children under 5) was taken as 5.1 per cent, \bar{n} (average size of households with children under 5) was taken as 4.6 members and the response rate assumed to be 90 per cent.

The indicator for children (aged 18-29 months) immunised by all vaccines required 2,494 households with children under 5, which was very close to the available 2,441 households. Using a non-stratified design the same indicator would have required 10,236 households, which was much further from the available 6,800 households.

In the calculation of the sample size of stratum 2, needed for a stratified sample design, 'r' (net secondary school attendance ratio) was assumed to be 79.3 per cent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.53 based on the estimate from the previous survey, while 'p' (percentage of children aged 5-24 years in the total population of households with members aged 5-24 years) was taken as 2.2 per cent; \bar{n} (average size of households with children aged 5-24 years) was taken as 3.4 members and the response rate was assumed to be 90 per cent.

The sample was selected at the level of BiH and the main geographic domains (administrative units: the FBiH, RS and BD) were not equally represented in the sample.

Table SD.1 presents the allocation of clusters (enumeration areas (EAs)) for the sampling domains.

Table SD.1: Allocation of clusters (primary selection units) by stratum

Administrative unit	Number of households ¹ (2009 Master Sample)	Number of EAs (2009 Master Sample)	Number of clusters in the MICS4 Master Sample Frame (2010)
FBiH	48,853	840	263
RS	26,994	587	212
BD	4,222	72	25
Total	80,069	1,499	500

¹ Households that are considered to be present in BiH

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

Since the last census in BiH was conducted in 1991 the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs) required the development of a relevant master sample frame. Census 1991 EAs were defined as PSUs and the Master Sample was used for this purpose. The Master Sample was updated in 2009 and consisted of 1,449 EAs that were selected systematically with equal probability from about 20,000 census 1991 EAs, covering the entire territory of BiH.

Lessons learned from the previous MICS rounds were that there is a need to oversample the population in RS and BD. The master sample frame of EAs was stratified by the administrative units in BiH, namely the FBiH, RS and BD. Oversampling of the population in RS and BD was conducted during the selection of the EAs for the master sample frame. Five-hundred EAs were systematically selected with equal probability from the Master Sample. EAs represent clusters in the survey. Table SD.2 compares the distribution of households in BiH with the distribution of sampled EAs.

Table SD.2: Percentage of selected EAs within the sampling frame

Administrative unit	Percentage of selected EAs	Percentage of households in BiH
FBiH	52.7	61.8
RS	42.1	36.3
BD	5.2	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Listing Activities

Since the most recent Master Sample for BiH was prepared in 2009 it was necessary to update the list of households in the selected EAs prior to the selection of households. The Agency for Statistics of BiH, the Federal Office of Statistics and the Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics conducted the listing activities in December 2010. Listing was conducted in 484 EAs out of the 500 sampled census 1991 EAs, because 10 EAs were inaccessible due to flooding and six were discarded because of the poor quality of data collection (see Table SD.3).

Table SD.3: Allocation of selected EAs, updated EAs and EAs in the sample by administrative unit in BiH

Administrative unit	Number of sampled EAs	Number of sampled EAs in which listing was conducted ⁵⁴	Number of EAs where the MICS4 survey was actually implemented
FBiH	263	255	250
RS	212	204	199
BD	25	25	25
Total	500	484	474

In 484 EAs in the master sample frame, 22,619 households were listed.⁵⁵ Following the listing, it was determined that there is a large variability in the number of households by EA.

Selection of Households

Following the listing in 484 EAs, the households were divided into three second stage strata.⁵⁶

- (1) Households with children under 5 (2,441 households)
- (2) Households with members aged 5-24, (8,265 households)
- (3) All of the remaining households without children (11,913 households)

The list of households for each second stage stratum was combined across all sample EAs, ordered by entity/district, cantons (in the FBiH), municipalities and urban/rural area so as to provide implicit stratification. The sample households within each second stage stratum were selected systematically with equal probability from the combined listing (see Table SD.4). During the selection procedure, 10 EAs with only 1 household were not selected.

Table SD.4: Sample allocation by administrative unit and second stage strata in BiH

Administrative unit	Households with children under 5	Households with members aged 5-24	All remaining households	Total
FBiH	1,526	1,125	1,439	4,090
RS	797	592	998	2,387
BD	118	71	134	323
Total	2,441	1,788	2,571	6,800

Due to the large variability in the number of listed households by sample EA the number of households selected in each EA (cluster) in all three second stage strata varied considerably by cluster, based on these sampling procedures. However, this sampling strategy reduced the variability in the weights of the sample households within each of the combined first and second stage strata (9 groups). In order to reduce the variability in the number of sample households per EA it would have been necessary to select the households separately for each second stage stratum within each sample EA instead of combining the listing across all sample EAs; however, this would have increased the variability in the weights considerably.

The main consequence of the first stage selection of the sample EAs, with equal probability within each stratum and the large variability in the size of the EAs, was that the design effects and sampling errors for the estimates of survey indicators were expected to be relatively high. The first stage component of the variance was large because of the variability in the size of the EAs. The large number of households selected in some sample clusters also contributed to a higher design

54 16 EAs (clusters) were not included in the sample

55 11 households were excluded as they had been resident outside BiH for more than one year and 6 households were excluded because there was no data on age for any of the household members.

56 The listing questionnaire included a question on age for all household members. This enabled the identification of households with children under 5 and members aged 5-24.

effect due to clustering. However, even if the sampling strategy had been changed to select a more constant number of sample households per cluster it would not have decreased this first stage component of the variance. The inefficiency of the BiH sample design came from the first sampling stage, which could not be changed. This illustrates the importance of having a new census and sampling frame for BiH.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The BiH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating households in all three strata different sampling fractions were obtained by strata due to the variability in size of strata. The weights calculated were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

Since the PSUs were selected with equal probability in each stratum during the first stage and that all listed households in each second stage stratum were combined across sampled clusters the weights were calculated using a combination of the first and second stage strata (for a total of 9 groups).

In order to calculate first stage selection probabilities the number of sampled EAs (PSUs) in each stratum was divided by the total number of EAs from the 2009 Master Sample.⁵⁷ The second stage selection probability was obtained by dividing the number of valid households (secondary sampling units (SSUs)) selected in each second stage stratum by the total number of households listed in the stratum. Table SD.5 shows the first stage selection probabilities of PSUs by stratum and the second stage probability of SSUs in each stratum.

Table SD.5: First stage and second stage selection probabilities by strata

Administrative unit	Stratum code	Stratum type	Number of EAs (PSUs) in the master sample frame for each stratum	Number of EAs (PSUs) in the MICS sample	First stage probability of selection of PSUs	Number of households (SSUs) listed in the stratum	Number of valid households (SSUs) selected in the stratum	Second stage probability of selection of SSUs in the stratum	Sampling fraction (PSU*SSU)
FBiH	1	Type 1	11,213	255	0.02274146	1,526	1,468	0.961992136	0.021877106
FBiH	2	Type 2	11,213	255	0.02274146	8,374	1,101	0.131478385	0.002990011
FBiH	3	Type 3	11,213	255	0.02274146	3,500	1,326	0.378857143	0.008615765
RS	4	Type 1	7,819	204	0.02609029	797	739	0.927227102	0.024191627
RS	5	Type 2	7,819	204	0.02609029	4,201	535	0.127350631	0.003322615
RS	6	Type 3	7,819	204	0.02609029	3,157	883	0.279695914	0.007297348
BD	7	Type 1	371	25	0.06738544	118	106	0.898305085	0.060532688
BD	8	Type 2	371	25	0.06738544	548	59	0.107664234	0.007255002
BD	9	Type 3	371	25	0.06738544	404	117	0.28960396	0.019515092

Weights were calculated for the 9 strata groups using the following formula:

$$\omega_j^{i,k} = \frac{1}{\pi_j^{i,k}}$$

wherein:

- ω is the weight
- π is the selection probability
- k is the administrative unit (FBiH, RS and BD)
- i is the stratum
- j is the household identifier within the stratum

A second component in the calculation of sample weights took into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_h = \frac{\text{Number of interviewed households in stratum } h}{\text{Number of occupied households listed in stratum } h}$$

57 Sub-sample of EAs from the 1991 census.

After the completion of the fieldwork response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were then used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the BiH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_h = \frac{\text{Completed women's (or under-5's or men's) questionnaires in stratum } h}{\text{Eligible women (or under-5's or men) in stratum } h}$$

The non-response adjustment factors for women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, men and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors in each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which was to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the level of BiH.

Normalisation was achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for non-response) by the average of these weights across all households at the level of BiH. This was performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the level of BiH divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) weights varied between 0.133556 and 6.154462 in the 474 sample EAs (clusters). (See Table SD.6)

Table SD.6: Adjusted (normalised) weights by sample strata

Administrative unit	Stratum code	Stratum type	Weights for:			
			Households	Women	Men	Children under-5
FBiH	1	Type 1	0.311575	0.268180	0.272558	0.808227
FBiH	2	Type 2	2.277474	2.003164	2.032286	6.154462
FBiH	3	Type 3	0.778961	0.714424	0.685939	2.055654
RS	4	Type 1	0.292752	0.262388	0.277591	0.774720
RS	5	Type 2	2.112122	1.981994	2.025059	5.444200
RS	6	Type 3	0.942911	0.952377	0.889894	2.951255
BD	7	Type 1	0.153133	0.133556	0.138936	0.400521
BD	8	Type 2	1.190783	1.119869	1.134607	3.069358
BD	9	Type 3	0.377487	0.321197	0.349687	0.973009

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman, man or under-5 with these sample weights.

Appendix B: List of Personnel Involved in the Survey⁵⁸

Steering Committee

Danijela Alijagic, UNFPA BiH
Gordana Stojnic, UNHCR BiH
Milan Latinovic, MHSW RS
Selma Kazic, UNICEF BiH
Zdenko Milinovic, BHAS
Zlatko Cardaklija, FMH
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Amela Lolic, Survey Coordinator for RS, MHSW RS
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Dzenis Midzic, Data Processing Coordinator for FBiH
Irena Jokic, Survey Coordinator for FBiH, IPH FBiH
Miroslav Stijak, Survey Coordinator and Data Processing Coordinator for RS

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⁵⁸ Names are listed in alphabetical order.

⁵⁹ The sample was reviewed and approval was given by the Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics

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Federation of BiH

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Amna Dedajic
Arijana Nuhanovic
Arijana Suman
Asim Spahic
Azemina Besic
Azra Primeca
Edin Beganovic
Edin Kabaklic
Edina Halilagic
Elvedin Tuzlak
Daniel Maestro
Dario Dakovic
Dinka Smajlovic
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Appendix C: Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected for the BiH MICS was only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would have yielded results that differed somewhat from the results of the actual selected sample. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The sampling error measures below are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators.

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor Linearization method was used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se/r*): is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (*deff*): is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits: are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 per cent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

The SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples Module was used for the calculation of sampling errors within the MICS data. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error, the measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors were calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the BiH, FBiH, RS and BD level and for urban and rural areas. Five of the selected indicators were based on household members, 17 were based on women, 9 were based on men and 16 were based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors were calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.7 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations, BiH

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, BiH 2011–2012

MICS4 Indicator	Base Population	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children aged 0-17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children aged 2-14 years
WOMEN		
–	Pregnant women	Women aged 15-49 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	Women aged 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women aged 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	Women aged 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women aged 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	Women aged 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	Men aged 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Men aged 20-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	Men aged 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Men aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men aged 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	Men aged 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey

MICS4 Indicator	Base Population	
UNDER-5's		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children aged 0-23 months
–	Received tuberculosis immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received polio immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received DPT immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received measles immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received Hepatitis B immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
–	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children aged 36-59 months
6.7	Attendance at early childhood education	Children aged 36-59 months

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample, BiH

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9958	0.00113	0.001	1.740	1.319	20,221	5,778	0.994	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9428	0.00631	0.007	4.265	2.065	20,221	5,778	0.930	0.955
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9180	0.01169	0.013	1.382	1.176	1,270	762	0.895	0.941
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0302	0.00415	0.137	3.302	1.817	4,855	5,621	0.022	0.038
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5520	0.01504	0.027	2.359	1.536	3,451	2,582	0.522	0.582
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0178	0.00212	0.119	1.139	1.067	4,446	4,446	0.014	0.022
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.4577	0.01634	0.036	3.480	1.865	2,764	3,237	0.425	0.490
Unmet need	5.4	0.0904	0.00629	0.070	1.558	1.248	2,764	3,237	0.078	0.103
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8696	0.01701	0.020	1.829	1.353	298	718	0.836	0.904
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8421	0.01770	0.021	1.689	1.300	298	718	0.807	0.878
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9991	0.00089	0.001	0.637	0.798	298	718	0.997	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9973	0.00154	0.002	0.630	0.793	298	718	0.994	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1390	0.01554	0.112	1.448	1.203	298	718	0.108	0.170
Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	7.1	0.9934	0.00607	0.006	5.954	2.440	1,319	1,056	0.981	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0947	0.00675	0.071	2.135	1.461	3,804	4,022	0.081	0.108
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	9.2	0.4764	0.01998	0.042	1.688	1.299	1,319	1,056	0.436	0.516
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6738	0.01312	0.019	3.482	1.866	4,446	4,446	0.648	0.700
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1511	0.00881	0.058	2.625	1.620	4,349	4,342	0.134	0.169
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0043	0.00121	0.280	1.509	1.228	4,446	4,446	0.002	0.007
Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0007	0.00070	1.002	0.323	0.568	384	461	0.000	0.002
Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	9.11	0.0012	0.00045	0.375	0.179	0.423	1,319	1,056	0.000	0.002
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7141	0.02657	0.037	0.508	0.713	225	148	0.661	0.767

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	0.9989	0.00072	0.001	0.437	0.661	1,428	907	0.997	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0057	0.00148	0.260	1.508	1.228	3,669	3,911	0.003	0.009
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.4739	0.01535	0.032	0.857	0.926	1,428	907	0.443	0.505
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4918	0.01418	0.029	3.499	1.871	4,353	4,353	0.463	0.520
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1755	0.00974	0.056	2.830	1.682	4,318	4,316	0.156	0.195
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0080	0.00184	0.229	1.851	1.360	4,353	4,353	0.004	0.012
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0117	0.00316	0.269	0.358	0.598	664	417	0.005	0.018
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.0149	0.00387	0.261	0.928	0.963	1,428	907	0.007	0.023
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7096	0.01921	0.027	0.652	0.808	621	365	0.671	0.748
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0155	0.00409	0.264	2.411	1.553	2,199	2,201	0.007	0.024
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0889	0.01018	0.115	2.751	1.659	2,137	2,150	0.069	0.109
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0235	0.00493	0.210	2.221	1.490	2,078	2,093	0.014	0.033
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1853	0.02668	0.144	0.547	0.740	236	117	0.132	0.239
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1820	0.01644	0.090	1.363	1.168	921	752	0.149	0.215
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	0.9932	0.00298	0.003	0.676	0.822	463	516	0.987	0.999
Received polio immunisation	-	0.9119	0.00866	0.009	0.476	0.690	459	511	0.895	0.929
Received DPT immunisation	-	0.9224	0.00826	0.009	0.488	0.699	462	514	0.906	0.939
Received measles immunisation	-	0.8778	0.01086	0.012	0.556	0.746	457	507	0.856	0.900
Received Hepatitis B immunisation	-	0.8817	0.01516	0.017	1.116	1.057	458	508	0.851	0.912
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0593	0.00761	0.128	2.384	1.544	2,297	2,297	0.044	0.075
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0318	0.00348	0.109	0.902	0.950	2,297	2,297	0.025	0.039
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5458	0.04050	0.074	0.787	0.887	136	120	0.465	0.627
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7616	0.03149	0.041	0.492	0.701	73	91	0.699	0.825
Support for learning	6.1	0.9512	0.01004	0.011	2.236	1.495	917	1,031	0.931	0.971
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.1308	0.01806	0.138	2.955	1.719	917	1,031	0.095	0.167

