Bosnia and Herzegovina

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

Directorate for
Economic Planning
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ministry of Health
and Social Welfare
Republika Srpska

Ministry of Health
of the Federation of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

DFID Department for International Development

unicef

MICS

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2006

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UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

DFID Department for International Development

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
AGENCIJA ZA STATISTIKU
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

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AGENCY FOR STATISTICS OF
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The Bosnia and Herzegovina Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was conducted by the Directorate for Economic Planning of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republika Srpska and the Ministry of Health of BiH Federation in collaboration with the Public Health Institute of BiH Federation and the Banja Luka Health Centre. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and DFID.

The survey has been conducted as part of the third round of MICS surveys (MICS3), carried out in more than 50 countries worldwide in 2005-2006, following the first two rounds of MICS surveys that were conducted in 1995 and 2000. Survey tools are based on the models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

Directorate for Economic Planning of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Republika Srpska and the Ministry of Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, Final Report. Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Foreword

The Bosnia and Herzegovina 2006 MICS 3 Report on the situation of women and children is the second report of its kind prepared by BiH government institutions and represents a significant contribution to the development of policies and programmes for children in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This report is timely in that it comes when BiH is in the process of the preparing a new Development Strategy and Social Inclusion Strategy for the period 2008-2013. This is particularly significant especially because one of the most important goals of these development documents is the improvement of the status of children, women and families in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Data on the health and social status of children and women in both entities as well as on the BiH level forms a basis to asses the progress of the country towards the implementation of the MDGs and CRC goals, as well as the progress made as a part of the country's responsibility to all its citizens.

This report is the result of an exceptional cooperation between ministries, institutions and experts from the whole country, as well as international organizations and donors who provided substantial support to the report's preparation. We would like to thank UNICEF and DFID for their professional and financial support of this project.

Most of all, we would like to thank to all families in Bosnia and Herzegovina who enabled this survey by opening their doors and their homes to MICS3 survey teams.

We most sincerely hope that the treasury of the information collected and contained in the Report on the Situation of Children and Women in BiH 2006 will initiate additional - and very much needed - surveys on the issues concerning children and women, and that we will jointly use this data for the well-being of all children and women in BiH.

Nikola Špirić
Chair of the BiH
Council of Ministers

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillis-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis vaccine)
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CsPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus vaccine
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FMH	Federal Ministry of Health
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Mumps, Measles and Rubella vaccine
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RHF	Recommended Home Fluid
RS	Republika Srpska
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
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
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization
PHI FBIH	Public Health Institute of FBIH

Summary Table of Findings, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, 2006

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
NUTRITION				
Nutritional status	6	4	Underweight prevalence	0.4
	7		Stunting prevalence	2.5
	8		Wasting prevalence	0.8
Breastfeeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	56.7
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate	17.6
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate 12-15 months	25.6
			20-23 months	9.6
	17		Continued breastfeeding rate	29.0
	18		Frequency of complementary feeding	22.7
	19		Adequately fed infants	20.4
Low Birth Weight	9		Low birth weight infants	4.5
	10		Infants weighed at birth	99.0
CHILD HEALTH				
Immunization	25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	95.8
	26		Polio immunization coverage	79.0
	27		DPT immunization coverage	78.0
	28	15	Measles immunization coverage	75.0 BiH
				79.4 RS
				72.4 FBiH
	31		Fully immunized children	61.2BiH 58.5FBiH 64.9RS
Care of Illness	33		Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	64.8
	34		Home management of diarrhoea	17.3
	35		Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	52.5
	23		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	91.3
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	73.1
Solid Fuel Use	24	29	Solid fuels	48.7
ENVIRONMENT				
Water and Sanitation	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	98.7
	13		Water treatment	6.4
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	93.0
	14		Disposal of child's faeces	35.9

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
Security of Tenure and Durability of Housing	93		Security of tenure	14.1
	94		Durability of housing	0.2
	95	32	Slum household	15.8
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Contraception and Unmet Need	21	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	35.7
	98		Unmet need for family planning	23.3
	99		Demand satisfied for family planning	60.5
Maternal and Newborn Health	20		Antenatal care	98.9
	44		Content of antenatal care	98.9
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	99.6
	5		Institutional deliveries	99.7
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Child Development	46		Support for learning	75.6
	47		Father's support for learning	73.8
	48		Support for learning: children's books	70.4
	49		Support for learning: non-children's books	75.4
	50		Support for learning: materials for play	18.9
	51		Non-adult care	6.6
EDUCATION (BiH Standards)				
Education	52		Pre-school attendance	6.4
	53		School readiness	10.7
	54		Net intake rate in primary education	90.7
	55	6	Net primary school attendance rate	98.4
	56		Net secondary school attendance rate	79.3
	57	7	Children reaching grade five	99.8
	58		Transition rate to secondary school	92.7
	59	7b	Primary completion rate	86.6
	61	9	Gender parity index primary school	1.0
			secondary school	1.04
Literacy	60	8	Adult literacy rate	99.6
CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth Registration	62		Birth Registration	99.5
Child Labour	71		Child Labour	5.3
	72		Labourer students	95.3
	73		Student labourers	6.0
Child Discipline	74		Child discipline / Any psychological / physical punishment	35.6
Early Marriage	67		Marriage before age 15	1.0
			Marriage before age 18	10.1
	68		Young women aged 15–19 currently married/in union	7.0
	69		Spousal age difference	
			Women aged 15–19	19.4
			Women aged 20–24	10.8
Domestic Violence	100		Attitudes towards family violence	4.8
Disability	101		Child disability	6.5

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR, AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN				
HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	34.2
	89		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	69.1
	86		Attitude towards people with AIDS	35.8
	87		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	59.1
	88		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	2.6
	90		Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	18.1
	91		Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.6
Sexual Behaviour	84		Sexual Behaviour	0.6
	92		Age-mixing among sexual partners	9.0
	83	19a	Condom use with non-regular partners	71.0
	85		Higher risk sex in the last year	25.7
Support to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children	75		Prevalence of orphaned children	4.5
	78		Child's family circumstances	0.4

Acknowledgements

This report represents an outstanding achievement, and we would like to thank all the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina who generously provided us with their time to be interviewed. The MICS3 survey was conducted with inputs from a large number of individuals and institutions, and we would like to thank them all.

MICS3 has generated excellent co-operation among governments, ministries and other organisations. These included:

At the level of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina:
Council of Ministers, Directorate for Economic Planning of the BiH (DEP BiH)
Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina:
Ministry of Health, Public Health Institute, Office for Statistics

Republika Srpska:
Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Institute for Statistics, Public Health Institute,
Banja Luka Primary Health Care Centre

The UK Government - DFID (Department for International Development)

We would like to thank the committees that co-ordinated the MICS3, including the relevant ministries, for their generous support.

The survey teams - including co-ordinators, field staff and data entry staff - carried out their work diligently. We are particularly pleased that so many young and mid–career professionals were involved at all levels of this project. The skills and knowledge they have gained will be of significant importance for similar work in the future.

We would particularly like to thank the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that provided funding to UNICEF for the MICS3 implementation through DFID. UNICEF also contributed funding for training and equipment, as well as technical support through their offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Geneva and New York. UNICEF country and regional offices and the Global MICS team provided invaluable and ongoing support, and we hope to continue to work in such a productive way in the future. Once again, we would like to thank and congratulate all involved in the MICS3 in BiH.

Summary

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 3 (MICS3) was implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) during 2006 as a national survey with the primary objective to fill in the data gaps and to create the baseline to assess the status of children and women in the country. MICS3 in BiH has ensured that the country's institutions now have information on 15 out of 48 MDG indicators, as well as the data responding to the objectives set out in the World Fit for Children (WFfC), the resulting document of the 2002 UN Special Session for Children.

In compliance with the complex administrative structure of the country, as well as with its actual accountability for the well being and development of children and women, the MICS3 in Bosnia and Herzegovina was implemented by three national partners at state and entity levels: the Directorate for Economic Planning of BiH; the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the RS; and the Federal Ministry of Health, Federal Institute for Public Health in FBiH.

Nutrition

Nutritional status

- In BiH, 20.2 percent of children are obese.
- The prevalence of child undernourishment in BiH is relatively low: 1.5 percent of children are moderately underweight and 0.4 % are severely underweight.
- 7.4 percent of children are moderately stunted and 2.5 severely stunted. 3.2 children are moderately wasted and 0.8 severely wasted.
- Wasting and obesity are more prevalent amongst girls and are more frequent in the urban than in the rural regions.
- Children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are less likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education or with just primary education.

Breastfeeding

- Only 17.6 percent of children under six months in BiH are exclusively breastfed.
- The percentage of women in BiH who started breastfeeding within an hour after delivery is 56.7 percent with about a six percent difference between urban and rural areas (61.2 percent in urban areas and 54.9 percent in rural areas).
- Only 20.4 percent of children aged 0-11 months in BiH are adequately fed.

Low Birth Weight

- Almost all newborns in BiH (99 percent) are weighed upon birth.
- The percentage of infants with a low birth weight in BiH is at 4.5 percent.

Child Health

Immunization

- Collection and analysis of data on immunization at the level of BiH was made difficult by differences in the immunization schedules in BiH's three administrative units (the RS, FBiH and Brcko District), as well as by the differences of the BiH immunization calendars and the global standards used within the MICS3 methodology. In compliance with these differences, the report for BiH presents data for all eight required vaccines as well as the full coverage data, and additionally presents data for Measles and the full coverage for the RS (including Brcko District) and the FBiH.
- Overall, 76.7 percent of children in BiH, 81.6 percent of children in the FBiH and 65.4 percent of children in the RS, had health cards.
- The percentage of children who received all eight recommended vaccines before their first birthday (18 months for Measles) was 61.2 percent. The percent of children who received all recommended vaccines before their first birthday in the RS was 64.9 percent and 58.5 percent in the FBiH.
- The total percentage of children aged 18-29 months who received the eight recommended vaccines at any time before the survey reached 72.1 percent for BiH, specifically 71.2 percent in the FBiH and 75.7 percent in the RS.
- Total coverage by the BCG vaccine in BiH was at 95.8 percent whereas the coverage for the Polio vaccines was 79.0 percent. The DPT vaccine's coverage was 78.0 percent, while 75.0 percent of children were vaccinated against Measles.

Care of Illness

Oral Rehydration Treatment

- An overall percentage of 4.7 percent of children under five in BiH had diarrhoea within the two-week period before the survey.
- The largest prevalence of diarrhoea occurs within the period when the breastfeeding stops, namely within the period of 6-11 months of life, and additional food is introduced.
- The recommended oral rehydration therapy was received by 36.9 percent of children, whereas 39.1 percent of children received fluids made at home. 64.8 percent of children received one or more recommended home treatments (e.g. treated with ORS or RFH treatment) whereas 35.2 percent of children did not receive any treatment.

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

- The survey registered a small number of children, around 3.9 percent, who had had symptoms of acute respiratory infection two weeks prior to the survey.
- Out of this group, 91.3 percent of children were taken to an appropriate health care provider. Out of the overall percentage of children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection in BiH, 73.1 percent received antibiotic treatment.

Solid Fuel Use

- Almost half of households in BiH (48.7 percent) use solid fuels for cooking, while a similar percentage (43.5) use electricity for this purpose. There is a significant difference between urban and rural areas, as 67.1 percent of rural and 18.5 percent of urban households use solid fuels for cooking.
- Overall, two thirds (63.9 percent) of all households in the RS and more than one third (39.3 percent) in the FBiH are using solid fuels for cooking.

Environment

Water and Sanitation

- Overall, access to improved sources of drinking water in BiH is almost universal as 98.7 percent of population uses improved source of drinking water – 99.4 percent in urban and 98.4 percent in rural areas. At BiH level, 88.8 percent of households have a drinking water source on the premises. There are significant differences between urban and rural areas: 95.4 percent of households in urban and 84.9 percent in rural areas have a drinking water source on their premises.
- A large portion of the population, about 93.0 percent of households, use sanitary means of excreta disposal. This figure is at 99.0 percent for urban areas and 90.0 percent in rural areas.
- A total of 93.0 percent of the population in BiH live in households with improved sanitation facilities (92.6 percent of the population in the RS and 93.0 percent in FBiH).

Security of Tenure and Durability of Housing

- Approximately five percent of respondents in BiH indicated that they face a risk of eviction and that they do not have security of tenure.
- The percentage of survey respondents who have been actually evicted from their dwellings within the last five years is 10.4 percent for BiH. This includes 8.9 of household members in the RS and 10.7 percent of household members in FBiH.
- In BiH, 15.8 percent of households, or 17.1 percent of household members, live in dwellings that are considered as non-durable.

Reproductive Health

Contraception, Met and Unmet Needs

- Only 35.7 percent of women aged 15-49 years married or in union are using (or their partner is using) some kind of contraceptive method, with significant difference between urban (29.0 percent) and rural (39.3 percent) areas.
- Only 11.2 percent of women use modern contraception methods.

Antenatal Care

- Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is almost universal in BiH, with almost all women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy: 98.8 percent at BiH level, 98.6 percent in FBiH and 99.4 percent in RS.

Assistance at Delivery

- Almost all births in BiH (99.7 percent), including 99.6 percent of births in FBiH and 99.8 percent of births in RS, were delivered in health care institutions. 90.9 percent of deliveries were administered by a medical doctor.

Child Development

Child Development

- Adult engagement in activities to promote school readiness at BiH level averages 75.6 percent. Engagement of adults is 84.9 percent in RS, while the figure is lower in FBiH, at 70.2 percent.
- There is a positive correlation between the level of education and the engagement of parents. More educated mothers and fathers are more engaged in such activities. It is important to emphasize that child's sex does not significantly affect adult activities with children.
- The percentage of children living in households with at least three adult books in BiH is 75.4 percent, whereas 70.4 percent of children have three or more children's books.
- 18.9 percent of children aged 0-59 months own three or more toys.

Education

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

- Only 6.4 percent of children in BiH aged 36-59 months attend pre-school. Urban-rural differences are significant – the figure is as high as 14.3 percent in urban areas in BiH compared to 2.4 percent in rural areas.
- Number of girls attending preschool institutions is almost twice as high (8.0 percent) than the number of boys (4.7 percent).

Primary and Secondary School Participation

- Overall, 90.7 percent of children of primary/compulsory school entry age in BiH are attending grade one. This percent is at 91.6 for FBiH and 90.8 percent in the RS.
- In total, 98.4 percent of children of primary/compulsory school age attend primary school, including 98.3 percent of children in FBiH and 98.7 percent in the RS. A total of 86.6 percent of children complete primary school at an appropriate age. Transition rate to secondary education is 92.7 percent, while the net enrolment rate for secondary school in BiH is 79.3 percent.
- Out of the total number of children enrolled in primary/compulsory school, almost 100.0 percent (or 99.8 percent) will reach grade five.
- Gender parity for primary school is 1.0, indicating there is no difference between boys and girls. The gender parity index for secondary school rises to 1.04 in favour of girls.

Adult literacy

- The percent of literate women aged 15-24 years is 99.6 percent at BiH level, as well as for both entities.

Child Protection

Birth Registration

- The births of almost all children under five years old in BiH (99.5 percent) are registered in birth registries. There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex, age, or education status of the parents.

Child Labour

- At the BiH level, 5.3 percent of children aged 5 to 14 years are engaged in some form of child labour. This percent is at 4.7 in the RS and 5.8 in FBiH. Almost one percent of children aged 5-14 in BiH are engaged in some form of labour activity out of their home (paid and unpaid). The percent of boys is much higher (6.6 percent) than that of girls (3.9 percent). There is a significant difference between rural (6.4 percent) and urban (3.2 percent) areas.

Child Discipline

- In BiH, 35.6 percent of children aged 2-14 were subject to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. This percentage is 39.9 percent in the RS and at 33.6 percent in FBiH.

Early Marriage

- The percent of young women who married before the age of 15 is a mere 1.0, whereas 10.1 percent of women got married before the age of 18. Of the interviewed women aged 15-19, 7.0 percent live in marriage or in union.
- In BiH, 19.4 percent of young married or in union women aged 15 are married or in union with a partner 10 or more years older (23.2 percent in FBiH and 14 percent in the RS). Out of all interviewed young women aged 20-24 who are married or living in a union in BiH, 10.8 percent are married to a partner 10 or more years older (6.7 percent in the FBiH and 18.7 percent in the RS).

Domestic Violence

- Almost five percent (4.8 percent) of women in BiH agree with the statement that husbands/partners are justified in physically punishing their partners for various reasons.
- It is worth noting that younger women are less accepting of domestic violence. There are also significant differences in the attitudes of women in rural and urban areas with 3.6 percent of women in urban and 1.8 percent of women in rural areas justifying family violence.

Disability

- Approximately 6.5 percent of children aged two to nine in BiH display one or several forms of disability.
- Approximately 9.1 percent of children at the age of two cannot name at least one of the objects presented to him/her.
- The information on child disability was collected in the survey for screening purposes, namely to provide an indication of a child's possible condition, with the assumption that the in-depth examinations would be undertaken by experts.

HIV/AIDS, Sexual Behaviour, Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

- Only 2.4 percent of women aged 14 to 49 have never heard of HIV and AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know all three main ways to prevent HIV virus transmission is only 63.8 percent in BiH (57.8 percent in the RS and 67.0 percent in FBiH).
- In BiH, 84.3 percent of women know that the use of condom during intercourse is one of the most important methods to prevent transmission of the HIV virus.
- It is worrying that 64.2 percent of women in BiH support at least one of the discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV/AIDS.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

- A total of 25.7 percent of women in BiH aged 15-24 had intercourse with an irregular partner or partners within the last 12 months prior to the survey.
- Out of all the women who reported having sex with non-regular partner in BiH, 71.0 percent used condom during sex with such partner.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

- 91.5 percent of children in BiH live with their family. Children who do not live with their biological parents constitute less than one percent of the child population (0.4 percent), whereas the percent of children living with only one or without both parents in BiH is at 4.5 percent. This figure is 4.3 percent in the RS and 4.6 percent in FBiH.

Introduction

Mother and child having a walk - Sarajevo
Anthony Asael for UNICEF BiH

Background

This report presents the findings of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of the Social and Health Status of Children and Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2006, conducted by the Public Health Institute of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (PHI FBiH) as the implementing agency under the auspices of the Federal Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska. Financial and technical support was provided by UNICEF and DFID. In both Entities, as well as in the Brčko District, the same approach was used in the application of methodology, training for field work, entry of data, and analysis. The BiH Directorate for Economic Planning (DEP) steered the project at the state level.

The survey provides information on the situation of children and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and was based, in large part, on the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from the following international agreements:

- the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000,
- 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.

Commitments defined in these documents build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was 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 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 sub national 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, programmes and the specialized 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."

Survey objectives

The 2006 BiH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey had as its primary objectives:

- To provide basic information for assessing the situation of children and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established in the Millennium Declaration, the goals of A World Fit For Children (WFFC), and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;
- To contribute to the continuing improvement of the quality of data for the development of the information system.

Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the BiH Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators of the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for two entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Republika Srpska (RS)[1].

In BiH, no population census has been conducted since 1991. Representative samples for social surveys are selected using the Master Sample methodology.

The samples for MICS 3 survey were selected from the revised 2006 Master Sample, produced by a statistical system of BiH in 2006 (two months before the start of MICS 3 field work). The revised 2006 Master Sample is a list of about 80,000 households (Master List) obtained after listing carried out in 1500 Census Enumeration Areas selected with equal probability of selection from the total of about 20,000 Census Enumeration Areas in BiH.

Sampling was conducted at the state level, and the two entities were identified as the main geographical sampling domains.

The sample was selected in two stages. Within both entities and the Brčko District, a total of 455 Census Enumeration Areas with the same selection probability were selected from 1500 Census Enumeration Areas from the 2006 Master Sample.

The Sampling Frame List was stratified into two strata, according to whether the household had children under five-years-of-age (type 1) or not (type 2).

In this manner, a total of 6,000 households were selected at the state level. The sample was stratified by type and is not self-weighted. The sample is composed of 3,000 households with children under five (type 1) and 3,000 households of type 2. Sample weights were used for reporting on the national and entity level results.

Questionnaires

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey:

1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all de jure household members, the household, and the dwelling;
2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years; and
3) an under-five questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under five living in the household.

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household Listing;
- Education;
- Water and Sanitation;

1. Owing to the constraints in the survey budget, the Brčko District is represented in the same way as other municipalities in BiH.

- Household Characteristics;
- Child Labour;
- Child Discipline;
- Disability;

and two additional modules:

- Household Expenditure;
- Household Incomes[2].

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was completed by all women aged 15-49 living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Maternal and Newborn Health;
- Marriage/Union;
- Contraception and Unmet Need;
- Attitudes toward domestic violence;
- Sexual behaviour;
- HIV education.

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five[3] was completed by mothers or caretakers of children aged 0-5 living in the households. The interview was usually conducted with mothers of such children; in cases where the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed.

The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Birth Registration and Early Learning;
- Child Development;
- Breastfeeding;
- Care of Illness;
- Immunization;
- Anthropometry.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS3 model questionnaire[4]. The questionnaires were translated from the English version of the MICS3 model into the local languages of BiH. During April 2006, the questionnaires were pre-tested for the Republika Srpska in the Banja Luka region, whereas the pre-testing of the questionnaires in FBiH was conducted in April 2006 in households in the Sarajevo Canton. The plan envisaged the conducting of interviews in 55 households obtained randomly from the Main Sampling Frame, 41 of which were urban households and 14 “other” households.

Based on the results of the aforementioned tests, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. Copies of the questionnaires are provided in Appendix F of the report.

A student of the Primary School Džemaludin Čaušević, Sarajevo
Anthony Asael for UNICEF BiH

2 The data on household income and expenditure are not presented in this report. They will be subject to subsequent analysis and reporting.
3 The terms "children under 5", "children aged 0-4 years", and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.
4 The model MICS3 questionnaire can be found at www.childinfo.org, or in UNICEF, 2006.

Training and Fieldwork

The fieldwork training lasted for five days and was conducted in May 2006. Training included lectures on interview techniques and the content of the questionnaires, and on the interactive approach of practising interviews between trainees.

Fieldwork was implemented by two entity teams. In the RS, the data was collected by four teams. Each team was comprised of three to four interviewers and one supervisor. The fieldwork began on 15 May 2006 and was concluded on 10 July 2006. In FBiH, the data was collected by eight teams (23 interviewers) who were organised at the cantonal level. The teams were comprised of supervisors and interviewers, whose number depended on the number of households to be interviewed in the field. In FBiH, fieldwork began on 20 May 2006 and was concluded on 30 July 2006.

Data Processing

Data was entered and processed separately for FBiH and the RS. In RS, data was entered using the CSPro software. Data was entered into two microcomputers by two data entry operators, and the process was supervised by one supervisor. In FBiH, data was entered into three microcomputers by three data entry operators, and the process was supervised by one data entry supervisor. Data was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme, Version 14, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF for this survey. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were entered twice and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programmes developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the BiH questionnaire were used throughout. STATA 7.0 software was used to estimate standard errors.

Data processing began simultaneously for two entities and was concluded in September 2006 in the RS and in November 2006 for FBiH. Data processing for BiH was concluded in December 2006.

Report Preparation

The report preparation process in Bosnia and Herzegovina was three-tiered. It included preparation of the entity reports for the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The report for Bosnia and Herzegovina was prepared as the final step in the national reporting process.

Due to the complex administrative structure of the country and respective accountabilities of BiH Entities for development and well-being of women and children, the data and analysis contained in the MICS3 report are presented in such a manner to reflect the national BiH data, as well as the data at the entity level. Due to relatively small size of the sample in Brcko District, BiH's third administrative unit, it was unfortunately impossible to present statistically relevant data for this region in this report. However, the data for Brcko District are presented in the data tables within this report.

Sample Coverage and Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

At the BiH level (Table HH.1), 5,549 households were successfully interviewed and the response rate reached 93.4 percent. In the interviewed households, 4,977 women were identified within the sample range, out of which 4,890 were interviewed. A total of 3,209 children under five years-of-age were listed in the household questionnaire, and the questionnaire was completed for 3,188 children. The ratio of responses for children under five differed significantly between rural areas (89.0 percent) and other areas (95.2 percent).

In the Republika Srpska, 2,019, out of the 2,129 households selected for the sample, were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 96.0 percent. In the interviewed households, 1,658 women aged 15-49 were identified and 1,620 successfully interviewed (97.7 percent response rate). In addition, out of the 1,086 children under the age of five listed in the household questionnaire, 1,071 had their questionnaires completed, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.6 percent. Overall response rates of 93.8 and 94.7 percent are calculated for the 15-49 women's and under-fives' interviews respectively.

In the Federation of BiH, of the 3,744 households selected for the sample, 3,710 were available for interview, and 3,413 were successfully interviewed (92.0 percent response rate). In the interviewed households, 3,221 women (aged 15-49) were identified and 3,175 successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.6 percent. In addition, 2,065 children under the age of five were listed in the household questionnaire and questionnaires were completed for 2,060 of these children (99.8 percent response rate). Overall response rates of 90.7 and 91.8 percent are calculated for the 15-49 women's and under-fives' interviews respectively.

Characteristics of Households

From the 5,549 households interviewed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were 17,426 household members registered. Out of this number, 8,524 were men and 8,902 women. Total number of children under five years of age was 953 or 5.5 percent. The total number of children up to 18 years was 3,834 or 22.0 percent, including 3,157 or 18.1 percent of children under 15. The age distribution of the survey sample indicated that the survey included 66.1 percent of the population aged 15-64 and 51.6 percent of the population aged 65+. The estimated mean household size (arithmetic mean) is 3.14 household members per household (Table HH.1).

The percentage of children under five is lower than the percentage of children identified within the older age cohorts. The data obtained correspond to the official statistical data on population distribution. The population of BiH appears to be relatively young with 22.0 percent of children under 18 as opposed to 15.6 percent of 65 + population. However, the mean values of the household members per household confirm current and relatively negative population trends. Population distribution by sex does not indicate significant differences, but it is worth noting that in the younger population cohorts there are larger numbers of boys and men than girls and women.

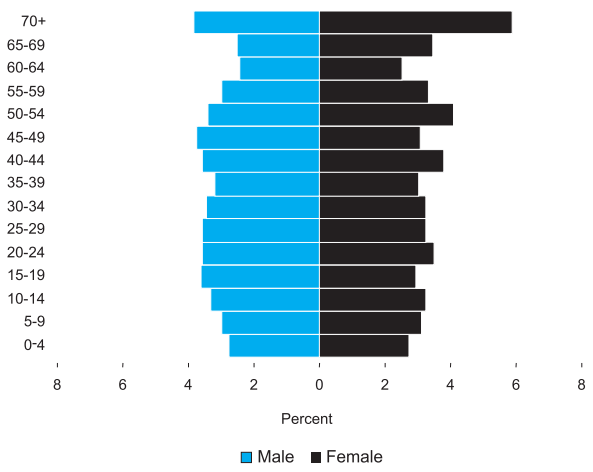
In the 3,413 households successfully interviewed in the survey in FBiH, 10,718 household members were listed. Of these, 5,224 (48.7 percent) were male and 5,494 (51.2 percent) were female. The age distribution of the surveyed population shows that the survey included 6.0 percent of children under five, 19.0 percent children under 15, 67.0 percent persons aged 15-64, and 14.0 percent of the population aged 65+. This distribution corresponds fully to the latest estimate of the Federal Office of Statistics. The total population aged 0-18 years was 2,530 or 24.0 percent and represents a sizeable sub-group of the whole population.

In the 2,019 households successfully interviewed in the RS, 6,324 household members were listed. Of these, 3,099 (49,0 percent) were male, and 3,225 (51,0 percent) were female. In 12.5 percent of the interviewed households lives at least one child under five years of age, and in 48.4 percent lives at least one woman of reproductive age. The age distribution puts the total cohort of children under five at 4.9 percent. The number of children under 15 reached 5.6 percent and the percent of all children under 18 years of age was 19.2 percent. The survey estimated the average household size at 3.13 persons[5]. The age distribution of the surveyed population does not deviate significantly from the estimates of the Republic Institute of Statistics of the Republika Srpska.

Household age distribution and distribution by sex for BiH is presented in Table HH.2 and was used to develop the population pyramid (figure HH.1). Data on the age and sex distribution are not presented in tables within this report.

Figure HH.1:

Age and sex distribution of household population, BiH, 2006



Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under the age of five. In both tables, the numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are given. In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the number of observations in each background category. These categories have been used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, urban-rural settlements, age, marital status, motherhood status, education[6], and according to wealth index quintiles[7].

5. Arithmetic mean
6. Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to the educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.
7. Principal components analysis was performed by using information on the ownership of household goods and amenities (assets) to assign weights to each household asset, and obtain wealth scores for each household in the sample. The assets used in these calculations were as follows:

- number of rooms for sleeping
- floor, roof and walls material of dwelling
- the type of fuel used for cooking
- electricity, radio, TV, mobile phone, landline phone, fridge
- watch, bicycle, motorcycle, animal-drawn vehicle, car, motorboat
- arable land
- size of arable land owned
- cattle
- number of cows and/or oxen, calves, horses, goats, sheep and poultry
- source of water for drinking, cooking and washing
- type of toilet.)

Each household was then weighted by the number of household members, and the household population was divided into five groups of equal size, from the poorest quintile to the richest quintile, based on the wealth scores of households they were living in. The wealth index is assumed to include 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, and 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 Rutstein and Johnson, 2004, and Filmer and Pritchett, 2001.

The age distribution of interviewed women in BiH is fairly even, while at the same time their education level varies greatly. Most of the interviewed women have secondary education (57.8 percent), followed by those with primary (28.4 percent) and higher and university education (12.5 percent). Among interviewed women, 64.5 percent were in a marriage/union, and the same percentage applies to women who had given birth. Almost two thirds of interviewed women live in rural areas.

In both entities, most women of reproductive age fall in the 40-44 age range. Two thirds of women or 64.5 percent (66.2 percent in RS and 63.5 percent in FBiH) are married, while 27.8 percent of women in RS and 31.0 percent in FBiH have never been married, totalling 29.9 percent for BiH. One in seventeen women is either divorced or widowed. Approximately one in every three women of reproductive age has never given birth. The difference between weighted and unweighted figures for almost all categories is small, except for the category of women aged 25-29 years who were over-represented and in the category of unmarried women or women who had never lived in union. The first category of women is over-represented since, as mothers, they are members of the household with children under five years of age. The households with children under five were over-represented due to the specific design of the sample. The second category, single women, was under-represented due to the compensatory effect of weighing factors at the level of the overall sample.

Some background characteristics of children under five are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children according to several characteristics: sex, area of residence, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education, and wealth index quintiles. At the BiH level, gender distribution of children in interviewed homes is almost even - 50.6 percent boys and 49.4 percent girls. More than two thirds (68.4 percent) of children included in the survey live in rural areas. In both entities, the proportion of male and female children in the under-five sample is approximately the same.

As far as mothers' education is concerned, 0.8 percent of mothers do not have any education, 31.4 percent have primary education whereas the majority, or 59.2 percent, have secondary education and 8.6 percent of mothers have higher or university education. For children whose mother did not live in the household, the educational level of the caretaker was taken into consideration.

Nutrition

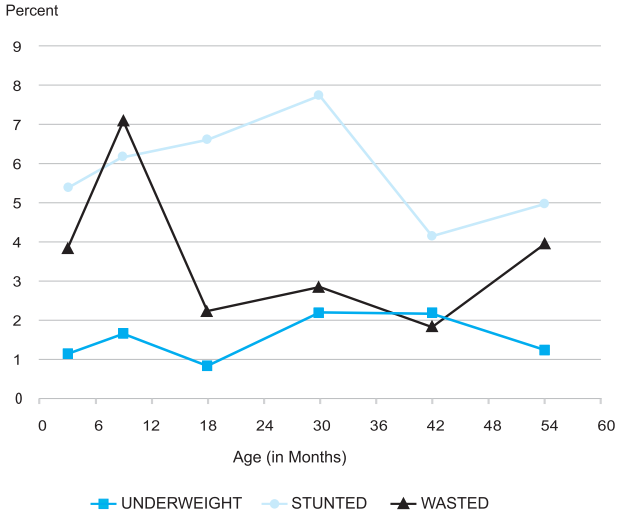
Nutritional Status

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

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and those who survive have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished - showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development target, set in 1990, is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015. The World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one-third (between 2000 and 2010), with special attention to children under two years of age. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

Figure NU.1:

Percentage of children under five who are undernourished, BiH, 2006



In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which was recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the time the survey was implemented. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

In MICS, the weight and height of all children under five years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (UNICEF, 2006). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements[8].

8. 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 short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those 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.
Finally, 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, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are severely wasted. 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.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight-for-height is two standard deviations above the median of the reference population.

In Table NU.1, children who were not weighed and measured and those whose measurements are outside a plausible range are not taken into account. In addition, a small number of children whose birth dates are not known are excluded from the analysis. In the whole of BiH, 0.3 percent of children are lagging in height or weight. There are no significant differences between children living in rural and urban areas.

At the BiH level, 1.5 percent of children are moderately underweight. There is a higher percent of boys than girls and more in urban than in rural areas. The percentage of severely underweight children is 0.4 percent with more boys than girls in this category as well. The percentage of severely underweight children is larger in urban than in rural areas.

The figure for children moderately stunted is 7.4 percent and 2.5 percent for severely stunted, out of which more are in rural than in urban areas. 3.2 percent children are moderately wasted and 0.8 severely wasted, while 20.2 percent of children are overweight or obese. It is important to note that girls are more likely to be underweight and obese and more frequently in urban than in rural areas.