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas, BiH

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9966	0.00032	0.000	0.066	0.257	6,932	2,156	0.996	0.997
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9869	0.00301	0.003	1.512	1.230	6,932	2,156	0.981	0.993
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9065	0.01455	0.016	0.602	0.776	399	242	0.877	0.936
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0363	0.00545	0.150	1.600	1.265	1,536	1,883	0.025	0.047
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5433	0.02061	0.038	1.527	1.236	1,088	893	0.502	0.585
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0183	0.00305	0.166	0.814	0.902	1,548	1,576	0.012	0.024
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.4689	0.01595	0.034	1.114	1.056	876	1,091	0.437	0.501
Unmet need	5.4	0.0931	0.00908	0.097	1.064	1.032	876	1,091	0.075	0.111
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8534	0.02292	0.027	1.016	1.008	94	243	0.808	0.899
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8264	0.02580	0.031	1.123	1.060	94	243	0.775	0.878
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	94	243	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9971	0.00284	0.003	0.687	0.829	94	243	0.991	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1132	0.00939	0.083	0.213	0.461	94	243	0.094	0.132
Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	7.1	0.9986	0.00057	0.001	0.076	0.276	463	333	0.997	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0543	0.00507	0.093	0.719	0.848	1,340	1,441	0.044	0.064
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	9.2	0.4968	0.02564	0.052	0.873	0.934	463	333	0.446	0.548
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6772	0.01521	0.022	1.667	1.291	1,548	1,576	0.647	0.708
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1828	0.00894	0.049	0.841	0.917	1,547	1,571	0.165	0.201
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0054	0.00134	0.247	0.523	0.724	1,548	1,576	0.003	0.008
Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0020	0.00196	1.004	0.256	0.506	137	131	0.000	0.006
Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	9.11	0.0017	0.00080	0.463	0.124	0.352	463	333	0.000	0.003
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6597	0.03468	0.053	0.343	0.585	102	65	0.590	0.729

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	0.9997	0.00001	0.000	0.000	0.013	485	306	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0024	0.00172	0.725	1.674	1.294	1,203	1,340	0.000	0.006
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.4433	0.01596	0.036	0.315	0.561	485	306	0.411	0.475
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4748	0.01497	0.032	1.337	1.156	1,422	1,489	0.445	0.505
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1742	0.01052	0.060	1.142	1.068	1,417	1,484	0.153	0.195
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0114	0.00255	0.223	0.858	0.926	1,422	1,489	0.006	0.017
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0177	0.00831	0.470	0.597	0.773	245	151	0.001	0.034
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.0209	0.00587	0.280	0.513	0.716	485	306	0.009	0.033
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7015	0.02631	0.037	0.459	0.678	240	140	0.649	0.754
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0188	0.00834	0.444	2.893	1.701	734	767	0.002	0.035
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1078	0.01836	0.170	2.597	1.612	710	742	0.071	0.145
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0184	0.00260	0.142	0.268	0.518	675	715	0.013	0.024
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	55	32	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1131	0.02127	0.188	1.159	1.077	294	258	0.071	0.156
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	0.9952	0.00016	0.000	0.001	0.032	162	190	0.995	0.996
Received polio immunisation	-	0.9139	0.01115	0.012	0.292	0.540	159	186	0.892	0.936
Received DPT immunisation	-	0.9097	0.00952	0.010	0.206	0.454	160	188	0.891	0.929
Received measles immunisation	-	0.8792	0.00833	0.009	0.121	0.348	159	186	0.862	0.896
Received Hepatitis B immunisation	-	0.8960	0.01328	0.015	0.348	0.590	158	185	0.869	0.923
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0534	0.00920	0.172	1.340	1.158	774	802	0.035	0.072
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0335	0.00378	0.113	0.352	0.594	774	802	0.026	0.041
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	41	36	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	26	33	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.9752	0.00570	0.006	0.470	0.686	318	352	0.964	0.987
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.2282	0.01468	0.064	0.429	0.655	318	352	0.199	0.258

(*) The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas, BiH

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9953	0.00141	0.001	1.543	1.242	13,289	3,622	0.992	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9197	0.00726	0.008	2.587	1.608	13,289	3,622	0.905	0.934
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9232	0.01237	0.013	1.120	1.058	871	520	0.899	0.948
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0273	0.00424	0.155	2.532	1.591	3,319	3,738	0.019	0.036
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5560	0.01738	0.031	2.064	1.437	2,363	1,689	0.521	0.591
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0175	0.00236	0.135	0.930	0.965	2,898	2,870	0.013	0.022
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.4525	0.01882	0.042	3.065	1.751	1,887	2,146	0.415	0.490
Unmet need	5.4	0.0892	0.00614	0.069	0.997	0.999	1,887	2,146	0.077	0.101
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8771	0.01575	0.018	1.091	1.044	204	475	0.846	0.909
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.8494	0.01665	0.020	1.027	1.014	204	475	0.816	0.883
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9987	0.00130	0.001	0.611	0.781	204	475	0.996	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9974	0.00182	0.002	0.600	0.774	204	475	0.994	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1509	0.02007	0.133	1.490	1.221	204	475	0.111	0.191
Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	7.1	0.9906	0.00933	0.009	6.780	2.604	856	723	0.972	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1166	0.00798	0.068	1.597	1.264	2,464	2,581	0.101	0.133
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	9.2	0.4653	0.02193	0.047	1.395	1.181	856	723	0.421	0.509
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.6720	0.01520	0.023	3.009	1.735	2,898	2,870	0.642	0.702
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1336	0.01053	0.079	2.654	1.629	2,802	2,771	0.113	0.155
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0037	0.00093	0.249	0.666	0.816	2,898	2,870	0.002	0.006
Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	246	330	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	9.11	0.0009	0.00031	0.337	0.075	0.274	856	723	0.000	0.002
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7594	0.02184	0.029	0.214	0.463	123	83	0.716	0.803

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	0.9985	0.00007	0.000	0.002	0.042	943	601	0.998	0.999
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0073	0.00201	0.275	1.428	1.195	2,466	2,571	0.003	0.011
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.4897	0.01577	0.032	0.597	0.773	943	601	0.458	0.521
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5000	0.01704	0.034	3.324	1.823	2,931	2,864	0.466	0.534
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1761	0.01130	0.064	2.492	1.579	2,901	2,832	0.153	0.199
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0064	0.00099	0.156	0.446	0.668	2,931	2,864	0.004	0.008
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0082	0.00077	0.094	0.019	0.139	419	266	0.007	0.010
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.0117	0.00300	0.256	0.465	0.682	943	601	0.006	0.018
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7147	0.02361	0.033	0.613	0.783	381	225	0.667	0.762
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0139	0.00434	0.313	1.972	1.404	1,465	1,434	0.005	0.023
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0794	0.00981	0.123	1.851	1.360	1,427	1,408	0.060	0.099
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0260	0.00658	0.254	2.358	1.535	1,403	1,378	0.013	0.039
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2202	0.03467	0.157	0.588	0.767	180	85	0.151	0.290
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.2143	0.02002	0.093	1.174	1.084	627	494	0.174	0.254
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	0.9921	0.00459	0.005	0.870	0.933	301	326	0.983	1.000
Received polio immunisation	-	0.9109	0.00980	0.011	0.383	0.619	301	325	0.891	0.930
Received DPT immunisation	-	0.9291	0.00962	0.010	0.457	0.676	301	326	0.910	0.948
Received measles immunisation	-	0.8771	0.01477	0.017	0.648	0.805	298	321	0.848	0.907
Received Hepatitis B immunisation	-	0.8741	0.02045	0.023	1.223	1.106	299	323	0.833	0.915
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0623	0.00733	0.118	1.375	1.173	1,523	1,495	0.048	0.077
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0309	0.00441	0.143	0.970	0.985	1,523	1,495	0.022	0.040
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.4813	0.01723	0.036	0.099	0.314	95	84	0.447	0.516
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7732	0.03045	0.039	0.301	0.549	47	58	0.712	0.834
Support for learning	6.1	0.9385	0.01314	0.014	2.026	1.423	599	679	0.912	0.965
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.0791	0.01570	0.199	2.296	1.515	599	679	0.048	0.110

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: FBiH

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9960	0.00138	0.001	1.751	1.323	13,374	3,618	0.993	0.999
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9652	0.00664	0.007	4.752	2.180	13,374	3,618	0.952	0.978
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9204	0.01492	0.016	1.562	1.250	904	515	0.891	0.950
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0270	0.00478	0.177	3.216	1.793	3,345	3,693	0.017	0.037
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5872	0.01708	0.029	2.074	1.440	2,338	1,725	0.553	0.621
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0147	0.00243	0.165	1.247	1.117	3,180	3,067	0.010	0.020
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.4307	0.01896	0.044	3.237	1.799	1,944	2,208	0.393	0.469
Unmet need	5.4	0.0988	0.00821	0.083	1.672	1.293	1,944	2,208	0.082	0.115
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.8193	0.02371	0.029	1.823	1.350	211	481	0.772	0.867
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.7930	0.02438	0.031	1.739	1.319	211	481	0.744	0.842
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9987	0.00126	0.001	0.600	0.775	211	481	0.996	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9962	0.00216	0.002	0.591	0.769	211	481	0.992	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1450	0.01857	0.128	1.335	1.156	211	481	0.108	0.182
Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	7.1	0.9919	0.00808	0.008	6.255	2.501	989	770	0.976	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0995	0.00862	0.087	2.284	1.511	2,686	2,753	0.082	0.117
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	9.2	0.4638	0.02502	0.054	1.936	1.391	989	770	0.414	0.514
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.7503	0.01468	0.020	3.526	1.878	3,180	3,067	0.721	0.780
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1431	0.00920	0.064	2.052	1.433	3,088	2,973	0.125	0.161
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0047	0.00153	0.328	1.550	1.245	3,180	3,067	0.002	0.008
Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0011	0.00110	1.002	0.338	0.581	245	308	0.000	0.003
Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	9.11	0.0008	0.00047	0.578	0.209	0.457	989	770	0.000	0.002
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7281	0.03748	0.051	0.546	0.739	126	78	0.653	0.803

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	0.9997	0.00027	0.000	0.171	0.413	1,014	638	0.999	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0076	0.00211	0.278	1.583	1.258	2,555	2,670	0.003	0.012
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.4940	0.01963	0.040	0.982	0.991	1,014	638	0.455	0.533
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5893	0.01909	0.032	4.458	2.111	3,010	2,960	0.551	0.628
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1792	0.01235	0.069	3.036	1.742	2,982	2,931	0.155	0.204
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0085	0.00214	0.251	1.608	1.268	3,010	2,960	0.004	0.013
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0143	0.00452	0.316	0.421	0.649	464	291	0.005	0.023
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.0180	0.00508	0.282	0.928	0.963	1,014	638	0.008	0.028
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.7402	0.02240	0.030	0.658	0.811	434	253	0.695	0.785
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0201	0.00557	0.276	2.329	1.526	1,577	1,485	0.009	0.031
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0992	0.01327	0.134	2.892	1.700	1,553	1,468	0.073	0.126
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0261	0.00657	0.252	2.407	1.551	1,499	1,416	0.013	0.039
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.1513	0.01896	0.125	0.215	0.464	181	78	0.113	0.189
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1985	0.02030	0.102	1.298	1.139	655	502	0.158	0.239
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	0.9951	0.00349	0.004	0.873	0.934	327	353	0.988	1.000
Received polio immunisation	-	0.9064	0.01100	0.012	0.496	0.704	324	349	0.884	0.928
Received DPT immunisation	-	0.9046	0.01093	0.012	0.486	0.697	327	352	0.883	0.926
Received measles immunisation	-	0.8828	0.01329	0.015	0.594	0.771	324	349	0.856	0.909
Received Hepatitis B immunisation	-	0.8746	0.02006	0.023	1.273	1.128	323	348	0.835	0.915
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0672	0.01056	0.157	2.702	1.644	1,611	1,518	0.046	0.088
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0276	0.00405	0.147	0.926	0.962	1,611	1,518	0.020	0.036
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5460	0.04956	0.091	0.842	0.918	108	86	0.447	0.645
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.8182	0.04082	0.050	0.605	0.778	44	55	0.737	0.900
Support for learning	6.1	0.9418	0.01368	0.015	2.298	1.516	635	674	0.914	0.969
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.1439	0.02470	0.172	3.332	1.825	635	674	0.095	0.193

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: RS

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9953	0.00204	0.002	1.730	1.315	6,524	1,945	0.991	0.999
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.8942	0.01337	0.015	3.674	1.917	6,524	1,945	0.867	0.921
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.9161	0.01748	0.019	0.874	0.935	349	221	0.881	0.951
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0389	0.00844	0.217	3.310	1.819	1,433	1,741	0.022	0.056
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4795	0.03032	0.063	2.865	1.693	1,056	779	0.419	0.540
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0260	0.00437	0.168	0.946	0.972	1,210	1,252	0.017	0.035
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5369	0.03499	0.065	4.559	2.135	777	927	0.467	0.607
Unmet need	5.4	0.0674	0.00860	0.128	1.090	1.044	777	927	0.050	0.085
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.9968	0.00024	0.000	0.004	0.063	82	212	0.996	0.997
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.9659	0.01348	0.014	1.165	1.079	82	212	0.939	0.993
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	82	212	1.000	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	82	212	1.000	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1161	0.02779	0.239	1.589	1.260	82	212	0.061	0.172
Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	7.1	0.9984	0.00117	0.001	0.212	0.460	318	258	0.996	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0818	0.01031	0.126	1.636	1.279	1,070	1,158	0.061	0.102
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	9.2	0.5178	0.02815	0.054	0.816	0.903	318	258	0.461	0.574
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4895	0.02231	0.046	2.493	1.579	1,210	1,252	0.445	0.534
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1663	0.02096	0.126	3.951	1.988	1,207	1,248	0.124	0.208
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0029	0.00177	0.604	1.343	1.159	1,210	1,252	0.000	0.006
Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	135	139	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	9.11	0.0025	0.00117	0.472	0.142	0.376	318	258	0.000	0.005
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6909	0.03736	0.054	0.418	0.647	97	65	0.616	0.766

MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
								<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>	
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	393	239	1.000	1.000
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0011	0.00028	0.254	0.080	0.283	1,049	1,118	0.001	0.002
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.4229	0.02109	0.050	0.434	0.659	393	239	0.381	0.465
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2743	0.01852	0.068	2.167	1.472	1,271	1,258	0.237	0.311
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1591	0.01567	0.098	2.297	1.515	1,267	1,253	0.128	0.190
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0064	0.00363	0.571	2.622	1.619	1,271	1,258	0.000	0.014
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	185	108	0.000	0.000
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.0074	0.00501	0.675	0.812	0.901	393	239	0.000	0.017
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.6165	0.03737	0.061	0.573	0.757	174	98	0.542	0.691
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0039	0.00230	0.585	0.882	0.939	592	655	0.000	0.009
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0638	0.01175	0.184	1.434	1.197	554	621	0.040	0.087
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0169	0.00499	0.295	0.920	0.959	550	615	0.007	0.027
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	51	37	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.1481	0.03012	0.203	1.595	1.263	246	223	0.088	0.208
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	0.9879	0.00608	0.006	0.446	0.668	128	145	0.976	1.000
Received polio immunisation	-	0.9269	0.01385	0.015	0.405	0.636	127	144	0.899	0.955
Received DPT immunisation	-	0.9757	0.01087	0.011	0.712	0.844	127	144	0.954	0.997
Received measles immunisation	-	0.8714	0.01851	0.021	0.434	0.659	127	143	0.834	0.908
Received Hepatitis B immunisation	-	0.9026	0.01741	0.019	0.493	0.702	127	144	0.868	0.937
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0430	0.00591	0.138	0.597	0.772	646	704	0.031	0.055
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0418	0.00697	0.167	0.855	0.924	646	704	0.028	0.056
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	28	33	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	27	32	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.9799	0.00931	0.010	1.441	1.200	270	328	0.961	0.999
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.1028	0.02031	0.198	1.464	1.210	270	328	0.062	0.143