In the Republika Srpska, 0.3 percent of children are moderately underweight and no child was classified as severely underweight. One in thirteen children (7.9 percent) is moderately stunted and one in thirty-seven (2.7 percent) is severely stunted. The percent of children who are moderately wasted is 2.6 percent, whereas 0.3 percent are severely wasted. There is a high percentage (23.3 percent) of children whose weight-for-height is two standard deviations above the median of the reference population (obesity). Percentages of children underweight and stunted in rural or other areas is higher than in urban areas whereas the situation is opposite in the case of children wasted.

Nearly one in thirty children (3.0 percent) under five years of age in the FBiH are underweight, 2.0 percent of whom are moderately underweight and 0.7 percent are classified as severely underweight. Approximately 9.0 percent of children are stunted or too short for their age.

Around 5.0 percent of children are wasted or too thin for their height. Children whose weight-for-height is two standard deviations above the median of the reference population are classified as overweight. In FBiH, 17.0 percent of under five children are classified as overweight.

Generally, there is a positive correlation between the education level of the mother and the nutritional status of children, with children whose mothers have secondary or higher education being less likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education or with only primary education.

Breastfeeding

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 infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for six months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding until they are two years of age and beyond.

WHO/UNICEF have the following breastfeeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at six months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: two times per day for six to eight-month-olds; three times per day for nine to 11-month-olds

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

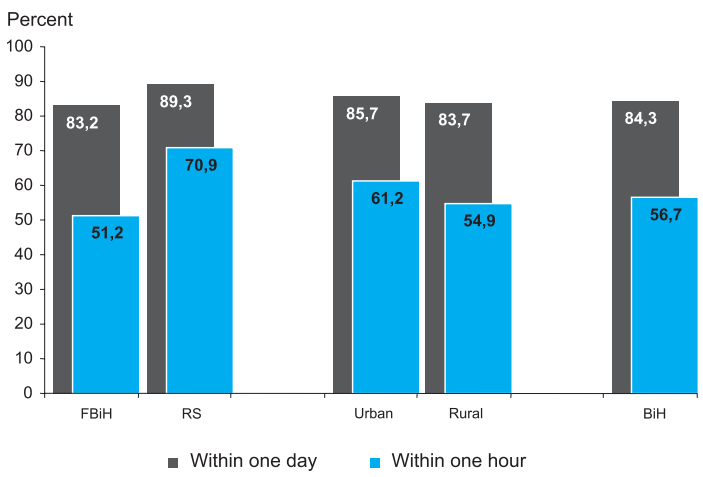
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< six months and < four months)
- Timely complementary feeding rate (six-nine months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (12-15 and 20-23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within one hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6-11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0-11 months)

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour).

At the BiH level, 56.7 percent of women started breastfeeding within one hour after delivery, with about a six percent difference between urban and rural areas (61.2 percent in urban areas and 54.9 percent in rural areas). Most of the interviewed women (84.3 percent) started breastfeeding within a day after the delivery.

Approximately half the women in the FBiH started breastfeeding their infants within one hour after delivery (51.0 percent). Over two thirds of women (83.0 percent) started breastfeeding within one day after delivery. In the RS, 70.9 percent of women started breastfeeding within one hour after delivery, whereas 89.3 percent of women started breastfeeding within one day after delivery.

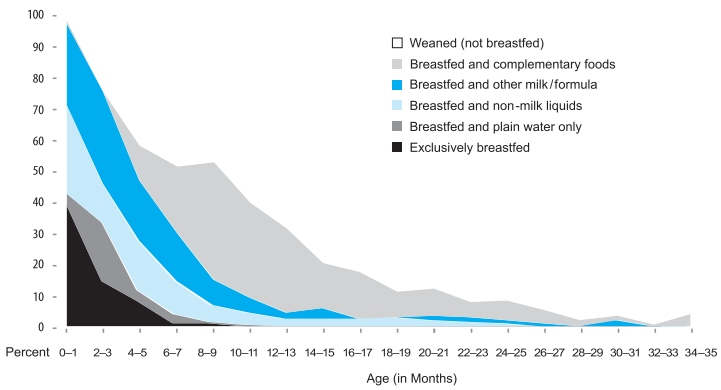
Figure NU.2:
Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, BiH, 2006



In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's food and fluid consumption in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of six to nine month-aged children and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

At the BiH level, 17.6 percent of children under six months of age have been exclusively breastfed. At the age of six to nine months, 33.6 percent of children are receiving breastmilk and solid/mushy food. At the age of 12-15 months, 25.7 percent of children in BiH are breastfed while at the age of 20-23 months, 10.7 percent of children are still breastfed.

Figure NU.3:
Infant feeding paterns by age:
Percent distribution of children aged under 3 years by feeding pattern by age group BiH, 2006



In RS, approximately 7.6 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. At six to nine months, 43.2 percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, 11.0 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 5.0 percent are still breastfed.

In FBiH, approximately 21.8 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. At age six to nine months, 19.2 percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, 33.8 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 13.1 percent are still breastfed.

The data on adequacy of infant feeding amongst children under 12 months are presented in Table NU.4. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding. Infants aged six to eight months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and complementary food at least two times per day, while infants aged 9-11 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and eating complementary food at least three times a day.

In the FBiH, adequate feeding among all infants (0-11 months of age) is 19.5 percent whereas this percentage is 22.2 percent in the RS, which amounts to a 20.4 percent total in BiH.

Low Birth Weight

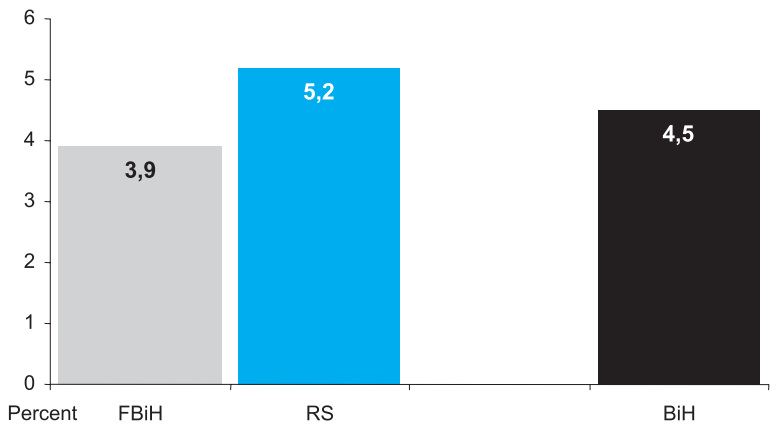
Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also of the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were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

function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease later in life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

Low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have the most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation.

Figure NU.5:

Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth, BiH, 2006



Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. Teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

The percentage of newborns weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated from two indicators 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[9].

The percentage of infants with low birth weight in BiH is at 4.5 percent and 99.0 percent of children were weighed immediately after the birth. In FBiH, 99.0 percent of children were weighed at birth and approximately 5.0 percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth. In the RS, 99.6 percent of children were weighed at birth and approximately 4.5 percent of infants weighed less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Having in mind the fact that most deliveries in BiH are administered by medical personnel, the education level of mother does not influence the practice to weigh children upon delivery. However, the mother's education level does influence the percentage of children who were born with low birth weight; the percent of children with low birth weight is proportional to the education level of the mother (Table NU.8).

9. For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996

Child Health

Immunization of Roma children in Modriča
UNICEF BiH

Immunization

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide, there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and, as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than two million deaths every year. A goal of the World Fit for Children is to ensure full immunization of 90.0 percent of children under one year of age nationally, with at least 80.0 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit. Furthermore, 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 polio vaccine, and a MMR vaccination (measles, mumps, rubella) by the age of 12 months.

During the survey in BiH, mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire.

Overall, 76.7 percent of children in BiH - 81.6 percent of children in FBiH and 65.4 percent of children in RS - had health cards[10]. If the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times.[11]

Collection and analysis of immunization data at the level of BiH was made difficult by differences in the immunization calendars of its three administrative units (the RS, FBiH and Brcko District), and by differences in the BiH immunization calendars and those used in MICS3 methodology. Immunization calendars for BCG, OPV and DTP are almost identical in the two entities. Differences in the calendar occur with the Measles vaccine that is administered in the RS in combination with the Mumps and Rubella (MMR) at the age of 18 months and onwards, whereas in FBiH, the Measles vaccine (in combination with Mumps and Rubella - MMR) is administered during the 13th month of life and onwards during the second year of life.

In compliance with the above-described differences, this report presents the immunization data at the level of BiH for all eight recommended vaccines and the full vaccination coverage, and it additionally presents the data for the RS and FBiH.

Full vaccination coverage of children before they reach their first birthday (18 months for Measles) for all eight recommended vaccines in BiH was 61.2 percent. The total percent of children aged 18-29 months who received all eight recommended vaccines at any time before the survey was 72.1 percent for BiH.

The total coverage for the tuberculosis immunization, or the BCG vaccine, in BiH was 95.8 percent (Table CH.1). Full Polio coverage was at 79.0 percent, the DPT vaccine was 78.0 percent, whereas 75.0 percent of children were vaccinated against Measles.

In RS (Table CH.1 RS), 97.0 percent of children received a BCG vaccine before 12 months and the first DPT dose was given to 97.0 percent of children. The percentage declined for subsequent doses of DPT to 91.0 percent for the second dose, and 82.8 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 97.9 percent of children received Polio1 by the age of 12 months and this declined to 85.4 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the Measles vaccine by 18 months was lower than for the other vaccines, at 79.4 percent.

As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday (18 months for Measles) was low, at only 64.9 percent. Total percentage of children aged 18-29 months who have received all eight recommended vaccines at any time prior to research was 75.7 percent in the RS.

In FBiH (Table CH.1 F BiH), 95.0 percent of children received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 91.3 percent of children. The percentage declined for subsequent doses of DPT vaccine to 84.6 percent for the second dose, and 74.7 percent for the third dose. Similarly, 91.3 percent of children received the Polio 1 vaccine by the age of 12 months and this declined to 75.0 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the Measles vaccine by 18 months was lower than for the other vaccines and was 72.4 percent.

The percentage of children who received all eight recommended vaccines by their first birthday (18 months for Measles) was 58.5 percent. The total percentage of children aged 18-29 months who have received all eight recommended vaccines at any time prior to research was 71.2 percent in FBiH.

Overall, there are no significant correlations between the educational level of the mother and the immunisation coverage or the wealth of the households and the immunization status of children in BiH.

10. Table CH.2

11. The percentage of children aged 18 to 29 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children aged 18-29 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea - either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The treatment goals are to:

1) reduce by one half deaths due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010[12]
2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015[13]

In addition, the WFfC calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- (ORT or increased fluids) AND continued feeding

In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what the child usually ate and drank.

The largest prevalence of diarrhoea in BiH occurs amongst children 6 to 11 months old, in the period when the breastfeeding stops and additional food is introduced. Overall, 4.7 percent of children under five in BiH (Table CH.4) had diarrhoea within a two-week period before the survey. Nineteen percent of children in BiH received the fluids from the ORS packet and 17.9 percent from the pre-packaged ORS fluids.

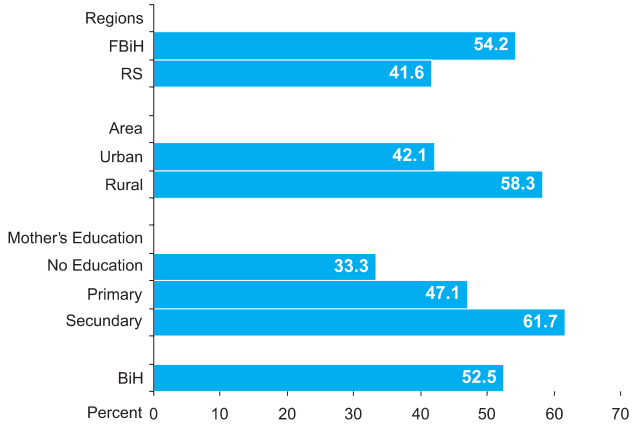
Recommended fluids made at home were administered to 39.1 percent of children (Table CH.4). One or more recommended home treatments (e.g. treated with ORS or RFH treatment) were received by 64.8 percent of children whereas 35.2 percent of children did not receive any treatment. Of children under five who had diarrhoea, 21.8 percent drank more than usual whilst 77.1 percent drank the same or less. The level of children who ate less, the same or more (continued feeding) was 75.4 percent, whereas 24.6 percent ate less or almost nothing.

There are significant differences in the home treatment of diarrhoea with regard to the household characteristics. In rural areas, the home treatment of diarrhoea occurs more frequently (21.8 percent) than in urban area (9.4 percent). The frequency of home treatment of diarrhoea increases with the educational level of the mothers.

Overall, 3.9 percent of children under five in the RS had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs in the period when complementary feeding is introduced, among children aged 6-11 months. About 8.3 percent received fluids from ORS packets whereas 37.5 percent received recommended homemade fluids. Approximately half of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments (i.e. were treated with ORS or RHF), while the other half received no treatment.

12. compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children)
13. compared to 1990 (MDGs)

Figure CH.4:
Percentage of children aged 0-59 with diarrhoea who recived ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding, BiH, 2006



Less than one fifth (16.6 percent) of children under five with diarrhoea in the RS drank more than usual, while 83.4 percent drank the same or less. Almost four fifths (83.4 percent) of children ate less, the same, or more (continued feeding) than before the diarrhoea, but 16.6 percent ate much less or ate almost nothing. Given these figures, only 41.6 percent of children received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding.

In FBiH, 5.0 percent of children under five had diarrhoea in the two-week period preceding the survey. The peak of diarrhoea prevalence occurs in the period when complementary feeding is introduced, among children aged 6-11 months (around 13.0 percent), and starts to decline steadily with the age of the child. The lowest diarrhoea occurrence appears with children aged 48-59 months (2.0 percent). Only 18.0 percent of children under five with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while 80.0 percent drank the same or less. Seventy-one percent of children ate somewhat less, the same or more (continued feeding) than before diarrhoea, but 29.0 percent ate much less or ate almost nothing. Given these figures, over half the children with diarrhoea (54.0 percent) received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding.

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in children under five with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A WFfC goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were not due to a problem in the chest or a blocked nose. The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

In BiH, (Table CH. 6), around 3.9 percent of children[14] have had symptoms of acute respiratory infection two weeks prior to the survey. Of these, 91.3 percent were taken to an appropriate health care provider. There was a large discrepancy between urban and rural areas as 26.2 percent of urban children were taken to a private health care provider while only 1.9 percent of rural children paid a visit to a private health care provider. Out of all the children with symptoms of acute respiratory infections in BiH, 73.1 percent (Table CH.7) received antibiotic treatment. The antibiotic treatment generally increased with the educational level of the mother. The percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognized the two danger signs of pneumonia in BiH is 51.7 and increases with the educational level (Table CH.7A).

In the RS, around 3.3 percent of children under five were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 92.5 percent were taken to an appropriate provider, mostly to the primary health care centre or hospital. Half of the children under five who were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey received antibiotic treatment.

Mothers' knowledge of the danger signs of respiratory infections is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 40.1 percent of women know of the two danger signs of respiratory infections - fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is when the child develops a fever. Around 44.6 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 60.4 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Similarly, in the FBiH, 4.0 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. The peak prevalence of children with pneumonia symptoms was at age 0-11 months (6.0 percent), and started to decline steadily with age. The lowest prevalence was at 48-59 months. In FBiH, 91.0 percent of the children with symptoms were taken to an appropriate provider. Overall, 67.0 percent of children with the above symptoms were taken to the primary health care centre/outpatient department, 16.0 percent were taken to hospital and 6.0 percent were taken to private practitioners. In the FBiH, 81.0 percent of children under five with suspected pneumonia received antibiotic treatment during the two weeks preceding the survey. The use of antibiotics declined with the age of the child.

14 It is important to note that ARIs represent leading child diseases in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The percentage of children 0-6 having ARIs in comparison to other child diseases is at approximately 50 percent. The small percentage of ARI within MICS may have been determined by the summer season during which the fieldwork was implemented.

Overall, 56.0 percent of the women surveyed in the FBiH knew the two danger signs of pneumonia - fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility was when the child develops a fever (96.0 percent). Overall, 59.0 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 73.0 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Solid Fuel Use

More than three billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is the presence of products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO2, and other toxic elements. The use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Almost half of all households in BiH (48.7 percent) are using solid fuels for cooking, while a similar percentage (43.5 percent) are using electricity for this purpose. There is a significant difference between urban and rural areas, with 67.1 percent of rural and 18.5 percent of urban households using solid fuels for cooking. Overall, approximately two-thirds (63.9 percent) of all households in the RS, and more than one-third (39.0 percent) of households in FBiH use solid fuels for cooking.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or hearths. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while an open stove or hearth without a chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels.

Environment

Water and Sanitation

Drinking water can be tainted with microbiological, chemical, physical and radiological contaminants, which generate 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 for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The WFfC 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.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

Water

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

Sanitation

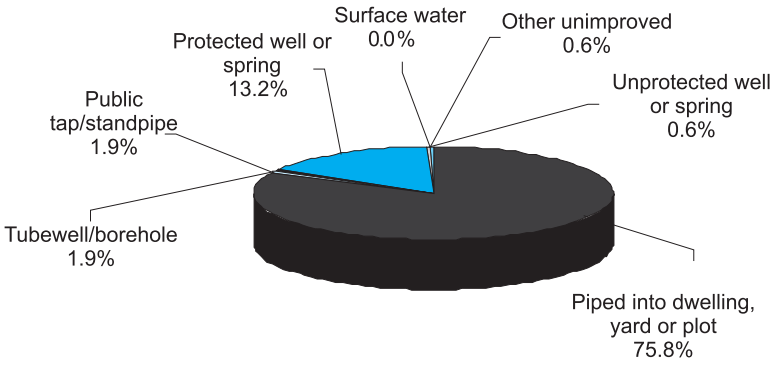
- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1 and Figure EN.1. Improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well and spring, rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking.

Overall, some 98.7 percent of population in BiH uses improved sources of drinking water - 99.4 percent in urban and 98.4 percent in rural areas. In the RS, 97.3 percent of the population uses improved sources of drinking water whereas the level is at 99.5 percent in FBiH.

Figure EN.1:

Percentage distribution of household members by source of drinking water, BiH, 2006



Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table EN.2.[15] Households were asked of the ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink - boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. Very few households use appropriate water treatment methods (6.4 percent). The most commonly method used is boiling (93.0 percent).

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table EN.3 and the data on household members who usually collected the water in Table EN.4.[16].

Table EN.3 indicates that 88.8 percent of households in BiH, specifically 87.1 percent of households in the RS and 92.7 percent in FBiH, have their drinking water source on the premises. The water source is available on the premises in 95.4 percent of urban households and 84.9 percent of rural households. Excluding those households with water on the premises, the average time to the source in BiH is 12.1 minutes. The average time in the RS is 11.6 minutes and 13 minutes in FBiH.

The time spent collecting water in rural areas is slightly higher than in urban areas. Table EN.4 shows that in the majority of households, an adult female is usually the person collecting the water when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. In BiH, adult men collect water in 46.7 percent of the households, compared to women in 51.0 percent of households. For the rest of the households, 0.4 percent of female and 1.1 percent of male children under 15 in BiH collect water.

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include: flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

At the BiH level (Table EN.5), around 93.0 percent of households use sanitary means of excreta disposal, with around 99.0 percent of households in urban and 90.0 percent in rural areas. Around 92.6 percent of the RS population and 93.0 percent in FBiH live in households with improved sanitation facilities. The difference between urban and rural areas is mostly reflected in the type of toilet used. The most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system (77.2 percent for BiH, 66.1 percent in RS and 83.0 percent in FBiH), and the most common facilities in rural areas are septic tanks (57.5 percent for BiH, 58.8 percent in the RS and 56.0 percent in FBiH).

Safe disposal of a child's faeces implies disposal of the stool by a child using a toilet, or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table EN.6. At the BiH level, 35.9 percent of children are having their stools disposed of safely, with similar percentage for urban and rural areas.

An overview of the percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal is presented in Table EN.7. It indicates that 92.0 percent of households in BiH - 90.5 percent of households in RS and 92.6 percent in FBiH - are using improved sources of drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities. The use of improved sources of drinking water is somewhat but insignificantly larger in urban (98.4 percent) than in rural areas (88.5 percent). It slightly increases with the education level of the household head (82.1 percent without any education and 97.5 with higher and university education) as well as with the wealth of the household (82.3 percent of the poorest and 99.8 percent amongst the wealthiest).

15. The table shows the percentages of population using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources.
16. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Security of Tenure and Durability of Housing

In MICS, three indicators were introduced to measure the quality of life related to slum housing: security of tenure, durability of housing, and proportion of population living in slum households. An urban household is considered a slum in MICS3 if it fulfils one of the following conditions: improved drinking water sources are not used, improved sanitation facilities are not used, living area is not sufficient, housing is not durable, or security of tenure is lacking.

Lack of security of tenure is defined as the lack of formal documentation for the residence or perceived risk of eviction. Table EN.8 presents data on the security of tenure.

Children included in MICS3 field work
UNICEF BiH

A total of 12.6 percent of households in BiH do not posses formal documentation in support of their tenure. The figure is 11.9 percent in the RS and 13.3 percent in FBiH. The lack of formal documentation highly correlates with the wealth index and the level of education: 15.2 percent of households in which the head of household is without formal education do not posses formal documentation, whereas this rate is almost two times lower (8.8 percent) when the head of household has high school or higher education. The lack of formal documentation is three times as frequent amongst the poor (27.0 percent) than it is amongst the wealthiest population (8.8 percent).

Around 5.0 percent of respondents to the household questionnaire in BiH indicated that there is a risk of eviction and that they do not have security of tenure. Additionally, Table EN.8 also shows that 8.9 percent of household members in the RS and 10.7 percent of household members in the FBiH have been evicted from a dwelling they were residing in during the last five years.

Structures that households are living in are considered “non-durable” if the floor material is natural and there are two or more bad conditions identified (the dwelling facility is in poor condition), if there exists vulnerability to accidents in terms of the dwelling’s surroundings, or if the structure is located in or near a hazardous area. Households were asked, or the information was sought by observation, if the dwelling is near a landslide area, a flood area, a riverbank, a steep hill, a rubbish tip, an industrial pollution area, a railway line, power plant or flyover.

Table EN.9 provides information on the findings of the survey. Overall, very few households (0.2 percent) are living in dwellings which are considered as non-durable.

Table EN.10 presents all five components of slum housing. Overall, 15.8 percent of households in BiH live in slum housing. The analysis of the living conditions of the household members indicates that 17.1 percent of household members in BiH live in slum housing.

Reproductive Health

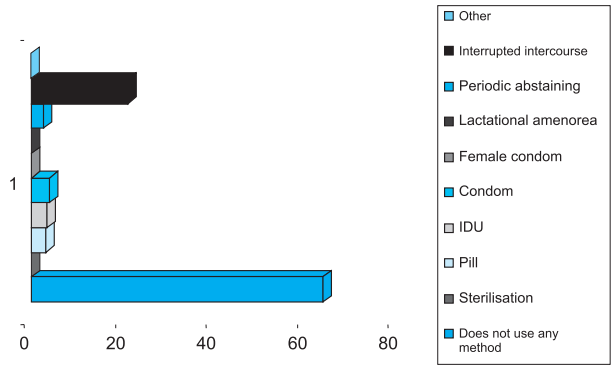
Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important in maintaining the health of women and children by:

- preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late
- extending the period between births
- limiting the number of children

A WFfC goal is access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Figure RH.1:
Use of contraception, BiH 2006



At the BiH level (Table RH.1 and Figure RH.1), 35.7 percent of women aged 15-49 years married or in union are using (or their partner is using) some kind of contraceptive method, with a significant difference between urban (29.0 percent) and rural (39.3 percent) areas. The most common method of contraception is withdrawal, which is used by 21.4 percent of the respondents. Only 11.2 percent of the women included in the survey use some of the modern methods of contraception and 64.3 percent of women do not use any contraception methods (66.4 percent in FBiH and 59.3 percent in the RS). In urban areas, this percent reaches 71.0, and in rural areas 60.7 percent. The use of modern and traditional methods of contraception significantly correlates with the education level of women. Modern methods of contraception are used by 17.6 percent of women with higher or university education in comparison to only 6.5 percent of women with primary education. The use of modern methods increases in correlation with the wealth index (4.4 percent of the poorest in comparison to 19.9 percent of the wealthiest).

Current use of contraception was reported by approximately one-third (33.6 percent) of women aged 15-49 currently married or in union in the FBiH, while this figure is somewhat higher in the RS, at 40.7 percent (Table RH.1). The most popular method is withdrawal, used by 19.0 percent of married or in union women in the FBiH and 25.0 percent of women in the RS. Another method is condom use, which was reported by 5.0 percent of women in the FBiH and 3.0 percent in the RS. It is interesting to note that only 12.0 percent of the respondents in the FBiH and 9.4 percent in the RS are currently using any of the modern methods of contraception.

Unmet Need

Unmet need[17] for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth or who wish to stop childbearing altogether. Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Women with an unmet need for spacing includes women who are currently married (or in union), fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to space their births. Pregnant women are considered to want to space their births when they did not want the child at the time they got pregnant. Women who are not pregnant are classified in this category if they want to have a(nother) child, but want to have the child at least two years later, or after getting married.

Women with an unmet need for limiting are those women who are currently married (or in union), fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to limit their births. The latter group includes women who are currently pregnant but had not wanted the pregnancy at all, and women who are not currently pregnant but do not want to have a(nother) child.

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

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data, which is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.2 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

According to the survey, 60.5 percent of women aged 15-49 in BiH have their contraception needs satisfied. This figure is 63.6 percent in the RS and 59.0 percent in the FBiH. Out of all interviewed women, 23.3 percent of married or in union women have an unmet need for contraception. Unmet need for contraception mainly manifests as unmet need for limiting (21.1 percent), with the exception of younger women, 15-24 years old, whose needs are mainly manifested as a need for spacing. No significant differences were observed in relation to the education level, rural-urban areas or socio-economic status of the household.

17. Unmet need measurement in MICS is somewhat different than that used in other household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In DHS, more detailed information is collected on additional variables, such as postpartum amenorrhoea, and sexual activity. Results from the two types of surveys are strictly not comparable.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in an increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of 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 infections (e.g., malaria and 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.

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 of antenatal care visits, which include:

Blood pressure measurement

- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, a nurse, or a midwife) is almost universal in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with almost all women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy: 98.8 percent at BiH level, 98.6 percent in the FBiH and 99.4 percent in the RS (Table RH.3).

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.4. The percentage of services received (blood testing, blood pressure measurement, urine testing, weight measurement) is very high in BiH at 98.9 percent - 98.6 percent in the FBiH and 99.4 percent in the RS.

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths globally 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 is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A WFfC 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 and proportion of institutional deliveries.[18] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS Survey included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. Table RH.5 shows that 99.7 percent of babies in BiH were delivered in health care institutions (99.6 percent of births in the FBiH and 99.8 percent of births in the RS). The number of births assisted by a midwife stands at 6.0 percent in the RS and 9.5 percent in the FBiH, with the remainder being assisted by a medical doctor. Overall in BiH, 90.9 percent were deliveries assisted by a medical doctor and 8.5 percent were deliveries assisted by a nurse or a midwife.

18. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

Child Development

Immunization of Roma children in Modriča
UNICEF BiH

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first three to four years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, the presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of home care quality. Moreover, a WFfC goal is that "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. This includes the involvement of adults with children in activities such as 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 things.

Table CD.1 shows the engagement of an adult in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceeding the survey. Adult engagement in activities to promote school readiness in BiH averages 75.6 percent. The table also shows that the engagement of adults is 84.9 percent in the RS, while the figure is somewhat lower for the FBiH, at 70.2 percent.

There are no gender differences in terms of adult activities with children, but adult involvement in activities that promote learning and school readiness is strongly influenced by household wealth and the mother's education.

While only 63.9 of parents from the poorest households are involved in activities that promote learning and school readiness, that percentage is as much as 85.1 percent for the richest households. The mother's education level shows a similar pattern: 65.5 percent of mothers with primary education are involved in these activities, compared to 85.4 percent of mothers with high school or higher education.

A larger proportions of adults, 84.7 percent, are engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas than in rural areas where the figure is 71.3 percent. The percentage of fathers' involvement in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey is 73.8 percent, with their involvement in, on average, 2.3 activities with the child. The trend pattern is the same as with more educated mothers, more educated fathers are also more engaged in such activities than those with less education.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with a 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 is important for later school performance and IQ scores.

The percentage of children living in the households with at least three non-children books in BiH is 75.4 percent (Table CD.2), whereas 70.4 percent of children possess three or more children's books. In FBiH, 77.3 percent and in RS 72.6 percent of children are living in households where at least three non-children's books are present. While no gender differences are observed, urban children appear to have more access to books than those living in rural households. In fact, 83.9 percent of children under five living in urban areas live in households with more than three non-children's books, while 82.1 percent of children had three or more children's books. In rural areas, 71.4 percent of children lived in households with three or more non-children books and 65.0 percent of children from rural areas live in households where three or more children's books are present. Exposure to books is also highly influenced by socio-economic status and a mother's education level. It is found that only 53.5 percent of children whose mothers have primary education have three or more children's books, while 91.6 percent of children whose mother has higher education have three or more children's books. Among the poorest households, only 52.2 percent of children have three or more children's books in comparison with the children from the richest families, where the figure is 88.1 percent.

Table CD.2 also shows that 18.9 percent of children aged 0-59 months in BiH had three or more playthings in their homes, while 5.0 percent of children aged 0-59 months in BiH had no playthings. On the entity level, 23.7 percent of children in the FBiH and 10.3 percent in the RS had three or more playthings in their homes. The playthings in MICS include household objects, homemade toys, toys that came from a store, and objects and materials found outside the home. It is interesting that 90.0 percent of children in BiH play with toys that come from a store.

Table CD.3 shows that 6.1 percent of children aged 0-59 months in BiH were left in the care of other children (7.3 percent in the FBiH and 4.1 percent in the RS), while 2.0 percent of children in BiH (including 2.5 percent in the FBiH and 1.2 percent in the RS) were left alone during the week preceding the interview.

Table CD. 3 also shows that 6.6 percent of children in BiH (8.0 percent of children in the FBiH and 4.3 percent in the RS) were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. No differences were observed in relation to the sex of the child, while there is a significant urban-rural difference. At BiH level, 7.7 percent of children in urban areas were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey, compared to 6.1 percent of children in rural areas.

Education

Primary School in Kiseljak - UNICEF Child-friendly School
UNICEF BiH

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Attending pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children for school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

However, only 6.4 percent of children in BiH, including 6.8 percent of children aged 36-59 months in the FBiH and 6.1 percent in the RS, are attending pre-school (Table ED.1). Urban-rural differences are significant - the figure is as high as 14.3 in urban areas in BiH compared to 2.4 in rural areas.

Differences in pre-school education attendance by sex are significant, with 4.7 percent of boys attending pre-school compared to 8.0 percent of girls. There is a significant correlation between pre-school attendance and the educational level of the mother: 29.2 percent of mothers with higher or university education have their children attend pre-school, in contrast to 1.5 percent of mothers with primary education. This correlation may be significantly affected by the employment status of the mother having in mind that the pre-schools in BiH have day care functions as well.

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 the WFfC. 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.

A student of the Primary School Modrički Lug, Modriča
UNICEF BiH

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI)

The indicators of school progression include:

- Survival rate to grade five
- Transition rate to secondary school
- Net primary completion rate

The data on primary school participation in the BiH are determined by the complexity of the education system and application of education legislation in BiH. The legislation in BiH prescribes nine years of primary education. This legislation is fully implemented in the RS, whereas nine-year primary education in the FBiH was met by only 7 out of its 10 constituent cantons. Such a diversity of regulations has affected the primary school participation data in the MICS3 Survey. The age for primary school participation was set at six years for the purpose of this survey[19].

Overall, 90.7 percent of children of the primary school entry age in BiH are attending grade one (91.6 percent in the FBiH and 90.8 percent in the RS) as presented in the Table ED.2.

The actual enrolment rates are better presented by the data on the percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school (Table ED.3). Overall, 98.4 percent of children of primary school age attend primary school, including 98.3 percent in the FBiH and 98.7 percent in the RS.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.4 and is 79.3 percent. Children aged 17 represent the smallest percentage (67.0 percent) of all children of secondary school age attending secondary school. The largest percentage of children attend secondary school at the age of 15 (92.6 percent) but this significantly drops in subsequent years, specifically to 89.7 percent for 16 year-olds, 67.0 percent for 17 year-old and 67.7 for 18 year-olds. There is a significant difference between rural and urban areas with 88.1 percent of children in urban areas attending secondary school in comparison to 73.9 percent in rural areas. Boys (77.9 percent) are less likely to attend secondary school in comparison to girls (81.1 percent).

The primary school net attendance ratio of children of secondary school age is presented in Table ED.4W. Overall, 2.1 percent of the children of secondary school age in BiH are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school. There is a marked difference between girls and boys: a higher percentage of boys of secondary school age attend primary school (2.7 percent) compared to girls (1.5 percent). Almost 2.3 percent of children of secondary school age in rural areas are attending primary school, compared to 1.8 percent of children in urban areas.

Table ED.5. presents the percentage of children in BiH entering grade one who reach grade five. Out of all children starting grade one, almost 100.0 percent will eventually reach grade five (99.8. percent). It is important to note that this number includes children that repeat grades but still eventually move up to reach grade five. No significant differences with respect to sex, region and mother's education were observed.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.6. Net primary school completion rate is 86.6 percent, while transition rate to secondary school is 92.7 percent.

19. The data are based on the estimated age of children at the beginning of the school year in relation to the time of the Survey. In order to obtain realistic data in relation to the fact that the MICS3 has been implemented at least 6 months after the beginning of the school year, the criteria for enrolment and for school attendance were set as follows: adequate age of the child + 1 year. For this reason, the data indicated in the BiH report may vary from the data presented within the BiH entity preliminary reports.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is presented in Table ED.7. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.01, indicating no difference between boys and girls. However, it is at 1.04 for secondary education in favour of girls.

Adult literacy

One of the WFfC goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. Since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results in MICS are valid only for females aged 15-24. Literacy was assessed based on the ability of women to read a short, simple statement or on school attendance.

The percent of literate women in BiH is 99.6 percent, as presented in Table ED.8. The percent of literate women is the same in both entities. There are no differences between the rural and urban areas and the differences based on wealth index are insignificant.

Education in BiH according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

MICS3 methodology was designed so as to respond to the needs and standards of the country in which the survey was implemented and also to respond to the criteria of the global reporting on the situation of women and children. For this reason, the MICS3 Survey in BiH represents the data on education based on the standards for preschool, primary and secondary education that are official in BiH, and also based on the ISCED standards that will enable comparison of the achievements of BiH in the area of education at the global level.

In order to present data on the education in BiH, the following ISCED standards were followed:

a) Preschool education includes children 3 to 6 years old;
b) Primary education includes children 6 to 9 years old;
c) Secondary education lasts from the age 10 to age 17.

According to ISCED1 standard (Table ED.2 ISCED), 90.7 percent of children in BiH of primary school age were enrolled, including 91.6 percent of children in the FBiH and 90.8 percent in the RS.

The net primary school attendance rate according to the ISCED1 standard (Table ED.3 ISCED) indicates that 97.9 percent of children in BiH aged six to nine attend primary school, 97.3 percent in the FBiH and 99.0 percent in the RS. There are no significant differences between the boys and girls attending primary school.

The secondary school net attendance rate for children aged 10-17 is at 89.3 percent (Table ED.4 ISCED), including 87.4 percent in the FBiH and 93.7 percent in the RS. The percent of children of secondary school age who attend primary school is 5.0 percent in BiH according to ISCED standards (Table ED.4w ISCED), including 6.6 percent in the FBiH and 1.2 percent in the RS).

Out of the total number of children enrolled in elementary school, 99.8 percent will reach grade five.

The primary school net completion rate and the transition rate to secondary school are presented in the Table ED.6 ISCED. A total of 68.3 percent of children in BiH will complete primary school at an adequate age, whereas 98.8 percent will transition to secondary school.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is presented in Table ED.7 ISCED and indicates that the gender parity index is at 1.01 for primary school and 1.00 for secondary school.

Child Protection

A student of the Primary School Džemaludin Čaušević, Sarajevo
Anthony Asael for UNICEF BiH

Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The WFfC states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his/her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under five years-of age-whose birth is registered.

Overall, 99.5 percent of children in BiH under five are registered upon birth (Table CP.10). The births of 99.8 percent of children in the RS and 99.4 percent in the FBiH have been registered. There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex, age, or education categories.

Child Labour

Article 32 of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development...". The WFfC mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation. In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, specifically children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities.

A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey a child was involved in:

- Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained above. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work.

In BiH, 5.3 percent of children aged 5-14 are involved in child labour, 4.7 percent in the RS and 5.8 percent in the FBiH. Almost 1.0 percent of children aged 5-14 in BiH are engaged in some form of economic activity out of their home (paid or unpaid). This figure is 1.1 percent in FBiH and 0.6 percent in the RS. There is a strong correlation between child labour and the type of area a child is living in, as well as with the gender. Children living in rural areas are twice as involved in child labour activities (6.4 percent), than children living in urban areas (3.2 percent). Boys are much more involved in child labour (6.6 percent) than girls (3.9 percent).

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children classified as “student labourers” or as “labourer students”. Student labourers are children attending school who are involved in child labour activities. Out of the 83.7 percent of children aged 5-14 attending school in BiH (84.3 percent in the FBiH and 82.5 percent in the RS), 6.0 percent (6.5 percent in FBiH and 5.5 percent in RS) are also involved in child labour activities. The proportion of student labourers is more than two times higher among children living in rural areas than in urban areas - 7.4 percent and 3.5 percent respectively. There is a large correlation of gender and child labour with 7.6 percent boy and 4.5 percent of girl student labourers.

Child Discipline

As stated in the WFfC, “children must be protected against any acts of violence …” and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the BiH MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Two indicators were used to describe aspects of the child discipline:

- the number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment
- the number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them

Overall data for BiH (Table CP.4) indicate that 35.6 percent of children aged 2-14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. This percentage in the RS is 39.9 percent while the percentage in FBiH is 34.0 percent. The breakdown by abuse type showed that 27.0 percent of children were exposed to psychological punishment, 21.1 percent to minor physical punishment and 3.0 percent were subjected to severe physical punishment. The latter figure is not in correlation with the percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that children should be physically punished, which is almost twice as high (6.4 percent). The correlation with mother's education status and belief in physical punishment is negative.

Female children were subjected more to severe physical punishment (3.7 percent) than male children (2.5 percent). Violent disciplining is more practised in urban (4.1 percent) than in rural areas (2.5 percent).

More than a half of caregivers (58.1 percent) are using non-violent disciplinary methods (60.0 percent in the FBiH and 54.2 percent in the RS). Only 5.7 percent children have never been exposed to any of disciplinary methods or punishment.

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 include:

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

In many parts of the world, parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in the hope that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with 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. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage (...)" While marriage is not considered directly in the CRC, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to be protected from all forms of abuse and from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity.

Co-habitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that numerous 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 while still a child. Women who married at younger ages are more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and 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 among the youngest of this group. There is evidence to suggest that girls who get married at a young age are more likely to marry older men, which may put them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected. The demand for young wives to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age difference lead to very low condom use among such couples.

Two of the indicators that are used to estimate the early marriage are percentage of women married before 15 years of age and the percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5.

A total of 7.0 percent of girls aged 15-19 years live in marriage or in union. Overall, 1.0 percent of women in BiH (1.0 percent in the FBiH and 0.9 percent in the RS) had married before the age of 15. The tendency towards early marriage is significantly higher in rural (1.2 percent) than in urban areas (0.7 percent).This phenomenon is strongly correlated with poverty and lower education: 1.7 percent of girls from the poorest households (0.6 percent from the richest), and 2.4 percent of girls with primary education (0.5 percent with secondary and 0.4 percent with higher education) were married before the age of 15.

The percentage of women married before the age of 18 in BiH is 10.1 percent (9.8 in the FBiH and 10.7 percent in the RS). This practice is much more common in rural (13.1 percent) than in urban areas (5.1 percent) and is highly correlated with poverty - 18.1 percent of women from the poorest households were married before the age of 18 in comparison with 4.3 percent of women from the richest households. There is also a correlation with education as 23.1 percent of women with primary education were married before the age of 18, while this percentage is only 0.9 percent among women with higher education.

A student of the Primary School Modrički Lug, Modriča
UNICEF BiH

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women who are 10 or more years younger than their current partner. Table CP.6 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. While 19.4 percent of young married women aged 15 to 19 are married to a partner 10 or more years older (23.2 percent in the FBiH and 14.0 percent in the RS), among young married women aged 20-24 this percentage is much lower - 10.8 percent (6.7 percent in the FBiH and 18.7 percent in the RS). This practice is also mainly correlated with poverty and lower education - 21.8 percent of women aged 20-24 from the poorest households are married to a partner 10 or more years older in comparison with 6.7 percent from the richest households. The correlation with education is that 19.2 percent of women aged 20-24 with primary education are married to a partner 10 or more years older and 7.9 percent of women with secondary school are married to such a partner.

Domestic Violence

A number of questions were asked to women age 15-49 years to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of scenarios.[20] The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.9. It is interesting to note that 4.8 percent of women in BiH agree with the statement that their husbands or partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of scenarios. There are no significant regional differences. Domestic violence is less accepted among younger women. There are significant differences in attitudes towards domestic violence between rural and urban areas with 3.6 percent of women in urban and 5.5 percent of women in rural areas justifying family violence. The correlation of low education status of women and the acceptance of violence is evident as 7.6 percent of woman with primary school believe that it is justified for a husband to beat his wife/partner in comparison with 2.5 percent of woman with higher education.

Child Disability

One of the WFfC goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation and violence, including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. For children aged two through nine years, a series of questions were asked to assess a number of disabilities/impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach is based on the concept of “functional disability” developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any impairment or disability for the development of the child (e.g. health, nutrition, education, etc.). Table CP.10 presents the results of these questions.

According to the parents' or caretakers’ report, approximately 6.5 percent of children aged two to nine years in BiH display one or more of the above disabilities. Child disabilities appear to be more frequent in urban (7.7 percent) than in rural areas (5.9 percent) as well as among children whose mothers are less educated (6.9 percent children whose mothers have only primary education and 5.5 percent of children whose mothers have higher education). Approximately 9.1 percent of children aged two years cannot name at least one of the objects presented to him/her, and this appears to be more frequent among children from rural (9.9 percent) than in urban areas (7.6 percent).

However, it is important to note that questions from this module were asked for screening purposes only, with the assumption that thorough examinations will be made by qualified personnel after the screening.

20. These questions were asked in order to have 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 women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified to beat their wives/partners under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners.

HIV/AIDS, Sexual Behaviour, and Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use

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 toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV 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 from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator, which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator, is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. In MICS, women were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of HIV prevention - having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA.1.

In BiH, almost all of the interviewed women had heard of AIDS (97.6 percent in BiH, including 97.0 percent in the FBiH and 98.4 percent in the RS). However, the percentage of women who were familiar with all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission was only 63.8 percent for BiH (67.0 percent in the FBiH and 57.9 in the RS).

In BiH, 84.3 percent of women (86.5 percent of women in the RS and 83.0 percent in the FBiH) knew that regular condom use was a main way of preventing HIV transmission. While 92.9 percent of women in the RS and 90.0 percent of women in the FBiH knew at least one way, a significant proportion of women (7.1 percent in the RS and 10.0 percent in the FBiH) did not know any of the three ways of prevention.

The overall percentage of women in BiH who are knowledgeable of at least one mode of prevention is 91.5 percent, whereas 8.5 percent do not know any of the three ways of preventing HIV transmission.

Table HA.2 presents the percent of women who could correctly identify HIV misconceptions. Of all interviewed women in BiH, only 37.1 percent (39.9 percent in the FBiH and 32.4 percent in the RS) were aware of the two most common misconceptions and knew that a healthy-looking person could be infected.

In BiH, 61.5 percent of women knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, 87.2 percent knew that HIV could not be transmitted by supernatural means, while 89.8 knew that HIV could be transmitted by sharing needles.

Table HA.3 summarizes information from Tables HA.1 and HA.2 and presents the percentage of women who knew two ways of preventing HIV transmission and rejected three common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still fairly low. Overall, 34.2 percent of women in BiH (37.5 percent in the FBiH and 28.5 percent in the RS) were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was higher in urban areas - 40.9 percent in comparison with 30.1 percent in rural areas.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women aged 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.4. Overall, 87.6 percent of women in BiH (87.3

percent in the FBiH and 88.2 percent in the RS) knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who knew all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 69.1 percent in BiH whereas it amounts to 70.3 percent in the FBiH and 66.0 percent in the RS. Out of all interviewed women, 10.0 percent did not know of any specific mode of transmission.

The indicators on attitudes towards people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions:

1) would care for family member sick with AIDS
2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive
3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school
4) would not want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret

Table HA.5 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS. The obtained indicators show a high level of intolerance towards people living with HIV/AIDS - 64.2 percent of women in BiH agree with at least one of the discriminatory attitudes. One half of the interviewed woman would not buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive (50.8 percent) and more than one third (37.9 percent) of them think that a female teacher who is HIV positive should not be allowed to teach in school. Discriminatory attitudes significantly correlate with lower woman's education - 74.0 percent of women with primary education agree with at least one of the discriminatory attitudes, while 50.1 percent of women with higher education do not accept any of discriminatory attitudes.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.6. Almost 59.0 percent of women in BiH (57.6 percent in the FBiH and 62.6 percent in the RS) know where to be tested, while only 2.6 percent of women in BiH (less than 2.0 percent in the FBiH and 3.6 percent in the RS) have actually been tested.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. Of women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, 18.1 percent in BiH, (11.3 percent in the FBiH and 28.5 percent in the RS) received counselling on HIV prevention during antenatal care, whereas 9.8 percent (4.0 percent in the FBiH and 15.2 percent in the RS) have been tested during pregnancy, and almost all were informed about the test results.

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical to reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries, over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15-24 years. Hence, a change in behaviour among this age group will be especially important to reduce new infections. A module of questions was administered to women 15-24 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

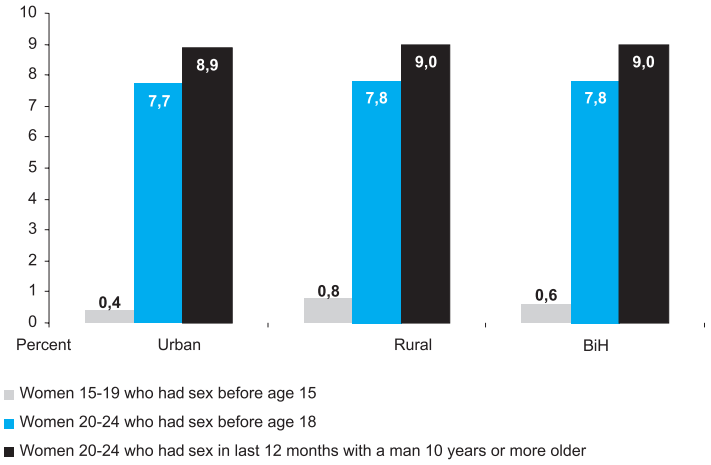
The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women is presented in Table HA.8 and Figure HA.2 .

Condom use during sex with men other than husbands or live-in partners (non-marital, non-cohabiting) was assessed in women 15-24 years of age who had sex with such a partner in the previous year (Table HA.9).

Over 34.0 percent of women 15-24 years in the RS and 17.6 percent in the FBiH reported having sex with a non-regular partner in the 12 months prior to the MICS. The overall percentage for BiH is 25.7 percent. Out of all women reporting having sex with a non-regular partner in BiH, 71.0 percent used condom during sex with such partner (68.3 percent in the RS and 72.5 in FBiH).

Figure HA.2:

Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection, BiH, 2006



Orphans and Vulnerable Children

Children who are orphaned or in vulnerable households may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if the parents are not available to assist them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and vulnerable children and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

To monitor these variations, a measurable definition of orphaned and vulnerable children needed to be created. The UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group developed a proxy definition of children who have been affected by adult morbidity and mortality. This definition classifies children as orphaned and vulnerable if they have experienced the death of either parent, if either parent is chronically ill, or if an adult (aged 18-59) in the household either died (after being chronically ill) or was chronically ill in the year prior to the survey.

The frequency of children living with neither parent, mother only, or father only is presented in Table HA.10. The survey revealed that 0.4 percent of children in BiH (0.4 percent in the RS and 0.5 percent in the FBiH) do not live with their biological parents and that 4.5 percent of children in BiH, including 4.3 percent of children in the RS and 4.6 percent of children in the FBiH lost one or both parents.

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Tables

Table HH.1:
Results of household and individual interviews

Numbers of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, BiH, 2006

	Area		Administrative regions			Total
	Urban	Rural	FBiH	RS	DB	
Sampled households	2263	3737	3744	2129	127	6000
Occupied households	2231	3707	3710	2103	125	5938
Interviewed households	1995	3554	3413	2019	117	5549
Household response rate	89.4	95.9	92.0	96.0	93.6	93.4
Eligible women	1703	3274	3221	1658	98	4977
Interviewed women	1678	3212	3175	1620	95	4890
Women response rate	98.5	98.1	98.6	97.7	96.9	98.3
Women's overall response rate	88.1	94.1	90.7	93.8	90.7	91.8
Eligible children under 5	1025	2184	2065	1086	58	3209
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	1020	2168	2060	1071	57	3188
Child response rate	99.5	99.3	99.8	98.6	98.3	99.3
Children's overall response rate	89.0	95.2	91.8	94.7	92.0	92.8

Table HH.2:
Household age distribution by sex

Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years, by sex, BiH, 2006

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age	0-4	481	5.6	472	5.3	953	5.5
	5-9	521	6.1	543	6.1	1064	6.1
	10-14	575	6.7	565	6.3	1140	6.5
	15-19	632	7.4	510	5.7	1142	6.6
	20-24	620	7.3	606	6.8	1227	7.0
	25-29	618	7.3	560	6.3	1178	6.8
	30-34	596	7.0	562	6.3	1158	6.6
	35-39	555	6.5	524	5.9	1079	6.2
	40-44	619	7.3	655	7.4	1274	7.3
	45-49	654	7.7	534	6.0	1188	6.8
	50-54	593	7.0	711	8.0	1304	7.5
	55-59	520	6.1	578	6.5	1099	6.3
	60-64	423	5.0	439	4.9	862	4.9
	65-69	437	5.1	599	6.7	1036	5.9
	70+	665	7.8	1025	11.5	1690	9.7
	Missing/DK	13	*	18	*	31	*
Dependency age groups	<15	1577	18.5	1580	17.7	3157	18.1
	15-64	5832	68.4	5680	63.8	11512	66.1
	65+	1102	12.9	1624	18.2	2726	15.6
	Missing/DK	13	*	18	*	31	*
Age	Children aged 0-17	1974	23.2	1861	20.9	3834	22.0
	Adults 18+/Missing/DK	6550	76.8	7041	79.1	13591	78.0
Total		8524	100.0	8902	100.0	17426	100.0

Table HH.3:
Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, BiH, 2006

		Weighted percent	Number of households weighted	Number of households unweighted
Sex of Household Head	Male	76.2	4228	4551
	Female	23.8	1321	998
Administrative regions	FBiH	60.0	3331	3413
	RS	37.7	2094	2019
	DB	2.2	124	117
Area	Urban	37.9	2103	1995
	Rural	62.1	3446	3554
Number of household members	1	17.1	947	565
	2-3	42.4	2351	1829
	4-5	32.4	1798	2282
	6-7	7.1	396	750
	8-9	(0.8)	46	99
	10+	*	12	24
At least one child aged < 18 years		39.8	5549	5549
At least one child aged < 5 years		14.6	5549	5549
At least one woman aged 15-49 years		55.1	5549	5549
Total		100.0	5549	5549

Table HH.4:
Women's background characteristics

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, BiH, 2006

		Weighted percent	Number of women weighted	Number of women unweighted
Administrative regions	FBiH	65.4	3199	3175
	RS	32.5	1590	1620
	DB	2.1	101	95
Area	Urban	37.5	1835	1678
	Rural	62.5	3055	3212
Age	15-19	12.9	630	432
	20-24	15.1	739	821
	25-29	14.2	693	1137
	30-34	14.4	704	928
	35-39	13.4	654	624
	40-44	16.6	810	514
	45-49	13.5	660	434
Marital/Union status	Currently married /In union	64.5	3153	3793
	Formerly married/In union	5.6	274	220
	Never married/In union	29.9	1463	877
Motherhood status	Ever gave birth	64.5	3152	3868
	Never gave birth	35.5	1738	1022
Woman's education level	None	1.2	59	53
	Primary	28.4	1391	1485
	Secondary	57.8	2826	2849
	Higher and University	12.5	612	501
	Non-standard curriculum	*	3	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	16.1	787	874
	Second	18.2	890	972
	Middle	20.7	1014	1006
	Fourth	21.9	1070	1024
	Richest	23.1	1130	1014
Total		100.0	4890	4890

Tabela HH.5:
Children's background characteristics

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, BiH, 2006

		Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children weighted	Number of under-5 children unweighted
Sex	Male	50.6	1612	1628
	Femle	49.4	1575	1559
Administrative regions	FBiH	65.4	2083	2059
	RS	32.3	1031	1071
	DB	2.3	74	57
Area	Urban	31.6	1008	1020
	Rural	68.4	2179	2167
Age	< 6 months	8.4	269	186
	6-11 months	9.9	317	327
	12-23 months	20.7	661	681
	24-35 months	19.9	634	667
	36-47 months	19.8	630	657
	48-59 months	21.2	676	669
Mother's education level	None	(0.8)	27	26
	Primary	31.4	1000	974
	Secondary	59.2	1886	1904
	Higher and University	8.6	273	281
	Non-standard curriculum	*	2	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	18.4	587	617
	Second	20.5	654	655
	Middle	21.1	671	651
	Fourth	21.1	672	640
	Richest	18.9	603	624
Total		100.0	3187	3187

Table NU.1:
Child malnourishment

Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, BiH, 2006

		Weight for age: % below -2 SD	Weight for age: % below -3 SD*	Height for age: % below -2 SD	Height for age: % below -3 SD**	Weight for height: % below -2 SD	Weight for height: % below -3 SD***	Weight for height: % above +2 SD	Number of children
Sex	Male	1.7	0.6	7.4	2.3	3.1	1.1	19.7	1526
	Female	1.2	0.3	7.4	2.7	3.3	0.5	20.6	1491
Administrative regions	FBiH	2.1	0.7	6.9	2.4	3.6	1.0	17.4	1953
	RS	0.3	0.0	7.9	2.7	2.6	0.3	23.3	994
	DB	0.0	0.0	13.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	52.5	69
Area	Urban	2.2	1.1	6.3	2.2	4.4	1.4	22.5	948
	Rural	1.1	0.2	7.9	2.6	2.7	0.5	19.1	2069
Age	< 6 months	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	6.4	0.3	6.7	252
	6-11 months	1.7	0.6	8.9	2.3	6.1	0.6	19.1	292
	12-23 months	1.7	0.1	8.4	2.9	3.0	0.7	27.1	611
	24-35 months	1.9	1.1	7.8	2.9	2.8	1.3	19.7	608
	36-47 months	1.9	0.1	8.2	3.6	3.3	1.1	20.7	606
	48-59 months	0.8	0.5	6.4	1.7	1.2	0.4	19.3	648
Mother's education level	None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
	Primary	1.4	0.3	9.4	3.8	2.8	0.5	17.2	953
	Secondary	1.3	0.5	6.9	1.8	3.4	0.9	22.7	1780
	Higher and University	2.0	0.7	3.6	2.3	2.6	0.7	15.4	257
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	2.1	0.3	12.1	4.6	2.9	0.8	20.3	553
	Second	1.2	0.3	7.1	2.3	3.1	0.3	17.5	617
	Middle	0.3	0.1	5.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	20.4	643
	Fourth	0.7	0.1	8.2	2.2	2.1	0.1	22.3	643
	Richest	3.5	1.5	4.8	1.7	6.0	2.1	20.3	561
Total		1.5	0.4	7.4	2.5	3.2	0.8	20.2	3017

* MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4
** MICS indicator 7
*** MICS indicator 8

Table NU.2:
Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, BiH, 2006

		Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of women with live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Administrative regions	FBiH	51.2	83.2	290
	RS	70.9	89.3	157
	DB	*	*	12
Area	Urban	61.2	85.7	134
	Rural	54.9	83.7	324
Months since last birth	< 6 months	62.2	88.6	97
	6-11 months	57.7	83.9	115
	12-23 months	54.1	82.7	246
Woman's education level	None	*	*	2
	Primary	52.2	83.4	135
	Secondary	58.5	84.3	281
	Higher and University	59.4	86.8	40
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	66.4	87.5	81
	Second	56.8	85.9	105
	Middle	50.5	85.1	93
	Fourth	50.8	76.3	97
	Richest	61.3	87.5	83
Total		56.7	84.3	459

* MICS indicator 45

Table NU.3:
Breastfeeding

Percent of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, BiH, 2006

		Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
		Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed *	Number of children	Percent receiving breastmilk and solid/mushy food **	Number of children	Percent breast-fed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed ***	Number of chil-dren
Sex	Male	(26.4)	77	17.8	133	33.6	106	25.7	95	10.7	134
	Female	(21.1)	88	17.4	136	23.6	89	25.4	89	8.4	111
Administrative regions	FBiH	29.3	113	21.8	190	19.2	114	33.8	112	13.1	149
	RS	(11.4)	52	7.6	78	43.2	80	11.0	69	5.0	84
	DB	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	3	*	12
Area	Urban	(18.0)	52	16.0	80	(26.7)	38	25.4	56	5.7	90
	Rural	26.1	114	18.3	190	29.6	157	25.6	128	11.9	155
Mother's education level	None	*	0	*	1	*	0	*	1	*	2
	Primary	(25.7)	56	18.2	93	32.8	54	38.1	53	18.4	55
	Secondary	(26.6)	92	20.1	151	28.1	129	23.6	104	6.9	172
	Higher and University	*	17	*	24	*	12	*	27	*	16
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	*	33	(36.4)	46	(28.9)	32	(30.8)	33	(25.5)	40
	Second	*	53	(16.4)	88	(23.6)	46	(28.9)	32	10.2	50
	Middle	*	33	(8.6)	49	(27.2)	37	(15.2)	50	(5.7)	30
	Fourth	*	21	(6.1)	41	(32.1)	45	(22.7)	37	6.6	64
	Richest	*	25	(21.2)	44	(34.2)	35	(35.9)	33	4.1	62
Total		23.6	165	17.6	269	29.0	195	25.6	185	9.6	245

* MICS indicator 15
** MICS indicator 17
*** MICS indicator 16

Table NU.4:
Adequately fed infants

Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times 24 hours prior to survey, and percentage of infants adequately fed, BiH, 2006

		0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recom-mended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropri-ately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
Sex	Male	17.8	26.6	23.9	25.3	21.9	290
	Female	17.4	11.5	26.2	20.1	18.9	296
Administrative regions	FBiH	21.8	12.0	21.9	17.4	19.5	390
	RS	7.6	32.9	31.1	31.9	22.2	194
	DB	*	*	*	*	*	2
Area	Urban	16.0	10.0	20.9	17.7	16.9	166
	Rural	18.3	21.8	27.5	24.6	21.7	420
Mother's education level	None	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Primary	18.2	27.1	29.7	28.5	23.1	179
	Secondary	20.1	18.1	25.0	21.7	21.0	354
	Higher and University	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(12.5)	(6.7)	51
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	36.4	21.4	31.0	26.3	31.3	95
	Second	16.4	20.4	11.3	15.9	16.1	162
	Middle	8.6	15.1	33.4	25.7	18.4	115
	Fourth	6.1	26.3	8.3	18.0	13.4	107
	Richest	21.2	12.0	38.9	29.8	26.3	106
Total		17.6	19.8	25.2	22.7	20.4	586

* MICS indicator 18
* MICS indicator 19

Table NU.8:
Low birth weight infants

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth, BiH, 2006

		Percent of live births below 2500 grams *	Percent of live births weighed at birth **	Number of live births
Administrative regions	FBiH	3.9	98.7	290
	RS	5.2	99.6	157
	DB	*	*	12
Area	Urban	3.8	99.3	134
	Rural	4.9	98.9	324
Woman's education level	None	*	*	2
	Primary	6.4	99.1	135
	Secondary	3.6	99.1	281
	Higher and University	3.5	99.2	40
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.5	98.4	81
	Second	4.2	97.9	105
	Middle	3.8	100.0	93
	Fourth	5.3	99.7	97
	Richest	3.0	99.2	83
Total		4.5	99.0	459

* MICS Indicator 9
** MICS Indicator 10

Tabela CH.1 BiH:
Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (18 months for measles), BiH, 2006

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3 ***	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 **	MMR ****	All *****	None	Number of children aged 18-29 months
Vaccination card	73.9	76.0	74.4	72.0	75.7	7.3	72.2	65.4	62.9	.0	636
Mother's report	22.6	18.0	16.1	14.1	18.8	17.5	14.1	12.6	10.3	2.4	636
Either	96.5	94.0	90.5	86.2	94.5	91.8	86.4	78.0	73.2	2.4	636
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	95.8	93.4	87.0	78.0	93.7	88.3	79.0	75.0	61.2	2.4	636

* MICS Indicator 25
** MICS Indicator 26
*** MICS Indicator 27
**** MICS Indicator 28 ; MDG Indicator 15
***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.2 BiH:
Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, BiH, 2006

		BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	MMR	All	None	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 18-29 months
Sex	Male	95.9	94.0	88.1	87.6	93.6	91.8	87.4	80.5	73.1	2.8	75.8	334
	Female	97.1	94.0	88.8	84.6	95.5	91.8	85.2	75.2	71.0	2.0	77.6	302
Administrative regions	FBiH	96.1	92.3	88.0	83.0	92.5	90.8	83.3	76.3	70.6	3.3	81.6	408
	RS	97.0	97.0	88.5	91.4	97.9	92.8	91.5	80.0	73.7	.8	65.4	205
	DB	100.0	100.0	96.3	96.2	100.0	100.0	96.3	92.0	85.2	.0	88.9	23
Area	Urban	96.9	93.6	85.5	83.6	94.8	92.0	85.2	74.1	65.6	2.4	70.7	216
	Rural	96.3	94.3	90.0	87.5	94.3	91.7	87.0	80.0	75.5	2.4	79.7	420
Mother's education level	None	100.0	80.0	50.0	40.0	80.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	16.7	.0	66.7	5
	Primary	93.6	88.8	84.2	80.0	88.9	86.1	79.2	73.0	69.4	5.4	73.8	187
	Secondary	97.6	96.5	90.1	88.5	97.2	94.3	89.3	79.2	71.5	1.1	79.9	391
	Higher and University	98.4	95.3	95.3	93.8	95.3	95.3	93.8	90.6	90.6	1.6	64.1	54
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.0	89.3	82.0	79.3	91.1	87.8	80.5	71.9	65.8	4.7	75.8	108
	Second	94.5	91.0	88.4	86.2	90.3	88.2	84.7	77.6	74.7	4.8	78.8	123
	Middle	98.0	94.9	91.2	88.5	94.3	91.1	88.0	77.7	71.8	1.3	78.6	134
	Fourth	98.1	98.1	91.1	88.9	98.7	98.7	88.5	86.1	76.1	.6	74.1	133
	Richest	98.1	95.7	88.3	86.2	96.9	91.9	88.7	75.5	71.0	1.2	76.1	138
Total			94.0	88.5	86.2	94.5	91.8	86.4	78.0	72.1	2.4	76.7	636

Table CH.1 FBiH:
Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (18 months for measles), FBiH, 2006

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT3 ***	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 **	MMR ****	All *****	None	Number of children aged 18-29 months
Vaccination card	79.6	79.5	78.7	75.1	79.4	78.9	75.8	65.8	63.7	.0	408
Mother's report	16.4	12.7	10.5	7.9	13.1	11.9	7.5	10.5	7.5	3.3	408
Either	96.1	92.3	89.1	83.0	92.5	90.8	83.3	76.3	71.2	3.3	408
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	95.0	91.3	84.6	74.7	91.3	86.3	75.0	72.4	58.5	3.3	408

* MICS Indicator 25
** MICS Indicator 26
*** MICS Indicator 27
**** MICS Indicator 28 ; MDG Indicator 15
***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.2 FBiH:
Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, FBiH, 2006

		BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	MMR	All	None	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 18-29 months
Sex	Male	95.4	91.9	87.6	83.7	91.1	89.6	83.4	79.3	73.0	3.9	79.3	220
	Female	96.8	92.8	90.9	82.3	94.1	92.3	83.2	72.8	69.1	2.7	84.3	188
Administrative regions	FBiH	96.1	92.3	89.1	83.0	92.5	90.8	83.3	76.3	71.2	3.3	81.6	408
Area	Urban	95.5	91.0	85.8	80.6	92.3	92.3	83.2	75.0	67.1	3.8	72.8	133
	Rural	96.3	92.9	90.7	84.2	92.6	90.1	83.3	76.9	73.2	3.1	85.9	275
Mother's education level	None	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0	3
	Primary	92.1	86.1	83.5	74.2	85.5	82.8	72.8	69.3	66.9	7.2	75.8	129
	Secondary	97.8	95.7	91.6	86.9	96.4	94.9	88.0	78.2	70.6	1.4	87.8	236
	Higher and University	98.0	93.9	93.9	91.8	93.9	93.9	91.8	91.8	91.8	2.0	63.3	41
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.0	85.9	84.5	73.2	87.3	85.9	74.6	64.7	63.3	7.0	80.2	60
	Second	92.1	87.1	85.2	82.2	86.1	84.2	80.2	73.0	70.3	6.9	81.4	86
	Middle	97.9	94.7	91.6	85.3	93.8	89.5	84.2	74.7	68.4	1.0	91.7	81
	Fourth	98.9	97.8	90.2	83.7	97.9	97.9	82.8	82.6	72.0	1.1	77.4	79
	Richest	97.5	94.2	92.4	87.4	95.8	95.0	90.8	82.4	78.2	1.7	77.9	103
Total		96.1	92.3	89.1	83.0	92.5	90.8	83.3	76.3	71.2	3.3	81.6	408

Table CH.1 RS:
Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (18 months for measles), RS, 2006

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3 ***	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 **	MMR ****	All *****	None	Number of children aged 18-29 months
Vaccination card	60.6	67.0	63.5	63.5	66.5	63.1	63.1	61.8	58.6	.0	205
Mother's report	36.4	30.0	28.8	27.9	31.4	29.7	28.4	18.2	17.1	.8	205
Either	97.0	97.0	93.3	91.4	97.9	92.8	91.5	80.0	75.7	.8	205
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	97.0	97.0	91.0	82.8	97.9	91.5	85.4	79.4	64.9	.8	205

* MICS Indicator 25
** MICS Indicator 26
*** MICS Indicator 27
**** MICS Indicator 28; MDG Indicator 15
***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.2 RS:
Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, RS, 2006

		BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	MMR	All	None	Percent with health card	Number of children aged
Sex	Male	96.5	98.2	95.4	95.4	98.2	95.5	95.5	81.0	76.0	.9	65.2	97
	Female	97.5	96.0	89.5	87.9	97.6	90.4	88.0	79.1	75.4	.8	65.6	108
Administrative regions	RS	97.0	97.0	92.3	91.4	97.9	92.8	91.5	80.0	75.7	.8	65.4	205
Area	Urban	98.9	97.7	89.7	88.6	98.9	91.0	88.7	72.9	67.4	.0	67.1	77
	Rural	95.9	96.6	93.8	93.1	97.3	93.9	93.2	84.4	80.9	1.3	64.5	128
Mother's education level	None	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	.0	33.3	3
	Primary	96.7	94.6	92.9	92.9	96.5	93.0	93.0	79.2	77.4	1.7	66.7	51
	Secondary	96.9	97.5	91.9	90.7	98.2	92.6	90.8	80.1	74.5	.6	65.7	140
	Higher and University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7	85.7	.0	64.3	12
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	92.7	93.8	89.6	87.5	96.0	90.0	88.0	81.3	73.5	1.8	69.1	46
	Second	100.0	100.0	97.6	97.6	100.0	97.5	97.5	87.8	87.8	.0	73.2	35
	Middle	98.0	94.7	93.0	93.0	94.7	93.0	93.0	85.4	81.3	1.8	57.8	48
	Fourth	96.0	97.9	97.9	95.7	100.0	100.0	95.9	88.6	80.0	.0	60.0	42
	Richest	100.0	100.0	82.4	82.4	100.0	82.4	82.4	53.8	53.8	.0	70.0	34
Total		97.0	97.0	92.3	91.4	97.9	92.8	91.5	80.0	75.7	.8	65.4	205

Table CH.4:
Oral rehydration treatment

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), BiH, 2006

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Fluid from ORS packet	Recommended homemade fluid	Pre - packaged ORS fluid	No treatment	ORT use rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	5.9	1612	25.9	44.6	12.5	31.3	68.7	95
	Female	3.6	1575	7.5	29.8	26.8	41.8	58.2	57
Administrative regions	FBiH	4.9	2083	25.1	43.3	22.5	25.0	75.0	101
	RS	3.9	1031	8.3	37.5	8.3	48.0	52.0	41
	DB	12.7	74	0.0	0.0	9.1	90.9	9.1	9
Area	Urban	5.4	1008	18.8	42.1	17.2	26.6	73.4	54
	Rural	4.5	2179	19.2	37.4	18.2	40.0	60.0	97
Age	< 6 months	4.7	269	6.6	13.3	6.6	73.4	26.6	13
	6-11 months	10.9	317	31.8	51.3	19.5	24.4	75.6	35
	12-23 months	6.0	661	12.8	27.6	17.0	44.7	55.3	40
	24-35 months	5.1	634	26.4	49.9	15.8	18.4	81.6	32
	36-47 months	3.1	630	13.0	39.1	21.7	30.4	69.6	19
	48-59 months	1.9	676	6.7	40.0	26.7	46.7	53.3	13
Mother's education level	None	(9.4)	27	(0.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(66.7)	3
	Primary	4.3	1000	13.7	29.4	25.5	37.3	62.7	43
	Secondary	4.8	1886	24.4	45.8	15.9	29.0	71.0	90
	Higher and University	5.6	273	5.5	22.2	11.1	66.8	33.2	15
	Non-standard curriculum	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.5	587	16.7	33.3	25.0	33.3	66.7	20
	Second	5.5	654	30.3	55.9	11.6	27.9	72.1	36
	Middle	4.1	671	9.1	27.3	33.3	39.4	60.6	28
	Fourth	5.9	672	10.6	31.8	10.6	53.3	46.7	40
	Richest	4.5	603	28.2	43.7	15.6	15.6	84.4	27
Total		4.7	3187	19.0	39.1	17.9	35.2	64.8	151

* MICS Indicator 33

Table CH.5:
Home management of diarrhoea

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, BiH, 2006

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who drank more	Children with diarrhoea who drank the same or less	Children with diarrhoea who ate somewhat less. same or more	Children with diarrhoea who ate much less or none	Home manage-ment of diarrhoea *	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding **	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	5.9	1612	25.9	73.2	77.7	22.3	21.4	59.8	95
	Female	3.6	1575	14.9	83.6	71.7	28.3	10.4	40.3	57
Administrative regions	FBiH	4.9	2083	18.3	80.0	70.8	29.2	14.2	54.2	101
	RS	3.9	1031	16.6	83.4	83.4	16.6	12.5	41.6	41
	DB	12.7	74	81.9	18.1	90.9	9.1	72.8	81.9	9
Area	Urban	5.4	1008	14.0	86.0	62.5	37.5	9.4	42.1	54
	Rural	4.5	2179	26.1	72.2	82.6	17.4	21.8	58.3	97
Age	0-11 months	8.1	586	21.4	78.6	89.3	10.7	19.6	60.7	47
	12-23 months	6.0	661	25.6	74.4	83.0	17.0	23.5	59.6	40
	24-35 months	5.1	634	23.7	73.7	55.2	44.8	15.8	44.7	32
	36-47 months	3.1	630	8.7	91.3	60.9	39.1	4.3	39.1	19
	48-59 months	1.9	676	26.7	66.7	73.3	26.7	13.3	40.0	13
Mother's education level	None	(9.4)	27	(0.0)	(100.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(33.3)	3
	Primary	4.3	1000	17.6	80.4	76.5	23.5	11.8	47.1	43
	Secondary	4.8	1886	25.2	73.8	74.8	25.2	21.5	61.7	90
	Higher and University	5.6	273	16.6	83.4	77.8	22.2	11.1	16.6	15
	Non-standard curriculum	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.5	587	16.7	79.2	87.5	12.5	8.3	58.3	20
	Second	5.5	654	18.6	81.4	81.4	18.6	13.9	62.8	36
	Middle	4.1	671	21.2	75.8	75.8	24.2	18.2	48.5	28
	Fourth	5.9	672	27.7	72.3	80.9	19.1	25.6	46.8	40
	Richest	4.5	603	21.8	78.2	49.9	50.1	15.6	46.8	27
Total		4.7	3187	21.8	77.1	75.4	24.6	17.3	52.5	151

* MICS indicator 34
** MICS indicator 35

Table CH.6:
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, BiH, 2006

		Had acute respiratory infection	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Govt. hospital	Govt. health centre	Govt. health post	Other public	Private hospital clinic	Private physi-cian	Any appropri-ate provider *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia
Sex	Male	5.0	1612	15.8	63.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	8.4	91.6	80
	Female	2.9	1575	20.4	68.5	1.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	90.7	46
Administrative regions	FBiH	4.4	2083	15.7	66.7	2.8	1.9	3.7	5.6	90.7	91
	RS	3.3	1031	22.5	60.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	5.0	92.5	34
	DB	1.1	74	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1
Area	Urban	3.5	1008	19.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	11.9	14.3	95.2	35
	Rural	4.1	2179	16.8	69.2	3.7	1.9	0.0	1.9	89.7	90
Age	0-11 months	4.5	586	22.5	74.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	93.6	26
	12-23 months	4.5	661	17.1	68.6	0.0	2.9	2.9	8.6	94.3	30
	24-35 months	4.0	634	26.7	43.3	6.7	0.0	6.7	3.3	86.7	25
	36-47 months	4.2	630	9.7	77.5	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	90.3	26
	48-59 months	2.7	676	9.1	59.1	4.5	0.0	4.5	13.6	90.9	19
Mother's education level	None	(15.6)	27	(20.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	4
	Primary	4.8	1000	21.0	63.2	1.8	3.5	1.8	7.0	93.0	48
	Secondary	3.2	1886	15.5	64.8	4.2	0.0	2.8	2.8	90.1	60
	Higher and University	4.9	273	12.5	68.8	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	93.8	13
	Non-standard curriculum	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	4.5	587	16.1	77.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	96.8	26
	Second	5.4	654	11.9	59.6	2.4	4.8	2.4	4.8	83.4	35
	Middle	2.8	671	13.6	77.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.4	19
	Fourth	3.8	672	23.3	63.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	6.7	96.7	25
	Richest	3.4	603	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	95.8	20
Total		3.9	3187	17.4	65.1	2.7	1.3	3.4	5.4	91.3	126

* MICS indicator 23

Table CH.7:
Antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotic treatment, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in the last two weeks *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey
Sex	Male	77.9	80
	Female	64.8	46
Administrative regions	FBiH	81.5	91
	RS	(49.9)	34
	DB	*	1
Area	Urban	(76.2)	35
	Rural	71.9	90
Age	0-11 months	(93.6)	26
	12-23 months	(74.3)	30
	24-35 months	(76.7)	25
	36-47 months	(54.8)	26
	48-59 months	*	19
Mother's education level	None	*	4
	Primary	63.1	48
	Secondary	81.7	60
	Higher and University	*	13
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	(80.6)	26
	Second	(61.9)	35
	Middle	*	19
	Fourth	(76.7)	25
	Richest	*	20
Total		73.1	126

MICS indicator 22

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

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, BiH, 2006

		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 recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/ caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
		Is not able to drink or breast-feed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breath-ing	Has difficulty breath-ing	Has blood in stool	Is drink-ing poorly	Has other symptoms		
Administrative regions	FBiH	46.7	68.9	96.4	59.5	73.1	64.7	40.4	15.9	56.3	2083
	RS	27.4	64.0	90.9	44.6	60.4	62.9	25.9	18.7	40.1	1031
	DB	45.9	98.9	98.9	82.8	98.9	98.9	67.8	2.3	81.6	74
Area	Urban	40.5	67.6	94.1	53.2	67.4	63.7	35.8	15.4	49.7	1008
	Rural	40.4	68.2	94.9	56.1	70.6	65.4	36.6	16.9	52.6	2179
Mother's education level	None	(34.3)	(78.2)	(84.4)	(62.6)	(71.9)	(65.7)	(40.7)	(18.7)	(62.6)	27
	Primary	38.8	70.6	95.4	54.1	67.3	62.7	36.1	18.4	50.1	1000
	Secondary	39.8	65.9	94.8	55.0	70.0	65.4	35.8	14.4	51.4	1886
	Higher and University	51.7	71.5	92.3	59.7	75.5	69.4	40.9	23.6	58.5	273
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	33.8	62.4	94.4	50.2	65.2	58.3	37.6	10.9	45.9	587
	Second	47.1	73.9	96.3	59.0	73.4	67.9	42.3	20.9	55.7	654
	Middle	45.1	70.6	92.1	55.5	67.7	67.7	35.6	16.5	52.1	671
	Fourth	34.4	63.8	95.4	51.5	69.3	60.8	28.9	16.3	47.0	672
	Richest	41.3	68.6	95.2	59.8	72.2	69.6	37.8	17.1	57.7	603
Total		40.5	68.0	94.7	55.2	69.6	64.9	36.3	16.5	51.7	3187

Table CH.8:
Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, BiH, 2006

		Type of fuel used for cooking									
		Electricity	Liquid propane gas (LPG)	Natural gas	Coal/lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw/ shrubs/ grass	Total	Solid fuels for cooking *	Number of households
Administrative regions	FBiH	51.6	5.5	3.6	1.0	0.3	37.9	0.1	100.0	39.3	3331
	RS	29.9	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	63.5	0.1	100.0	63.9	2094
	DB	53.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.6	42.0	0.0	100.0	43.6	124
Area	Urban	66.9	9.4	5.2	1.3	0.2	17.0	0.0	100.0	18.5	2103
	Rural	29.2	3.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	66.4	0.1	100.0	67.1	3446
Head's education level	None	23.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	74.3	0.0	100.0	74.6	568
	Primary	33.1	3.8	1.2	0.2	0.5	61.1	0.1	100.0	61.9	1949
	Secondary	51.3	6.5	2.4	1.1	0.2	38.4	0.0	100.0	39.8	2451
	Higher and University	66.3	11.7	7.4	0.7	.0	13.6	0.4	100.0	14.7	568
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	94.2	0.0	100.0	94.5	1267
	Second	17.4	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	77.7	0.5	100.0	78.9	1071
	Middle	45.4	5.0	1.5	1.3	0.4	46.4	0.0	100.0	48.1	1035
	Fourth	73.5	5.8	5.8	1.9	0.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	14.9	1050
	Richest	82.0	13.6	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.4	1125
Total		43.5	5.5	2.3	0.6	0.3	47.6	0.1	100.0	48.7	5549

* MICS indicator 24; MDG indicator 29

Table CH.9:
Solid fuel use by type of stove or hearth

Percent of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or hearth, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:						
		Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or hearth with chimney or hood	Open stove or hearth with no chimney or hood	Other stove	DK stove type/missing	Total	Number of households using solid fuels for cooking
Administrative regions	FBiH	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1309
	RS	93.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1338
	DB	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Area	Urban	93.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	388
	Rural	96.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2314
Head's education level	None	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	424
	Primary	96.3	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1207
	Secondary	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	976
	Higher and University	95.2	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	83
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	94.7	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1198
	Second	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	845
	Middle	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	497
	Fourth	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
	Richest	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Total		96.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2702

Table EN.1:
Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, BiH, 2006

		Main source of drinking water															
		Improved sources								Unimproved sources							
		Piped into dwelling	Piped into yard or plot	Public tap/standpipe	Tubewell / borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Unpro - tected well	Unpro - tected spring	Tanker - truck	Surface water	Other	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Number of household members
Administrative regions	FBiH	73.2	1.6	.8	.2	3.4	11.2	6.5	2.6	.1	.2	.1	.0	.1	100.0	99.5	10718
	RS	78.3	3.1	.8	3.7	6.3	4.3	.0	.7	.2	1.0	.0	.1	1.4	100.0	97.3	6324
	DB	12.7	.0	47.5	20.2	10.1	7.0	.0	2.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	383
Area	Urban	90.0	.4	1.9	.6	.7	1.4	.7	3.8	.0	.2	.0	.0	.4	100.0	99.4	6161
	Rural	64.8	3.1	1.9	2.7	6.7	12.5	5.8	.9	.2	.7	.1	.0	.7	100.0	98.4	11265
Head's education level	None	66.2	5.2	3.9	2.1	4.9	9.0	4.0	.1	.6	.5	.3	.0	3.2	100.0	95.4	1260
	Primary	67.7	3.0	2.3	3.0	6.9	9.4	5.2	1.2	.2	.8	.0	.1	.2	100.0	98.7	5979
	Secondary	76.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.6	9.1	3.7	2.4	.0	.3	.0	.0	.6	100.0	99.1	8406
	Higher and University	89.1	.0	1.2	.5	.7	3.2	1.6	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	100.0	99.6	1746
	Non-standard curriculum	(75.9)	(6.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(18.1)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	29
	Missing /DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
wealth index quintiles	Poorest	33.1	10.2	4.1	5.6	16.9	21.7	5.2	.5	.3	1.6	.1	.0	.7	100.0	97.3	3484
	Second	69.3	.4	2.0	1.7	4.7	11.1	8.7	.6	.1	.2	.1	.1	.8	100.0	98.6	3485
	Middle	78.8	.1	1.5	2.1	.8	7.0	5.1	2.9	.2	.2	.0	.0	1.4	100.0	98.2	3487
	Fourth	90.0	.0	1.3	.2	.1	2.6	1.0	4.4	.0	.4	.0	.0	.1	100.0	99.5	3481
	Richest	97.5	.0	.4	.0	.3	.5	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	100.0	3489
Total		73.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	4.6	8.6	4.0	1.9	.1	.5	.0	.0	.6	100.0	98.7	17426

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

Table EN.2:
Household water treatment

Percentage distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household and percentage of household members that applied an appropriate water treatment method, BiH, 2006

		Water treatment method used in the household												
		None	Boil	Add bleach /chlorine	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know	All drinking water sources: appropriate water treatment method *	Number of household members	Improved drinking water sources: appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Unimproved drinking water sources: appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
Administrative regions	FBiH	91.5	2.1	4.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	8.0	10718	8.0	10667	0.0	51
	RS	95.7	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	3.7	6324	3.7	6152	4.4	172
	DB	91.2	2.5	4.2	0.9	0.7	2.0	0.0	7.3	383	7.3	383	.	0
Area	Urban	95.7	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.6	6161	3.6	6122	5.9	38
	Rural	91.6	2.2	5.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	7.9	11265	8.0	11080	2.8	185
Head's education level	None	95.4	3.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.6	1260	4.5	1202	8.2	59
	Primary	93.0	2.3	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	6.4	5979	6.4	5901	1.3	78
	Secondary	92.6	2.1	3.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	6.8	8406	6.8	8326	2.2	80
	Higher and University	93.3	3.4	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.0	1746	6.0	1739	0.0	7
	Non-standard curriculum	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29	(0.0)	29	(.)	0
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	5	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	88.7	3.2	7.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	10.6	3484	10.7	3391	6.2	93
	Second	90.9	2.4	5.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	8.7	3485	8.8	3435	3.5	50
	Middle	93.1	2.7	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	6.5	3487	6.6	3423	0.0	64
	Fourth	96.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	3481	2.5	3465	0.0	16
	Richest	95.7	2.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.7	3489	3.7	3488	0.0	1
Total		93.0	2.3	3.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	6.4	17426	6.4	17202	3.4	223

* MICS indicator 13

Table EN.3:
Time to source of water

Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, BiH, 2006

		Time to source of drinking water								
		Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more	DK	Total	Mean time to source of drinking water (excluding those on premises)	Number of households
Administrative regions	FBiH	92.7	4.7	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	12.7	3331
	RS	87.1	9.2	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	11.6	2094
	DB	12.5	57.1	19.5	9.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	12.1	124
Area	Urban	95.4	2.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.2	2103
	Rural	84.9	10.4	3.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	12.1	3446
Head's education level	None	83.3	10.3	3.2	2.2	0.3	0.7	100.0	13.6	568
	Primary	84.8	11.0	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	11.2	1949
	Secondary	91.8	5.4	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	12.5	2451
	Higher and University	95.6	2.2	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.1	568
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	68.6	21.6	6.4	2.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	12.1	1267
	Second	90.8	6.6	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	10.9	1071
	Midle	92.9	5.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	12.6	1035
	Fourth	96.6	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.1	1050
	Richest	99.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.4	1125
Total		88.8	7.6	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	12.1	5549

Table EN.4:
Person collecting water

Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting water used in the household, BiH, 2006

		Person collecting drinking water							
		Adult woman	Adult man	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)	DK	Missing	Total	Number of households
Administrative regions	FBiH	40.8	56.5	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	236
	RS	57.2	40.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	268
	DB	57.7	39.9	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	107
Area	Urban	54.2	45.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94
	Rural	50.4	47.0	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	518
Head's education level	None	67.9	26.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	95
	Primary	50.7	48.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	293
	Secondary	45.3	51.5	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	196
	Higher and University	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	50.8	46.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	398
	Second	56.5	39.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
	Middle	53.2	46.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
	Fourth	(40.9)	(59.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34
	Richest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total		51.0	46.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	611

Table EN.5:
Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, BiH, 2006

		Type of toilet facility used by household												Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal *	Number of households members
		Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility								
		Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Flush to pit (latrine)	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab	Composting toilet	Flush to somewhere else	Flush to unknown place /not sure /DK where	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Hanging toilet/ hanging latrine	No facilities or bush or field	Other			
Administrative regions	FBiH	47.6	42.3	.8	.0	1.0	1.2	5.2	.7	.3	.1	.1	.6	100.0	93.0	10718
	RS	30.4	49.4	.3	.1	1.8	10.7	5.7	.3	1.1	.2	.1	.0	100.0	92.6	6324
	DB	65.7	13.7	.0	.0	.0	20.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	99.7	383
Area	Urban	77.2	20.1	.2	.0	.3	1.0	.6	.5	.0	.0	.1	.0	100.0	98.9	6161
	Rural	22.4	57.5	.8	.1	1.8	7.2	7.8	.6	.9	.2	.1	.6	100.0	89.8	11265
Head's education level	None	22.5	50.1	1.0	.0	1.6	11.2	9.9	.4	.8	.8	.2	1.4	100.0	86.5	1260
	Primary	27.5	52.1	.9	.0	1.9	7.7	7.2	.8	.9	.1	.2	.7	100.0	90.3	5979
	Secondary	48.2	42.2	.4	.1	.9	3.0	4.0	.4	.5	.1	.0	.1	100.0	94.9	8406
	Higher and University	73.6	23.5	.0	.0	.1	.7	1.4	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	97.9	1746
	Non-standard curriculum	(48.3)	(32.7)	(.0)	(.0)	(6.0)	(12.9)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	29
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.7	49.3	1.4	.2	4.3	22.3	11.5	.6	2.2	.1	.5	.9	100.0	84.2	3484
	Second	16.6	66.9	1.2	.2	1.1	2.0	9.6	.8	.4	.6	.0	.7	100.0	87.9	3485
	Middle	32.5	60.2	.5	.0	.3	.9	4.8	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	94.3	3487
	Fourth	56.8	41.3	.1	.0	.6	.0	.4	.4	.3	.0	.0	.2	100.0	98.7	3481
	Richest	96.2	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	99.8	3489
Total		41.8	44.3	.6	.1	1.2	5.0	5.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	.4	100.0	93.0	17426

* MICS Indicator 12; MDG Indicator 31

Table EN.6:
Disposal of child's faeces

Percent 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 are disposed of safely, BiH, 2006

		What was done to dispose of the stools										
		Child used toilet/ latrin	Put /rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage (solid waste)	Burried	Left in the open	Other	Missing	Total	Proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely	Number of children aged 0-2 years
Administrative regions	FBiH	8.0	21.8	2.9	64.9	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	29.7	1250
	RS	8.8	41.7	1.0	47.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.4	615
	DB	(.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(93.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(6.5)	39
Area	Urban	7.6	27.2	2.0	61.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	34.8	577
	Rural	8.3	28.2	2.3	58.9	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	36.4	1327
Mother's education level	None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
	Primary	5.8	28.3	4.6	56.1	0.4	1.8	2.8	0.1	100.0	34.1	569
	Secondary	8.4	29.1	1.3	60.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	37.4	1139
	Higher and University	13.4	17.1	0.0	69.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	30.4	183
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.0	33.3	4.8	50.2	0.2	2.9	2.2	0.2	100.0	39.3	350
	Second	6.0	26.5	2.1	62.9	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	32.6	405
	Middle	9.8	27.2	2.6	59.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	37.0	394
	Fourth	7.2	29.0	1.5	60.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	36.3	387
	Richest	11.3	23.7	0.2	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	34.9	367
Total		8.1	27.9	2.2	59.7	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	35.9	1903

* MICS indicator 14

Table EN.7:
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation

Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water *	Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal **	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members
Administrative regions	FBiH	99.5	93.0	92.6	10718
	RS	97.3	92.6	90.5	6324
	DB	100.0	99.7	99.7	383
Area	Urban	99.4	98.9	98.4	6161
	Rural	98.4	89.8	88.5	11265
Head's education level	None	95.4	86.5	82.1	1260
	Primary	98.7	90.3	89.5	5979
	Secondary	99.1	94.9	94.0	8406
	Higher and University	99.6	97.9	97.5	1746
	Non-standard curriculum	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	29
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	97.3	84.2	82.3	3484
	Second	98.6	87.9	86.9	3485
	Middle	98.2	94.3	92.5	3487
	Fourth	99.5	98.7	98.3	3481
	Richest	100.0	99.8	99.8	3489
Total		98.7	93.0	92.0	17426

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30
** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

Table EN.8:
Security of tenure

Percentage of household members living in households in urban areas (or in capital city) which lack formal documentation for their residence in the dwelling or who feel at risk of eviction from the dwelling, and the percentage of respondents who have been evicted from their home in the 5 years preceding the survey, BiH, 2006

		Household does not have formal documentation for the residence	Respondent feels there is a risk of eviction	Household does not have security of tenure *	Household members evicted from any dwelling prior 5 years	Numbers of households members
Administrative regions	FBiH	13.3	5.3	14.5	10.7	3854
	RS	11.9	5.0	13.9	8.9	2131
	DB	4.9	4.3	7.9	23.5	175
Area	Urban	12.6	5.1	14.1	10.4	6161
Head's education level	None	15.2	2.8	16.9	14.6	199
	Primary	13.9	7.9	15.9	12.7	1116
	Secondary	13.5	5.1	14.7	9.7	3518
	Higher and University	8.8	3.2	10.7	9.5	1314
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	27.0	23.2	33.0	17.5	220
	Second	16.8	8.2	20.9	25.3	411
	Middle	17.9	5.9	18.4	14.9	910
	Fourth	13.5	5.7	14.8	8.8	1807
	Richest	8.6	2.6	9.8	7.3	2812
Total		12.6	5.1	14.1	10.4	6161

* MICS Indicator 93

Table EN.9:
Durability of housing

Percentage of households and household members living in dwellings in urban areas (or capital city) that are not considered durable by background characteristics, BiH, 2006

		Dwelling has natural floor material	Dwelling is in poor condition	Dwelling is vulnerable to accidents	Percent of households living in dwellings considered non durable *	Number of households	Percent of household members living in dwelling considered non-durable	Number of household members
Head's education level	None	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	103	.	199
	Primary	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	404	.	1116
	Secondary	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.4	1141	0.3	3518
	Higher and University	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	451	.	1314
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.3	16.6	0.0	0.0	85	.	220
	Second	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	159	.	411
	Middle	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	313	.	910
	Fourth	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	624	0.3	1807
	Richest	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	922	0.1	2812
Number of households		0.0	2.4	0.2	0.2	2103	0.1	6161

* MICS Indicator 94

Table EN.10:
Slum housing

Percentage of households and household members in urban areas (or capital city) that are considered as living in slum housing, by background characteristics, BiH, 2006

		Dwelling considered non durable	Lack of security of tenure	Over-crowding: more than three persons per bedroom	Lack of use of improved water source	Lack of use of improved sanitation	Percent of households considered to be living in slum housing *	Number of households	Percent of households members considered to be living in slum housing	Number of household members
Head's education level	None	0.0	14.2	2.0	0.0	0.2	16.4	103	23.2	199
	Primary	0.0	14.8	1.9	0.6	0.9	15.6	404	17.4	1116
	Secondary	0.4	13.7	2.7	0.5	1.4	16.8	1141	18.2	3518
	Higher and University	0.0	11.9	1.3	0.0	1.2	13.5	451	12.9	1314
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.0	30.6	3.9	1.2	6.2	34.4	85	38.0	220
	Second	0.0	18.5	1.6	2.2	2.5	20.9	159	25.0	411
	Middle	0.0	17.7	3.1	1.1	3.2	22.0	313	23.7	910
	Fourth	0.3	13.7	2.0	0.0	0.7	15.8	624	17.6	1807
	Richest	0.2	9.6	2.1	0.0	0.2	11.2	922	11.8	2812
Number of households		0.2	13.5	2.2	0.4	1.2	15.8	2103	17.1	6161

*MICS Indicator 95; MDG Indicator 32

Table RH.1:
Use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, BiH, 2006

		Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:											Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method *	Number of women currently married or in union
		Not using any method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /foam /jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other					
Administrative regions	FBiH	66.4	.1	4.5	2.7	4.8	.0	.0	.1	1.5	19.4	.5	100.0	12.1	21.5	33.6	2030
	RS	59.3	.0	1.4	4.8	2.9	.2	.0	.0	5.1	26.1	.0	100.0	9.4	31.2	40.7	1052
	DB	76.9	.0	1.8	10.9	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	9.5	.0	100.0	12.7	10.4	23.1	70
Area	Urban	71.0	.2	4.5	4.7	6.8	.0	.0	.0	1.5	10.8	.4	100.0	16.2	12.7	29.0	1093
	Rural	60.7	.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	.1	.0	.1	3.3	27.0	.3	100.0	8.5	30.7	39.3	2060
Age	15-19	67.7	.0	5.1	.0	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	20.8	.0	100.0	11.5	20.8	32.3	44
	20-24	69.3	.0	3.4	1.1	3.3	.0	.0	.2	1.5	21.0	.1	100.0	7.9	22.8	30.7	275
	25-29	63.7	.0	4.0	1.4	5.3	.1	.1	.2	2.5	22.3	.5	100.0	10.8	25.5	36.3	477
	30-34	61.6	.0	5.4	3.5	4.5	.0	.0	.2	1.3	23.4	.0	100.0	13.5	24.9	38.4	578
	35-39	58.7	.1	3.6	4.5	4.2	.0	.1	.0	3.4	24.7	.8	100.0	12.4	28.9	41.3	553
	40-44	57.6	.0	3.0	6.7	4.3	.3	.0	.0	2.6	25.0	.4	100.0	14.4	28.0	42.4	686
	45-49	79.0	.4	.8	2.2	2.1	.0	.0	.0	4.4	10.9	.1	100.0	5.6	15.3	21.0	540
Woman's education level	None	(77.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.9)	(.9)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(20.1)	(.0)	(100.0)	(2.8)	(20.1)	(23.0)	33
	Primary	62.2	.1	1.7	2.2	2.5	.0	.0	.1	2.9	27.9	.4	100.0	6.5	31.3	37.8	1134
	Secondary	64.1	.0	4.7	4.3	4.3	.1	.0	.1	2.8	19.4	.1	100.0	13.5	22.4	35.9	1738
	Higher and University	74.1	.9	2.4	4.7	9.5	.0	.1	.0	1.3	6.1	.9	100.0	17.6	8.3	25.9	248
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
wealth index quintiles	Poorest	65.1	.0	2.6	1.2	.6	.1	.0	.1	2.9	27.0	.4	100.0	4.4	30.4	34.9	543
	Second	59.2	.0	2.9	3.7	3.1	.4	.1	.1	3.1	27.5	.0	100.0	10.1	30.7	40.8	565
	Middle	61.6	.0	2.4	2.9	2.0	.0	.0	.1	2.7	28.2	.0	100.0	7.4	31.0	38.4	663
	Fourth	69.7	.0	2.9	4.2	5.3	.0	.0	.1	3.4	13.9	.4	100.0	12.5	17.8	30.3	697
	Richest	64.9	.4	5.9	5.4	8.3	.0	.0	.0	1.3	13.1	.7	100.0	19.9	15.2	35.1	685
Total		64.3	.1	3.4	3.6	4.1	.1	.0	.1	2.7	21.4	.3	100.0	11.2	24.5	35.7	3153

* MICS

Table RH.2:
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, 2006

		Current use of contraception*	Unmet need for contraception - for spacing**	Unmet need for contraception - for limiting***	Unmet need for contraception - Total ****	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
Administrative regions	FBiH	33.6	2.4	20.9	23.3	2030	59.0	1155
	RS	40.7	1.7	21.6	23.3	1052	63.6	674
	DB	23.1	2.7	18.6	21.3	70	52.0	31
Area	Urban	29.0	1.8	22.6	24.4	1093	54.3	583
	Rural	39.3	2.4	20.3	22.7	2060	63.4	1277
Age	15-19	32.3	4.3	0.7	5.0	44	86.6	16
	20-24	30.7	8.9	2.7	11.7	275	72.5	117
	25-29	36.3	4.8	14.8	19.5	477	65.0	266
	30-34	38.4	2.4	21.9	24.3	578	61.3	362
	35-39	41.3	1.1	31.9	33.0	553	55.6	411
	40-44	42.4	0.0	23.4	23.4	686	64.4	452
	45-49	21.0	0.0	22.8	22.8	540	47.9	236
Woman's education level	None	(23.0)	(0.0)	(30.8)	(30.8)	33	(42.7)	18
	Primary	37.8	2.0	22.4	24.5	1134	60.8	706
	Secondary	35.9	2.2	20.2	22.4	1738	61.6	1013
	Higher and University	25.9	3.4	19.9	23.3	248	52.7	122
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	0	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	34.9	1.6	21.3	22.9	543	60.4	314
	Second	40.8	2.7	20.1	22.9	565	64.1	360
	Middle	38.4	2.9	20.8	23.7	663	61.9	412
	Fourth	30.3	1.7	23.5	25.1	697	54.6	386
	Richest	35.1	2.1	19.6	21.7	685	61.8	389
Total		35.7	2.2	21.1	23.3	3153	60.5	1860

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C
**** MICS indicator 98
***** MICS indicator 99

Table RH.3:
Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, BiH, 2006

		Person providing antenatal care					
		Medical doctor	Nurse/midwife	No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel *	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
Administrative regions	FBiH	61.8	0.5	0.9	63.2	98.6	290
	RS	34.0	0.0	0.2	34.2	99.4	157
	DB	*	*	*	*	*	12
Area	Urban	28.5	0.0	0.8	29.3	97.4	134
	Rural	69.9	0.5	0.3	70.7	99.5	324
Age	15-19	(98.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(100.0)	(98.4)	20
	20-24	98.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	99.3	127
	25-29	97.7	0.4	1.9	100.0	98.1	165
	30-34	98.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	98
	35-39	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	38
	40-44	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	11
	45-49	*	*	*	*	*	0
Woman's education level	None	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Primary	95.8	0.9	3.3	100.0	96.7	135
	Secondary	99.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.8	281
	Higher and University	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	40
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	81
	Second	97.3	1.5	1.2	100.0	98.8	105
	Middle	99.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	99.7	93
	Fourth	97.7	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	97
	Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	83
Total		98.4	0.5	1.1	100.0	98.9	459