(*) The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
N/A: "Not applicable"

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: BD

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9939	0.00302	0.003	0.321	0.567	323	215	0.988	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9950	0.00369	0.004	0.589	0.768	323	215	0.988	1.000
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	17	26	*	*
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0040	0.00327	0.824	0.503	0.710	77	187	0.000	0.011
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4533	0.06316	0.139	1.239	1.113	58	78	0.327	0.580
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0176	0.00789	0.448	0.453	0.673	56	127	0.002	0.033
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.2472	0.07617	0.308	3.149	1.774	43	102	0.095	0.400
Unmet need	5.4	0.1313	0.01899	0.145	0.320	0.565	43	102	0.093	0.169
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	*	*	*	*	*	6	25	*	*
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	*	*	*	*	*	6	25	*	*
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	6	25	*	*
Institutional deliveries	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	6	25	*	*
Caesarean section	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	6	25	*	*
Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	12	28	*	*
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1127	0.03646	0.324	1.462	1.209	48	111	0.040	0.186
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	12	28	*	*
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3171	0.04695	0.148	1.283	1.133	56	127	0.223	0.411
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.2706	0.07094	0.262	3.060	1.749	54	121	0.129	0.412
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0138	0.00847	0.613	0.663	0.814	56	127	0.000	0.031
Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	*	*	*	*	*	4	14	*	*
Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	9.11	*	*	*	*	*	12	28	*	*
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	3	5	*	*

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	21	30	*	*
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.0043	0.00458	1.063	0.597	0.773	64	123	0.000	0.013
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	21	30	*	*
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.2497	0.05639	0.226	2.275	1.508	71	135	0.137	0.362
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.3144	0.05588	0.178	1.898	1.378	69	132	0.203	0.426
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0159	0.01466	0.922	1.841	1.357	71	135	0.000	0.045
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	*	*	*	*	*	14	18	*	*
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	*	*	*	*	*	21	30	*	*
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	14	14	*	*
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	29	61	0.000	0.000
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.0136	0.01387	1.018	0.858	0.926	29	61	0.000	0.041
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0134	0.01421	1.057	0.929	0.964	30	62	0.000	0.042
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	3	2	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	*	*	*	*	*	20	27	*	*
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	8	18	*	*
Received polio immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	8	18	*	*
Received DPT immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	8	18	*	*
Received measles immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	7	15	*	*
Received Hepatitis B immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	7	16	*	*
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0099	0.00966	0.973	0.703	0.839	40	75	0.000	0.029
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0397	0.02160	0.544	0.905	0.952	40	75	0.000	0.083
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	0	1	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	2	4	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	12	29	*	*
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	*	*	*	*	*	12	29	*	*

(*) The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50
N/A: "Not applicable"

Appendix D: Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single year age distribution of household population by sex, BiH 2011–2012

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	87	0.9	93	0.9	45	163	1.6	188	1.8
1	82	0.8	95	0.9	46	194	1.9	156	1.5
2	89	0.9	87	0.9	47	169	1.7	187	1.8
3	101	1.0	89	0.9	48	136	1.4	158	1.5
4	78	0.8	90	0.9	49	193	1.9	159	1.6
5	125	1.2	109	1.1	50	159	1.6	172	1.7
6	129	1.3	114	1.1	51	161	1.6	168	1.7
7	149	1.5	90	0.9	52	178	1.8	142	1.4
8	148	1.5	122	1.2	53	164	1.6	134	1.3
9	156	1.6	111	1.1	54	152	1.5	127	1.2
10	169	1.7	124	1.2	55	153	1.5	116	1.1
11	185	1.8	166	1.6	56	134	1.3	137	1.3
12	176	1.8	139	1.4	57	129	1.3	128	1.3
13	150	1.5	171	1.7	58	122	1.2	121	1.2
14	193	1.9	192	1.9	59	99	1.0	108	1.1
15	203	2.0	188	1.8	60	107	1.1	99	1.0
16	165	1.6	215	2.1	61	98	1.0	107	1.1
17	140	1.4	136	1.3	62	80	0.8	96	0.9
18	130	1.3	122	1.2	63	72	0.7	99	1.0
19	180	1.8	102	1.0	64	72	0.7	58	0.6
20	203	2.0	196	1.9	65	61	0.6	90	0.9
21	200	2.0	168	1.6	66	45	0.5	68	0.7
22	178	1.8	146	1.4	67	48	0.5	77	0.8
23	150	1.5	177	1.7	68	33	0.3	68	0.7
24	163	1.6	137	1.3	69	50	0.5	73	0.7
25	144	1.4	118	1.2	70	69	0.7	84	0.8
26	125	1.2	129	1.3	71	61	0.6	95	0.9
27	144	1.4	121	1.2	72	69	0.7	88	0.9
28	122	1.2	97	0.9	73	61	0.6	93	0.9
29	109	1.1	129	1.3	74	63	0.6	76	0.7
30	121	1.2	112	1.1	75	55	0.5	93	0.9
31	96	1.0	148	1.5	76	40	0.4	59	0.6
32	111	1.1	126	1.2	77	42	0.4	48	0.5
33	109	1.1	145	1.4	78	50	0.5	67	0.7
34	122	1.2	131	1.3	79	50	0.5	58	0.6
35	130	1.3	154	1.5	80	24	0.2	39	0.4
36	156	1.6	140	1.4	81	16	0.2	32	0.3
37	156	1.6	151	1.5	82	21	0.2	33	0.3
38	132	1.3	151	1.5	83	18	0.2	19	0.2
39	135	1.3	136	1.3	84	12	0.1	19	0.2
40	152	1.5	161	1.6	85+	31	0.3	68	0.7
41	126	1.3	166	1.6					
42	145	1.4	130	1.3	DK/Missing	4	0.0	5	0.1
43	134	1.3	170	1.7					
44	183	1.8	175	1.7	Total	10,036	100.0	10,185	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women aged 10-54, interviewed women aged 15-49 and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, BiH 2011–2012

Age (years)	Household population of women aged 10-54 years		Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
10-14	794		N/A	N/A	N/A
15-19	763		719	14.5	94.3
20-24	824		758	15.3	92.1
25-29	593		557	11.2	93.9
30-34	662		634	12.8	95.7
35-39	734		720	14.5	98.1
40-44	802		771	15.5	96.2
45-49	847		804	16.2	94.9
50-54	744		N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (15-49)	5,225		4,963	100.0	95.0
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49					0.88

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men aged 10-54, interviewed men aged 15-49 and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, BiH 2011–2012

Age (years)	Household population of men aged 10-54 years		Interviewed men aged 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
10-14	871		N/A	N/A	N/A
15-19	817		750	15.6	91.7
20-24	895		820	17.1	91.6
25-29	644		590	12.3	91.6
30-34	559		507	10.6	90.7
35-39	710		657	13.7	92.6
40-44	740		678	14.1	91.7
45-49	856		792	16.5	92.5
50-54	814		N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (15-49)	5,221		4,793	100.0	91.8
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49					0.95

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5's in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children aged 0-7, children aged 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, BiH 2011–2012

Age (years)	Household population of children 0-7 years		Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5's interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
0	180		174	19.9	96.6
1	177		174	20.0	98.3
2	176		174	19.9	99.0
3	190		186	21.3	97.7
4	168		165	18.9	98.1
5	235		N/A	N/A	N/A
6	242		N/A	N/A	N/A
7	239		N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (0-4)	891		872	100.0	97.9
Ratio of 5 to 4					1.40

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women aged 15-49, interviewed women aged 15-49 and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, BiH 2011-2012

	Household population of women aged 15-49 years		Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Per cent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	3,737	71.5	3,614	72.8	96.7
RS	1,422	27.2	1,288	26.0	90.6
BD	66	1.3	61	1.2	92.3
Area					
Urban	1,824	34.9	1,726	34.8	94.6
Rural	3,401	65.1	3,238	65.2	95.2
Household size					
1-3	1,171	22.4	1,105	22.3	94.4
4-6	3,695	70.7	3,538	71.3	95.7
7+	360	6.9	321	6.5	89.3
Education of household head					
None	99	1.9	88	1.8	88.9
Primary	1,329	25.4	1,258	25.4	94.7
Secondary	3,280	62.8	3,121	62.9	95.2
Higher	516	9.9	495	10.0	95.9
Missing/DK	1	0.0	1	0.0	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	740	14.2	685	13.8	92.6
Second	981	18.8	943	19.0	96.1
Middle	1,122	21.5	1,089	21.9	97.1
Fourth	1,202	23.0	1,145	23.1	95.3
Richest	1,181	22.6	1,101	22.2	93.2
Total	5,225	100.0	4,963	100.0	95.0

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men aged 15-49, interviewed men aged 15-49 and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, BiH 2011-2012

	Household population of men aged 15-49 years		Interviewed men aged 15-49 years		Per cent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	3,611	69.2	3,387	70.6	93.8
RS	1,525	29.2	1,331	27.8	87.3
BD	86	1.6	76	1.6	88.3
Area					
Urban	1,721	33.0	1,567	32.7	91.0
Rural	3,500	67.0	3,227	67.3	92.2
Household size					
1-3	1,286	24.6	1,197	25.0	93.1
4-6	3,600	68.9	3,308	69.0	91.9
7+	336	6.4	288	6.0	85.8
Education of household head					
None	107	2.0	87	1.8	81.2
Primary	1,441	27.6	1,321	27.6	91.7
Secondary	3,133	60.0	2,904	60.6	92.7
Higher	538	10.3	480	10.0	89.2
Missing/DK	2	0.0	2	0.1	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	825	15.8	747	15.6	90.6
Second	995	19.1	932	19.4	93.6
Middle	1,170	22.4	1,089	22.7	93.1
Fourth	1,094	20.9	989	20.6	90.5
Richest	1,137	21.8	1,036	21.6	91.1
Total	5,221	100.0	4,793	100.0	91.8

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of under-5 children, under-5 questionnaires completed and percentage of under-5 children for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, BiH 2011–2012

	Household population of under-5 children		Interviewed under-5 children		Per cent of eligible under-5's with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	625	70.1	614	70.4	98.3
RS	251	28.1	242	27.8	96.8
BD	16	1.8	15	1.8	99.0
Area					
Urban	299	33.6	294	33.7	98.2
Rural	592	66.4	579	66.3	97.8
Household size					
1-3	123	13.8	122	13.9	99.0
4-6	637	71.5	628	72.0	98.6
7+	131	14.7	123	14.1	93.5
Education of household head					
None	19	2.1	19	2.2	100.0
Primary	262	29.4	259	29.7	98.8
Secondary	523	58.7	508	58.2	97.1
Higher	87	9.8	87	9.9	99.6
Missing/DK	0	0.0	0	0.0	100.0
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	152	17.1	147	16.8	96.2
Second	186	20.9	183	21.0	98.7
Middle	179	20.1	173	19.9	96.6
Fourth	180	20.2	178	20.4	99.0
Richest	194	21.8	191	21.9	98.6
Total	891	100.0	872	100.0	97.9

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, BiH 2011–2012

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Per cent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	20,248
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.3	5,778
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.4	5,778
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women aged 15-49		
Only month		0.1	4,446
Both month and year		0.1	4,446
Date of last birth	All women aged 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		0.4	2,865
Both month and year		0.2	2,865
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women aged 15-49		
Only month		2.8	3,024
Both month and year		1.2	3,024
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women aged 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.1	3,024
Age at first intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	406
Time since last intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	406
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.6	4,446
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.6	4,446
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men aged 15-49		
Only month		0.0	4,353
Both month and year		0.0	4,353
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men aged 15-49		
Only month		3.3	2,336
Both month and year		1.8	2,336
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men aged 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.2	2,336
Age at first intercourse	All men aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	699
Time since last intercourse	All men aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	699
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.4	4,353
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.4	4,353
Under-5			
Date of birth	All under-5 children		
Only month		0.1	2,297
Both month and year		0.0	2,297
Anthropometric measurements	All under-5 children		
Weight		4.0	2,297
Height		6.1	2,297
Both weight and height		4.0	2,297
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.6	2,297
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.6	2,297

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, BiH 2011–2012

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by age								
<6 months	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.7	117
6-11 months	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	126
12-23 months	96.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.9	509
24-35 months	96.5	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.5	514
36-47 months	95.9	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	4.1	556
48-59 months	96.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	4.0	475
Total	95.8	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	4.2	2,297
	Valid height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Height by age								
<6 months	87.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	12.8	117
6-11 months	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5	126
12-23 months	91.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	8.1	509
24-35 months	94.7	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	5.3	514
36-47 months	94.6	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.4	556
48-59 months	95.4	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	4.6	475
Total	93.6	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.4	2,297
	Valid weight and height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Height not measured	Weight and height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Weight by height								
<6 months	84.6	0.0	4.3	7.7	3.4	100.0	15.4	117
6-11 months	88.1	0.0	4.0	5.6	2.4	100.0	11.9	126
12-23 months	88.8	0.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	100.0	11.2	509
24-35 months	93.4	0.0	1.4	2.9	1.9	100.0	6.2	514
36-47 months	92.6	0.0	1.4	3.6	2.2	100.0	7.2	556
48-59 months	91.2	0.0	0.6	3.6	4.6	100.0	8.8	475
Total	91.0	0.0	2.0	3.8	3.1	100.0	8.9	2,297

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals, BiH 2011–2012

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	243	11.0	418	18.9
1	219	9.9	223	10.1
2	301	13.6	278	12.6
3	237	10.7	266	12.0
4	183	8.3	220	10.0
5	281	12.7	231	10.5
6	175	7.9	153	6.9
7	215	9.7	159	7.2
8	198	9.0	142	6.4
9	157	7.1	119	5.4
0 or 5	524	23.7	649	29.4
Total	2,209	100.0	2,209	100.0

Table DQ.9: Observation of places for hand washing

Percentage of places for hand washing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, BiH 2011–2012

	Place for hand washing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	Not observed No permission to see	Other		
Administrative unit						
FBiH	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,618
RS	95.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	100.0	1,945
BD	80.9	6.0	8.4	4.7	100.0	215
Area						
Urban	97.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	2,156
Rural	97.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	100.0	3,622
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	93.7	3.5	1.4	1.3	100.0	1,666
Second	99.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,139
Middle	98.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	100.0	1,052
Fourth	98.6	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	909
Richest	99.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	1,012
Total	97.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	5,778