* MICS indicator 20

Table RH.4:
Antenatal care content

Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, BiH, 2006

		Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy*	Percent of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
			Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Weight measured	
Administrative regions	FBiH	98.6	97.0	94.5	96.7	93.7	290
	RS	99.4	99.0	99.2	98.6	97.0	157
	DB	*	*	*	*	*	12
Area	Urban	97.4	96.5	96.9	96.7	96.2	134
	Rural	99.5	98.3	95.9	97.8	94.5	324
Age	15-19	(98.4)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(96.8)	20
	20-24	99.3	98.5	98.0	98.3	97.3	127
	25-29	98.1	96.4	95.4	96.0	93.1	165
	30-34	99.4	98.7	93.9	98.4	93.2	98
	35-39	100.0	99.2	98.3	99.2	97.5	38
	40-44	(100.0)	(97.1)	(100.0)	(97.1)	(100.0)	11
	45-49	*	*	*	*	*	0
Woman's education level	None	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Primary	96.7	94.2	90.9	93.9	90.7	135
	Secondary	99.8	99.1	98.3	98.8	96.4	281
	Higher and University	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.2	40
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.4	96.9	96.5	96.9	96.9	81
	Second	98.8	97.6	95.2	97.0	94.3	105
	Middle	99.7	98.3	94.2	97.0	92.2	93
	Fourth	97.7	96.7	96.4	97.1	96.1	97
	Richest	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.6	95.8	83
Total		98.9	97.7	96.2	97.5	95.0	459

* MICS indicator 44

Table RH.5:
Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, BiH, 2006

		Person assisting at delivery								
		Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Other/ missing	No attendant	Total	Any skilled personnel *	Delivered in health facility **	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
Administrative regions	FBiH	89.8	9.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.5	99.6	290
	RS	93.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	99.8	157
	DB	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Area	Urban	92.5	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.5	99.8	134
	Rural	90.3	9.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	99.6	324
Age	15-19	(96.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	20
	20-24	91.8	7.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	99.8	127
	25-29	89.1	10.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	165
	30-34	91.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	99.7	98
	35-39	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	38
	40-44	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11
	45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Woman's education level	None	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
	Primary	86.0	12.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	98.8	98.8	135
	Secondary	94.4	5.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	281
	Higher and University	82.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	40
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	91.4	7.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.2	99.2	81
	Second	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105
	Middle	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93
	Fourth	91.9	6.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	99.0	99.0	97
	Richest	95.8	3.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	100.0	83
Total		90.9	8.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.6	99.7	459

* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17
** MICS indicator 5

Table CD.1:
Family support for learning

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months					
		For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness *	Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness **	Mean number of activities the father engage in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex	Male	75.3	4.6	76.0	2.4	2.4	1612
	Female	75.9	4.6	71.6	2.3	3.4	1575
Administrative regions	FBiH	70.2	4.4	75.3	2.2	2.7	2083
	RS	84.9	5.0	73.1	2.7	2.9	1031
	DB	96.6	5.2	41.4	0.8	9.2	74
Area	Urban	84.7	5.0	78.5	2.8	3.9	1008
	Rural	71.3	4.4	71.6	2.1	2.4	2179
Age	0-23 months	66.7	4.2	72.8	2.1	1.7	1247
	24-59 months	81.3	4.9	74.5	2.5	3.7	1941
Mother's education level	None	(46.8)	(3.8)	(71.9)	(1.9)	(15.6)	27
	Primary	65.5	4.2	67.6	2.0	3.1	1000
	Secondary	79.8	4.8	76.8	2.5	2.7	1886
	Higher and University	85.4	5.0	76.1	2.8	2.2	273
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	2
Father's education level	None	*	*	*	*	*	6
	Primary	70.6	4.3	71.6	2.0	0.0	681
	Secondary	76.1	4.6	75.9	2.4	0.0	2149
	Higher and University	84.6	5.1	85.9	3.2	0.0	257
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	3
	Father not at home	69.0	4.5	8.3	0.2	100.0	71
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	63.9	4.1	75.8	2.1	3.9	587
	Second	71.3	4.3	67.2	1.9	2.1	654
	Middle	79.2	4.7	68.2	2.1	1.3	671
	Fourth	77.6	4.8	73.2	2.3	5.0	672
	Richest	85.1	5.2	86.0	3.3	2.2	603
Total		75.6	4.6	73.8	2.3	2.9	3187

* MICS indicator 46
** MICS indicator 47

Table CD.2:
Learning materials

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months living in households containing learning materials, BiH, 2006

		3 or more adult books *	Median number of adult books	3 or more children's books **	Median number of children's books	Child plays with: Household objects	Objects and materials found outside the home	Home-made toys	Toys that came from a store	No play-things men-tioned	3 or more types of play-things ***	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex	Male	74.5	10	69.7	6	16.2	33.1	22.8	91.0	4.2	19.5	1612
	Female	76.3	10	71.2	7	20.5	30.6	18.5	89.1	6.2	18.2	1575
Administrative regions	FBiH	77.3	10	66.7	5	19.4	33.6	26.6	90.4	5.4	23.7	2083
	RS	72.6	10	76.4	10	16.1	29.5	9.9	88.7	5.1	10.3	1031
	DB	60.9	6	92.0	10	18.4	17.2	3.4	97.7	0.0	2.3	74
Area	Urban	83.9	10	82.1	10	21.3	29.3	21.2	93.5	3.4	19.2	1008
	Rural	71.4	10	65.0	5	16.9	33.0	20.4	88.4	6.1	18.7	2179
Age	0-23 months	71.0	10	60.4	5	15.8	14.0	15.4	84.3	12.2	9.4	1247
	24-59 months	78.2	10	76.9	10	19.9	43.3	24.0	93.7	0.7	24.9	1941
Mother's education level	None	(53.2)	(5)	(50.1)	(3)	(18.7)	(56.3)	(18.7)	(87.5)	(3.1)	(18.7)	27
	Primary	63.8	7	53.5	3	20.3	35.5	22.1	85.4	6.3	19.5	1000
	Secondary	79.8	10	76.6	10	16.5	30.4	20.2	91.7	4.9	18.1	1886
	Higher and University	89.5	10	91.6	10	23.5	26.3	18.9	95.7	3.4	21.7	273
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	56.0	5	52.2	3	13.2	40.7	28.9	82.2	7.9	22.6	587
	Second	72.8	10	61.3	4	16.9	28.6	16.6	85.9	8.2	14.6	654
	Middle	77.7	10	70.6	6	19.6	35.1	15.7	90.7	5.8	18.5	671
	Fourth	80.7	10	79.3	10	14.8	30.5	23.2	96.1	1.6	20.6	672
	Richest	88.7	10	88.1	10	27.2	24.7	19.6	94.7	2.7	18.3	603
Total		75.4	10	70.4	6	18.3	31.9	20.7	90.0	5.2	18.9	3187

* MICS indicator 49
** MICS indicator 48
*** MICS indicator 50

Table CD.3:
Children left alone or with other children

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years or left alone in the past week, BiH, 2006

		Left in the care of children under the age of 10 years in past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with inadequate care in past week *	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex	Male	6.7	1.9	6.9	1612
	Female	5.6	2.1	6.3	1575
Administrative regions	FBiH	7.3	2.5	7.9	2083
	RS	4.1	1.2	4.3	1031
	DB	1.1	0.0	1.1	74
Area	Urban	7.3	1.5	7.7	1008
	Rural	5.6	2.2	6.1	2179
Age	0-23	4.8	1.4	4.9	1247
	24-59	7.0	2.4	7.7	1941
Mother's education level	None	(21.8)	(3.1)	(21.8)	27
	Primary	6.6	3.4	7.7	1000
	Secondary	6.1	1.5	6.3	1886
	Higher and University	3.4	0.6	3.4	273
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	5.5	2.2	5.8	587
	Second	5.9	2.5	7.1	654
	Middle	5.0	1.4	5.5	671
	Fourth	5.3	1.3	5.3	672
	Richest	9.2	2.9	9.5	603
Total		6.1	2.0	6.6	3187

* MICS indicator 51

Table ED.1:
Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended pre-school program in previous year**	Number of children attending first grade
Sex	Male	4.7	632	13.4	94
	Female	8.0	675	7.3	75
Administrative regions	FBiH	6.8	841	5.7	119
	RS	6.1	431	26.8	42
	DB	.0	35	.0	8
Area	Urban	14.3	436	11.8	62
	Rural	2.4	871	10.1	107
Age of child	36-47 months	5.9	630	.	0
	48-59 months	6.9	676	.	0
	6 years	.	0	14.0	65
	7 years	.	0	8.7	104
Mother's education	None	.0	16	12.5	2
	Primary	1.5	437	7.7	56
	Secondary	6.6	763	10.1	97
	Higher and University	29.2	89	26.3	14
	Non-standard curriculum	.0	1	.	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.3	250	7.3	31
	Second	3.3	252	2.1	24
	Middle	5.1	279	19.4	40
	Fourth	8.0	286	9.7	46
	Richest	14.5	239	10.9	28
Total		6.4	1307	10.7	169

* MICS Indicator 52
** MICS Indicator 53

Table ED.2:
Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade one, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex	Male	91.8	101
	Female	89.4	85
Administrative regions	FBiH	91.6	132
	RS	90.8	49
	DB	69.6	6
Area	Urban	90.6	72
	Rural	90.8	114
Age at beginning of school year	6	90.7	186
Mother's education	None	93.8	4
	Primary	87.3	59
	Secondary	92.0	116
	Higher and University	96.4	7
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	96.6	30
	Second	92.9	35
	Middle	93.0	39
	Fourth	84.0	36
	Richest	88.4	45
Total		90.7	186

* MICS Indicator 54

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.3:
Primary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school(NAR), BiH, 2006

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female			
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children
Administrative regions	FBiH	97.9	684	98.6	636	98.3	1320
	RS	98.9	300	98.6	319	98.7	619
	DB	100.0	30	100.0	16	100.0	46
Area	Urban	96.9	353	98.9	331	97.8	684
	Rural	99.0	661	98.5	640	98.8	1302
Age at beginning of school year	6	93.6	101	92.3	85	93.0	186
	7	99.2	98	99.3	106	99.3	205
	8	96.8	110	100.0	136	98.6	246
	9	99.8	117	99.6	125	99.7	242
	10	97.3	130	99.8	112	98.4	242
	11	100.0	110	100.0	99	100.0	209
	12	99.3	101	99.8	100	99.5	201
	13	99.8	117	96.5	129	98.1	246
	14	98.4	129	99.4	79	98.8	208
Mother's education	None	98.4	16	88.0	23	92.2	39
	Primary	98.1	361	98.5	374	98.3	735
	Secondary	98.5	575	99.5	507	99.0	1082
	Higher and University	96.9	57	99.6	60	98.3	117
	Non-standard curriculum	.	0	66.7	5	66.7	5
	Mother not in household	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	8
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	99.3	170	98.1	169	98.7	339
	Second	99.0	206	98.1	195	98.6	401
	Middle	98.7	200	98.5	205	98.6	405
	Fourth	97.3	220	98.8	208	98.0	428
	Richest	97.4	218	99.6	194	98.4	413
Total		98.3	1014	98.6	972	98.4	1985

* MICS indicator 55;
MDG Indicator 6

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.4:
Secondary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR), BiH, 2006

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female			
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children
Administrative region	FBiH	74.1	341	82.0	292	77.8	633
	RS	86.3	154	79.2	132	83.1	286
	DB	75.9	7	75.9	7	75.9	15
Area	Urban	85.4	184	90.9	173	88.1	357
	Rural	73.5	319	74.4	257	73.9	576
Age at beginning of school year	15	93.8	137	91.1	105	92.6	241
	16	86.3	131	94.3	97	89.7	228
	17	66.3	114	67.7	119	67.0	233
	18	61.9	122	74.2	110	67.7	232
Mother's education	None	74.1	7	33.3	1	70.0	8
	Primary	88.3	112	89.3	80	88.7	192
	Secondary	94.8	117	95.9	98	95.3	215
	Higher and University	100.0	20	100.0	12	100.0	32
	Mother not in household	56.0	13	83.8	11	68.8	23
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	69.3	86	65.1	62	67.5	148
	Second	75.8	94	71.5	71	73.9	166
	Middle	72.7	104	82.9	85	77.3	189
	Fourth	80.0	87	79.0	106	79.5	193
	Richest	87.6	132	97.4	106	92.0	238
Total		77.9	503	81.1	431	79.3	934

* MICS indicator 56

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.4w:
Secondary school age children attending primary school

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, BiH, 2006

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female			
		Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Administrative regions	FBiH	4.0	341	1.5	292	2.8	633
	RS	.0	154	1.5	132	.7	286
	DB	.0	7	.0	7	.0	15
Area	Urban	1.5	184	2.2	173	1.8	357
	Rural	3.4	319	1.0	257	2.3	576
Age at beginning of school year	15	4.8	137	5.8	105	5.2	241
	16	5.4	131	.0	97	3.1	228
	17	.0	114	.0	119	.0	233
	18	.0	122	.2	110	.1	232
Mother's education	None	.0	7	33.3	1	3.3	8
	Primary	6.8	112	4.7	80	5.9	192
	Secondary	4.9	117	1.8	98	3.5	215
	Higher and University	.0	20	.0	12	.0	32
	Mother not in household	2.0	13	2.3	11	2.1	23
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	4.1	86	.4	62	2.6	148
	Second	1.9	94	5.6	71	3.5	166
	Middle	.5	104	.0	85	.3	189
	Fourth	8.7	87	1.9	106	4.9	193
	Richest	.2	132	.0	106	.1	238
Total		2.7	503	1.5	431	2.1	934

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.5:
Children reaching grade 5

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five, BiH, 2006

		Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade *
Sex	Male	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.6
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Administrative regions	FBiH	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7
	RS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	DB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area	Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Rural	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7
Mother's education	None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Higher and University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Non-standard curriculum	.	100.0	.	.	.
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Second	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.5
	Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
	Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8

* MICS Indicator 57; MDG Indicator 7

Table ED.6:
Primary school completion and transition to secondary education

Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, BiH, 2006

		Net primary school completion rate *	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex	Male	88.7	129	95.1	106
	Female	83.2	79	89.3	73
Administrative regions	FBiH	83.3	132	90.5	137
	RS	92.2	74	100.0	41
	DB	100.0	2	100.0	2
Area	Urban	93.8	68	96.6	75
	Rural	83.1	140	89.9	105
Mother's education	None	53.3	4	100.0	0
	Primary	75.8	80	89.1	74
	Secondary	93.3	101	94.9	93
	Higher and University	100.0	15	100.0	11
	Non-standard curriculum	.	0	.	0
	Mother not in household	100.0	8	80.0	1
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	83.1	37	96.5	14
	Second	83.5	47	85.1	30
	Middle	88.2	36	99.3	36
	Fourth	81.9	43	83.7	48
	Richest	96.1	45	100.0	51
Total		86.6	208	92.7	180

* MICS Indicator 59;
MDG Indicator 7b
** MICS Indicator 58

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.7:
Education gender parity

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, BiH, 2006

		Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR). girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR). boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR). girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR). boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Administrative regions	FBiH	98.6	97.9	1.01	82.0	74.1	1.11
	RS	98.6	98.9	1.00	79.2	86.3	.92
	DB	100.0	100.0	1.00	75.9	75.9	1.00
Area	Urban	98.9	96.9	1.02	90.9	85.4	1.06
	Rural	98.5	99.0	.99	74.4	73.5	1.01
Mother's education	None	88.0	98.4	.89	33.3	74.1	.45
	Primary	98.5	98.1	1.00	89.3	88.3	1.01
	Secondary	99.5	98.5	1.01	95.9	94.8	1.01
	Higher and University	99.6	96.9	1.03	100.0	100.0	1.00
	Non-standard curriculum	66.7	.	.	.	.	.
	Mother not in household	100.0	100.0	1.00	83.8	56.0	1.50
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.1	99.3	.99	65.1	69.3	.94
	Second	98.1	99.0	.99	71.5	75.8	.94
	Middle	98.5	98.7	1.00	82.9	72.7	1.14
	Fourth	98.8	97.3	1.02	79.0	80.0	.99
	Richest	99.6	97.4	1.02	97.4	87.6	1.11
Total		98.6	98.3	1.00	81.1	77.9	1.04

* MICS Indicator 61;
MDG Indicator 9

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.8:
Adult literacy

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, BiH, 2006

		Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 year
Administrative regions	FBiH	99.6	.0	912
	RS	99.6	0	432
	DB	100.0	0	25
Area	Urban	99.6	0	499
	Rural	99.6	0	871
Woman's education level	None	.0	.0	1
	Primary	97.7	0	195
	Secondary	100.0	0	935
	Higher and University	100.0	0	238
Age	15-19	99.7	0	630
	20-24	99.5	0	739
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.8	.0	211
	Second	99.3	.0	275
	Middle	100.0	.0	276
	Fourth	99.8	.0	298
	Richest	99.9	.0	309
Total		99.6	.0	1370

* MICS Indicator 60;
MDG Indicator 8

Table ED.2 ISCED:
Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade one, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex	Male	91.8	101
	Female	89.4	85
Administrative regions	FBiH	91.6	132
	RS	90.8	49
	DB	69.6	6
Area	Urban	90.6	72
	Rural	90.8	114
Age at beginning of school year	6	90.7	186
Mother's education	None	93.8	4
	Primary	87.3	59
	Secondary	92.0	116
	Higher and University	96.4	7
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	96.6	30
	Second	92.9	35
	Middle	93.0	39
	Fourth	84.0	36
	Richest	88.4	45
Total		90.7	186

* MICS Indicator 54
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.3 ISCED:
Primary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school(NAR), BiH, 2006

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female			
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net atten-dance ratio	Number of children
Administrative regions	FBiH	96.4	287	98.2	299	97.3	587
	RS	99.4	122	98.6	145	99.0	267
	DB	100.0	18	100.0	8	100.0	25
Area	Urban	96.6	162	99.2	149	97.8	312
	Rural	97.9	264	97.9	303	97.9	567
Age at beginning of school year	6	93.6	101	92.3	85	93.0	186
	7	99.2	98	99.3	106	99.3	205
	8	96.8	110	100.0	136	98.6	246
	9	99.8	117	99.8	125	99.8	242
Mother's education	None	100.0	5	95.3	11	96.8	16
	Primary	97.0	152	96.7	154	96.9	306
	Secondary	98.1	249	99.3	255	98.7	504
	Higher and University	91.7	21	99.2	31	96.1	52
	Non-standard curriculum	.	0	100.0	2	100.0	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	99.2	64	99.0	76	99.1	139
	Second	98.0	86	98.2	85	98.1	171
	Middle	99.2	90	97.2	89	98.2	179
	Fourth	95.7	93	97.9	95	96.8	188
	Richest	95.7	94	99.3	108	97.6	202
Total		97.4	427	98.3	452	97.9	879

* MICS indicator 55; MDG Indicator 6
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.4 ISCED:
Secondary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR), BiH, 2006

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female			
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children
Administrative regions	FBiH	88.0	665	86.8	548	87.4	1213
	RS	93.6	288	93.7	278	93.7	566
	DB	74.2	16	87.5	14	80.5	30
Area	Urban	90.9	324	92.7	305	91.8	629
	Rural	88.7	644	87.0	536	87.9	1180
Age at beginning of school year	10	72.4	130	78.3	112	75.1	242
	11	96.4	110	95.9	99	96.2	209
	12	99.0	101	99.8	100	99.4	201
	13	98.3	117	96.5	129	97.3	246
	14	92.0	129	90.2	79	91.3	208
	15	96.0	137	94.7	105	95.4	241
	16	87.7	131	94.3	97	90.5	228
	17	75.8	114	66.7	119	71.1	233
Mother's education	None	97.0	8	74.4	11	84.2	19
	Primary	94.5	168	91.1	181	92.7	349
	Secondary	88.3	254	95.3	223	91.6	477
	Higher and University	86.5	28	90.8	22	88.4	50
	Non-standard curriculum	.	0	50.0	4	50.0	4
	Mother not in household	70.8	18	86.8	13	77.6	31
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	91.9	167	81.0	142	86.9	309
	Second	85.1	192	87.2	165	86.1	357
	Middle	90.6	193	94.7	178	92.6	371
	Fourth	86.6	199	84.3	196	85.4	395
	Richest	92.8	218	98.0	160	95.0	377
Total		89.4	968	89.1	841	89.3	1809

* MICS indicator 56
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.4w ISCED:
Secondary school age children attending primary school

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, BiH, 2006

		Male		Female		Total	
		Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Administrative regions	FBiH	6.6	665	6.7	548	6.6	1213
	RS	2.0	288	.3	278	1.2	566
	DB	25.8	16	.0	14	13.6	30
Area	Urban	5.0	324	4.0	305	4.5	629
	Rural	5.8	644	4.7	536	5.3	1180
Age at beginning of school year	10	24.9	130	21.5	112	23.3	242
	11	3.6	110	4.1	99	3.8	209
	12	.2	101	.0	100	.1	201
	13	1.5	117	.0	129	.7	246
	14	4.9	129	7.0	79	5.7	208
	15	2.6	137	3.8	105	3.1	241
	16	4.0	131	.0	97	2.3	228
	17	.0	114	.0	119	.0	233
Mother's education	None	.0	17	3.8	13	1.6	30
	Primary	5.0	321	7.7	300	6.3	621
	Secondary	7.6	443	3.4	350	5.7	793
	Higher and University	6.8	55	4.8	41	6.0	97
	Non-standard curriculum	.	0	.0	4	.0	4
	Mother not in household	.0	18	1.9	13	.8	31
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	4.8	167	6.6	142	5.6	309
	Second	6.9	192	3.8	165	5.5	357
	Middle	.8	193	1.4	178	1.1	371
	Fourth	9.4	199	8.6	196	9.0	395
	Richest	5.5	218	1.7	160	3.9	377
Total		5.5	968	4.5	841	5.0	1809

Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.5 ISCED:
Children reaching grade 5

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade five, BiH, 2006

		Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade *
Sex	Male	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.6
	Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Administrative regions	FBiH	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7
	RS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	DB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area	Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Rural	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.7
Mother's education	None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Higher and University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Non-standard curriculum	.	100.0	.	.	.
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Second	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.5
	Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
	Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8

* MICS Indicator 57 ;
MDG Indicator 7

Table ED.6 ISCED:
Primary school completion and transition to secondary education

Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, BiH, 2006

		Net primary school completion rate *	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex	Male	65.2	117	99.6	113
	Female	71.2	125	98.1	104
Administrative regions	FBiH	55.9	152	99.4	129
	RS	90.4	78	97.8	79
	DB	82.6	12	100.0	10
Area	Urban	67.4	89	99.6	67
	Rural	68.8	152	98.5	150
Mother's education	None	63.6	6	100.0	2
	Primary	60.0	85	99.4	83
	Secondary	73.1	142	98.6	123
	Higher and University	74.3	9	100.0	10
	Non-standard curriculum	.	0	.	0
	Mother not in household	.	0	.	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	68.9	37	100.0	43
	Second	74.5	46	95.7	47
	Middle	73.8	51	99.5	46
	Fourth	69.7	46	99.3	38
	Richest	57.6	61	100.0	44
Total		68.3	242	98.8	217

* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b
** MICS Indicator 58
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.7 ISCED:
Education gender parity

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, BiH, 2006

		Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR). girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR). boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR). girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR). boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Administrative regions	FBiH	98.2	96.4	1.02	86.8	88.0	.99
	RS	98.6	99.4	.99	93.7	93.6	1.00
	DB	100.0	100.0	1.00	87.5	74.2	1.18
Area	Urban	99.2	96.6	1.03	92.7	90.9	1.02
	Rural	97.9	97.9	1.00	87.0	88.7	.98
Mother's education	None	95.3	100.0	.95	74.4	97.0	.77
	Primary	96.7	97.0	1.00	91.1	94.5	.96
	Secondary	99.3	98.1	1.01	95.3	88.3	1.08
	Higher and University	99.2	91.7	1.08	90.8	86.5	1.05
	Non-standard curriculum	100.0	.		50.0	.	.
	Mother not in household		.	86.8		70.8	1.23
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	99.0	99.2	1.00	81.0	91.9	.88
	Second	98.2	98.0	1.00	87.2	85.1	1.02
	Middle	97.2	99.2	.98	94.7	90.6	1.04
	Fourth	97.9	95.7	1.02	84.3	86.6	.97
	Richest	99.3	95.7	1.04	98.0	92.8	1.06
Total		98.3	97.4	1.01	89.1	89.4	1.00

* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table CP.1:
Birth registration

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered and reasons for non-registration, BiH, 2006

		Birth is registered *	Do not know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Birth is not registered because:		Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration
					Costs too much	Other		
Sex	Male	99.7	0.0	1612	16.7	83.3	100.0	5
	Female	99.4	0.0	1575	8.3	91.7	100.0	10
Administrative regions	FBiH	99.4	0.0	2083	12.5	87.5	100.0	14
	RS	99.8	0.0	1031	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
	DB	100.0	0.0	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Area	Urban	99.1	0.0	1008	0.0	100.0	100.0	9
	Rural	99.7	0.0	2179	28.6	71.4	100.0	6
Age	0-11 months	98.1	0.0	586	0.0	100.0	100.0	11
	12-23 months	99.6	0.0	661	33.3	66.7	100.0	3
	24-35 months	100.0	0.0	634	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	36-47 months	99.7	0.0	630	50.0	50.0	100.0	2
	48-59 months	100.0	0.0	676	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Mother's education level	None	(100.0)	(0.0)	27	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
	Primary	99.4	0.0	1000	28.6	71.4	100.0	6
	Secondary	99.8	0.0	1886	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
	Higher and University	97.8	0.0	273	0.0	100.0	100.0	6
	Non-standard curriculum	2	0					
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	99.7	0.0	587	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
	Second	99.5	0.0	654	50.0	50.0	100.0	3
	Middle	99.7	0.0	671	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
	Fourth	99.7	0.0	672	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
	Richest	98.9	0.0	603	0.0	100.0	100.0	7
Total		99.5	0.0	3187	11.1	88.9	100.0	15

* MICS Indicator 62

Table CP.2:
Child labour

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, BiH, 2006

		Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/week	Working for family business	Total child labour *	Number of children aged 5-14 years
		Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex	Male	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.0	6.6	1096
	Female	0.2	0.6	0.0	3.3	3.9	1108
Administrative regions	FBiH	0.2	0.9	0.0	5.1	5.8	1453
	RS	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.1	4.7	690
	DB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61
Area	Urban	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.8	3.2	756
	Rural	0.1	1.0	0.0	5.6	6.4	1449
Age	5-11 years	0.2	1.1	0.0	6.6	7.5	1548
	12-14 years	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	656
School participation	Yes	0.2	0.8	0.0	5.4	6.0	1845
	No	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.5	359
Mother's education level	None	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.2	43
	Primary	0.2	1.1	0.0	5.4	6.5	799
	Secondary	0.1	0.7	0.0	4.6	5.1	1224
	Higher and University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.1	1.6	0.0	3.0	4.5	402
	Second	0.4	0.5	0.0	10.6	11.1	414
	Middle	0.1	1.2	0.0	4.0	5.0	461
	Fourth	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.5	2.8	491
	Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	435
Total		0.1	0.8	0.0	4.6	5.3	2204

* MICS Indicator 71

Table CP.3:
Labourer students and student labourers

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children in child labour *	Percentage of children attending school ***	Number of children aged 5-14	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school **	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour ****	Number of students aged 5-14
Sex	Male	6.6	83.9	1096	95.5	73	7.6	920
	Female	3.9	83.5	1108	94.8	44	4.5	925
Administrative regions	FBiH	5.8	84.3	1453	94.0	84	6.5	1225
	RS	4.7	82.5	690	98.4	32	5.6	570
	DB	0.0	82.0	61	.	0	0.0	50
Area	Urban	3.2	84.5	756	91.7	24	3.5	638
	Rural	6.4	83.3	1449	96.2	92	7.4	1206
Age	5-11 years	7.5	77.2	1548	95.2	116	9.2	1194
	12-14 years	0.1	99.1	656	100.0	1	0.1	650
Mother's education level	None	5.2	74.0	43	100.0	2	7.0	32
	Primary	6.5	84.9	799	94.2	52	7.3	678
	Secondary	5.1	83.3	1224	96.0	62	5.8	1019
	Higher and University	0.0	84.3	133	.	0	0.0	112
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	5	*	*	*	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	11.1	85.9	414	94.5	46	12.2	356
	Second	5.0	84.6	461	90.1	23	5.3	390
	Middle	2.8	82.6	491	100.0	14	3.4	405
	Fourth	3.6	85.8	435	98.4	16	4.2	374
	Richest	5.4	80.3	414	97.8	22	6.6	333
Total		5.3	83.7	2204	95.3	117	6.0	1845

** MICS Indicator 72
**** MICS Indicator 73

Table CP.4:
Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience:								
		Only non-violent discipline	physical punishment	Minor physical punishment	Severe physical punish-ment	Any psychologi-cal or physical punishment *	No discipline or punishment	Missing	Mother/ caretaker believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of children aged 2-14 years**
Sex	Male	56.1	29.7	22.7	2.5	37.5	5.5	0.8	6.9	892
	Female	60.2	24.3	19.4	3.7	33.6	5.9	0.3	5.9	872
Administrative regions	FBiH	60.0	25.3	19.2	3.4	33.6	6.5	0.0	3.6	1166
	RS	54.2	30.5	25.9	2.6	39.9	4.1	1.8	12.1	556
	DB	59.9	29.9	8.4	0.6	34.7	5.4	0.0	7.2	42
Area	Urban	59.9	28.3	17.9	4.1	35.8	3.8	0.4	5.6	627
	Rural	57.2	26.3	22.8	2.5	35.5	6.7	0.6	6.8	1137
Age	2-4 years	54.1	24.3	28.3	4.1	38.0	7.4	0.5	6.5	388
	5-9 years	58.6	25.1	22.1	3.3	35.2	5.9	0.3	5.3	672
	10-14 years	60.0	30.4	16.1	2.3	34.7	4.5	0.8	7.4	703
Mother's education level	None	(42.7)	(36.3)	(22.6)	(3.2)	(40.3)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(8.1)	31
	Primary	59.9	25.9	20.8	4.1	34.9	4.8	0.5	7.2	607
	Secondary	57.6	27.7	21.5	2.6	36.2	5.5	0.7	6.2	1000
	Higher and University	58.9	23.8	18.5	1.8	32.5	8.7	0.0	4.0	124
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	66.7	18.1	19.7	3.7	28.3	4.0	1.0	5.3	310
	Second	50.4	35.6	25.6	3.4	43.4	5.5	0.7	10.6	322
	Middle	49.4	31.9	26.7	2.8	42.6	8.0	0.0	7.8	370
	Fourth	61.4	24.3	20.6	3.8	33.9	4.6	0.2	5.8	391
	Richest	63.1	25.2	13.1	1.8	29.8	6.2	1.0	3.0	371
Total		58.1	27.0	21.1	3.1	35.6	5.7	0.6	6.4	1764

* MICS Indicator 74

** Table is based on children aged 2-14 years randomly selected during fieldwork (one child selected per household. if any children in the age range) for whom the questions on child discipline were administered

Table CP.5:
Early marriage

Percentage of women aged 15-49 in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 in marriage or union before their 18th birthday, percentage of women aged 15-19 currently married or in union, and the percentage of married or in union women in a polygynous marriage or union, BiH, 2006

		Percentage married before age 15 *	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 *	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years married/in union **	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Number of women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
Administrative regions	FBiH	1.0	3199	9.8	2769	6.0	430	2030
	RS	0.9	1590	10.7	1399	9.5	191	1052
	DB	2.2	101	9.7	92	0.0	9	70
Area	Urban	0.7	1835	5.1	1584	4.8	251	1093
	Rural	1.2	3055	13.1	2675	8.4	380	2060
Age	15-19	0.6	630	.	0	7.0	630	44
	20-24	0.0	739	5.5	739	.	0	275
	25-29	0.6	693	8.8	693	.	0	477
	30-34	1.1	704	12.3	704	.	0	578
	35-39	2.2	654	11.5	654	.	0	553
	40-44	1.2	810	10.3	810	.	0	686
	45-49	1.4	660	12.7	660	.	0	540
Woman's education level	None	0.0	59	16.8	59	0.0	0	33
	Primary	2.4	1391	23.1	1303	20.3	87	1134
	Secondary	0.5	2826	4.9	2320	4.8	506	1738
	Higher and University	0.4	612	0.9	576	6.1	36	248
	Non-standard curriculum	*	3	*	*	*	0	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.7	787	18.1	693	9.8	94	543
	Second	1.3	890	12.6	782	8.8	109	565
	Middle	0.8	1014	9.7	890	3.1	124	663
	Fourth	0.8	1070	8.4	922	10.8	148	697
	Richest	0.6	1130	4.3	973	3.6	157	685
Total		1.0	4890	10.1	4260	7.0	630	3153

* MICS Indicator 67
** MICS Indicator 68
*** MICS Indicator 70

Table CP.6:
Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 and 20-24 according to the age difference with their husband or partner, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 whose husband or partner is:			Total	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/in union
		0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older *			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older *		
Administrative regions	FBiH	(21.9)	(54.9)	(23.2)	100.0	26	1.0	47.3	45.0	6.7	100.0	183
	RS	(26.3)	(59.6)	(14.0)	*	18	0.4	41.5	39.4	18.7	100.0	90
	DB	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	3
Area	Urban	*	*	*	*	12	0.5	47.1	43.2	9.2	100.0	65
	Rural	(21.8)	(66.4)	(11.9)	100.0	32	0.9	44.5	43.3	11.3	100.0	210
Woman's educa-tion leve	None	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	1
	Primary	(14.2)	(77.0)	(8.9)	100.0	18	0.4	36.8	43.6	19.2	100.0	79
	Secondary	*	*	*	*	24	0.9	48.5	42.7	7.9	100.0	181
	Higher and University	*	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	*	15
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	*	*	*	*	10	1.1	40.2	37.0	21.8	100.0	60
	Second	*	*	*	*	4	0.4	42.9	51.3	5.4	100.0	75
	Middle	*	*	*	*	16	0.5	55.2	39.5	4.8	100.0	58
	Fourth	*	*	*	*	6	0.6	44.2	40.5	14.7	100.0	54
	Richest	*	*	*	*	14	2.2	42.7	48.3	6.7	100.0	28
Total		23.7	56.8	19.4	100.0	44	0.8	45.1	43.3	10.8	100.0	275