Table DQ.10: Observation of vaccination cards

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, BiH 2011–2012

	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		DK/Missing	Total	Per cent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Administrative unit								
FBiH	1.1	0.9	93.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	1,518
RS	3.7	2.0	78.1	16.2	0.0	100.0	82.8	704
BD	1.3	0.0	73.3	25.3	0.0	100.0	74.3	75
Area								
Urban	1.6	1.4	86.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	89.1	802
Rural	2.1	1.1	88.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	91.4	1,495
Child's age								
0	0.8	2.9	87.0	9.2	0.0	100.0	90.4	239
1	1.9	1.2	89.7	7.2	0.0	100.0	92.6	513
2	2.3	1.0	86.3	10.4	0.0	100.0	89.3	511
3	2.5	0.4	88.9	8.2	0.0	100.0	91.5	559
4	1.3	1.5	86.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	88.7	475
Total	1.9	1.2	87.8	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.6	2,297

Table DQ.11: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, BiH 2011–2012

Age (years)	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed		
0	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	180
1	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	177
2	98.2	0.0	0.5	1.3	100.0	176
3	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	190
4	98.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	168
Total	99.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	891

Table DQ.12: Selection of children aged 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Per cent of households with at least two children aged 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, BiH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Per cent of households where correct selection was performed	Number of households with 2 or more children aged 2-14 years
FBiH	91.6	808
RS	99.1	426
BD	100.0	46
Area		
Urban	95.0	416
Rural	94.1	864
Number of children aged 2-14 years		
2	95.1	995
3	93.4	228
4	93.2	44
5+	61.5	13
Total	94.4	1,280

Figure DQ.1: Number of household population by single ages, BiH 2011–2012

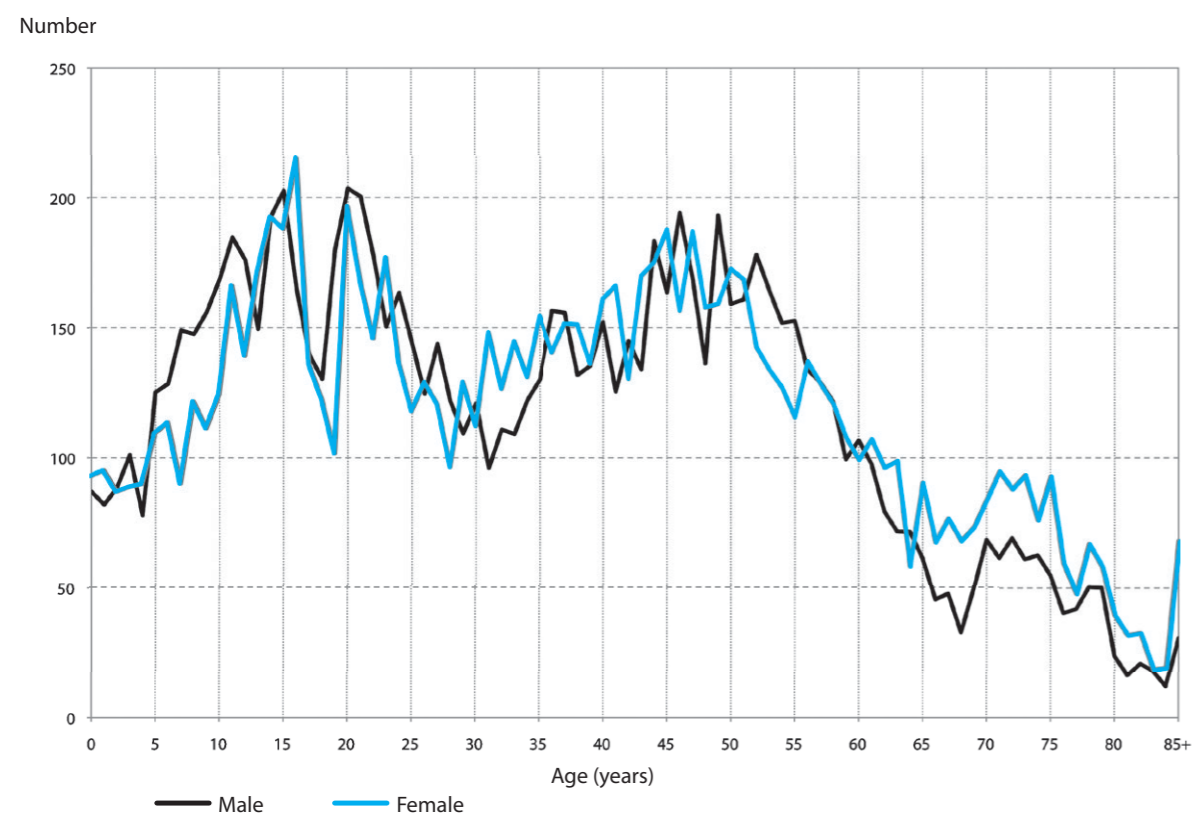


Table DQ.13: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population aged 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, BiH 2011–2012

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Preschool	Currently attending										Higher than secondary	DK	Total	Number of household members		
			Primary school Grade					Secondary school Grade										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4			
5	81.7	10.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
6	11.7	5.0	72.9	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	264
7	0.0	0.0	6.3	81.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	228
8	1.2	0.0	1.2	8.7	77.3	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	73.4	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	264
10	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.9	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	294
11	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.3	73.2	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	354
12	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	11.8	73.8	11.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	328
13	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.6	77.5	4.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	308
14	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	36.6	16.2	41.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	409
15	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.2	58.9	35.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
16	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	54.2	35.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	353
17	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	53.2	31.1	0.0	100.0	282
18	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	6.3	47.8	16.4	100.0	243
19	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	39.6	100.0	293
20	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	42.6	100.0	418
21	53.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	100.0	359
22	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.7	100.0	323
23	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	30.9	100.0	300
24	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	21.8	100.0	314

Appendix E: BiH MICS4 Indicators – Numerators and Denominators

MICS4 INDICATOR ^[M]	Module ⁶⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁶¹
2. NUTRITION				
2.1a 2.1b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁶²	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.7	BF	Number of children aged 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months	
2.8	BF	Number of children aged 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 20-23 months	
2.9	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁶³ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.10	BF	The age in months when 50 per cent of children aged 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		

[M] Indicates that the indicator is also calculated for men in the same age group. Calculations were carried out by using modules in the Men's Questionnaire

60 Some indicators were constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contained most of the necessary information is/are indicated

61 4 MDG indicators as of February 2010

62 Infants receiving breast milk but not receiving any other fluids or foods (with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines)

63 Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals and medicines) but do not receive anything else (in particular: non-human milk and food-based fluids)

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
2.11	BF	Number of children aged 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children aged 0-23 months	
2.12	BF	Number of infants aged 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants aged 6-8 months	
2.13	BF	Number of children aged 6-23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times ⁶⁴ or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children aged 6-23 months	
2.14	BF	Number of children aged 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁶⁵ during the previous day	Total number of children aged 0-23 months	
2.15	BF	Number of non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months	
2.18	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
3. CHILD HEALTH				
3.1	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months ⁶⁶ who received BCG vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	
3.2	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months who received OPV3/IPV3 vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	
3.3	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months who received DPT3 vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	
3.4	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months who received the MMR vaccine by 18 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	
3.8	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	
3.9	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate healthcare provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	

64 Breastfeeding children: solid, semi-solid or soft foods two times for infants aged 6-8 months, 3 times for children aged 9-23 months. Non-breastfeeding children: solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children aged 6-23 months.

65 Infants aged 0-5 months who were exclusively breastfed and children aged 6-23 months who were breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

66 Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 in the BiH MICS were calculated for children aged 18-29 months, but can be calculated for a different age group, such as 12-23 months or 15-26 months, depending on the immunisation schedule.

67 The standard MICS indicator refers to measles immunisation only. In BiH the measles vaccine is given as part of the combined MMR vaccine.

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG	
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.11	Solid fuels	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuel as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
4. WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children aged 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children aged 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for hand washing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap	HW	Number of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling	Total number of households	
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM	Age specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (modern or traditional)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need ⁶⁸	UN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were delivered by Caesarean section	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	

68 See MICS4 manual for a detailed description.

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG	
6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Support for learning	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.2	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activity to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.3	Learning materials: children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.4	Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Early childhood development index	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in the literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.7	Attendance at early childhood education	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate amongst young women ^(M)	WB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended preschool during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age-appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender Parity Index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender Parity Index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
8. CHILD PROTECTION				
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children aged 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children aged 2-14 years
8.6	Marriage before age 15 ^(M)	MA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18 ^(M)	MA	Number of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women aged 20-49 years
8.8	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union ^(M)	MA	Number of women aged 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years
8.10a 8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) for women aged 15-19 years (b) for women aged 20-24 years	Total number of women currently married or in union (a) aged 15-19 years (b) aged 20-24 years
8.14	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^(M)	DV	Number of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
9. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS				
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, ⁶⁹ know that a healthy looking person can have HIV and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst young people ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, ⁶⁹ know that a healthy looking person can have HIV and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁷⁰ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ⁷¹ towards people living with HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.5	Women who know where to be tested for HIV ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women aged 15-49 years

69 Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful uninfected partner

70 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery and by breastfeeding

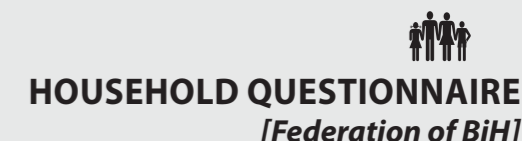
71 Women who (1) think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became ill with the AIDS virus

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
9.7	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.8	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
9.9	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
9.10	Young women who have never had sex ^(M)	SB	Number of never married women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women aged 15-24 years
9.11	Sex before age 15 amongst young women ^(M)	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-24 years
9.12	Age mixing amongst sexual partners ^(M)	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.13	Sex with multiple partners ^(M)	SB	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
9.14	Condom use during sex with multiple partners ^(M)	SB	Number of women aged 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.15	Sex with non-regular partners ^(M)	SB	Number of sexually active women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners ^(M)	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital/non-cohabitating sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital/non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.17	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children aged 0-17 years with one or both parents dead	Total number of children aged 0-17 years

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
10. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
MT.1	Exposure to mass media ^(M)	MT	Number of women aged 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
MT.2	Use of computers ^(M)	MT	Number of young women aged 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 years
MT.3	Use of Internet ^(M)	MT	Number of young women aged 15-24 who used the Internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 years
11. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
SW.1	Life satisfaction ^(M)	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others and how they look	Total number of women aged 15-24 years
SW.2	Happiness ^(M)	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women aged 15-24 years
SW.3	Perception of a better life ^(M)	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women aged 15-24 years
12. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE				
TA.1	Tobacco use ^(M)	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoke or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TA.2	Smoking before age 15 ^(M)	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TA.3	Alcohol use ^(M)	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the last one month	Total number of women aged 15-49 years
TA.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 ^(M)	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 years

Appendix F: BiH MICS4 Questionnaires

An identical approach to the MICS4 methodology was applied in the FBiH, RS and BD. Questionnaires adapted to the languages and alphabets used in BiH were administered during fieldwork in the FBiH, RS and BD. The questionnaires presented in this Appendix are examples of the Household Questionnaire (including individual cover pages for the FBiH, RS and BD), the Questionnaire for Women Aged 15-49 administered in the FBiH, the Questionnaire for Men Aged 15-49 administered in the RS and the Under-5 Questionnaire administered in BD.



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor name and code: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____		
HH6. Settlement type: Urban 1 Rural 2	HH7. Region FBiH Canton: Una-Sana Canton.....01 Posavina Canton02 Tuzla Canton03 Zenica-Doboj Canton.....04 Bosnia-Podrinje Canton05 Central Bosnia Canton06 Herzegovina-Neretva Canton07 West Herzegovina Canton.....08 Canton Sarajevo09 Canton 10.....10	

WE ARE FROM THE **FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH – INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
 No, permission not given ⇒ Complete HH9. Inform your supervisor of this result.

Once all questionnaires for this household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH8. Name and surname of head of household: _____	
HH9. Result of the household interview: Household questionnaire completed.....01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit.....02 Entire household absent for extended period of time.....03 Household refused the interview04 Dwelling unit vacant / Address not a dwelling05 Dwelling unit destroyed06 Dwelling unit not found07 Other (specify) 96	HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Line Number from Module HL: _____
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years: _____	HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH13A. Number of men aged 15-49 years: _____	HH13. Number of completed Questionnaires for women aged 15-49: _____
HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____	HH13B. Number of completed Questionnaires for men aged 15-49: _____
HH16. Field edited by (Name and code): Name _____	HH15. Number of completed under-5 questionnaires: _____
HH17. Data entry operator (Name and code): Name _____	

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor name and code: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____		
HH6. Settlement type: Urban 1 Rural 2	HH7. Region: Republic of Srpska 11	

WE ARE FROM THE **MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇒ Complete HH9. Inform your supervisor of this result.

Once all questionnaires for this household have been completed, fill in the following information:	
HH8. Name and surname of head of household: _____	
HH9. Result of the household interview: Household questionnaire completed.....01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit.....02 Entire household absent for extended period of time.....03 Household refused the interview.....04 Dwelling unit vacant / Address not a dwelling05 Dwelling unit destroyed06 Dwelling unit not found07 Other (specify) _____ 96	HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Line Number from Module HL: _____
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years: _____	HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH13A. Number of men aged 15-49 years: _____	HH13B. Number of completed Questionnaires for men aged 15-49: _____
HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____	HH15. Number of completed under-5 questionnaires: _____
HH16. Field edited by (Name and code): Name _____	HH17. Data entry operator (Name and code): Name _____

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor name and code: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____		
HH6. Settlement type: Urban 1 Rural 2	HH7. Region: Brcko District of BiH..... 15	

WE ARE FROM THE **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND OTHER SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRCKO DISTRICT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇒ Complete HH9. Inform your supervisor of this result.

Once all questionnaires for this household have been completed, fill in the following information:	
HH8. Name and surname of head of household: _____	
HH9. Result of the household interview: Household questionnaire completed.....01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit.....02 Entire household absent for extended period of time.....03 Household refused the interview.....04 Dwelling unit vacant / Address not a dwelling05 Dwelling unit destroyed06 Dwelling unit not found07 Other (specify) _____ 96	HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Line Number from Module HL: _____
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years:..... _____	HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH13A. Number of men aged 15-49 years:..... _____	HH13B. Number of completed Questionnaires for women aged 15-49: _____
HH14. Number of children under age 5:..... _____	HH15. Number of completed under-5 questionnaires: _____
HH16. Field edited by (Name and code): Name _____	HH17. Data entry operator (Name and code): Name _____

HH18.

Record the interview start time

Hour ___

Minutes ___

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LISTING FORM

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
Enter data for the head of household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the head of household (HL3), and their gender (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?
If "yes", complete the listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person, one person at a time.
Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the household member listing form have been used.

	For women aged 15-49	For men aged 15-49 godina	For children aged 5-14	For children under age 5	For children aged 0-17 years
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HL1. Line No	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE?		HL5. WHAT IS (name)'s DATE OF BIRTH?		HL6. HOW OLD IS (NAME)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	HL7. Circle line no. if woman is aged 15-49	HL7A. Circle line no. if man is aged 15-49	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL11. Is (name)'s BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No HL13 8 DK HL13	HL12. DOES (name)'s BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line no. of mother or '00' for "No"	HL13. Is (name)'s BIOLOGICAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No Next Line 8 DK Next Line	HL14. DOES (name)'s BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line no. of father or '00' for "No"
			1 Male 2 Female	98 DK 9998 DK	Month	Year									
01		01	1	2	___	_____	___	01	01	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
02		___	1	2	___	_____	___	02	02	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
03		___	1	2	___	_____	___	03	03	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
04		___	1	2	___	_____	___	04	04	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
05		___	1	2	___	_____	___	05	05	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
06		___	1	2	___	_____	___	06	06	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
07		___	1	2	___	_____	___	07	07	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
08		___	1	2	___	_____	___	08	08	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
09		___	1	2	___	_____	___	09	09	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
10		___	1	2	___	_____	___	10	10	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___

Tick here if additional questionnaire was used

Ask again if there are any additional household members. Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Enter the names of additional members in the list of household members and complete the form according to the instructions.

Now for each woman aged 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other necessary information in the information panel of a separate **Questionnaire for Women Aged 15 to 49**. For each man aged 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other necessary information in the information panel of a separate **Questionnaire for Men Aged 15 to 49**. For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate **Under-5 Questionnaire**. You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to the head of household:

01 Head	06 Parent	11 Niece / Nephew
02 Wife / Husband	07 Parent-In-Law	12 Other relative
03 Son / Daughter	08 Brother / Sister	13 Adopted / Fostered / Stepchild
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law	09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law	14 Not related
05 Grandchild	10 Uncle / Aunt	98 Don't know

EDUCATION

ED

For household members aged 5 and above

For household members aged 5-24 years

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age <i>Copy from Household Member Listing Form, HL2 and HL6</i>		ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR A PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION?		ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL (name) HAS ATTENDED?		ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?		ED5. DURING THIS SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR (2011-2012), DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?		ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR IS (name) ATTENDING?		ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, THAT IS (2010-2011), DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?			ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR DID (name) ATTEND?	
			1 Yes	2 NO ↘ Next Line	Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK <i>If level=0, skip to ED5</i>	Grade/Year: 98 DK <i>If less than 1 grade/year, enter '00'.</i>	1 Yes	2 No ↘ ED7	Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK <i>If level=0, skip to ED7</i>	Grade/Year: 98 DK	1 Yes	2 No ↘ Next Line	8 DK ↘ Next Line	Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK <i>If level=0, go to next person</i>	Grade/Year: 98 DK		
Line	Name	Age	Yes	No	Level	Grade/Year	Yes	No	Level	Grade/Year	Y	N	DK	Level	Grade/Year		
01		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
02		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
03		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
04		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
05		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
06		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
07		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
08		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
09		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		
10		___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 8	___		

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water (main water-supply) Piped water in apartment/house 11 Piped water in estate 12 Piped water at neighbours 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Covered (protected) well 31 Uncovered (unprotected) well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (specify) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 41⇒WS3 42⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS3 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND WASHING HANDS?	Piped water (main water-supply) Piped water in apartment/house 11 Piped water in estate 12 Piped water at neighbours 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Covered (protected) well 31 Uncovered (unprotected) well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (specify) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THIS WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own apartment/house 1 In own estate 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO TO THE WATER SOURCE, COLLECT WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes _____ DK 998	
WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE? WHAT GENDER?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER FOR DRINKING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8

WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER FOR DRINKING? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	Boil A Add chlorine B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Solar disinfection E Let it stand and settle F Other (specify) X DK Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? <i>If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine) 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15 Pit latrine Ventilated improved latrine with pit 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit 23 Ecological toilet (with composting) 31 Bucket 41 No facility, bush, field 95 Other (specify) 96	95⇒Next Module
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS TOILET FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY FOR PUBLIC USE?	Other households only (not public) 1 Toilet facility for public use 2	2⇒Next Module
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 ____ Ten or more households 10 DK 98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1b. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	Bosnian..... 1 Croatian..... 2 Serbian 3 Romany 4 Other language (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms ___	
HC3. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand 11 Straw 13 Rudimentary floor Wood planks 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood..... 31 Vinyl / Linoleum or asphalt strips 32 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement..... 34 Carpet 35 Laminate..... 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC4. <i>Main material of the roof.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing No Roof 11 Thatch 12 Rudimentary Roofing Wood planks (shingle) 23 Cardboard 24 Finished roofing Metal / Sheet metal 31 Wood..... 32 Calamine roofing / Cement fibre 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement (slab) 35 Roofing shingles 36 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC5. <i>Main material of the exterior walls.</i> <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural walls Trunks 12 Dirt 13 Rudimentary walls Reed and mud 21 Stone with mud 22 Uncovered adobe 23 Plywood 24 Cardboard 25 Reused wood 26 Finished walls Cement..... 31 Stone with lime / Cement..... 32 Bricks..... 33 Cement blocks..... 34 Covered adobe 35 Wooden planks / Shingles..... 36 Facade (e.g. cement and limestone mortar)..... 37 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Liquid propane gas (LPG, gas from a cylinder) 02 Natural gas (from the gas mains) 03 Coal / Lignite 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass 09 Residue from agricultural crops 11 No food is cooked in the household 95 Other (<i>specify</i>) 96	01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 03⇒HC8 95⇒HC8

HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? <i>If "In the house", probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i>	In the apartment/house In a separate room used as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 In a separate building 3 Outdoors 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE: [A] ELECTRICITY? [B] A RADIO? [C] A TELEVISION? [D] A FIXED TELEPHONE (NON-MOBILE)? [E] A REFRIGERATOR? [F] BED? [G] ELECTRICAL COOKER? [H] COMPUTER / LAPTOP? [I] INTERNET CONNECTION? [J] AIR-CONDITIONING? [K] DIGITAL CAMERA? [L] WASHING MACHINE? [M] CLOTHES DRYER? [N] DISHWASHER? [O] VACUUM CLEANER [P] DVD PLAYER? [Q] JACUZZI BATHTUB? [R] VIDEO SECURITY SYSTEM (CCTV)?	Yes No Electricity..... 1 2 Radio..... 1 2 Television..... 1 2 Fixed telephone (non-mobile)..... 1 2 Refrigerator..... 1 2 Bed..... 1 2 Electrical cooker..... 1 2 Computer / Laptop..... 1 2 Internet connection..... 1 2 Air-conditioning 1 2 Digital camera 1 2 Washing machine..... 1 2 Clothes dryer..... 1 2 Dishwasher 1 2 Vacuum cleaner 1 2 DVD player 1 2 Jacuzzi bathtub 1 2 Video security system (CCTV) 1 2	
HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN: [A] A WATCH? [B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE? [C] A BICYCLE? [D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER? [E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART? [F] A CAR OR TRUCK? [G] A TRACTOR?	Yes No Watch..... 1 2 Mobile telephone..... 1 2 Bicycle..... 1 2 Motorcycle / Scooter 1 2 Animal drawn-cart 1 2 Car / Truck..... 1 2 Tractor 1 2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? <i>If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</i> <i>If "Rented from someone else", circle '2'. For other responses, circle '6'.</i>	Own 1 Rent 2 Other (Not owned or rented) 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC13
HC12. HOW MANY DUNUMS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ALTOGETHER? <i>If less than 1, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Dunums ___	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS OR POULTRY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? [A] HEIFERS, MILK COWS, CALVES OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS, CHICKS OR ROOSTERS? [H] OTHER POULTRY? [F] PIGS [G] BEE HIVES? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Heifers, milk cows, calves or bulls..... ___ Horses, donkeys, or mules..... ___ Goats..... ___ Sheep..... ___ Chickens, chicks or roosters..... ___ Other poultry ___ Pigs ___ Bee hives..... ___	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes 1 No 2	

TABLE 1: CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS ELIGIBLE FOR QUESTIONS ON CHILD DISCIPLINE

- List each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the Household Member Listing Form (module HL). Do not include any household members outside of the age range 2-14 years.
- Record the line number, name, gender, and age for each child.
- Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD6).
- If there are no children aged 2-14 years in the household, skip to the next module.

CD1. Rank	CD2. Line number from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Gender from HL4		CD5. Age from HL6
Rank	Line no.	Name	M	F	Age
1	---		1	2	--- --
2	---		1	2	--- --
3	---		1	2	--- --
4	---		1	2	--- --
5	---		1	2	--- --
6	---		1	2	--- --
7	---		1	2	--- --
8	---		1	2	--- --
CD6.	Total children aged 2-14 years				--- --

- If there is only one child aged 2-14 years in the household, skip table 2 and go to CD8; enter '1' and continue with CD9.

TABLE 2: RANDOM SELECTION OF CHILD FOR QUESTIONS ON CHILD DISCIPLINE

- Use Table 2 to select **one child** between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in the household within the specified age range.
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the row number you should go to in the table below (CD7).
- Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) at CD6 in Table 1 above. This is the column number you should go to.
- Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank of the child (CD1) for which the questions will be asked.

CD7. Last digit of household number (HH2)	Total number of eligible children in the household (CD6)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5	
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6	
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3	
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	

CD8. Record the rank of the selected child from Table 1 (CD1)

CD9. Write the name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank in CD8.	Name	
	Line number	
CD10. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN PROPER BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH (name) DURING THE PAST MONTH.		
CD11. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12. EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOR WAS WRONG.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD13. SHOOK HIM/HER.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD14. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD15. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD16. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD17. HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD18. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY OR A SIMILAR NAME.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD19. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD20. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM OR LEG.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD21. BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER REPEATEDLY AS HARD AS ONE CAN.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD22. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know / No opinion 8	

HAND WASHING		HW
HW1. PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS.	Observed 1 Not observed Not in apartment/house / on estate..... 2 No permission to observe place 3 Other reason 6	2 ⇨ HW4 3 ⇨ HW4 6 ⇨ HW4
HW2. Observe the presence of water at the specific place for washing hands. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump or sink, bucket, water container, etc., for presence of water.</i>	Water is available..... 1 Water is not available..... 2	
HW3. Record if soap or detergent is present at the specific place for washing hands. <i>Circle all that apply. Skip to HH19 if any soap or detergent code has been circled (A, B, C or D). If "None" is circled (Y), continue with HW4.</i>	Bar of soap A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B Liquid soap C Ash / Sand D None Y	A ⇨ HH19 B ⇨ HH19 C ⇨ HH19 D ⇨ HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP, DETERGENT OR ANY OTHER CLEANING AGENT IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD USED FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇨ HH19
HW5. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME? <i>Record the observation. Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar of soap A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B Liquid soap C Ash / Sand D Not able to / Does not want to show Y	

HH19. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes :
---	--------------------------------

HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the Household Member Listing Form:

A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman aged 15-49 years in the household list (HL7)

A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under the age of 5 in the household list (HL9)

A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man aged 15-49 years in the household list (HL7A)

Return to the cover page and make sure that all information has been entered, including the number of eligible women (HH12), children under 5 years of age (HH14) and eligible men (HH13A).

Organise the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 [Federation of BiH]

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL7 in the Household Questionnaire). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.		
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name: Name _____	WM4. Woman's line number: _____	
WM5. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / _____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE **FEDERAL MINISTRY OF HEALTH – INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE FEDERATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **20** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇨ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇨ Complete WM7. Inform your supervisor of this result.

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Questionnaire completed 01
	Respondent not at home 02
	Refused 03
	Questionnaire partly completed 04
	Respondent incapacitated 05
	Other (specify) 96

WM8. Field edited by (Name and number) Name _____	WM9. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____
---	--

WM10. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes:.....	
---	------------------------------	--

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND	WB
---------------------------	-----------

WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month DK month98 Year DK year9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare WB1 and/or WB2 and correct if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR A PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3	0⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter '00'</i>	Grade/year	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with WB7		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the respondent. If the respondent cannot read the whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of the sentence 2 Able to read the whole sentence 3 The sentence isn't written in a language understood by the respondent 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	MT
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MT1. Check WB7: <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or more education) ⇒ Continue with MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence available in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/mute, etc. (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3		
MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH TV ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT5. Check WB2: Is the respondent aged 15-24 years? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MT6 <input type="checkbox"/> No, age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MT9
MT7. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MT9
MT8. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use of Internet from any location, with any device, etc.</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
MT11. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

CHILD MORTALITY		CM
<p><i>This module has to be administered to all women aged 15-49. Questions CM0-CM12 refer only to LIVE births.</i></p>		
<p>CM0. Check cluster number in WM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Continue with CM0A. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Go to CM1</p>		
<p>CM0A. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your lifetime. How many live born children have you had in your entire life? <i>Probe to determine whether respondent is referring to live born children.</i> BY LIVE BORN CHILDREN, I MEAN A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS. <i>If “None”, circle ‘00’.</i></p>	None.....00 Number of live-born children__ __	⇒CM12A
<p>CM0B. What is the date of your last birth (even if the baby died)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	Date of last birth Day.....__ __ DK day98 Month.....__ __ Year__ __ __ __	⇒CM12A
<p>CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM8
<p>CM2. What was the date of your first birth? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. <i>Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.</i></p>	Date of first birth Day.....__ __ DK day98 Month.....__ __ DK month98 Year__ __ __ __ DK year9998	⇒CM4
<p>CM3. How many years ago did you have your first birth?</p>	Completed years since first birth.....__ __	
<p>CM4. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM6
<p>CM5. How many sons live with you? How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record ‘00’.</i></p>	Sons living at home.....__ __ Daughters living at home.....__ __	
<p>CM6. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM8
<p>CM7. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record ‘00’.</i></p>	Sons living elsewhere.....__ __ Daughters living elsewhere.....__ __	
<p>CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If “No” probe by asking:</i> I MEAN TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM10
<p>CM9. How many boys have died? How many girls have died? <i>If none, record ‘00’.</i></p>	Boys dead.....__ __ Girls dead.....__ __	
<p>CM10. Sum answers in CM5, CM7 and CM9.</p>	Sum.....__ __	
<p>CM11. Just to make sure that I have noted this correctly, you have had in total (total number in CM10) live births during your life. Is this correct? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check and mark below: <input type="checkbox"/> No live births (i.e. the sum in CM10 equals 0) ⇒ Continue with CM12A <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with CM12 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12</p>		

<p>CM12. OF THESE (total number in CM10) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	Date of last birth Day.....__ __ DK day98 Month.....__ __ Year__ __ __ __			
<p>CM12A. SOMETIMES WOMEN HAVE PREGNANCIES THAT MIGHT NOT END WITH A LIVE BIRTH. HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH, OR THAT WAS TERMINATED EARLY (ABORTED)?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM13		
<p>CM12B. HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY.</p>	None.....00 Number of miscarriages.....__ __			
<p>CM12C. IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH? BY STILLBIRTH, I MEAN A BIRTH THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.</p>	None.....00 Number of stillbirths.....__ __			
<p>CM12D. AND HOW MANY EARLY TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY (ABORTIONS) HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION), I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	None.....00 Number of early terminations of pregnancy (abortions).....__ __	00⇒CM13		
<p>CM12E. WHEN DID YOUR (LAST) EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION) TAKE PLACE? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	Date of (last) early termination of pregnancy (abortion) Month.....__ __ Year__ __ __ __			
<p>CM12F. Check in CM12E when the last abortion took place and if: <input type="checkbox"/> There are no abortions during the last 2 years. ⇒ Go to CM12J <input type="checkbox"/> The last abortion took place during the last 2 years, that is, since (the month of interviewing) in 2009 ⇒ Continue with CM12G</p>				
<p>CM12G. If the respondent has mentioned more than one early termination (abortion), i.e. CM12D is higher than 1, then ask her for the exact month and year of each mentioned early termination (abortion) that took place during the last 2 years, i.e. since (the month of interviewing) 2009. Write down month and year for each early termination (abortion) in CM12H, starting from the last, and for each recorded early termination (abortion) ask the respondent to tell you how many weeks/months she was pregnant when she had the early termination (abortion) and record this appropriately.</p>				
	Last early termination (abortion)	Previous to the last early termination (abortion)	Second last from the last early termination (abortion)	Third last from the last early termination (abortion)
<p>CM12H. WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOUR (LAST) EARLY TERMINATION (ABORTION) TAKE PLACE?</p>	<i>Don't ask, it is given in CM12E</i>	Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __	Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __	Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __
<p>CM12I. HOW MANY MONTHS (WEEKS) WERE YOU PREGNANT WHEN YOUR PREGNANCY WAS ABORTED? <i>If the respondent answers in weeks, write down on the appropriate line for weeks, otherwise just record the given months</i></p>	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __
<p>CM12J. Check total number of early terminations (abortions) in CM12D and if total is: <input type="checkbox"/> from 01 to 04 ⇒ Go to CM13 <input type="checkbox"/> greater than 04 ⇒ Continue with CM12K</p>				
<p>CM12K. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU HAVE YOUR <u>FIRST</u> EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION)?</p>	Date of first abortion Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year.....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998			⇒CM13
<p>CM12L. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR <u>FIRST</u> EARLY TERMINATION (ABORTION)?</p>	Age (in completed years).....__ __			
<p>CM13. Check CM0B or CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, i.e. since (day and month of interview) in 2009 <input type="checkbox"/> No, there were no live births in the last 2 years or no live birth at all. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOM Module. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, one or more live births in the last 2 years. ⇒ Ask for the name of the last-born child Name of last-born child.....</p> <p><i>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules. Continue with the next module.</i></p>				