* MICS Indicator 69

Table CP.9:
Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, BiH, 2006

		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
		When she goes out without telling him	When she neglects the children	When she argues with him	When she refuses sex with him	When she burns the food	For any of these reasons*	
Administrative regions	FBiH	1.3	4.1	1.3	1.9	0.5	4.9	3199
	RS	1.5	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.8	4.8	1590
	DB	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	101
Area	Urban	0.6	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	3.6	1835
	Rural	1.8	4.7	2.1	2.2	0.7	5.5	3055
Age	15-19	0.9	3.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	4.2	630
	20-24	1.0	3.3	1.2	1.9	0.5	3.6	739
	25-29	1.6	3.4	1.8	1.5	0.4	4.5	693
	30-34	1.8	5.5	2.1	2.9	1.2	6.0	704
	35-39	1.4	5.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	5.7	654
	40-44	1.5	3.1	1.5	2.0	0.6	4.3	810
	45-49	1.1	4.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	5.1	660
Marital/Union status	Currently married /In union	1.5	4.7	1.6	1.7	0.6	5.6	3153
	Formerly married/In union	1.9	3.7	1.0	1.7	0.9	3.7	274
	Never married/In union	0.8	2.9	1.1	1.4	0.5	3.2	1463
Woman's education level	None	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.6	0.0	2.1	59
	Primary	2.3	6.3	2.8	2.8	1.4	7.6	1391
	Secondary	1.0	3.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	3.9	2826
	Higher and University	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.5	612
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	2.0	4.2	3.4	2.8	1.6	5.4	787
	Second	1.7	5.1	1.4	1.8	0.2	5.9	890
	Middle	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.7	0.5	4.4	1014
	Fourth	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.7	1070
	Richest	0.7	5.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	5.7	1130
Total		1.3	4.1	1.4	1.6	0.6	4.8	4890

* MICS Indicator 100

Tabela CP.10:
Child disability

Percentage of children 2-9 years of age with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability														
		Delay in sitting, standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No under-standing of instructions	Difficulty in walking moving, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose conscious-ness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	Not speaking, cannot be understood	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	Percentage of children 2-9 years of age with at least one reported disability*	Number of children aged 2-9 years	Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years
Administrative regions	FBiH	.7	1.6	.7	1.1	.7	1.0	1.1	2.1	.0	6.5	1080	3.1	948	9.3	132
	RS	2.1	2.2	1.6	.9	1.4	.9	1.4	1.7	.0	6.6	516	3.7	461	9.1	55
	DB	.6	3.5	.0	.0	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.1	43	4.9	41	*	2
Area	Urban	1.0	1.8	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.4	.0	7.7	551	2.7	491	7.6	60
	Rural	1.2	1.8	1.1	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.6	.0	5.9	1089	3.7	959	9.9	130
Age of child	2-4	1.5	1.3	1.0	.9	.4	1.0	1.1	2.3	.0	6.8	575	5.3	386	9.1	189
	5-6	1.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	.4	.7	1.7	.0	5.1	427	2.3	427	*	0
	7-9	.9	2.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	.0	7.1	637	2.9	637	*	0
Mother's education level	None	(1.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(3.0)	(.0)	(.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(.0)	(3.0)	25	(17.0)	24	*	2
	Primary	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.0	2.9	.0	6.9	552	4.0	493	12.7	59
	Secondary	.7	2.0	.8	1.0	.4	.6	1.3	1.3	.0	6.5	936	2.9	829	8.4	107
	Higher and University	.6	.6	.2	.8	1.6	.2	.0	1.8	.0	5.5	123	.2	103	1.2	21
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	2	*	0
wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	.0	8.0	315	3.8	274	5.6	40
	Second	1.9	1.5	1.1	2.0	.9	.5	2.1	2.7	.0	7.2	292	6.1	260	14.0	32
	Middle	.7	2.0	1.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	1.7	.0	4.2	348	3.0	306	5.3	42
	Fourth	.9	2.5	1.2	.6	.7	.8	1.4	1.9	.0	6.6	366	1.9	332	10.5	33
	Richest	.7	.9	.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	.4	1.6	.0	6.5	319	2.4	278	11.7	41
Total		1.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.1	1.9	.0	6.5	1639	3.3	1450	9.1	189

* MICS Indicator 101

Table HA.1:
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, BiH, 2006

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:							
		Heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex	Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
Administrative regions	FBiH	97.1	82.3	83.5	74.8	67.0	90.5	9.5	3199
	RS	98.4	82.0	86.5	66.2	57.8	92.9	7.1	1590
	DB	100.0	78.2	74.8	90.9	58.1	100.0	0.0	101
Area	Urban	98.9	87.9	90.7	77.5	71.3	96.1	3.9	1835
	Rural	96.8	78.7	80.5	69.3	59.4	88.8	11.2	3055
Age	15-19	99.5	87.0	91.4	79.8	71.7	97.2	2.8	630
	20-24	98.9	88.1	91.3	78.8	70.9	96.7	3.3	739
	25-29	98.6	84.1	86.2	74.0	67.0	92.6	7.4	693
	30-34	97.5	82.5	85.4	75.3	65.0	93.2	6.8	704
	35-39	97.8	82.9	82.7	69.0	60.1	91.3	8.7	654
	40-44	97.0	79.4	81.4	69.2	61.5	88.3	11.7	810
	45-49	93.8	70.8	71.5	60.5	50.5	81.3	18.7	660
Woman's education level	None	65.4	25.9	31.4	14.0	7.0	39.4	60.6	59
	Primary	94.0	68.7	68.2	60.3	47.8	79.8	20.2	1391
	Secondary	99.6	87.5	90.4	76.2	69.1	96.6	3.4	2826
	Higher and University	100.0	93.5	97.8	87.8	81.8	100.0	0.0	612
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	92.4	69.1	71.1	63.4	54.4	78.3	21.7	787
	Second	97.8	81.4	79.3	70.3	59.6	90.8	9.2	890
	Middle	98.3	78.3	84.0	70.8	58.4	92.4	7.6	1014
	Fourth	99.3	86.7	90.5	77.1	70.3	95.3	4.7	1070
	Richest	98.7	90.9	91.7	77.2	72.4	96.8	3.2	1130
Total		97.6	82.1	84.3	72.4	63.8	91.5	8.5	4890

Table HA.2:
Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, BiH, 2006

		Percent who know that:						
		HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A healthy looking person can be infected	Reject two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	Number of women
Administrative regions	FBiH	61.3	54.7	68.2	39.9	84.9	88.3	3199
	RS	61.8	57.6	65.2	32.4	92.1	92.4	1590
	DB	64.7	43.5	41.6	23.0	82.3	97.2	101
Area	Urban	70.2	58.2	74.7	43.8	91.6	93.4	1835
	Rural	56.3	53.8	61.8	33.1	84.5	87.6	3055
Age	15-19	73.0	66.4	80.5	48.4	93.3	95.7	630
	20-24	74.4	63.6	78.2	46.8	91.5	95.2	739
	25-29	60.5	55.7	70.4	39.3	86.3	90.8	693
	30-34	61.1	54.8	63.1	33.1	89.6	90.9	704
	35-39	58.5	53.5	62.0	31.9	85.5	87.9	654
	40-44	53.1	50.5	59.1	31.7	84.2	87.9	810
	45-49	50.9	44.4	54.4	29.5	80.0	80.0	660
Woman's education level	None	13.0	26.5	17.8	1.1	50.3	47.5	59
	Primary	40.8	36.9	43.9	17.2	74.4	78.2	1391
	Secondary	67.7	61.4	73.5	42.5	92.1	94.7	2826
	Higher and University	85.2	73.0	91.6	61.4	97.1	97.9	612
	Non-standard curriculum	12.3	.0	.0	.0	12.3	12.3	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	52.8	49.9	57.0	34.9	74.6	79.1	787
	Second	54.2	53.8	57.9	29.8	83.1	88.9	890
	Middle	61.9	55.4	64.6	34.5	89.0	90.9	1014
	Fourth	69.4	58.1	71.8	40.4	92.5	94.0	1070
	Richest	65.6	58.1	77.2	43.8	92.4	93.0	1130
Total		61.5	55.4	66.7	37.1	87.2	89.8	4890

Table HA.3:
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, BiH, 2006

		Know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions) *	Number of women
Administrative regions	FBiH	76.9	39.9	37.5	3199
	RS	76.4	32.4	28.5	1590
	DB	61.2	23.0	15.4	101
Area	Urban	83.0	43.8	40.9	1835
	Rural	72.4	33.1	30.1	3055
Age	15-19	82.3	48.4	44.9	630
	20-24	83.9	46.8	42.3	739
	15-24	83.2	47.5	43.5	1370
	25-29	79.1	39.3	36.4	693
	30-34	76.7	33.1	29.0	704
	35-39	76.2	31.9	29.5	654
	40-44	73.6	31.7	30.6	810
	45-49	62.6	29.5	26.9	660
Woman's education level	None	22.2	1.1	1.1	59
	Primary	60.0	17.2	15.4	1391
	Secondary	82.4	42.5	39.0	2826
	Higher and University	91.3	61.4	57.7	612
	Non-standard curriculum	12.3	.0	.0	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	63.2	34.9	31.3	787
	Second	72.3	29.8	27.2	890
	Middle	72.6	34.5	30.6	1014
	Fourth	82.6	40.4	38.0	1070
	Richest	86.2	43.8	41.2	1130
Total		76.4	37.1	34.2	4890

* MICS Indicator 82; MDG Indicator 19b

Table HA.4:
Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, BiH, 2006

		Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted: During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breastmilk	All three ways *	Did not know any specific way	Number of women
Administrative regions	FBiH	87.3	85.5	77.7	73.2	70.3	9.8	3199
	RS	88.2	87.9	73.2	68.7	66.0	10.2	1590
	DB	86.4	86.4	80.1	82.7	79.8	13.6	101
Area	Urban	92.2	91.3	78.8	75.7	72.1	6.7	1835
	Rural	84.9	83.3	74.7	69.7	67.3	11.9	3055
Age	15-19	89.4	88.5	78.0	76.8	72.9	10.2	630
	20-24	93.2	92.2	81.8	77.8	75.0	5.7	739
	25-29	89.2	87.3	79.1	75.1	72.3	9.5	693
	30-34	88.8	88.0	80.2	72.5	70.8	8.7	704
	35-39	84.1	83.2	70.5	66.0	63.9	13.7	654
	40-44	86.6	85.1	73.0	68.4	65.3	10.3	810
	45-49	81.3	79.5	71.0	66.9	63.6	12.5	660
Woman's education level	None	31.3	30.8	26.4	29.7	25.9	34.1	59
	Primary	75.2	74.1	66.5	61.5	60.1	18.8	1391
	Secondary	92.7	91.3	80.3	76.3	72.8	6.9	2826
	Higher and University	97.9	96.7	85.0	79.9	76.8	2.1	612
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	77.0	76.6	69.4	64.7	63.4	15.4	787
	Second	86.2	83.4	73.9	69.8	65.8	11.6	890
	Middle	88.9	87.5	75.8	68.8	66.2	9.4	1014
	Fourth	90.6	90.2	78.8	75.5	73.3	8.7	1070
	Richest	92.0	90.7	80.9	78.0	74.4	6.7	1130
Total		87.6	86.3	76.3	71.9	69.1	10.0	4890

* MICS Indicator 89

Table HA.5:
Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, BiH, 2006

		Percent of women who:						
		Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a female teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Administrative regions	FBiH	2.9	29.2	34.4	46.1	62.2	37.8	3106
	RS	2.8	16.7	43.9	59.3	67.0	33.0	1565
	DB	0.0	57.7	51.1	64.0	83.6	16.4	101
Area	Urban	2.4	24.6	33.1	47.4	60.9	39.1	1815
	Rural	3.1	26.4	40.8	52.9	66.3	33.7	2957
Age	15-19	2.4	26.0	25.0	39.2	54.9	45.1	628
	20-24	2.0	26.1	33.9	46.8	60.9	39.1	731
	25-29	3.9	24.9	38.3	49.7	64.0	36.0	683
	30-34	3.7	26.6	39.2	53.3	66.0	34.0	686
	35-39	2.7	25.6	41.1	56.3	68.7	31.3	640
	40-44	3.3	23.1	47.4	58.5	69.4	30.6	785
	45-49	1.6	28.3	38.2	50.4	64.6	35.4	619
Woman's education level	None	(11.6)	(16.5)	(50.3)	(48.7)	(61.9)	(38.1)	38
	Primary	4.2	31.1	50.3	61.2	74.0	26.0	1307
	Secondary	2.4	23.9	36.1	50.1	62.8	37.2	2815
	Higher and University	1.1	23.2	18.7	32.3	49.9	50.1	612
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	3.5	26.7	40.0	49.1	61.9	38.1	727
	Second	2.6	28.4	48.1	63.7	76.4	23.6	871
	Middle	2.8	27.5	43.7	56.1	70.3	29.7	997
	Fourth	3.0	22.6	36.6	49.5	63.1	36.9	1062
	Richest	2.5	24.3	24.7	38.4	51.8	48.2	1115
Total		2.8	25.7	37.9	50.8	64.2	35.8	4772

* MICS Indicator 86

Table HA.6:
Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have been tested and, of those tested the percentage who have been told the result, BiH, 2006

		Know a place to get tested *	Have been tested **	Number of women	If tested. have been told result	Number of women who have been tested for HIV
Administrative regions	FBiH	57.6	1.6	3199	98.2	52
	RS	62.6	3.6	1590	100.0	57
	DB	53.9	16.1	101	98.1	16
Area	Urban	68.5	3.5	1835	100.0	63
	Rural	53.5	2.0	3055	98.0	62
Age	15-19	62.3	0.9	630	100.0	5
	20-24	68.0	2.5	739	98.3	19
	25-29	62.9	5.0	693	100.0	35
	30-34	58.3	4.0	704	100.0	28
	35-39	55.6	2.7	654	96.4	17
	40-44	53.3	1.4	810	97.3	11
	45-49	53.7	1.5	660	100.0	10
Woman's education level	None	20.6	0.5	59	100.0	0
	Primary	39.3	1.3	1391	98.3	18
	Secondary	64.9	2.9	2826	99.6	82
	Higher and University	81.7	4.1	612	97.5	25
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	3	*	0
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	48.8	1.4	787	97.2	11
	Second	47.0	2.6	890	96.0	23
	Middle	55.8	2.9	1014	100.0	29
	Fourth	68.6	2.6	1070	100.0	28
	Richest	69.9	3.0	1130	100.0	34
Total		59.1	2.6	4890	99.0	125

* MICS Indicator 87
** MICS Indicator 88

Table HA.7:
HIV testing and counseling coverage during antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who were offered HIV testing and counseling with their antenatal care, BiH, 2006

		Percent of women who:				
		Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Were provided information about HIV prevention during ANC visit *	Were tested for HIV at ANC visit	Received results of HIV test at ANC visit **	Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey
Administrative regions	FBiH	98.6	11.3	3.9	3.7	290
	RS	99.4	28.5	15.2	15.2	157
	DB	*	*	*	*	12
Area	Urban	97.4	22.5	11.2	11.2	134
	Rural	99.5	16.3	9.2	8.9	324
Age	15-19	(98.4)	(12.8)	(1.6)	(1.6)	20
	20-24	99.3	18.1	6.4	6.2	127
	25-29	98.1	15.4	10.5	10.5	165
	30-34	99.4	21.3	13.9	13.9	98
	35-49	100.0	23.2	11.6	10.3	49
Woman's education level	None	*	*	*	*	2
	Primary	96.7	9.8	5.1	4.9	135
	Secondary	99.8	22.3	11.8	11.6	281
	Higher and University	100.0	16.4	11.7	10.9	40
	Non-standard curriculum	*	*	*	*	0
Wealth index quin-tiles	Poorest	98.4	12.1	7.8	7.4	81
	Second	98.8	16.2	8.1	7.5	105
	Middle	99.7	14.5	9.1	9.1	93
	Fourth	97.7	24.3	14.6	14.6	97
	Richest	100.0	23.2	9.1	9.1	83
Total		98.9	18.1	9.8	9.6	459

* MICS Indicator 90
** MICS Indicator 91

Table HA.8:
Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection

Percentage of young women aged 15-19 years who had sex before age 15, percentage of young women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18, and percentage of young women aged 15-24 who had sex with a man 10 or more years older, BiH, 2006

		Percentage of women aged 15-19 who had sex before age 15 *	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18	Number of women aged 20-24 years	Percentage who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a man 10 or more years older **	Number of women who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Administrative regions	FBiH	0.3	430	6.0	483	7.3	252
	RS	1.3	191	11.6	240	11.8	164
	DB	*	9	*	16	*	12
Area	Urban	0.4	251	7.7	248	8.9	121
	Rural	0.8	380	7.8	491	9.0	307
Age	15-19	0.6	630	.	0	12.3	70
	20-24	.	0	7.8	739	8.3	358
Woman's education level	None	*	0	*	1	*	1
	Primary	4.3	87	23.4	108	16.4	102
	Secondary	0.0	506	5.9	429	6.7	283
	Higher and University	*	36	3.3	202	*	43
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	0.7	94	13.5	117	17.4	79
	Second	2.1	109	5.1	167	6.8	101
	Middle	0.3	124	6.0	153	3.7	85
	Fourth	0.4	148	7.2	150	9.8	104
	Richest	0.0	157	8.7	153	7.5	59
Total		0.6	630	7.8	739	9.0	428

* MICS Indicator 84
** MICS Indicator 92

Tabl HA.9:
Condom use at last high-risk sex

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who had high risk sex in the previous year and who used a condom at last high risk sex, BiH, 2006

		Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24	Percent who had sex with non-marital. non-cohabiting partner *	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months	Percent who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner **	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
Administrative regions	FBiH	28.5	27.6	912	17.6	252	68.3	44
	RS	39.0	38.0	432	34.5	164	72.5	57
	DB	*	*	25	*	12	*	9
Area	Urban	25.9	24.3	499	36.3	121	81.9	44
	Rural	35.7	35.2	871	21.5	307	63.8	66
Age	15-19	11.2	11.1	630	36.9	70	72.8	26
	20-24	49.9	48.4	739	23.5	358	70.5	84
Woman's education level	None	*	*	1	*	1	*	0
	Primary	54.5	52.2	195	5.3	102	0.0	5
	Secondary	30.5	30.2	935	27.9	283	67.7	79
	Higher and University	19.9	17.9	238	59.8	43	96.3	25
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	38.3	37.2	211	12.2	79	46.7	10
	Second	37.1	36.8	275	18.5	101	62.7	19
	Middle	30.9	30.8	276	28.4	85	59.2	24
	Fourth	36.1	34.8	298	31.3	104	84.3	33
	Richest	20.7	19.1	309	42.2	59	80.8	25
Total		32.1	31.2	1370	25.7	428	71.0	110

* MICS Indicator 85
** MICS Indicator 83; MDG Indicator 19a

Tabela HA.10:
Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent 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 are orphans, BiH, 2006

		Living with both parents	Living with neither parent				Living with mother only				Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent *	One or both parents dead **	Number of children
			Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both are alive	Both are dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Sex	Male	91.5	.0	.1	.1	.1	2.7	3.8	1.0	.6	.1	100.0	.4	4.6	1974
	Female	91.5	.1	.0	.4	.0	2.9	3.3	.9	.9	.0	100.0	.5	4.4	1861
Administrative regions	FBiH	91.4	.0	.0	.4	.1	2.6	3.8	.9	.7	.1	100.0	.5	4.6	2530
	RS	91.2	.2	.2	.0	.0	3.5	3.1	1.0	.8	.0	100.0	.4	4.3	1217
	DB	97.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	2.6	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	2.6	87
Area	Urban	89.8	.0	.2	.2	.2	4.7	3.4	1.1	.2	.2	100.0	.6	4.0	1296
	Rural	92.3	.1	.0	.3	.0	1.8	3.6	.8	1.0	.0	100.0	.4	4.7	2539
Age	0-4 years	96.6	.0	.0	.1	.0	2.1	.6	.5	.0	.1	100.0	.2	.6	953
	5-9 years	93.8	.2	.2	.4	.0	3.0	.9	.7	.9	.0	100.0	.7	2.1	1064
	10-14 years	89.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0	5.5	1.1	.5	.0	100.0	.1	6.1	1140
	15-17 years	83.5	.0	.1	.7	.3	3.2	8.7	1.4	1.9	.3	100.0	1.1	10.9	677
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	89.1	.0	.1	.4	.0	3.3	3.8	.8	2.3	.0	100.0	.6	6.3	689
	Second	92.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8	3.3	.8	.2	.0	100.0	.0	3.6	742
	Middle	92.7	.0	.0	.1	.2	1.8	3.8	.9	.4	.0	100.0	.3	4.5	796
	Fourth	90.4	.2	.0	.7	.0	4.0	3.1	1.0	.5	.0	100.0	1.0	4.0	829
	Richest	92.3	.0	.2	.0	.0	2.2	3.7	1.0	.3	.3	100.0	.3	4.2	778
Total		91.5	.1	.1	.3	.1	2.8	3.6	.9	.7	.1	100.0	.4	4.5	3834

* MICS Indicator 78
** MICS Indicator 75

Appendices

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Appendix A – Sample Design

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

During the implementation of the survey, two major constraints were encountered: a low birth rate in BiH and a limited budget for the survey.

The target BiH MICS sample size of 6,000 households was calculated to fit within the available budget. The standard sample design which is conducted in most MICS countries proved to be inappropriate for BiH due to the country's low birth rate. This meant that it was necessary to purposely look for households with children under five.

The sample was therefore stratified into two types: type 1 consists of households with children under five and type 2 consists of all other households. In addition, the size ratio of the two strata could not threaten the estimation of indicators for other target populations such as indicators for women of reproductive age.

As the total sample size was fixed at 6,000 households, what remained to be done was to estimate the size of the type 1 stratum. The size of type 2 was computed as the difference of the total sample size and type 1 stratum size.

For the calculation of the size of type 1, the key indicator used was the stunting prevalence among children aged 0-4 years. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for these indicators:

$$n = \frac{(4\,(r)\,(1-r)\,(f)\,(1,1))}{((0,12r)2\,(p)\,(n_h))}$$

where:

- n is the required sample size, expressed as the number of households
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or anticipated indicator value
- 1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 percent for non-response
- f is the shortened symbol for deff (design effect)
- 0.12r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 percent of r (relative sampling error of r)
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator r is based
- nh is the average household size.

For calculation, r (stunting) was predicted at 13 percent. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys, p (percentage of children aged 0-4 years in the total population of households with children under five) was defined at 23.2 percent, and nh (average size of household with children under five) was defined at five.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 2,644. This number was rounded up to 3,000 since this did not threaten estimations of other indicators. Based on this, the size of type 2 was determined at 3,000 households - accordingly, the total sum of 6,000 households remained constant.

The sample for BiH MICS was selected at the national level and the main geographical domains (entities) were unevenly represented in the sample.

The Master Sample was used for the selection of the sample due to the fact that no population census has been conducted in BiH since 1991. The Master Sample was updated in 2006 and consists of 1,500 census enumeration areas that were systematically selected with probability proportional to size from approximately 20,000 census enumeration areas covering the whole national territory. A total of 455 census enumeration areas were systematically selected from the Master Sample with equal selection probability proportional to size.

All households from 455 census enumeration areas were allocated to two household lists. The first list (type 1) consisted of all households with children under five, and the second list consisted of all other households.

3,000 households having equal selection probability were selected from each list. This meant that each household from the list had the equal selection probability. As the lists were different, the households with different sizes from different lists had different selection probability.

Thus, a sample was obtained, which was self-weighted at the level of each list but is not self-weighted at the national level.

The number of households within each cluster is unequal and proportional to the cluster size.

The households in each list were implicitly stratified, i.e. sorted by entity/district, by urban/rural classification, by order of census enumeration area within the municipality, and by ordinal number within the cluster.

The following table shows cluster allocation by sampling domains.

Table SD.1:
Allocation of sample clusters (primary sampling units) which were included in the sample by sampling domains and sub-domains

Region	Number of clusters		
	Urban	Other	Total
Una-Sana Canton	8	20	28
Posavina Canton	1	4	5
Tuzla Canton	13	30	43
Zenica-Doboj Canton	18	31	49
Bosnia-Podrinje Canton	1	3	4
Central Bosnia Canton	6	21	27
Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	7	19	26
West-Herzegovina Canton	1	9	10
Sarajevo Canton	47	4	51
Herzeg-Bosnia Canton	2	10	12
Total FBiH	104	151	255
Krajina	24	60	84
Posavina	3	16	19
Podrinje i SRR	13	39	52
Herzegovina	2	11	13
Total Republika Srpska	42	126	168
Brčko District	9	11	20
TOTAL BIH	**155**	**288**	**443***

** 12 census enumeration areas were not included in the sample*

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The last population census in BiH was conducted in 1991, whereupon war broke out in BiH, lasting from 1992 to 1995. On top of the massive destruction, the war brought about profound demographic changes and movement of populations. Due to the fact that the political situation in BiH was not favourable for the conduct of a population census, no census was taken in 2001.

Due to these unfavourable circumstances in BiH, work was undertaken on the preparation of Master Sample, which would serve as a basis for selection of the sample for social surveys. The Master Sample consists of 1,500 enumeration areas systematically selected from the list of approximately 20,000 census enumeration areas from the 1991 Population Census, which cover geographically the entire territory of BiH. The rationale for systematic rather than PPS selection of enumeration areas was that the size of the enumeration area has become obsolete since 1991.

Census enumeration areas represent clusters in BiH MICS. Upon selection of the sample of 1,500 census enumeration areas, the Statistical System of BiH which consists of the Agency for Statistics of BiH, Federal Office of Statistics, and the Republic Institute of Statistics of RS, conducted a census of households within these census enumeration areas.

Thus, a list was obtained of 79,629 dwellings, of which a full survey was conducted in 67,699 households. The questionnaire used for updating the Master Sample contained a question on the age of all household members, which made it possible to determine the households with children under five.

Selection of households

Selection of households was carried out in the BiH Directorate for Economic Planning, which coordinated the survey at the level of BiH.

The households were sequentially numbered from 1 to n in both lists. In each list 3,000 households were selected using the systematic selection procedure.

As already mentioned, the households in each list were implicitly stratified, i.e. sorted by entity/district, by urban/rural classification, by order of census enumeration area within the municipality, and by ordinal number within the cluster.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The BiH MICS sample is not self-weighted. It is important that by equal distribution of households across both strata, various sampling fractions were obtained in the strata, given the varying sizes of the strata. Calculated sample weights were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of weight is the reciprocal value of the sampling fraction employed in selecting households in that particular sampling domain:

$$Wh = 1 / f_h$$

The term fh, the sampling fraction at the h-th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in both sampling domains:

$$f_h = P1_h * P2_h * P3_h$$

where Pih is the probability of selection of the sampling unit in the i-th stage for the h-th sampling stratum.

A second component which has to be taken into account in the calculation of sample weights is the level of non-response for household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Number of interviewed households / Total number of households

After completion of the fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the BiH MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and children under five) is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires / Total number of questionnaires for women (or under-5's)

The numbers of eligible women and children under five were obtained from the household listing in the Household Questionnaire in households where interviews were completed.

The unadjusted weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for both strata. These weights were then standardised (or normalised) with the aim of obtaining a sample having the size equal to the total sample size at national level.

Normalisation is performed by multiplying the aforementioned unadjusted weights by the ratio of the number of completed households to the total unadjusted weighted number of households. A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the women's and under-fives' questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) weights varied between 0.250432 and 5.943121 in 455 enumeration areas.

Table SD.2:
Adjusted (normalised) weights by sampling strata

Stratum	Weight for		
	Households	Women	Children
Type 1	0,250432	0,314019	0,843228
Type 2	1,758537	12,231941	5,943121

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman and children under five with these sample weights.

Appendix B: List of personnel involved in the BiH MICS3 Survey

Coordination of the BiH MICS3

1. Jokić dr. Irena, Project Coordinator
2. Lolić dr. Amela, Project Coordinator
3. Memić Fahrudin, Expert for sample design and Coordinator for data entry, DEP BiH
4. Pilav dr. Aida, Project Coordinator
5. Stijak Miroslav, Project Coordinator
6. Vuković Azemina, DEP BiH , Project Coordinator

Members of the MICS3 Management Board

1. Gujić dr. Adi, Federal Ministry of Health of BiH
2. Latinović dr. Milan, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of RS
3. Lolić dr. Amela, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of RS
4. Milinović Zdenko, Agency for Statistics BiH
5. Stijak Miroslav, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of RS
6. Vučina prim. dr. Zlatko, Federal Institute for Public Health BiH
7. Vuković Azemina, DEP BiH

Authors of the report

1. Jokić dr. Irena
2. Lolić dr. Amela
3. Memić Fahrudin
4. Nikšić doc. dr. Dragana
5. Pilav dr. Aida
6. Prodanović doc. dr. Nenad
7. Stijak Miroslav
8. Vuković Azemina

Sample design:

1. Memić Fahrudin

Supervisors/Editors RS:

1. Despotović Slobodanka
2. Kasapović Marijana
3. Sopka Slađana
4. Šeranić Vanja

Supervisors/Editors FBiH:

1. Gusinac-Škopo dr. Alma, Main supervisor and Supervisor for Field Work Sarajevo Canton,
2. Imamović dr. Enida, Main Supervisor and Supervisor for Field Work Bosansko-podrinjski Canton,
3. Bešlagić prof. dr. Zijad, Supervisor for Field Work Tuzla Canton,
4. Lucić Ružica, Senior Sanitarian Technician, Supervisor for Field Work, Posavski Canton,
5. Sivić dr Suad, Supervisor for Field Work, Zeničko-dobojski Canton,
6. Suljić Jasna, Medical-laboratory Engineer, Supervisor for Field Work, Unsko-sanski Canton,
7. Živanović dr. Amra, Supervisor for Field Work, Central Bosnia Canton,
8. Zeljko dr. Marija, Supervisor for Field Work, Hercegovačko-neretvanski Canton, Zapadno-Hercegovački and Canton 10,

Field work:

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Babić Olga
2. Bešić Azemina
3. Bilandžija Dženeta
4. Ciganović Mirjana
5. Čamdžić Hanumica
6. Đulić Hasija
7. Hrnjičić Tidža
8. Hadžibegović Selma
9. Jakupović Sabina
10. Lojo Tifa
11. Lokmić Belma
12. Mahmutović Nesiba
13. Mahmutović Azra
14. Mehić Senada
15. Mujkić Melita
16. Novak-Alić Jasmina
17. Primeća Hajrija
18. Pleh Edina
19. Pralaš Katica
20. Rizvić Ramiza
21. Rošić Maida
22. Šuman Arijana
23. Vrčić Elmedina

Republika Srpska

1. Berić Drenka
2. Bundalo Mirjana
3. Dakić Zorica
4. Dimitrieski Milka
5. Marić Dragica
6. Milošević Milja
7. Pavlović Tatjana
8. Radović Irina
9. Ratković Dragana
10. Sekulić Maja
11. Štrbac Radojka
12. Todorović Branislava
13. Vukašinović Ljubinka

Data Entry:

1. Hadžović Mirsada, FBiH
2. Memić Dina, FBiH
3. Spahić Azra, FBiH
4. Preradović Aleksandar, RS
5. Sopka Zoran, RS

Financial processing:

1. Bičakčić Mira, FBiH
2. Latinović Neveka, RS

Appendix C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Bosnia and Herzegovina Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is 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 yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures 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. The Taylor Linearization Method is 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.
- 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. 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 the 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. For any given statistics calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error (p + 2.se or p - 2.se) of the statistic in 95.0 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, STATA 7.0 has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 85 are based on household members, 11 are based on women, and 10 are based on children under five years-of-age. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.7 show the calculated sampling errors.

Table SE.1:
Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, BiH, 2006

	MICS Indicator	Base Population
	HOUSEHOLDS	
74	Child discipline	Children aged 2-14 years selected
	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Children of primary school age
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Children of secondary school age
59	Primary completion rate	Children of primary school completion age
71	Child labour	Children aged 5-14 years
75	Prevalence of orphans	Children aged under 18
76	Prevalence of vulnerable children	Children aged under 18
	WOMEN	
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
20	Antenatal care	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
60	Adult literacy	Women aged 15-24 years
67	Marriage before age 18	Women aged 20-49 years
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
83	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women aged 15-24 years that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
84	Age at first sex among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Women aged 15-49 years
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
89	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
	UNDER-5s	
6	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
26	Polio immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
27	Immunization coverage for DPT	Children aged 12-23 months
28	Measles immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
31	Fully immunized children	Children aged 12-23 months
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
46	Support for learning	Children under age 5
62	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2:
Sampling errors: Total/national sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, BiH, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coeffic-ient of varia-tion (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.356	0.019	0.054	4.726	2.174	1764.074	2907	0.318	0.394
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.987	0.003	0.003	4.901	2.214	17425.65	5549	0.981	0.994
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.930	0.008	0.008	4.799	2.191	17425.65	5549	0.915	0.945
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.984	0.003	0.003	1.747	1.322	1985	2291	0.978	0.991
Primary completion rate	ED.4	0.793	0.018	0.023	1.530	1.237	934	748	0.757	0.830
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.866	0.034	0.039	1.825	1.351	208	187	0.799	0.933
Child labour	CP.2	0.053	0.009	0.171	4.563	2.136	2204.045	2791	0.035	0.071
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.045	0.005	0.118	4.316	2.077	3834.361	6561	0.034	0.055
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.596	1.263	458.8006	1174	0.991	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.989	0.005	0.005	3.112	1.764	458.8006	1174	0.978	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.357	0.018	0.052	5.587	2.364	3153.108	3793	0.321	0.393
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.845	0.016	0.019	2.562	1.601	1369.688	1253	0.813	0.877
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.101	0.007	0.068	2.308	1.519	4259.518	4458	0.087	0.114
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.390	0.016	0.041	5.283	2.299	4889.998	4890	0.359	0.422
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.710	0.070	0.099	1.492	1.221	109.9255	63	0.569	0.852
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.006	0.004	0.625	1.020	1.010	630.4801	432	-0.001	0.013
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.358	0.015	0.043	4.870	2.207	4772.111	4765	0.328	0.388
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.026	0.003	0.124	1.994	1.412	4889.998	4890	0.019	0.032
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.691	0.016	0.024	6.129	2.476	4889.998	4890	0.659	0.723
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.015	0.003	0.199	1.800	1.342	3017	3015	0.009	0.021
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.965	0.008	0.009	1.416	1.190	628	666	0.948	0.982
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.864	0.020	0.024	2.327	1.525	626	658	0.824	0.904
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.862	0.020	0.024	2.280	1.510	622	653	0.821	0.902
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.780	0.023	0.029	1.965	1.402	609	644	0.735	0.825
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.732	0.025	0.034	2.049	1.431	614	649	0.683	0.781
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.731	0.059	0.080	2.398	1.549	125.722	137	0.614	0.848
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.525	0.057	0.108	1.996	1.413	151.0999	155	0.412	0.638
Support for learning	CD.1	0.756	0.019	0.026	6.456	2.541	3187.157	3187	0.718	0.794
Birth registration	CP.1	0.995	0.002	0.002	3.027	1.740	3187.157	3187	0.991	0.999

Table SE.3:
Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, BiH, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	Confidence limits r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0,358	0.034	0.095	5.228	2.286	974	627	0.291	0.425
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.994	0.003	0.003	3.057	1.748	1995	6161	0.988	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.989	0.005	0.005	3.785	1.946	1995	6161	0.979	0.998
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.978	0.008	0.008	2.218	1.489	684	731	0.963	0.993
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.881	0.021	0.024	1.166	1.080	357	259	0.840	0.921
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.938	0.037	0.039	1.409	1.187	68	56	0.865	1.010
Child labour	CP.2	0.032	0.012	0.389	4.767	2.183	885	756	0.008	0.056
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.040	0.009	0.228	4.748	2.179	2097	1296	0.022	0.057
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.777	0.882	361	134	0.989	1.002
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.974	0.017	0.018	4.086	2.022	361	134	0.940	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.290	0.028	0.096	4.938	2.222	1251	1093	0.235	0.344
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.776	0.031	0.040	2.586	1.608	391	499	0.715	0.838
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.051	0.007	0.148	1.932	1.390	1533	1584	0.036	0.065
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.437	0.029	0.066	6.291	2.508	1678	1835	0.380	0.494
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	*	*
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.004	0.003	0.746	0.360	0.600	145	251	0.000	0.009
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.391	0.026	0.068	5.299	2.302	1657	1815	0.339	0.443
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.035	0.006	0.168	1.848	1.359	1678	1835	0.023	0.046
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.721	0.025	0.035	5.806	2.410	1678	1835	0.671	0.770
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.022	0.008	0.349	2.632	1.622	948	955	0.007	0.038
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.969	0.012	0.012	1.077	1.038	214	224	0.9449	0.992
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.852	0.041	0.048	2.938	1.714	212	221	0.7721	0.933
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.836	0.041	0.049	2.695	1.642	211	220	0.7553	0.916
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.741	0.042	0.057	2.029	1.424	208	217	0.6579	0.824
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.669	0.046	0.068	2.072	1.439	209	218	0.5794	0.759
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	*	*
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.421	0.090	0.213	1.825	1.351	52	54	0.243	0.600
Support for learning	CD.1	0.847	0.024	0.029	4.615	2.148	1020	1008	0.800	0.895
Birth registration	CP.1	0.991	0.006	0.006	4.143	2.035	1020	1008	0.979	1.003

Table SE.4:
Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, BiH, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.355	0.023	0.065	4.408	2.099	1933	1137	0.309	0.400
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.984	0.005	0.005	5.292	2.300	3554	11265	0.974	0.993
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.898	0.011	0.012	4.590	2.142	3554	11265	0.877	0.919
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.988	0.003	0.003	1.333	1.155	1302	1560	0.981	0.994
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.739	0.026	0.035	1.614	1.270	576	489	0.688	0.791
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.831	0.045	0.054	1.799	1.341	140	131	0.742	0.920
Child labour	CP.2	0.064	0.012	0.188	4.419	2.102	1906	1449	0.040	0.087
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.047	0.007	0.139	4.162	2.040	4464	2539	0.034	0.060
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.996	0.003	0.003	2.008	1.417	813	324	0.990	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.805	0.897	813	324	0.991	0.999
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.3928	0.0233	0.0592121	5.61855	2.370348	2542	2060	0.3471	0.4384
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.885	0.018	0.021	2.649	1.628	862	871	0.849	0.921
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.131	0.010	0.073	2.262	1.504	2925	2675	0.112	0.150
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.362	0.019	0.051	4.549	2.133	3212	3055	0.326	0.399
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.638	0.104	0.163	1.737	1.318	39	66	0.429	0.846
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.008	0.006	0.792	1.237	1.112	287	380	0.000	0.019
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.337	0.018	0.055	4.467	2.114	3108	2957	0.301	0.374
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.020	0.004	0.187	2.213	1.488	3212	3055	0.013	0.028
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.673	0.021	0.031	6.075	2.465	3212	3055	0.632	0.715
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.011	0.002	0.212	1.072	1.036	2069	2060	0.0067	0.016
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.963	0.011	0.012	1.589	1.260	414	442	0.941	0.986
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.870	0.022	0.026	1.936	1.391	414	437	0.8254	0.914
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.875	0.022	0.025	1.954	1.398	411	433	0.8309	0.919
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.800	0.026	0.033	1.819	1.349	401	427	0.7484	0.852
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.764	0.027	0.036	1.779	1.334	404	431	0.7102	0.818
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.719	0.077	0.107	2.886	1.699	95	90	0.566	0.873
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.583	0.049	0.084	0.969	0.984	103	97	0.486	0.680
Support for learning	CD.1	0.713	0.025	0.036	6.882	2.623	2167	2179	0.663	0.763
Birth registration	CP.1	0.997	0.001	0.001	1.286	1.134	2167	2179	0.995	1.000

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, BiH, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.336	0.024	0.071	4.922	2	1893	1166	0.289	0.383
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.995	0.002	0.002	4.280	2.069	3413	10718	0.990	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.930	0.010	0.011	5.190	2.278	3413	10718	0.911	0.950
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.983	0.004	0.005	1.759	1.326	1320	1531	0.974	0.991
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.778	0.024	0.031	1.665	1.290	633	517	0.731	0.824
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.833	0.046	0.056	1.812	1.346	132	124	0.741	0.924
Child labour	CP.2	0.058	0.012	0.205	4.759	2.182	1808	1453	0.035	0.081
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.046	0.006	0.132	3.686	1.920	4255	2530	0.034	0.059
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.995	0.004	0.004	1.750	1.323	746	290	0.988	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.986	0.008	0.008	3.620	1.903	746	290	0.970	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.336	0.023	0.067	5.589	2.364	2441	2030	0.291	0.380
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.817	0.022	0.027	2.669	1.634	823	912	0.774	0.860
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.098	0.008	0.083	2.188	1.479	2875	2769	0.082	0.114
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.416	0.020	0.047	5.029	2.243	3175	3199	0.378	0.455
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	*	*
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.003	0.002	0.610	0.320	0.566	300	430	0.000	0.006
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.378	0.020	0.052	5.192	2.279	3076	3106	0.339	0.417
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0163	0.0032	0.1978152	2.0682	1.438122	3175	3199	0.0099	0.0226
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.703	0.019	0.027	5.700	2.387	3175	3199	0.666	0.741
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.021	0.004	0.209	1.849	1.360	1953	1929	0.012	0.030
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.961	0.011	0.011	1.322	1.150	406	427	0.939	0.982
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.833	0.027	0.032	2.214	1.488	404	425	0.780	0.886
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.830	0.027	0.032	2.169	1.473	403	424	0.778	0.883
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.763	0.029	0.038	1.941	1.393	403	423	0.707	0.820
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.712	0.031	0.044	2.063	1.436	404	425	0.650	0.774
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	0.815	0.040	0.050	1.066	1.033	102	91	0.735	0.895
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	0.542	0.063	0.117	1.668	1.291	108	101	0.416	0.667
Support for learning	CD.1	0.702	0.027	0.039	7.330	2.707	2059	2083	0.649	0.755
Birth registration	CP.1	0.994	0.003	0.003	3.294	1.815	2059	2083	0.987	1.000

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, BiH, 2006

	Table	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits r - 2se	r + 2se
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0,399	0.035	0.088	4.740	2.177	955	556	0.330	0.469
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.973	0.008	0.008	5.007	2.238	2019	6324	0.957	0.989
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.926	0.012	0.013	4.206	2.051	2019	6324	0.902	0.949
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.987	0.005	0.005	1.692	1.301	619	708	0.977	0.998
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.831	0.027	0.032	1.160	1.077	286	221	0.778	0.883
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.922	0.041	0.044	1.531	1.237	74	61	0.841	1.003
Child labour	CP.2	0.047	0.014	0.306	3.993	1.998	913	690	0.019	0.075
Prevalence of orphans	HA.10	0.043	0.011	0.253	5.959	2.441	2175	1217	0.021	0.064
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.812	0.901	408	157	0.994	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.994	0.003	0.004	0.821	0.906	408	157	0.987	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.407	0.033	0.082	5.772	2.403	1275	1052	0.342	0.472
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.906	0.022	0.025	2.328	1.526	410	432	0.862	0.950
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.107	0.013	0.120	2.514	1.585	1493	1399	0.082	0.132
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.352	0.028	0.081	5.650	2.377	1620	1590	0.296	0.408
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.725	0.092	0.126	1.346	1.160	34	57	0.541	0.909
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.013	0.012	0.875	1.350	1.162	127	191	0.000	0.036
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.330	0.025	0.075	4.355	2.087	1594	1565	0.282	0.379
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.036	0.007	0.181	1.951	1.397	1620	1590	0.023	0.049
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.660	0.031	0.048	6.972	2.641	1620	1590	0.598	0.722
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.003	0.002	0.486	0.799	0.894	994	1034	0.000	0.007
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.970	0.015	0.016	1.671	1.293	199	224	0.941	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.915	0.032	0.035	2.749	1.658	199	218	0.852	0.978
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.914	0.032	0.035	2.756	1.660	197	215	0.850	0.978
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.800	0.039	0.049	1.848	1.359	186	208	0.723	0.876
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.757	0.041	0.054	1.806	1.344	187	210	0.676	0.837
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CH.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	34	*	*
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	41	*	*
Support for learning	CD.1	0.849	0.020	0.024	3.299	1.816	1071	1031	0.809	0.889
Birth registration	CP.1	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.849	0.922	1071	1031	0.996	1.000

Appendix D - Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1:
Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex (weighted), BiH, 2006

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	90	1.1	91	1	43	112	1.3	147	1.7
1	99	1.2	97	1.1	44	108	1.3	136	1.5
2	107	1.3	82	0.9	45	160	1.9	136	1.5
3	89	1	102	1.1	46	123	1.4	133	1.5
4	95	1.1	99	1.1	47	129	1.5	119	1.3
5	107	1.3	112	1.3	48	138	1.6	83	0.9
6	104	1.2	104	1.2	49	104	1.2	64	0.7
7	101	1.2	85	1	50	134	1.6	145	1.6
8	98	1.2	106	1.2	51	87	1	136	1.5
9	110	1.3	136	1.5	52	128	1.5	143	1.6
10	117	1.4	125	1.4	53	141	1.7	166	1.9
11	130	1.5	112	1.3	54	103	1.2	122	1.4
12	110	1.3	99	1.1	55	109	1.3	137	1.5
13	101	1.2	100	1.1	56	112	1.3	123	1.4
14	117	1.4	129	1.5	57	104	1.2	93	1
15	129	1.5	79	0.9	58	101	1.2	125	1.4
16	137	1.6	105	1.2	59	94	1.1	101	1.1
17	131	1.5	97	1.1	60	111	1.3	111	1.2
18	114	1.3	119	1.3	61	63	0.7	83	0.9
19	122	1.4	110	1.2	62	89	1	79	0.9
20	118	1.4	111	1.2	63	74	0.9	82	0.9
21	122	1.4	144	1.6	64	86	1	84	0.9
22	117	1.4	124	1.4	65	74	0.9	148	1.7
23	135	1.6	128	1.4	66	96	1.1	136	1.5
24	128	1.5	100	1.1	67	85	1	117	1.3
25	144	1.7	111	1.3	68	85	1	95	1.1
26	147	1.7	107	1.2	69	97	1.1	102	1.2
27	111	1.3	101	1.1	70	106	1.2	140	1.6
28	118	1.4	111	1.2	71	77	0.9	103	1.2
29	98	1.1	129	1.5	72	67	0.8	78	0.9
30	111	1.3	123	1.4	73	63	0.7	93	1
31	122	1.4	109	1.2	74	45	0.5	68	0.8
32	143	1.7	110	1.2	75	38	0.4	77	0.9
33	124	1.5	115	1.3	76	52	0.6	82	0.9
34	97	1.1	103	1.2	77	47	0.5	60	0.7
35	123	1.4	120	1.3	78	33	0.4	38	0.4
36	122	1.4	109	1.2	79	36	0.4	34	0.4
37	103	1.2	85	1	80+	101	1.2	252	2.8
38	98	1.1	114	1.3	DK/Missing	13	0.1	18	0.2
39	109	1.3	97	1.1					
40	143	1.7	129	1.5	Total	8524	100.0	8902	100.0
41	127	1.5	114	1.3					
42	128	1.5	129	1.5					

Table DQ.2:
Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, BiH, 2006

	Household population of women aged 10-54	Interviewed women aged 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Age				
10-14	565	na	na	na
15-19	510	496	12.8	97.2
20-24	606	586	15.2	96.6
25-29	560	549	14.2	98
30-34	562	557	14.4	99.1
35-39	524	517	13.4	98.5
40-44	655	638	16.5	97.4
45-49	534	520	13.5	97.4
50-54	711	na	na	na
15-49	3952	3862	100.0	97.7

Table DQ.3:
Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5s

Household population of children aged 0-7, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, BiH, 2006

	Household population of children aged 0-7	Interviewed children aged 0-4		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	182	182	19.2	99.9
1	196	194	20.5	99.2
2	189	189	20.0	99.9
3	191	187	19.8	98.0
4	195	194	20.5	99.4
5	219	na	na	na
6	208	na	na	na
7	186	na	na	na
0-4			100.0	

Table DQ.4:
Age distribution of under-5 children

Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), BiH, 2006

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age in months						
0-2	61	3.8	58	3.7	119	3.7
3-5	72	4.5	78	4.9	150	4.7
6-8	79	4.9	66	4.2	145	4.6
9-11	78	4.8	94	6.0	171	5.4
12-14	77	4.8	68	4.3	145	4.6
15-17	61	3.8	84	5.3	144	4.5
18-20	99	6.1	86	5.5	185	5.8
21-23	99	6.1	88	5.6	187	5.9
24-26	74	4.6	67	4.2	141	4.4
27-29	62	3.9	62	3.9	124	3.9
30-32	115	7.1	75	4.8	190	6.0
33-35	104	6.4	75	4.8	179	5.6
36-38	74	4.6	81	5.1	155	4.9
39-41	72	4.5	68	4.3	140	4.4
42-44	76	4.7	84	5.4	160	5.0
45-47	80	5.0	94	6.0	175	5.5
48-50	79	4.9	86	5.5	165	5.2
51-53	67	4.2	83	5.3	150	4.7
54-56	81	5.0	79	5.0	160	5.0
57-59	103	6.4	99	6.3	202	6.3
Total	1612	100.0	1575	100.0	3187	100.0

Table DQ.5:
Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (weighted), BiH, 2006

	Age and period ratios*			Eligibility boundary (lower-upper)	Module or questionnaire
	Males	Females	Total		
Age in household questionnaire					
1	1.07	1.04			
2	1.09	0.88	0.99	Lower	Child discipline and child disability
3	0.92	1.08	1		
4	0.98	0.95	0.97	Upper	Under-5 questionnaire
5	1.05	1.07	1.06	Lower	Child labour and education
6	1	1.04	1.02		
	.	.	.		
8	0.95	0.98	0.96		
9	1.02	1.11	1.07	Upper	Child disability
10	0.98	1	0.99		
	.	.	.		
13	0.92	0.92	0.92		
14	1.01	1.25	1.12	Upper	Child labour and child discipline
15	1.01	0.76	0.9	Lower	Women's questionnaire
16	1.03	1.12	1.07		
17	1.03	0.91	0.97	Upper	Orphaned and vulnerable children
18	1.07	0.89	0.99		
	.	.	.		
23	1.06	1.09	1.07		
24	0.94	0.89	0.92	Upper	Education
25	1.03	1.05	1.04		
	.	.	.		
48	1.12	0.94	1.04		
49	0.83	0.66	0.75	Upper	Women's questionnaire
50	1.24	1.26	1.25		
Age in women's questionnaire					
23	na	1.09	na		
24	na	0.89	na	Upper	Sexual behaviour
25	na	1.03	na		
Months since last birth in women's questionnaire					
6-11	na	1.09			
12-17	na	0.89			
18-23	na	1.24		Upper	Tetanus toxoid and maternal and child health
24-29	na	0.77			
30-35	na	1.14			

** Age or period ratios are calculated as x / ((xn-1 + xn + xn+1) / 3), where x is age or period.*

Table DQ.6:
Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (weighted), BiH, 2006

Questionnaire and Subject	Reference group	Percent with missing information*	Number of cases
Household			
Salt testing	All households surveyed		
Women			
Date of Birth	All women aged 15-49		
Month only	0.2	4890	
Month and year missing	0	4890	
Date of first birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Month only	-	-	
Month and year missing	-	-	
Completed years since first birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Date of last birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Month only	0.2	3152	
Month and year missing	0.8	3152	
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women aged 15-49		
Month only	2.2	3427	
Month and year missing	4.5	3427	
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women aged 15-49	0.6	3427
Age at first intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0	1370
Time since last intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.1	440
Under-5			
Date of Birth	All under five children surveyed		
Month only	0.2	3187	
Month and year missing	0	3187	
Anthropometry	All under five children surveyed		
Height	0.3	3187	
Weight	0.3	3187	
Height or Weight	0.3	3187	

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.7:
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 (weighted), BiH, 2006

	Mother in the household		Mother not in the household			Total	Number of children aged 0-4 years
	Mother interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed		
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	182
1	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	196
2	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	189
3	99.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	191
4	98.3	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	195
Total	99.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	953

Table DQ.8:
School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year (weighted), BiH, 2006

		Preschool/kindergarten	Primary									Secondary				Higher	University	Non-standard curriculum	Not attending school	Total	Total	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4							
Age	5	1.3	.0	.8	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	97.8	100.0	219
	6	9.5	.1	31.1	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	58.0	100.0	208
	7	1.9	.1	55.9	34.8	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1	100.0	186
	8	.1	.9	9.4	66.7	21.0	.1	.0	.1	.0	.9	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	100.0	205
	9	.0	.1	.3	15.0	66.3	16.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	100.0	246
	10	.0	.0	.0	.3	31.1	46.1	18.3	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.3	100.0	242
	11	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.7	21.6	52.5	18.8	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.6	100.0	242
	12	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	20.8	53.1	22.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	209
	13	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.9	26.1	58.2	12.2	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5	100.0	201
	14	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.1	1.0	20.6	60.6	7.9	7.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.9	100.0	246
	15	.0	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.8	.0	.8	2.7	24.2	11.8	48.5	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.0	100.0	208
	16	.0	.0	.9	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	1.9	.7	28.8	60.6	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5	100.0	241
	17	.0	.0	.0	.8	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	2.5	34.5	42.2	10.5	.0	.0	.0	7.2	100.0	228
	18	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	2.6	27.2	32.7	.8	3.8	.1	32.9	100.0	233
	19	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.3	4.2	15.0	2.3	16.3	.0	59.9	100.0	232
	20	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.8	3.3	27.7	.0	67.2	100.0	229
	21	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	1.8	22.6	.0	75.5	100.0	265
	22	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	3.8	22.4	.0	72.3	100.0	242
	23	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	.7	.9	19.1	.0	78.6	100.0	262
	24	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.8	11.1	.0	87.0	100.0	228
Total		6	.1	4.4	5.5	6.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	1.0	4.2	5.4	4.0	3.1	.8	6.5	.0	33.6	100.0	4573

Table DQ.10:
Distribution of women by time since last birth

Distribution of women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth (weighted), BiH, 2006

	Months since last birth				
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
0	7	1.1	16	17	2.6
1	18	2.8	17	21	3.3
2	19	2.9	18	24	3.8
3	16	2.5	19	21	3.3
4	13	1.9	20	21	3.3
5	24	3.7	21	22	3.4
6	13	2	22	20	3.2
7	20	3.1	23	26	4
8	20	3.1	24	14	2.2
9	18	2.8	25	16	2.4
10	27	4.2	26	14	2.2
11	17	2.7	27	12	1.8
12	19	2.9	28	13	2
13	20	3.1	29	15	2.3
14	14	2.2	30	12	1.9
15	14	2.2	31	18	2.8
			32	24	3.7
			33	21	3.3
			34	16	2.5
			35	19	2.9
			Total	646	100.0

Figure 1:

Scatterplot of weight (Y axis) by height (X axis) (unweighted), BiH, 2006

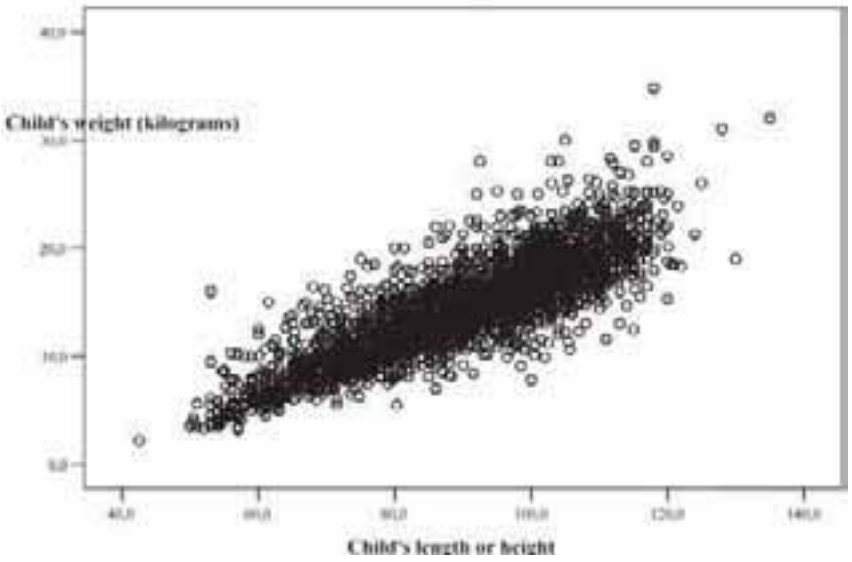


Figure 2:

Scatterplot of weights of children by age in months (unweighted), BiH, 2006

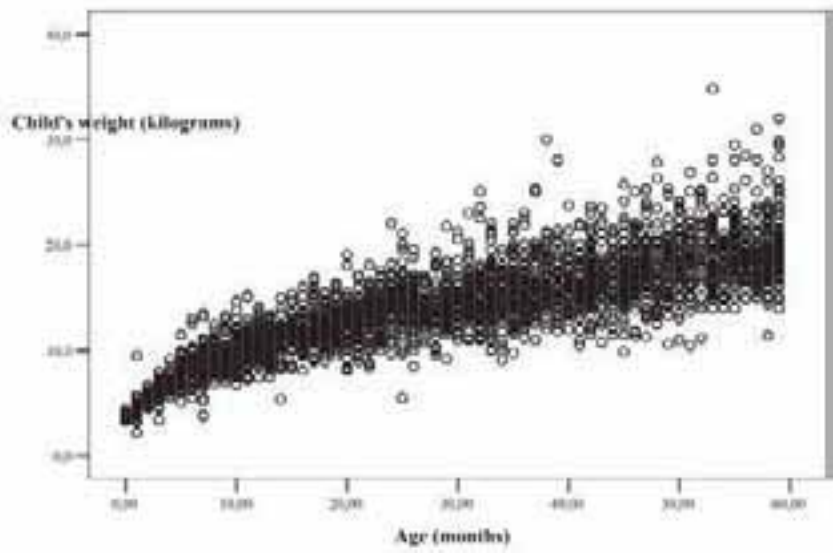


Figure 3:

Scatterplot of heights of children by age in months (unweighted), BiH, 2006

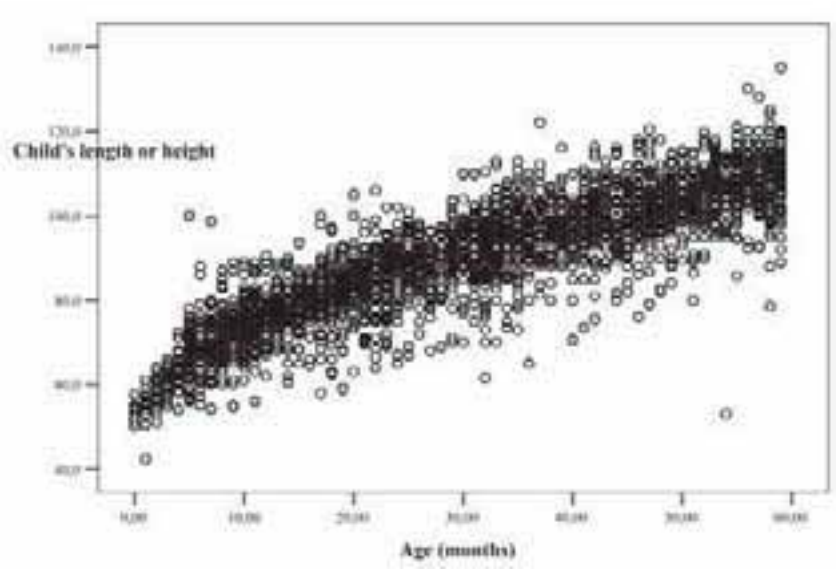


Figure4:

Number of male household population (Y axis) by single age (X axis), BiH, 2006

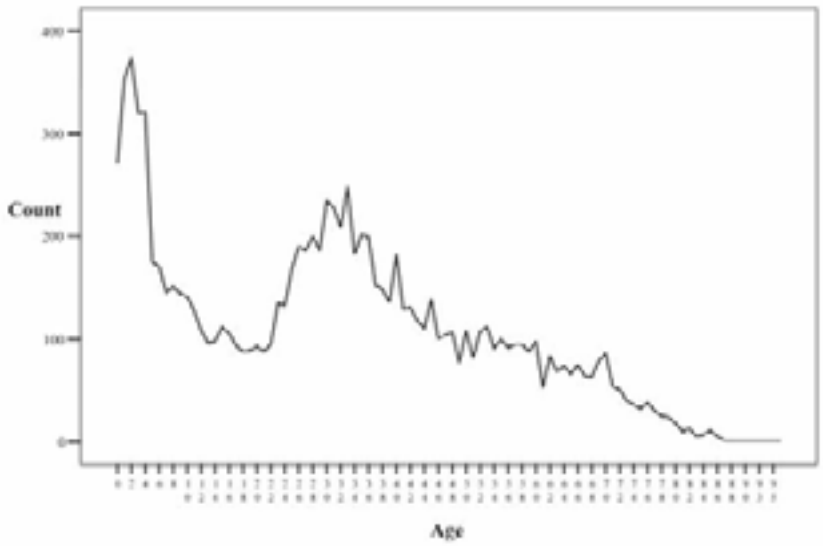


Figure 5:

Number of female household population (Y axis) by single age (X axis) (unweighted), BiH, 2006

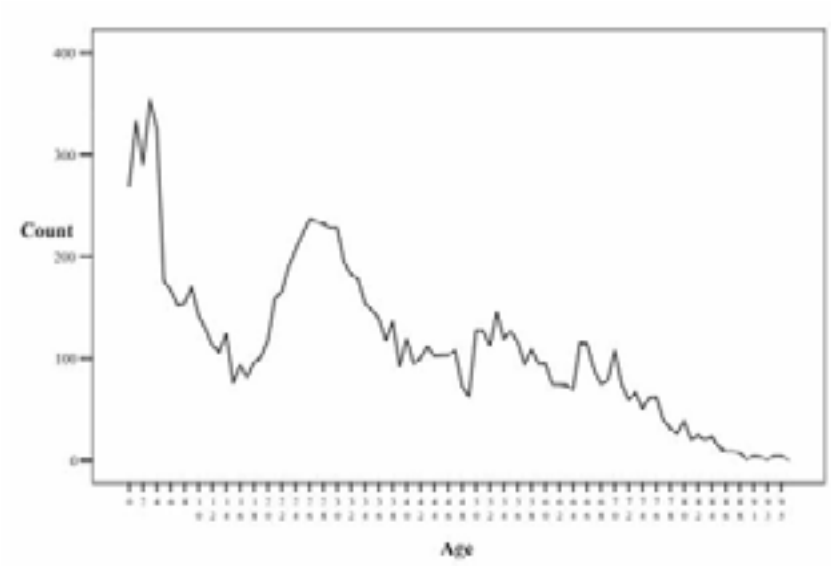


Figure 6:

Number of male household population (Y axis) by single age (X axis) (weighted), BiH, 2006

Figure 7:

Number of female household population (Y axis) by single age (X axis) (weighted), BiH, 2006

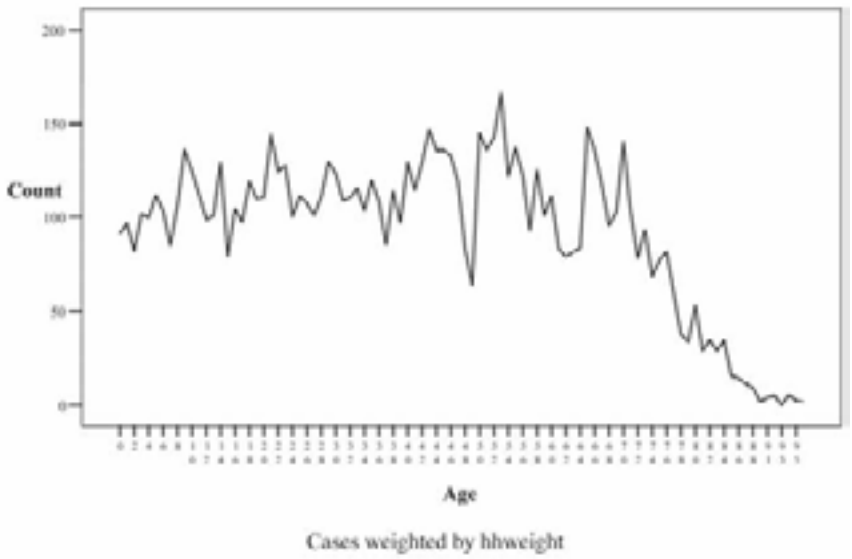
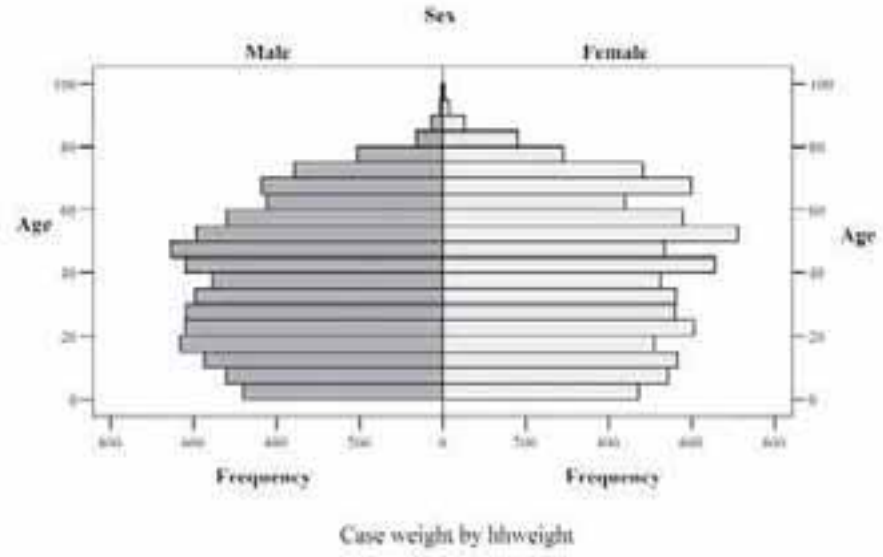


Figure 8:

Population Pyramid, BiH, 2006



Appendix E. MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
4 Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5 Institutional deliveries	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
6 Underweight prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five that were weighed
7 Stunting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five measured
8 Wasting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five weighed and measured
9 Low-birth weight infants	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
10 Infants weighed at birth	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
11 Use of improved drinking water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members in households surveyed
12 Use of improved sanitation facilities	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Total number of household members in households surveyed
13 Water treatment	Number of household members using water that has been treated	Total number of household members in households surveyed
14 Disposal of child's faeces	Number of children under age three whose (last) stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children under age three surveyed
15 Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16 Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17 Timely complementary feeding rate	Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18 Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed
19 Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday	Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20 Antenatal care	Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
21 Contraceptive prevalence	Number of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years that are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years that are currently married or in union