<p>CP2. AS WE MENTIONED EARLIER, COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY.</p> <p>ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Do not prompt.</i></p> <p><i>If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i></p>	<p>Female sterilisation A</p> <p>Male sterilisation B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>Injectables D</p> <p>Implants E</p> <p>Pill F</p> <p>Male condom G</p> <p>Female condom H</p> <p>Diaphragm I</p> <p>Foam / Jelly J</p> <p>Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) K</p> <p>Periodic abstinence / Rhythm L</p> <p>Withdrawal M</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
<p>UN1. Check CP1. Is the respondent currently pregnant?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5</p>		
<p>UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	<p>1⇒UN4</p>
<p>UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>No more children 2</p>	
<p>UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Have another child 1</p> <p>No more 2</p> <p>Undecided / Don't know 8</p>	<p>1⇒UN7</p> <p>2⇒UN13</p> <p>8⇒UN13</p>
<p>UN5. Check CP3. Is the respondent currently using "Female sterilisation"?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6</p>		
<p>UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (ANOTHER) A CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Have (another) a child 1</p> <p>No more / None 2</p> <p>Says she cannot get pregnant 3</p> <p>Undecided / Don't know 8</p>	<p>2⇒UN9</p> <p>3⇒UN11</p> <p>8⇒UN9</p>
<p>UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (ANOTHER) A CHILD?</p>	<p>Months 1 ___</p> <p>Years 2 ___</p> <p>Soon / Now 993</p> <p>Says she cannot get pregnant 994</p> <p>After marriage 995</p> <p>Other 996</p> <p>Don't know 998</p>	<p>994⇒UN11</p>
<p>UN8. Check CP1. Is the respondent currently pregnant?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9</p>		
<p>UN9. Check CP2. Is the respondent currently using a contraceptive method?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10</p>		
<p>UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UN13</p> <p>8 ⇒ UN13</p>
<p>UN11. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?</p>	<p>Infrequent or no sex A</p> <p>Menopausal B</p> <p>Never menstruated C</p> <p>Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) D</p> <p>Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result E</p> <p>Postpartum amenorrhea F</p> <p>Still breastfeeding G</p> <p>Too old H</p> <p>Fatalistic I</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p> <p>Don't know Z</p>	
<p>UN12. Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13</p>		
<p>UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?</p>	<p>Days ago 1 ___</p> <p>Weeks ago 2 ___</p> <p>Months ago 3 ___</p> <p>Years ago 4 ___</p> <p>In menopause / Has had a hysterectomy 994</p> <p>Before last birth 995</p> <p>Never menstruated 996</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND BECOMES ANNOYED OR GETS ANGRY AT THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes No DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling him.....	1 2 8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects the children.....	1 2 8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him.....	1 2 8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex.....	1 2 8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns the food.....	1 2 8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a man..... 2 No, not married..... 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age in years..... DK.....98	
MA2A. Check cluster number in WM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to MA7 <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with MA3.		
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number..... DK.....98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man..... 2 No..... 3	3 ⇒Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed..... 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated..... 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once..... 1 More than once..... 2	
MA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month..... DK month.....98 Year..... DK year.....9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years.....	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure you are alone with the respondent.		
SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GET A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse.....00 Age in years..... Had intercourse for the first time when started living with (first) husband/partner.....95	00⇒Next Module
SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Don't remember..... 8	
SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? <i>Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago.....1 ___ Weeks ago.....2 ___ Months ago.....3 ___ Years ago.....4 ___	4⇒SB15
SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERSON YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse. If "boyfriend", then ask: Were you living together as if married? If response is "yes", circle '2'. If response is "no", circle '3'.</i>	Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner..... 2 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance..... 4 Other (specify).....6	3 ⇒SB7 4 ⇒SB7 6 ⇒SB7
SB6. Check MA1: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man as if married (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to SB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7		
SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... DK.....98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse If "boyfriend" then ask: Were you living together as if married? If "yes", circle '2'. If "no", circle '3'.</i>	Husband..... 1 Cohabiting partner..... 2 Boyfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance..... 4 Other (specify).....6	3 ⇒SB12 4 ⇒SB12 6 ⇒SB12
SB11. Check MA1 and MA7: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with SB12		
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: About how old is this person?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... DK.....98	
SB13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON, OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒SB15
SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners.....	
SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate. If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners..... DK.....98	

HIV/AIDS		HA																				
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE HIV VIRUS OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS (OR SIDA)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ Next Module																				
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>During pregnancy.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>During delivery.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By breastfeeding.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	During pregnancy.....	1	2	8	During delivery.....	1	2	8	By breastfeeding.....	1	2	8					
	Yes	No	DK																			
During pregnancy.....	1	2	8																			
During delivery.....	1	2	8																			
By breastfeeding.....	1	2	8																			
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR SALESPERSON IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA13. Check CM13: Did the respondent have any live births in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years ⇒ Go to HA24 <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14																						
HA14. Check MN1: Did the respondent receive antenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24																						
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE VISITS AS PART OF ANTENATAL CARE FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES CONTRACTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Contracting virus that causes AIDS from the mother.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>What things can be done.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tested for virus that causes AIDS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offered a test.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	Contracting virus that causes AIDS from the mother.....	1	2	8	What things can be done.....	1	2	8	Tested for virus that causes AIDS.....	1	2	8	Offered a test.....	1	2	8	
	Y	N	DK																			
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Tested for virus that causes AIDS.....	1	2	8																			
Offered a test.....	1	2	8																			

HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE (PREGNANCY CHECKS)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ HA19 8 ⇒ HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ HA22 8 ⇒ HA22
HA18. Regardless of the result, all women who are tested are supposed to receive counselling / attend consultations after getting the result. After you were tested, did you receive counselling / attend consultations?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ HA22 2 ⇒ HA22 8 ⇒ HA22
HA19. Check MN17: Was the birth delivered by a health professional (A or B)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by a health professional ⇒ Continue with HA20 <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by a health professional ⇒ Go to HA24		
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ HA25
HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	1 ⇒ Next Module 2 ⇒ Next Module 3 ⇒ Next Module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ Next Module 2 ⇒ Next Module 8 ⇒ Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED SMOKING CIGARETTES, EVEN TAKING ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED AN ENTIRE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette.....00 Age..... ____	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA6
TA4. HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS?	Number of cigarettes..... ____	
TA5. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS (E.G. CUBAN), A PIPE OR WATERPIPE (NARGHILE/HOOKAH)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned responses.</i>	Cigars.....A Water pipe.....B Cigarillos.....C Pipe.....D Other (specify).....X	
TA9. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "every day" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, TOBACCO FOR SNIFFING (SNUFF) OR DIPPING TOBACCO?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒TA14
TA11. DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒TA14
TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobacco.....A Snuff.....B Dip.....C Other (specify).....X	
TA13. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "every day" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒Next Module
TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF STRONG DRINK. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol.....00 Age..... ____	00⇒Next Module
TA16. DURING THE LAST MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "every day" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Did not have one drink in last month.....00 Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	00⇒Next Module
TA17. IN THE LAST MONTH, ON THOSE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAD?	Number of drinks..... ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. Check WB2: Is the respondent aged between 15 and 24? <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with LS2		
LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 1 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	Very happy..... 1 Happy..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy..... 3 Unhappy..... 4 Very unhappy..... 5	
LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF YOUR LIFE. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 2 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. For questions LS3 to LS13, circle the response code shown by the respondent.</i> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS5. DURING THE CURRENT (2011-2012) SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? <i>If the respondent says that he/she does not have a job, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have a job..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	

LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent responds that he/she does not have any income, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?	Improved..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	
LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse..... 3	

HEALTH CARE		HE
HE0. Check cluster number in WM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to WM11 <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with HE1.		
HE1. DO YOU HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE2. DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ HE9
HE3. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HEALTH CENTRE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HE5
HE4. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE5. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HOSPITAL?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HE7
HE6. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HOSPITAL FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE7. DO YOU USE EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HE9
HE8. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE9. DO YOU PAY ALL NECESSARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATION?	Yes 1 Sometimes yes, sometimes no 2 No..... 3	1 ⇒ WM11
HE10. DO YOU PAY ONLY VITAL/URGENTLY NEEDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATIONS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ WM11
HE11. CAN YOU AFFORD MEDICATIONS WITHOUT ONE-OFF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

WM11. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
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WM12. Check the Household Member Listing Form, column HL9 in the Household Questionnaire. <i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child aged 0-4 living in this household?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with the same respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. <i>Check for the presence of any other eligible women, men or children under-5 in the household.</i>
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Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations






Supervisor's Observations

Showcards were used to help respondents answer questions for the 'Life Satisfaction' module (LS) and the 'Life Satisfaction' module (MLS) contained in the Questionnaire for Women Aged 15-49 and the Questionnaire for Men Aged 15-49, respectively.

SIDE 1: SHOWCARD LS 1 / MLS 1

Very happy	Happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Unhappy	Very unhappy
				

SIDE 2: SHOWCARD LS 2 / MLS 2

Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied
				



MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL7A in the Household Questionnaire). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>		
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name: _____ Name _____	MWM4. Man's line number: _____	
MWM5. Interviewer name and code: _____ Name _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____/_____/_____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE **MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇒ Complete MWM7. Inform your supervisor of this result.

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Questionnaire completed01 Respondent not at home02 Refused03 Questionnaire partly completed04 Respondent incapacitated05 Other (specify).....96
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MWM8. Field edited by (Name and number): Name _____	MWM9. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____
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MWM10. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes:.....	
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MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month DK month98 Year DK year9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Compare MWB1 and/or MWB2 and correct if inconsistent.</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR A PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3	0⇒MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter '00'.</i>	Grade/year	
MWB6. Check MWB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with MWB7		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the respondent. If the respondent cannot read the whole sentence, probe:</i> <i>Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of the sentence 2 Able to read the whole sentence 3 The sentence isn't written in a language understood by the respondent 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MMT
MMT1. Check MWB7: <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or more education) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence available in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/mute, etc. (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3		
MMT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH TV ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT5. Check MWB2: Is the respondent aged 15-24 years? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MMT6 <input type="checkbox"/> No, age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
MMT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT7. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT8. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use of Internet from any location, with any device, etc.</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MMT11. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

CHILD MORTALITY		MCM
MCM0. Check cluster number in MWM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with MCM1.		
All questions refer only to LIVE births.		
MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFETIME. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME. HAVE YOU HAD ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ MCM8 8 ⇒ MCM8
MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR (FIRST) CHILD WAS BORN?	Age in years	
MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL SONS OR DAUGHTERS WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MCM6
MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Number of sons at home Number of daughters at home	
MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL SONS OR DAUGHTERS WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MCM8
MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons living elsewhere Daughters living elsewhere	
MCM8. HAVE YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking additional question: I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MCM10
MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead Girls dead	
MCM10. Sum answers to questions MCM5, MCM7 and MCM9.	Sum	
MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE NOTED THIS CORRECTLY, IN TOTAL YOU HAVE BEEN THE BIOLOGICAL FATHER OF (total number in MCM10) LIVE-BORN CHILDREN DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check and note below: <input type="checkbox"/> No live-born children ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live-born children ⇒ Continue with MCM11A <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary.		
MCM11A. Did all the biological children you have, have the same biological mother?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ MCM12
MCM11B. In all, how many women have you had biological children with?	Number of women	
MCM12. OF THESE (total number in MCM10) BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? Month and year must be recorded.	Date of last birth Day DK day98 Month Year	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV
MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND BECOMES ANNOYED OR GETS ANGRY AT THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS: [A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM? [B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN? [C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM? [D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM? [E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Yes No DK Goes out without telling him 1 2 8 Neglects the children 1 2 8 Argues with him 1 2 8 Refuses sex 1 2 8 Burns the food 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a woman 2 No, not married 3	3 ⇒ MMA5
MMA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER? <i>PROBE: HOW OLD WAS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER ON HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age in years DK98	
MMA2A. Check cluster number in MWM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to MMA7. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with MMA3.		
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes (More than one) 1 No (Only one) 2	2 ⇒ MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE-IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	Number	⇒ MMA7
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, formerly lived in with a woman 2 No 3	3 ⇒ Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once 2	
MMA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month DK month98 Year DK year9998	⇒ Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure you are alone with the respondent.		
MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GET A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse00 Age in years Had intercourse for the first time when started living with (first) wife/partner95	00⇒Next Module
MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? RECORD 'YEARS AGO' ONLY IF LAST INTERCOURSE WAS ONE OR MORE YEARS AGO. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE THE ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	Days ago1 ___ Weeks ago2 ___ Months ago3 ___ Years ago4 ___	4⇒MSB15
MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERSON YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.</i> If "girlfriend", then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If response is "yes", circle '2'. If response is "no", circle '3'.	Wife..... 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Girlfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Sex worker 5 Other (specify) 6	3⇒MSB7 4⇒MSB7 5⇒MSB7 6⇒MSB7
MSB6. Check MMA1: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living as if married with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to MSB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in a union (MMA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with MSB7		
MSB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner DK.....98	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> If "girlfriend" then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If "yes", circle '2'. If "no", circle '3'.	Wife..... 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Girlfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Sex worker 5 Other (specify) 6	3⇒MSB12 4⇒MSB12 5⇒MSB12 6⇒MSB12
MSB11. Check MMA1 and MMA7: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a woman only once (MMA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to MSB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with MSB12		
MSB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner DK.....98	
MSB13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON, OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB15
MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners.....	
MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate. If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.	Number of lifetime partners..... DK.....98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE HIV VIRUS OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS (OR SIDA)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy 1 2 8 During delivery 1 2 8 By breastfeeding..... 1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR SALESPERSON IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THIS TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED SMOKING CIGARETTES, EVEN TAKING ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED AN ENTIRE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette.....00 Age..... ____	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4. HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE DURING THE LAST MONTH?	Number of cigarettes..... ____	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS (E.G. CUBAN), A PIPE OR WATERPIPE (NARGHILE/ HOOKAH)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned responses.</i>	CigarsA Water pipe.....B CigarillosC Pipe.....D Other (<i>specify</i>).....X	
MTA9. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	
MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, TOBACCO FOR SNIFFING (SNUFF) OR DIPPING TOBACCO?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA11. DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA Snuff.....B DipC Other (<i>specify</i>).....X	
MTA13. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒Next Module
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF STRONG DRINK. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, NOT COUNTING A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol.....00 Age..... ____	00⇒Next Module
MTA16. DURING THE LAST MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Did not have one drink in last month00 Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	00⇒Next Module
MTA17. IN THE LAST MONTH, ON THOSE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAD?	Number of drinks..... ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. Check MWB2: Is the respondent aged between 15 and 24? <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MLS2		
MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 1 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	Very happy..... 1 Happy 2 Neither happy nor unhappy..... 3 Unhappy 4 Very unhappy..... 5	
MLS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF YOUR LIFE. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 2 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. For questions MLS3 to MLS13, circle the response code shown by the respondent.</i> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS5. DURING THE CURRENT (2011-2012) SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL/ UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MLS7
MLS6. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? <i>If the respondent says that he/she does not have a job, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have a job..... 0 Very satisfied 1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied 5	

MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent responds that he/she does not have any income, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?	Improved..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	
MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse..... 3	

HEALTH CARE		MHE
MHE0. Check cluster number in MWM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to MWB11 <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with MHE1.		
MHE1. DO YOU HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
MHE2. DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ MHE9
MHE3. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HEALTH CENTRE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ MHE5
MHE4. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
MHE5. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HOSPITAL?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ MHE7
MHE6. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HOSPITAL FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
MHE7. DO YOU USE EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ MHE9
MHE8. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
MHE9. DO YOU PAY ALL NECESSARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATION?	Yes 1 Sometimes yes, sometimes no 2 No..... 3	1 ⇒ MWB11
MHE10. DO YOU PAY ONLY VITAL/URGENTLY NEEDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATIONS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ MWB11
MHE11. CAN YOU AFFORD MEDICATIONS WITHOUT ONE-OFF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

MWB11. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
--	-----------------------------	--

MWB12. Check Household Member Listing Form, column HL9 in the Household Questionnaire. <i>Is the respondent the caretaker of any child aged 0-4 living in this household?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with the same respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. <i>Check for the presence of any other eligible men in the household.</i>
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Interviewer's Observations

Controller's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL9 in the Household Questionnaire) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL6 in the Household Questionnaire).</i> <i>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>		
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: _____	
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____	
UF7. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this respondent, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND OTHER SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRCKO DISTRICT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (child's name from UF3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (child's name from UF3)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇒ Complete UF9. Inform your supervisor of this result.

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 <i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</i>	Questionnaire completed 01
	Respondent not at home 02
	Interview refused 03
	Questionnaire partly completed 04
	Respondent incapacitated 05
	Other (specify) 96

UF10. Field edited by (Name and number): Name..... _____	UF11. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name..... _____
--	--

UF12. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes : ____
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AGE OF CHILD		AG
AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE (name)'S HEALTH. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? <i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY? <i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also enter the day; otherwise, circle '98' for day</i> <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	Date of birth Day DK day 98 Month Year	
AG2. HOW OLD IS (name)? <i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS (name) ON HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if child is less than 1 year old.</i> <i>Compare AG1 and/or AG2 and correct if inconsistent.</i>	Age (in completed years).....	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR0. Check cluster number in UF1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to next module. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Go to BR1		
BR1. DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>If "Yes", ask:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No 3 DK 8	1 ⇒ Next Module 2 ⇒ Next Module
BR2. HAS (name)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTRY OFFICE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH IN THE BIRTH REGISTER?	Yes 1 No 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																																			
<p>EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (<i>name</i>)?</p>	None.....00 Number of children's books.....0__ Ten or more books 10																																				
<p>EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (<i>name</i>) plays with when he/she is at home.</p> <p>Does he/she play with:</p> <p>[A] Homemade toys (such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home)?</p> <p>[B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys?</p> <p>[C] Household objects (such as bowls or pots) or objects found outside (such as sticks, rocks or leaves)?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says "YES" to any of the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> Homemade toys 1 2 8 Toys from a shop..... 1 2 8 Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8																																				
<p>EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, to the doctor or for other reasons and have to leave young children.</p> <p>On how many days in the past week was (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] Left alone for more than an hour?</p> <p>[B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than one hour?</p> <p><i>If response is "none" enter '0'. If response is "don't know" enter '8'.</i></p>	Number of days child was left alone for more than an hour.....__ Number of days child was left with other child for more than one hour.....__																																				
<p>EC4. Check AG2: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 3 or 4 years ⇒ Continue with EC5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 0, 1 or 2 years ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>																																					
<p>EC5. Does (<i>name</i>) attend any organised learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or public facility, including kindergarten or a child care centre in the community?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒EC7 8⇒EC7																																			
<p>EC6. Within the last 7 days, about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) attend?</p>	Number of hours __ __																																				
<p>EC7. In the past 3 days, were you or any household member over 15 years of age involved in any of the following activities with (<i>name</i>):</p> <p><i>If "Yes", ask:</i> Who was involved in this activity with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Circle all responses that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] Read books to (<i>name</i>) or looked at picture books with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[B] Told stories to (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] Sang songs to (<i>name</i>) or with (<i>name</i>), including lullabies?</p> <p>[D] Took (<i>name</i>) outside the home or yard?</p> <p>[E] Played with (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[F] Named, counted, or drew things to or with (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/counted/drew</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	Read books	A	B	X	Y	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	Played with	A	B	X	Y	Named/counted/drew	A	B	X	Y	
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<p>EC8. I would like to ask you some questions about the health and development of your child. Children do not all develop and learn at the same rate. For example, some walk earlier than others. These questions are related to several aspects of your child's development.</p> <p>Can (<i>name</i>) identify or name at least ten letters of the (Latin/Cyrillic) alphabet?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) read at least four simple, popular words?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC10. Does (<i>name</i>) know the name and recognise the symbol of all numbers from 1 to 10?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC11. Can (<i>name</i>) pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC12. Is (<i>name</i>) sometimes too sick to play?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC13. Does (<i>name</i>) follow simple directions on how to do something correctly?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC14. When (<i>name</i>) is given something to do, can he/she do it independently?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC15. Does (<i>name</i>) get along well with other children?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC16. Does (<i>name</i>) bite or hit other children or adults?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC17. Does (<i>name</i>) get distracted easily?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING		BF
BF1. Has (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF3 8⇒BF3
BF2. Is HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF3. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT LIQUIDS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED IN WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE LIQUID EVEN IF IT WAS COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK PLAIN WATER YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF4. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF6 8⇒BF6
BF5. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF6. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK, SUCH AS POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF8 8⇒BF8
BF7. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF8. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK JUICE OR FRUIT DRINKS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF9. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK CLEAR SOUP (YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF10. Did (<i>name</i>) CONSUME VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF11. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK AN ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF12. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANY OTHER LIQUIDS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF13. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT SOUR-MILK OR YOGHURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF15 8⇒BF15
BF14. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT SOUR-MILK OR YOGHURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF15. Did (<i>name</i>) EAT THIN PORRIDGE OR SEMOLINA PORRIDGE YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF16. Did (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF18 8⇒BF18
BF17. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF18. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

CARE FOR ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK WHILE HE/SHE HAD DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If response is "Less", probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less..... 1 Somewhat less..... 2 About the same..... 3 More..... 4 Nothing to drink..... 5 DK..... 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL OR NOTHING? <i>If response is "Less", probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less..... 1 Somewhat less..... 2 About the same..... 3 More..... 4 Stopped food..... 5 Never gave food..... 6 DK..... 8	
CA4. DURING THE PERIOD OF DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: <i>Read each item aloud and record response before continuing with the next item.</i> [A] A FLUID FOR ORAL REHYDRATION MADE FROM A SPECIAL INFUSION CALLED OROSAL, NELIT OR SOMETHING SIMILAR? [B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?	Y N DK Fluid from ORS packet..... 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid..... 1 2 8	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all treatments given. Write the name of every medicine mentioned.</i> _____ (Name of medicine)	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic.....A Medicine for diarrhoea (antimotility).....B Zinc.....C Other (Excluding antibiotic, medicine for diarrhoea (antimotility) or zinc).....G Unknown pill or syrup.....H Injection Antibiotic.....L Not an antibiotic.....M Unknown injection.....N Intravenous infusion.....O Home remedy / Herbal medicine.....Q Other (specify).....X	
CA7. DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA8. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14

CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both 3 Other (specify) 6 DK 8	2⇒CA14 6⇒CA14
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE? <i>Circle all service providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the institution/organisation.</i>	Public sector Hospital A Health centre B Mobile (visiting) clinic E Other public institution (specify) H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Private mobile (visiting) clinic L Other private medical institution (specify) O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (specify) X	
CA12. WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE? <i>Circle all medicines given. Write the name of every medicine mentioned.</i>	Antibiotic Pill / Syrup A Injection B Paracetamol / Panadol P Aspirin Q Ibuprofen R Other (specify) X DK Z	
CA14. Check AG2: Is the child aged under 3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module		
CA15. THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, HOW WERE THE STOOLS DISPOSED OF?	Child used toilet / latrine 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) 04 Buried 05 Left in the open 06 Other (specify) 96 DK 98	

IMMUNISATION										IM
<i>If a health booklet / immunisation card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunisation recorded in the booklet / on the card. Questions IM6-IM16 are for registering the vaccinations that are not recorded in the booklet / on the card. IM6-IM16 will only be asked when a card is not available.</i>										
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET / VACCINATION CARD IMMUNISATIONS (name) RECEIVED ARE RECORDED? (If "Yes") MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?					Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No booklet / card 3			1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6		
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET / VACCINATION CARD FOR (name)?					Yes 1 No 2			1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6		
IM3. a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the booklet. b) Write '44' in day column if booklet shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.					Date of Immunisation					
					Day	Month		Year		
[A] BCG	BCG									
[B] Polio 1	IPV1/OPV1									
[C] Polio 2	IPV2/OPV2									
[D] Polio 3	IPV3/OPV3									
[E] Polio 4	IPV4/OPV4									
[F] Di-Te-Per1	DPT1									
[G] Di-Te-Per2	DPT2									
[H] Di-Te-Per3	DPT3									
[I] Di-Te-Per4	DPT4									
[J] HepB1 at birth	H1									
[K] HepB2	H2									
[L] HepB3	H3									
[M] Hib1	Hib1									
[N] Hib 2	Hib2									
[O] Hib 3	Hib3									
[P] Hib 4 (Only for RS & BD)	Hib4									
[Q] Mo-Ru-Pa (MMR)	MMR									
IM4. Check IM3. Have all vaccines (BCG to MMR) been recorded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5										

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED IN THIS BOOK / ON THIS CARD, DID (name) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINES? Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccines listed in the table above.	Yes..... 1 (Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding column for the day for each vaccine mentioned. Then skip to UF13) No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒UF13 8⇒UF13
IM6. HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM CONTRACTING DISEASES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒UF13 8⇒UF13
IM7. HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM8. HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH OR INJECTION TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING CHILD PARALYSIS (POLIO)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM11 8⇒IM11
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE VACCINE AGAINST CHILD PARALYSIS (POLIO) RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
IM11. HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED A DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR ARM (SHOULDER) – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA? Probe by explaining that the DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio vaccination.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM13 8⇒IM13
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A DPT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
IM13. HAS (name) EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE) VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR ARM (SHOULDER) – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE)? Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM15A 8⇒IM15A
IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE) VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH, OR LATER?	Within 24 hours..... 1 Later 2	
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE) VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
IM15A. HAS (name) EVER BEEN GIVEN TWO VACCINATIONS AT THE SAME TIME, – THAT IS, TWO INJECTIONS IN THE ARM (SHOULDER) OR ONE IN THE THIGH AND ONE IN THE ARM (SHOULDER) – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B (HIB)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM16 8⇒IM16
IM15B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B (HIB) VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
IM16. HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED AN MMR (MO-RU-PA) INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, RUBELLA OR MUMPS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

UF13. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes	
---	------------------------	--

UF14. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child aged 0-4 living in this household? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later on. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be completed with the same respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking them for their cooperation and telling them that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child. Check to see if there are other women's, men's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household. Move to another women's, men's or under-5 questionnaire, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all children under 5 in the household.
--

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA		AN
After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer has to weigh and measure the length/height of each child. Record the weight and length/height in the questionnaire below, ensuring that you record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the Household Member Listing Form in the Household Questionnaire before recording the measurements.		
AN1. Measurer's name and number:	Name.....	
AN2. Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured..... 1 Child not present..... 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused 3 Other (specify)..... 6	2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6
AN3. Child's weight	Kilograms (kg)..... Weight not measured 99.9	
AN4. Child's length or height Check age of child in AG2: <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down) <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up)	Length (cm) Lying down 1 Height (cm) Standing up 2 Length / Height not measured 9999.9	
AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Record measured values for the next child. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household. End the interview with this household by thanking everyone for their cooperation Collate all the questionnaires for this household and check that all the ID numbers have been recorded in the information panel on every questionnaire. On the Household Questionnaire, record the total number of completed women's, men's and under-5 questionnaires.		

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

In the BiH MICS4 two country specific modules that are not part of the standard MICS set of questionnaires were used:

- 1) Questionnaire form for residency status;
- 2) Questionnaire for drug use assessment.

An analysis of the data collected using these questionnaires is not presented in this report.



MAINSTREAM POPULATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR RESIDENCY STATUS



RESIDENCY STATUS QUESTIONNAIRE FORM		RS
RS1. Cluster number: _____	RS2. Household number: _____	
RS3. Name of respondent: Name _____	RS4. Line number of respondent: _____	
RS5. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	RS6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

If greeting has already been read to this respondent, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE **(name of institution)**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR RESIDENCY STATUS. THIS WILL TAKE ONLY A FEW MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Now I would like to talk to you more about your residency status. This will take only a few minutes. Again, all the information you give me will remain strictly confidential.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to RS10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete RS7. Inform your supervisor of this result.

RS7. Result of interview for residency status	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) _____ 96
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RS8. Field edited by (Name and code): Name _____	RS9. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____
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RS10. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes :
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RESIDENCY STATUS		RS
<i>This module has to be administered to the respondent of the Household Questionnaire or another knowledgeable adult.</i>		
RS11. Check HL5 and HL6, row1: <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent born before 30 April 1991 ⇒ Continue with RS12 <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent born after 30 April 1991 ⇒ Tell the respondent „For questions referring to the period of 30 April 1991 and before, please respond in reference to the situation of your family (parents).“		
RS12. ARE YOU A CITIZEN OF BiH?	Yes 1 No 2	
RS13. ON 30 APRIL 1991, DID YOU LIVE IN THE SAME MUNICIPALITY AS TODAY, A DIFFERENT MUNICIPALITY IN BiH, A DIFFERENT REPUBLIC IN YUGOSLAVIA OR OUTSIDE YUGOSLAVIA?	The same municipality 1 A different municipality in BiH 2 A different Republic in Yugoslavia 3 Outside Yugoslavia 4	1⇒RS16 2⇒RS15
RS14. WHERE DID YOU LIVE ON 30 APRIL 1991?	On the territory of the SR Croatia 01 On the territory of SR Serbia (excluding the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) 02 On the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo 03 On the territory of the SR Montenegro 04 Other 96	01⇒RS16 02⇒RS16 03⇒RS16 04⇒RS16 96⇒RS16
RS15. IN WHICH ENTITY (DISTRICT) IS THE MUNICIPALITY YOU LIVED IN ON 30 APRIL 1991 LOCATED?	In the Federation of BiH 1 In the Republic of Srpska 2 In the Brcko District of BiH 3	
RS16. SINCE 30 APRIL 1991 UNTIL TODAY, HAVE YOU FLED TO ANOTHER MUNICIPALITY IN BiH OR ABROAD?	Yes, to another municipality in BiH 1 Yes, abroad 2 No 3	1⇒RS17 3⇒RS17
RS16A. Where did you flee to after 30. april 1991?	On the territory of the SR Croatia 01 On the territory of SR Serbia (excluding the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) 02 On the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo 03 On the territory of the SR Montenegro 04 Germany 05 Sweden 06 Norway 07 Switzerland 08 France 09 Great Britain 10 Australia 11 Canada 12 United States of America 13 Other 96	
RS17. Check RS13, if: <input type="checkbox"/> codes 2, 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with RS18 <input type="checkbox"/> code 1, check RS16 and if code 3 ⇒ Go to RS20		
RS18. IN WHICH YEAR DID YOU MOVE (RETURN) TO THIS MUNICIPALITY AFTER 30 APRIL 1991? <i>If respondent says they returned more than once, ask additional question:</i> IN WHICH YEAR DID YOU FIRST MOVE (RETURN) TO THIS MUNICIPALITY?	Year	
RS19. WHY DID YOU MOVE TO THIS MUNICIPALITY?	Because of the war 1 For economic reasons (employment, etc.) 2 For family reasons (marriage/union, children's education, etc.) 3 Other 6	



RS20. CAN YOU PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER IN THE MUNICIPALITY WHERE YOU LIVE TODAY, YOUR NATIONALITY: [A] REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION [B] DOES NOT REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION [C] THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION IS BALANCED <i>If respondent says the do not want to declare their nationality, circle code '4'.</i>		Represents a significant majority of the population ... 1 Does not represent a significant majority of the population 2 The ethnic composition is balanced 3 Not applicable as I do not want to declare my nationality 4 DK..... 8	
RS21. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS DO YOU HAVE? Complete the first column only, indicating whether the respondent has the document or not. Later on you will be asking the respondent to show you all the documents he/she names and recording whether the document was seen or not in the second column.			
[A] ID CARD FOR BIH CITIZENS (VALID FOR 10 YEARS)?	Yes..... 1 1⇒RS21F No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[B] BIH ID CARD FOR ALIENS?	Yes..... 1 1⇒RS21F No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[C] ID CARD FOR DISPLACED PERSONS – FOR BIH CITIZENS? <i>Valid for 2 years.</i>	Yes..... 1 1⇒RS21F No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[D] OFFICIAL DECISION ON DP STATUS?	Yes..... 1 1⇒RS21F No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[E] IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR DISPLACED PERSONS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[F] BIH PASSPORT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[G] PASSPORT FROM OTHER COUNTRY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[H] ID CARD FROM OTHER COUNTRY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[I] HEALTH INSURANCE BOOKLET ISSUED IN BIH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
RS22. Check RS12: <input type="checkbox"/> code 1 ⇒ Go to RS24 <input type="checkbox"/> code 2 ⇒ Continue with RS23			
RS23. DO YOU HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS DO YOU HAVE?			
[A] REFUGEE CARD (ISSUED IN BIH)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[B] INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SEEKER CARD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
[C] CONFIRMATION OF IDENTITY FOR STATELESS PERSONS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	Seen..... 3 Not seen..... 4	
RS24. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME THE DOCUMENTS THAT YOU SAID YOU HAVE?			2⇒RS26
RS25. Check RS24 if: <input type="checkbox"/> code 1 ⇒ return to questions RS21 and RS23 code whether the documents were seen or not in the second column (codes 3 or 4) for all documents coded as 1 in the first column. <input type="checkbox"/> code 2 ⇒ Continue with RS26			
RS26. Record the interview end time.		Hour and minutes	

DRUG USE QUESTIONNAIRE FORM **DU**

This questionnaire should be used for all women/men aged 15-49.

DU1. Cluster number: _____	DU2. Household number: _____
DU3. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	DU4. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / _____
DU5. Is respondent: <input type="checkbox"/> Female ⇒ DU6 <input type="checkbox"/> Male ⇒ DU7	
DU6. Woman's line number: _____	DU7. Man's line number: _____
DU8. Check WB7 / MWB7 in the Women's / Men's questionnaire for this respondent: <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank or code 3 ⇒ Give the form and envelope to respondent and ask them to complete the form and return it to you in the sealed envelope. <input type="checkbox"/> Codes 1, 2, 4 or 5 ⇒ DU9	
DU9. Result of completion of form <i>Completed by interviewer.</i>	Respondent not at home 01 Refused 02 Respondent incapacitated 03 Other (specify) 96
DU10. Result of completion of form <i>Completed by field editor.</i>	Questionnaire completed 1 Questionnaire partially completed 2 Respondent left questionnaire blank 3
DU11. Field edited by (Name and number) Name _____	DU12. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____

DRUG USE (SELF-ADMINISTERED) **DU**

NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU FOR INFORMATION ON THE USE OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FORM AND RETURN IT TO THE INTERVIEWER IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED TO YOU.

DU13. HAVE YOU EVER USED ANY DRUGS (NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES) IN YOUR LIFE?
 Yes..... 1 ⇒ If "Yes", answer the questions below.
 No..... 2 ⇒ If "No", place the form in the envelope, seal the envelope and return it to the interviewer.
Circle only one code and follow the instructions.

DU14. WHEN DID YOU LAST TAKE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES / DRUGS? <i>Circle one code for each row.</i>	Never	During the last 12 months	Earlier than 12 months ago	Don't know or don't remember
[A] CANNABIS (MARIJUANA AND/OR HASHISH)	1	2	3	8
[B] ECSTASY	1	2	3	8
[C] AMPHETAMINE AND/OR METHAMPHETAMINE, MOST COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS "SPEED"	1	2	3	8
[D] COCAINE OR CRACK	1	2	3	8
[E] HEROIN	1	2	3	8
[F] LSD (TRIP / ACID)	1	2	3	8
[G] MAGIC MUSHROOMS	1	2	3	8
[H] SUBSTANCES WHICH ARE INHALED, SUCH AS GLUE AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS WHICH ARE DELIBERATELY INHALED	1	2	3	8

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.
PLEASE PLACE THE COMPLETED FORM IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED TO YOU AND RETURN THE SEALED ENVELOPE TO THE INTERVIEWER.

Appendix G: Nutritional Status of Children (NCHS/CDC/WHO standard)

Table NU.1 (a): Nutritional status of children (NCHS/CDC/WHO standard)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, BiH 2011–2012

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height			Number of children under age 5	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)
	per cent below - 2 SD	per cent below - 3 SD			per cent below - 2 SD	per cent below - 3 SD			per cent below - 2 SD	per cent below - 3 SD			
Sex													
Male	1.5	0.4	0.7	1,083	4.8	1.2	0.4	1,034	2.4	0.6	12.8	0.6	1,027
Female	1.5	0.6	0.7	1,109	6.3	1.5	0.4	1,062	1.9	0.7	15.8	0.7	1,065
Administrative unit													
FBiH	1.9	0.6	0.7	1,571	6.0	1.6	0.5	1,514	2.5	0.9	15.3	0.6	1,511
RS	0.4	0.1	0.6	591	4.7	0.8	0.2	553	1.3	0.0	11.7	0.6	552
BD	0.0	0.0	1.0	29	1.4	1.4	0.9	29	1.4	0.0	17.5	0.7	29
Area													
Urban	1.8	0.8	0.8	734	6.1	1.1	0.5	681	2.2	1.0	16.8	0.7	677
Rural	1.3	0.3	0.6	1,458	5.3	1.5	0.4	1,416	2.1	0.5	13.2	0.6	1,415
Age (months)													
0-5	0.7	0.0	0.4	220	8.4	3.3	0.2	210	3.6	0.0	11.9	0.4	215
6-11	4.3	2.9	0.7	209	8.5	1.0	0.3	197	4.8	3.1	15.5	0.7	197
12-23	1.5	0.4	0.8	438	9.0	1.6	0.2	397	1.8	0.0	22.1	0.9	393
24-35	0.7	0.0	0.7	446	4.8	2.2	0.5	435	1.2	0.0	10.1	0.6	435
36-47	0.9	0.3	0.7	468	3.4	0.6	0.7	457	1.6	0.2	14.8	0.6	454
48-59	2.1	0.4	0.7	411	2.6	0.2	0.5	401	2.1	1.7	11.6	0.5	398
Mother's education*													
Primary	1.5	0.2	0.5	508	6.5	2.6	0.3	497	1.1	0.0	13.7	0.6	502
Secondary	1.6	0.7	0.7	1,349	5.3	1.0	0.5	1,278	2.7	1.1	14.1	0.6	1,272
Higher	0.8	0.3	0.8	316	5.4	0.8	0.6	302	1.6	0.0	17.8	0.7	299
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.1	0.2	0.5	373	6.0	1.1	0.1	359	1.7	0.0	9.4	0.6	358
Second	1.5	0.4	0.6	457	5.8	0.9	0.4	444	2.8	0.2	13.5	0.5	443
Middle	0.6	0.2	0.7	426	5.2	1.7	0.6	417	0.9	0.0	13.3	0.6	420
Fourth	0.7	0.2	0.9	448	4.1	2.0	0.6	419	1.3	0.0	17.2	0.8	414
Richest	3.3	1.4	0.8	488	6.7	1.1	0.5	458	3.7	2.9	17.6	0.7	457
Total	1.5	0.5	0.7	2,192	5.6	1.4	0.4	2,097	2.2	0.7	14.4	0.6	2,092

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in the table.

Appendix H: Education Tables by ISCED

Education in BiH according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

The methodology applied in MICS4 is designed to respond to the needs and standards of the country in which the survey is being implemented and to respond to global reporting criteria on the situation of women, men and children. For this reason, the BiH MICS4 presents data on education based on the official standards for preschool, primary and secondary education at the BiH, FBiH, RS and BD level. In addition, relevant data on education according to ISCED is presented in order to enable global comparison of BiH achievements in the area of education.

ISCED establishes the following standards:

1. preschool education (ISCED0) that includes education programmes for children aged 3-6;
2. primary education (ISCED1) that includes children aged 5, 6 and 7 and generally lasts from three to four years;
3. lower secondary education (ISCED2) that starts after four to six years (most commonly six) of primary education and most often lasts for three years;
4. upper secondary school (ISCED3) that includes children of secondary school entry age, aged 15 or 16, and lasts from two to five years.

In order to present data on education in BiH according to ISCED the following criteria were used:

- preschool education covers children aged 3-5, including age 5;
- primary education covers children aged 6-10;
- lower secondary school covers children aged 11-13;
- upper secondary school covers children aged 14-18.

Indicators presented by ISCED for primary school net attendance, and lower and upper secondary school net attendance are shown in Tables ED.1 ISCED, ED.2 (a) ISCED and ED.2 (b) ISCED.

Table ED.1 ISCED: Primary school attendance

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), BiH 2011–2012

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children
Administrative unit						
FBiH	96.2	488	93.5	360	95.0	848
RS	99.2	257	98.0	204	98.7	461
BD	(72.9)	13	(*)	6	(79.3)	20
Area						
Urban	95.2	228	94.3	190	94.8	418
Rural	97.5	530	95.5	380	96.6	910
Age at beginning of school year						
6	85.7	146	80.2	118	83.2	264
7	100.0	138	100.0	90	100.0	228
8	99.2	157	98.1	121	98.8	278
9	100.0	150	98.0	115	99.1	264
10	98.6	168	100.0	126	99.2	294
Mother's education*						
Primary	96.6	223	98.2	176	97.3	399
Secondary	97.7	461	94.4	343	96.3	804
Higher	96.1	66	93.7	46	95.1	112
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.1	133	92.5	107	93.4	240
Second	99.0	144	97.4	131	98.2	275
Middle	99.1	161	93.5	127	96.6	287
Fourth	98.4	159	96.9	111	97.8	270
Richest	93.2	161	94.9	95	93.8	256
Total	96.8	758	95.1	570	96.1	1,328

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not presented in the table.

Table ED.2 (a) ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance
Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school,
BIH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children
FBIH	90.1	8.4	366	92.6	6.1	335	91.3	7.3	701
RS	97.6	0.9	139	97.0	0.7	132	97.3	0.8	271
BD	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	18
Area									
Urban	93.8	4.6	141	93.2	4.8	162	93.5	4.7	302
Rural	91.7	6.9	375	93.9	4.3	313	92.7	5.7	687
Age at beginning of school year									
11	85.2	13.7	195	86.4	13.0	159	85.7	13.4	354
12	96.7	3.3	165	97.7	0.2	162	97.2	1.8	328
13	96.7	0.0	155	96.9	0.2	153	96.8	0.1	308
Mother's education*									
Primary	95.0	4.6	206	95.4	4.1	181	95.2	4.4	387
Secondary	91.0	7.4	275	92.2	5.5	246	91.6	6.5	521
Higher	(92.0)	(8.0)	28	99.2	(0.8)	(38.3)	96.1	3.9	67
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.1	1.9	75	89.6	7.1	68	92.5	4.3	143
Second	91.7	8.3	129	91.9	3.0	86	91.8	6.2	214
Middle	94.0	0.3	92	96.2	3.8	101	95.2	2.1	193
Fourth	93.9	6.1	95	95.8	4.2	115	94.9	5.1	210
Richest	88.7	11.3	124	93.1	4.9	106	90.7	8.3	230
Total	92.3	6.2	515	93.7	4.5	475	93.0	5.4	990

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not presented in the table.

Table ED.2 (b) ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance
Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school or lower secondary school, BIH 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary or lower secondary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary or lower secondary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary or lower secondary school	Number of children
FBIH	92.7	14.7	558	93.7	11.6	636	93.3	13.0	1,194
RS	93.9	3.0	253	95.9	1.9	212	94.6	2.3	465
BD	(*)	(*)	01	(*)	(*)	10	(85.5)	(0.8)	20
Area									
Urban	92.7	11.3	255	95.7	10.0	278	94.3	10.9	533
Rural	93.0	10.1	567	93.4	8.3	579	93.2	9.5	1,111
Age at beginning of school year									
11	97.5	11.2	208	94.2	35.6	201	95.9	38.5	409
15	98.5	1.8	192	98.0	2.8	200	98.3	2.3	392
19	97.1	0.0	156	95.1	0.0	198	96.0	0.0	353
21	84.9	0.0	143	92.7	0.0	139	88.7	0.0	282
21	80.0	0.0	123	87.8	0.0	121	84.1	0.0	243
Mother's education*									
Primary	95.3	1.91	297	92.2	8.3	293	93.7	12.0	559
Secondary	7.6	5.01	306	99.0	12.91	340	98.4	9.11	645
Higher	(*)	(*)	14	(0.001)	(20.5)	46	100.0	4.4	87
Mother not in household	(66)	(5.3)	49	(*)	(*)	22	95.3	3.6	17
Cannot be determined	95.2	0.0	551	88.7	0.0	153	82.1	0.0	307
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.2	4.31	111	85.8	4.7	051	87.2	9.9	261
Second	16.8	4.01	141	42.4	0.9	441	92.1	8.3	289
Middle	19.1	0.81	141	46.2	8.0	171	92.6	9.5	373
Fourth	95.3	1.13	205	96.6	9.11	202	96.0	4.11	407
Richest	95.6	9.1	991	99.9	7.01	183	97.7	10.0	349
Total	92.9	9.01	821	146	9.0	858	93.5	9.9	1,679

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

* Figures for the education category "None" are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and are not presented in the table.

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