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
22 Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
23 Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
24 Solid fuels	Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
25 Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
26 Polio immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
27 Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
28 Measles immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving measles vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
29 Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Number of children aged 12-23 months immunized against hepatitis before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
31 Fully immunized children	Number of children aged 12-23 months receiving DPT1-3, OPV-1-3, BCG and measles vaccines before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 12-23 months surveyed
33 Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34 Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35 Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
44 Content of antenatal care	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received antenatal care during the last pregnancy	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45 Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that 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
46 Support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months living in households in which 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 0-59 months surveyed
47 Father's support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
48 Support for learning: children's books	Number of households with three or more children's books	Total number of households surveyed
49 Support for learning: non-children's books	Number of households with three or more non-children's books	Total number of households surveyed
50 Support for learning: materials for play	Number of households with three or more materials intended for play	Total number of households surveyed
51 Non-adult care	Number of children aged 0-59 months left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
52 Pre-school attendance	Number of children aged 36-59 months that attend some form of early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months surveyed
53 School readiness	Number of children in first grade that attended some form of pre-school the previous year	Total number of children in the first grade surveyed
54 Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school-entry age that are currently attending first grade	Total number of children of primary- school entry age surveyed
55 Net primary school attendance rate	Number of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary- school age surveyed
56 Net secondary school attendance rate	Number of children of secondary-school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age surveyed
57 Children reaching grade five	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school that eventually reach grade five	
58 Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed
59 Primary completion rate	Number of children (of any age) 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) surveyed
60 Adult literacy rate	Number of women aged 15-24 years that are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
61 Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62 Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
67 Marriage before age 15 and age 18	Number of women that were first married or in union by the exact age of 15 and the exact age of 18, by age groups	Total number of women aged 15-49 years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
68 Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
69 Spousal age difference	Number of women married/in union aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years with a difference in age of 10 or more years between them and their current spouse	Total number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years surveyed that are currently married or in union
71 Child labour	Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
72 Labourer students	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities
73 Student labourers	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child labour activities	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school
74 Child discipline	Number of children aged 2-14 years that (1) experience only non-violent aggression, (2) experience psychological aggression as punishment, (3) experience minor physical punishment, (4) experience severe physical punishment	Total number of children aged 2-14 years selected and surveyed
75 Prevalence of orphans	Number of children under age 18 with at least one dead parent	Total number of children under age 18 surveyed
78 Children's living arrangements	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years surveyed
82 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed

INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
83 Condom use with non-regular partners	Number of women aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the previous 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the previous 12 months
84 Age at first sex among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that have had sex before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-24 surveyed
85 Higher risk sex in the last year	Number of sexually active women aged 15-24 years that have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the previous 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 that were sexually active in the previous 12 months
86 Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Number of women expressing acceptance on all four questions about people with HIV or AIDS	Total number of women surveyed
87 Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Number of women that state knowledge of a place to be tested	Total number of women surveyed
88 Women who have been tested for HIV	Number of women that report being tested for HIV	Total number of women surveyed
89 Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that correctly identify all three means of vertical transmission	Total number of women surveyed
90 Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received counselling on HIV/AIDS during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
91 Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received the results of an HIV test during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
92 Age-mixing among sexual partners	Number of women aged 15-24 years that had sex in the past 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older than they were	Total number of sexually active women aged 15-24 years surveyed
93 Security of tenure	Number of household members living in urban households that lack formal documentation for their residence or that feel at risk of eviction	Number of urban household members in households surveyed
94 Durability of housing	Number of household members living in urban dwellings that are not considered durable	Number of urban household members in households surveyed
95 Slum household	Number of household members living in urban slums	Number of household members in urban households surveyed
98 Unmet need for family planning	Number of women that are currently married or in union that are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and that are not currently using contraception	Total number of women interviewed that are currently married or in union
99 Demand satisfied for family planning	Number of women currently married or in union that are currently using contraception	Number of women currently married or in union that have an unmet need for contraception or that are currently using contraception
100 Attitudes towards domestic violence	Number of women that consider 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 surveyed
101 Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits, becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed

QUESTIONNAIRES

MICS - RS HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

WE ARE HERE ON BEHALF OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 45 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND ALL MOTHERS OR OTHERS WHO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

MAY I START NOW? *If permission is given, begin the interview.*

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL HH

HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	HH2. Household number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	HH4. Supervisor name and number: Name_____ ___ ___
HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___	
HH6. Area: Urban.....1 Other 2	HH7. Region: Region Krajina..... 11 Region Posavina ..... ……...12 Region Podrinje/Sarajevo Romania .....13 Region Herzegovina..... 14
HH 8. Name of head of household: _____	

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH9. Result of HH interview: Completed.....1 Not at home.....2 Refused.....3 HH not found/destroyed .....4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire: Name:_____ Line No: ___ ___ HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___
HH12. No.of women eligible for interview: ___ ___	HH13. No.of women questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH14. No.of children under age 5: ___ ___	HH15. No.of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

Interviewer/supervisor notes: *Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.*

HH16. Data entry clerk: ___ ___

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). *If yes, complete listing.*

Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 10 household members. Tick here if continuation sheet used ☐

					Eligible for:			*For children* ***age 0-17 years*** *ask HL9-HL12*			
					WOMEN'S INTERVIEW	CHILD LABOUR MODULE	UNDER-5 INTERVIEW				
HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record in completed years* 98=DK*	HL6. *Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49*	HL7. *For each child age 5-14:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL8. *For each child under 5:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇨ HL11 8 DK⇨ HL11	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'*	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇘ NEXT LINE 8 DK⇘ NEXT LINE	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'*
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
01		0 1	1 2	___ ___	01	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	02	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	03	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	04	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	05	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	06	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	07	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	08	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	09	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE ? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record in completed years* 98=DK*	HL6. *Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49*	HL7. *For each child age 5-14:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL8. *For each child under 5:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇨ HL11 8 DK⇨ HL11	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'*	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇘ NEXT LINE 8 DK⇘ NEXT LINE	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'*
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
10		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	10	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS LIVING HERE – EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? *If yes, insert child's name and complete form. Then, complete the totals below.*

	Women 15-49	Children 5-14	Under-5s
Totals	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___

** See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50").*

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's Questionnaire.
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 the Questionnaire for Children Under Five.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household*
01 = Head
02 = Wife or Husband
03 = Son or Daughter
04 = Son or Daughter In-Law
05 = Grandchild
06 = Parent
07 = Parent-In-Law
08 = Brother or Sister
09 = Brother or Sister-In-Law
10 = Uncle/Aunt
11 = Niece/Nephew By Blood
12 = Niece/Nephew By Marriage
13 = Other Relative
14 = Adopted/Foster/Stepchild
15 = Not Related
98 = Don't Know

EDUCATION MODULE

ED

For household members age 5 and above					*For household members age 5-24 years*										
ED1. *Line no.*	ED1A. *Name*	ED2. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL? 1 YES ⇨ ED3 2 NO ⇨ NEXT LINE	ED3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 UNIVERSITY/FACULTY 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK *If less than 1 grade, enter 00.*		ED4. DURING THE *(2005-2006)* SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ ED7		ED5. SINCE LAST *(day of the week)*, HOW MANY DAYS DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL? *Insert number of days in space below.*	ED6. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 UNIVERSITY/FACULTY 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK		ED7. DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS (*2004-2005*)? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ NEXT LINE 8 DK ⇨ NEXT LINE			ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 UNIVERSITY/FACULTY 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK	
LINE		YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE	YES	NO	DAYS	LEVEL	GRADE	Y	N	DK	LEVEL	GRADE
01		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
02		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
03		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
04		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
05		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
06		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
07		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
08		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
09		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___
10		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1	2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___	1	2	8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into yard or plot ..... 12 Public tap/standpipe..... 13 Tubewell/borehole..... 21 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring..... 41 Unprotected spring..... 42 Rainwater collection..... 51 Tanker-truck..... 61 Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)..... 81 Bottled water ..... 91 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS5 12⇨WS5 ⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into yard or plot ..... 12 Public tap/standpipe..... 13 Tubewell/borehole..... 21 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring..... 41 Unprotected spring..... 42 Rainwater collection..... 51 Tanker-truck..... 61 Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)..... 81 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS5 12⇨WS5
WS3. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	No. of minutes..... __ __ __ Water on premises..... 995 DK 998	 995⇨WS5
WS4. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO FETCH THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX? *Circle code that best describes this person.*	Adult woman ..... 1 Adult man..... 2 Female child (under 15)..... 3 Male child (under 15) ..... 4 DK 8	
WS5. DO YOU TREAT YOUR WATER IN ANY WAY TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨WS7 8⇨WS7

WS6. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK? ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil .....A Add bleach/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	
WS7. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.*	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 Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ..... 21 Pit latrine with slab ..... 22 Pit latrine without slab / open pit ..... 23 Composting toilet ..... 31 Bucket ..... 41 Hanging toilet/hanging latrine ..... 51 No facilities or bush or field..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	95⇨ NEXT MODULE
WS8. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ NEXT MODULE
WS9. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	No. of households (if less than 10) .... 0 ___ Ten or more households..... 10 DK 98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Orthodox ..... 1 Islamic ..... 2 Catholic ..... 3 Other religion (*specify*) _____ 6 No religion 7	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Serbian ..... 1 Bosniaks ..... 2 Croatian ..... 3 Other language (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Serb ..... 1 Bosniak ..... 2 Croat ..... 3 Other ethnic group (*specify*) _____ 6 Is not willing to declare ……..7	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	No. of rooms ..... __ __	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor: *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth/sand ..... 11 Straw ..... 12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks ..... 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips ..... 32 Ceramic tiles ..... 33 Cement ..... 34 Carpet ..... 35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC4. Main material of the roof. *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof ..... 11 Straw ..... 13 Rudimentary Roofing Small pieces of timber……..21 Finished roofing Metal ..... 31 Wood ..... 32 Calamine/cement fiber ..... 33 Ceramic tiles ..... 34 Cement plain sheet ..... 35 Bitumen-TEGOLA ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC5. Main material of the walls. *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls..... 11 Logs ..... 12 Mud ..... 13 Rudimentary walls Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe..... 23 Plywood..... 24 Carton ..... 25 Reused wood ..... 26 Finished walls Cement..... 31 Stone with cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Covered adobe..... 35 Wood planks/gravel ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity..... 01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)..... 02 Natural gas..... 03 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene..... 05 Coal / Lignite ..... 06 Charcoal..... 07 Wood..... 08 Straw/shrubs/grass ..... 09 Animal dung ..... 10 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 03⇨HC8 04⇨HC8
HC7. IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, IS FOOD COOKED ON AN OPEN FIRE, AN OPEN STOVE OR A CLOSED STOVE? *Probe for type.*	Open fire ..... 1 Open stove..... 2 Closed stove ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 3⇨HC8 6⇨HC8
HC7A. DOES THE FIRE/STOVE HAVE A CHIMNEY OR A HOOD?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
HC8. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?	In the house ..... 1 In a separate building..... 2 Outdoors ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC9. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE: BED HEATER Electricity Refrigerator Radio ..... Television Land line telephone Mobile Telephone ..... Computer Internet Connection Air-condition. . Digital camera Washer microwave vacuum cleaner Ironing cylinder VCR Stereo,CD	Yes No Bed……1 2 Heater……1 2 Electricity …… 1 2 Refrigerator…… 1 2 Radio.....1 2 Television.....1 2 Land line telephone…… 1 2 Mobile Telephone ..... 1 2 Computer……. 1 2 Internet Connection…… 1 2 Air-condition. ..... 1 2 Digital camera ..... 1 2 Washer…… 1 2 Microwave..... 1 2 Vacuum cleaner..... 1 2 Ironing cylinder …… 1 2 VCR ..... 1 2 STEREO, CD……1 2	

HC10. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN: Watch Bicycle Motorcycle/Scooter Animal drawn-cart Car/Truck BOAT WITH MOTOR MINI VAN OR JEEP	Yes No Watch ..... 1 2 Bicycle..... 1 2 Motorcycle/Scooter ..... 1 2 Animal drawn-cart..... 1 2 Car/Truck ..... 1 2 Boat with motor..... 1 2 Mini van or jeep …… 1 2	
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 HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? If more than 97, record '97'. If unknown, record '98'.	Hectares…… ___ ___, ___ ___ 1 hectare=10 "dunum"	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OR FARM ANIMALS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨NEXT MODULE
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? *If none, record '00'.* *If more than 97, record '97'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	Milk cows or bulls..... ___ ___ Calves…….___ ___ Pigs ..... ___ ___ Horses, donkeys, or mules ..... ___ ___ Goats..... ___ ___ Sheep..... ___ ___ Chickens ..... ___ ___ Geese…….___ ___ Ducks…….___ ___ Beehives …….___ ___	

SECURITY OF TENURE AND DURABILITY OF HOUSING

HC15A. DO YOU OR SOMEONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING, OR DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING?	Own ..... 1 Rent ..... 2 Rent free/squatter/other 3	 2⇨HC15D 3⇨HC15D
HC15B. DO YOU OR SOMEONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A TITLE DEED FOR THIS DWELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨HC15F
HC15C. WHAT KIND OF DOCUMENT DO YOU HAVE FOR THE OWNERSHIP OF THIS DWELLING? ANYTHING ELSE? Record all items mentioned.	Certificate of occupation (or adjudication certificate) ..... A Property tax certification ..... B Utility bills ..... C Other (*specify*) X None/No document ..... Y	⇨HC15F
HC15D. DO YOU HAVE A WRITTEN RENTAL CONTRACT FOR THIS DWELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨HC15F
HC15E. DO YOU HAVE ANY DOCUMENTATION OR AGREEMENT FOR THE RENTAL OF THIS DWELLING? *If Yes,* WHAT KIND OF DOCUMENT OR AGREEMENT DO YOU HAVE FOR THE RENTAL OF THIS DWELLING? ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Informal agreement (written) ..... A Verbal agreement (no document) ..... B Occupied rent free With knowledge of owner ..... C Without knowledge of owner ..... D Other (*specify*) X None/No document ..... Y	
HC15F. DO YOU FEEL SECURE FROM EVICTION FROM THIS DWELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HC15G. HAVE YOU BEEN EVICTED FROM YOUR HOME AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HC15H. Dwelling located in or near: *Observe, and circle all items that describe the location of dwelling.*	Landslide area ..... A Flood-prone area ..... B River bank ..... C Steep hill ..... D Garbage mountain/pile ..... E Industrial pollution area ..... F Railroad ..... G Power plant ..... H Flyover ..... I None of the above ..... Y	
HC15I. Condition of dwelling: *Record observation.* *Record all that apply.*	Cracks/openings in walls ..... A No windows ..... B Windows with broken glass/no glass ..... C Visible holes in the roof ..... D Incomplete roof ..... E Insecure roof ..... F None of the above ..... Y	
HC15J. Dwelling surroundings: *Record observation.* *Record all that apply.*	Very narrow passage between houses instead of road ..... A Too many power cables connecting to neighborhood's main distribution post ..... B None of the above ..... Y	
HC16. DOES THIS DWELLING HAVE NEXT ROOMS/PREMISES	Yes N Separate kitchen 1 2	

	Bathroom with toilet …… 1 2 Bathroom separate from toilet……1 2 Hall/ante-room……..1 2 Store-room……1 2 Balcony or terrace……1 2 Vault……1 2 Garret…… .1 2 Closet for firewood……....1 2 Garage……1 2	
HC17 DOES YOUR DWELLING LACK ADEQUATE POSSIBILITY OF HEATING	Y…… 1 N……2	
HC18 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BEST DESCRIBES EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD	Employed (private or public sector)……..1 Does the job/profession on his/her own (Owns a company, business ,farm ,free lancer, works under contract)……2 Seasonal worker …… 3 Assisting in family company , business or farm……4 Housewife…… 5 Student/Pupil…… 6 Pensioner…… 7 Unemployed (couldn't find a job, Doesn't want to work)…… 8 Serving the Army…… . 9 Incapable for work …….. 10	

CHILD LABOUR MODULE

CL

To be administered to mother/caretaker of each child in the household age 5 through 14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CL1. *Line no.*	CL2. *Name*	CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If yes*: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 NO ⇨ TO CL5			CL4. *If yes:* SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.* *Record response then ⇨ CL.6*	CL5. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If yes*: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 NO			CL6. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, COLLECTING FIREWOOD, CLEANING, FETCHING WATER, OR CARING FOR CHILDREN? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ TO CL8		CL7. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?	CL8. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY OTHER FAMILY WORK (ON THE FARM OR IN A BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET?) 1 YES 2 NO ⇘ NEXT LINE		CL9. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK?
LINE NO.	NAME	YES PAID	UNPAID	NO	HOURS	YES PAID	UNPAID	NO	YES	NO	NO. HOURS	YES	NO	NO. HOURS
01		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
02		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
03		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
04		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
05		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
06		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
07		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
08		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
09		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
10		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE

TABLE 1: CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS ELIGIBLE FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

REVIEW THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING AND LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS BELOW IN ORDER ACCORDING TO THEIR LINE NUMBER (HL1). DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE AGE RANGE 2-14 YEARS. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX, AGE, AND THE LINE NUMBER OF THE MOTHER OR CARETAKER FOR EACH CHILD. THEN RECORD THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-14 IN THE BOX PROVIDED (CD7).

CD1. Rank no.	CD2. Line no. from HL1.	CD3. Name from HL2.	CD4. Sex from HL4.		CD5. Age from HL5.	CD6. Line no. of mother/ caretaker from HL7 or HL8.
LINE	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE	MOTHER
01	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
02	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
03	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
04	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
05	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
06	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
07	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
08	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
CD7.	TOTAL CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS ___ ___					

If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD11 to administer child discipline questions for that child.

TABLE 2: SELECTION OF RANDOM CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

Use this table to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household. Look for the last digit of the household number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD7 above. This is the number of the column 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 number of the child about whom the questions will be asked. Record the rank number in CD9 below. Finally, record the line number and name of the selected child in CD11 on the next page. Then, find the mother or primary caretaker of that child, and ask the questions, beginning with CD12.

CD8.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
Last digit of the household number on the questionnaire	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

CD9. Record the rank number of the selected child	Rank number of child ..... __ __

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE CD

Identify eligible child aged 2 to 14 in the household using the tables on the preceding page, according to your instructions. Ask to interview the mother or primary caretaker of the selected child (identified by the line number in CD6).

CD11. Write name and line no. of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD9.	Name _____ Line number ..... __ __	
CD12. ALL ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT 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)* IN THE PAST MONTH.		
CD12A. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING *(name)* LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE).	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12B. EXPLAINED WHY SOMETHING (THE BEHAVIOR) WAS WRONG.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12C. SHOOK HIM/HER.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12D. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12E. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12F. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12G. 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	
CD12H. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12I. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12J. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12K. BEAT HIM/HER UP WITH AN IMPLEMENT (HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD).	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD13. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP (RAISE, EDUCATE) (*name*) PROPERLY, YOU NEED TO PHYSICALLY PUNISH HIM/HER?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know/no opinion..... 8	

DISABILITY MODULE

DA

To be administrated to caretakers of all children 2 through 9 years old living in the household. For household members below age 2 or above age leave rows blank
I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU IF ANY CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AGED 2 THROUGH 9 , HAS ANY OF THE HEALTH CONDITION I AM GOING TO MENTION TO YOU

DA1. *Line no.*	DA2. *Child's name*	DA3. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES OR DID (*name*) HAVE ANY SERIOUS DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING, OR WALKING?	DA4. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EITHER IN THE DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT?	DA5. DOES (*name*) APPEAR TO HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING? (USES HEARING AID, HEARS WITH DIFFICULTY, COMPLETELY DEAF?)	DA6. WHEN YOU TELL (*name*) TO DO SOMETHING, DOES HE/SHE SEEM TO UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE SAYING?	DA7. DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY IN WALKING OR MOVING HIS/HER ARMS OR DOES HE/SHE HAVE WEAKNESS AND/OR STIFFNESS IN THE ARMS OR LEGS?	DA8. DOES (*name*) SOMETIMES HAVE FITS, BECOME RIGID, OR LOSE CONSCIOUS NESS?	DA9. DOES (*name*) LEARN TO DO THINGS LIKE OTHER CHILDREN HIS/HER AGE?	DA10. DOES (*name*) SPEAK AT ALL (CAN HE/SHE MAKE HIM OR HERSELF UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS; CAN SAY ANY RECOGNIZABLE WORDS)?	DA11. *(For 3-9 year olds):* IS (*name*)'S SPEECH IN ANY WAY DIFFERENT FROM NORMAL (NOT CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY)?	DA12. *(For 2-year-olds):* CAN (*name*) NAME AT LEAST ONE OBJECT (FOR EXAMPLE, AN ANIMAL, A TOY, A CUP, A SPOON)?
LINE	NAME	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
02		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
03		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
04		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
05		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
06		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
07		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
08		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
09		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
10		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

MICS- RS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL — WM

This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing).
Fill in one form for each eligible woman
Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below.
Fill in your name, number and the date.

WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___

WM2. Household number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

WM3. Woman's Name: _____

WM4. Woman's Line Number: ___ ___

WM5.Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___

WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

WM7. Result of women's interview

Completed 1
Not at home 2
Refused 3
Partly completed 4
Incapacitated 5

Other (*specify*) _____ 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:
WE ARE FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 45 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?
If permission is given, begin the interview. If the woman does not agree to continue, thank her and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

WM8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?

Date of birth:
Month ..... __ __
DK month 98

Year ..... __ __ __ __
DK year 9998

WM9. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?

Age (in completed years) ..... __ __

WM10. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	 2⇨WM14
WM11. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED: PRIMARY, SECONDARY, HIGHER OR UNIVERSITY?	Primary..... 1 Secondary ..... 2 Higher..... 3 University/Faculty……4 Non-standard curriculum..... 6	
WM12. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?	Grade/year ..... __ __	
WM13. *Check WM11:* ☐ *Secondary, higher of university ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary or non-standard curriculum. ⇨ Continue with WM14*		
WM14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentences to respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME? *Example sentences for literacy test:* *1. The child is reading a book.* *2. The rains came late this year.* *3. Parents must care for their children.* *4. Farming is hard work.*	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in language that the woman can understand/read _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired..... 5	

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE — CM

This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49.
All questions refer only to LIVE births.

CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH? *If "No" probe by asking:* 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?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ MARRIAGE /UNION MODULE
CM11. WHAT IS THE DATE OF YOUR LAST BIRTH? (EVEN IF THE BABY HAS DIED)? If day is not known, enter '98' in space for day.	Date of last birth Day/Month/Year .....__ __/__ __/__ __ __ __	

CM12. *Check CM11: Did your last birth occur within the last 2 years, counting from today, since March 2004?*

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.

☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to MARRIAGE/UNION module.*

☐ *Yes, live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Continue with CM13*

*Name of child*_____

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE — MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM12 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? IF YES *Whom have you seen ?Anyone else? Check the type of the person seen or consulted and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor.....A Nurse/midwife .....B Auxiliary midwife .....C Other person Traditional birth attendant .....F Community health worker ..... G Relative/friend .....H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one.....Y	 Y⇨MN7
MN3. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE?	Yes No	
MN3A. WERE YOU WEIGHED?	Weight.....1 2	
MN3B. WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?	Blood pressure.....1 2	
MN3C. DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample.....1 2	
MN3D. DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample 1 2	
MN4. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION OR COUNSELED ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MN5. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN7 8⇨MN7
MN6. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MN7. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*)? ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor.....A Nurse/midwife .....B Auxiliary midwife .....C Other person Traditional birth attendant .....F Relative/friend .....H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one.....Y	

MN8. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Your home..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 21 Govt. clinic/health center..... 22 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
MN9. WHEN YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large..... 1 Larger than average..... 2 Average..... 3 Smaller than average..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	
MN10. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN12 8⇨MN12
MN11. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *Record weight from health card, if available.*	From card..... 1 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ From recall ..... 2 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN12. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	 2⇨ NEXT MODULE
MN13. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately..... 000 Hours..... 1 __ __ *or* Days ..... 2 __ __ Don't know/remember..... 998	

MARRIAGE/UNION MODULE		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 in union..... 3	 3⇨MA3
MA2. HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨MA5 98⇨MA5
MA3. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN?	Yes, formerly married..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man..... 2 No..... 3	 3⇨NEXT MODULE
MA4. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated 3	
MA5.HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED IN A UNION WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once..... 1 More than once 2	
MA6. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
MA7. *Check 6:* ☐ *Both month and year of marriage/union known? ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Either month or year of marriage/union not known? ⇨ Continue with MA8*		
MA8. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

ST1. DO YOU FEEL SECURE FROM EVICTION FROM THIS DWELLING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING – AND YOUR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant……..1 No……...2 Unsure or DK……8	 2⇨CP2 8⇨CP2
CP1A. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT WITH (*NAME*) DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU NOT WANT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Then……1 Later……2 Not want more children……3	1⇨CP4B 2⇨CP4B 3⇨CP4B
CP2. SOME PEOPLE USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes……..1 No……2	 2⇨CP4A
CP3. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU USING? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.	Female sterilization……A Male sterilization……B Pill……C IUD……..D Injections……E Implants……...F Condom……...G Female condom……H Diaphragm……I Foam/jelly……J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)……K Periodic abstinence……L Withdrawal……..M Other (*specify*)_____.X	
CP4A. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN? CP4B. *If currently pregnant:* 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?	Have (a/another) child ……..1 No more/none…….....2 Says she cannot get pregnant……3 Undecided/don't know…….....8	 2⇨CP4D 3⇨NEXT MODULE 8⇨CP4D
CP4C. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (ANOTHER) CHILD?	Months 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ Soon/now……...993 Says she cannot get pregnant……994 After marriage ……995 Other…….....996 Don't know…….....998	 994⇨NEXT MODULE

CP4D. Check CP1: ☐ Currently pregnant? ⇨ Go to Next Module ☐ Not currently pregnant or unsure? ⇨ Continue with CP4E		
CP4E. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		**DV**
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS: DV1A. IF SHE GOES OUT WITH OUT TELLING HIM? DV1B. IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN? DV1C. IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM? DV1D. IF SHE REFUSES SEX WITH HIM? DV1E. IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Yes No DK Goes out without telling ....1 2 8 Neglects children .....1 2 8 Argues .....1 2 8 Refuses sex.....1 2 8 Burns food 1 2 8	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR MODULE — SB

CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, ENSURE PRIVACY.

SB0. *Check WM9: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?*
☐ *Age 25-49.* ⇨ *Go to Next Module*
☐ *Age 15-24.* ⇨ *Continue with SB1*

SB1. NOW I NEED TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME FAMILY LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (IF EVER)?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95	00⇨NEXT MODULE
SB2. 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 ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨NEXT MODULE
SB3. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
SB4. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE MAN WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:* WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? *If 'yes', circle 1 .If 'no', circle 2.*	Spouse / cohabiting partner ..... 1 Man is boyfriend / fiancée ..... 2 Other friend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	1⇨SB6
SB5. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB6. HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨NEXT MODULE
SB7. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER MAN, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
SB8. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS MAN? *If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:* WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? *If 'yes', circle 1. If 'no', circle 2.*	Spouse / cohabiting partner ..... 1 Man is boyfriend / fiancée ..... 2 Other friend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	1⇨SB10
SB9. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB10. OTHER THAN THESE TWO MEN, HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨NEXT MODULE
SB11. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT MEN HAVE YOU HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	No. of partners ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS MODULE		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO TELL ME WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT HIV/AIDS. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE VIRUS HIV OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	 2⇨ NEXT MODULE
HA2. CAN PEOPLE PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING ONE SEX PARTNER WHO IS NOT INFECTED AND ALSO HAS NO OTHER PARTNERS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS BY NOT HAVING SEX AT ALL?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA7A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BY GETTING INJECTIONS WITH A NEEDLE THAT WAS ALREADY USED BY SOMEONE ELSE?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA9. CAN THE AIDS VIRUS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO A BABY? HA9A. DURING PREGNANCY? HA9B. DURING DELIVERY? HA9C. BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA10. IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA11. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA13. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH THE AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	

HA14. *Check the Maternal and Newborn Health Module, question MN5: Tested for HIV during antenatal care?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Go to HA18A* ☐ *No. ⇨ Continue with HA15*		
HA15. I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE HIV, THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	 2⇨HA18
HA16. I DO NOT WANT YOU TO TELL ME THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, BUT HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD THE RESULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
HA17. DID YOU, YOURSELF, ASK FOR THE TEST, WAS IT OFFERED TO YOU AND YOU ACCEPTED, OR WAS IT REQUIRED?	Asked for the test ..... 1 Offered and accepted ..... 2 Required..... 3	1⇨NEXT MODULE 2⇨NEXT MODULE 3⇨NEXT MODULE
HA18. AT THIS TIME, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET SUCH A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS? HA18A. *If tested for HIV during antenatal care:* OTHER THAN AT THE ANTENATAL CLINIC, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	

Follow instructions in your Interviewer's Manual.

MICS- RS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to under five children (see household listing, column HL5). Answers are to be provided by the mother or a person taking care for the child (caretaker), (see household listing, column HL8).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.
Fill in the cluster and household number, and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below. Insert your own name and number, and the date.

UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
UF3. Child's Name: _____	UF4. Child's Line Number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *(Codes refer to mother/caretaker.)*	Completed..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated..... 5 Other (specify) _____ 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:
WE ARE FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 25 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. ALSO, YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTION YOU DON'T WANT TO, AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME. MAY I START NOW?
If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, thank him/her and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

UF10. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT THE HEALTH OF EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 IN YOUR CARE, WHO LIVES WITH YOU NOW. NOW I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT (*name*). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY? *If the mother or caretaker know the exact birth date, enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.*	Date of birth: Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ Year..... __ __ __ __	
UF11. HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.*	Age in completed years ..... __	

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE — BR

BR1. DOES (*name*) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No..... 3 DK 8	1⇨BR5
BR2. HAS (*name's*) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	1⇨BR5 8⇨BR4
BR3. WHY IS (*name's*) BIRTH NOT REGISTERED?	Costs too much ..... 1 Must travel too far ..... 2 Did not know it should be registered..... 3 Did not want to pay fine ..... 4 Does not know where to register ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
BR4. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
BR5. *Check age of child in UF11on the firs page: Child is 3 or 4 years old?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Continue with BR6* ☐ *No. ⇨ Go to BR8*		
BR6. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨BR8 8⇨BR8
BR7. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ATTEND?	No. of hours ..... __ __	

BR8. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*):

If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH THE CHILD - THE MOTHER, THE CHILD'S FATHER OR ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING THE CARETAKER)?
Circle all that apply.

		Mother	Father	Other	No one
BR8A. READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Books	A	B	X	Y
BR8B. TELL STORIES TO (*name*)?	Stories	A	B	X	Y
BR8C. SING SONGS WITH (*name*)?	Songs	A	B	X	Y
BR8D. TAKE (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Take outside	A	B	X	Y
BR8E. PLAY WITH (*name*)?	Play with	A	B	X	Y
BR8F. SPEND TIME WITH (*name*) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?	Spend time with	A	B	X	Y

CHILD DEVELOPMENT		**CE**
Question CE1 is to be administered only once to each caretaker		
CE1. HOW MANY BOOKS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSEHOLD? PLEASE INCLUDE SCHOOLBOOKS, BUT NOT OTHER BOOKS MEANT FOR CHILDREN, SUCH AS PICTURE BOOKS *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of non-children's books…...0 __ Ten or more non-children's books…10	
CE2. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of children's books……..0 __ Ten or more books ……10	
CE3. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. WHAT DOES (*name*) PLAY WITH? DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS, PLATES, CUPS OR POTS? OBJECTS AND MATERIALS FOUND OUTSIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMALS, SHELLS, OR LEAVES? HOMEMADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS AND OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME? TOYS THAT CAME FROM A STORE? *If the respondent says "YES" to any of the prompted categories, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response* *Code Y if child does not play with any of the items mentioned.*	Household objects (bowls, plates, cups, pots)……..A Objects and materials found outside the living quarters (sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves)..B Homemade toys (dolls, cars and other toys made at home)……..C Toys that came from a store ……...D No playthings mentioned……..Y	
CE4. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN WITH OTHERS. OVER THE LAST SEVEN DAYS (PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW) HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD (THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD)? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of times __ __	
CE5. IN THE PAST WEEK, HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT ALONE? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of times __ __	

BREASTFEEDING MODULE		**BF**
BF1. HAS (*name*) 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. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.* BF3A. VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR MEDICINE? BF3B. PLAIN WATER? BF3C. SWEETENED, FLAVOURED WATER OR FRUIT JUICE OR TEA OR INFUSION? BF3D. ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS)? BF3E. INFANT FORMULA? BF3F. TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH MILK? BF3G. ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? BF3H. SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD?	Y N DK A. Vitamin supplements ..... 1 2 8 B. Plain water..... 1 2 8 C. Sweetened water or juice..... 1 2 8 D. ORS..... 1 2 8 E. Infant formula..... 1 2 8 F. Milk..... 1 2 8 G. Other liquids ..... 1 2 8 H. Solid or semi-solid food 1 2 8	
BF4. *Check 3H: Child received solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Continue with 5* ☐ *No or DK. ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
BF5. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT SOLID, SEMISOLID, OR SOFT FOODS OTHER THAN LIQUIDS? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	No. of times ..... ___ Don't know 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
CA1. HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, COUNTING FROM THE INTERVIEW DATE? *Diarrhea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA5 8⇨CA5
CA2. DURING THIS LAST EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, DID (*name*) DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.*	Yes No DK	
CA2A. A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED (*local name for ORS packet solution*)?	A. Fluid from ORS packet 1 2 8	
CA2B. MEDICAL STAFF-RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE FLUID?	B. Recommended homemade fluid .. 1 2 8	
CA2C. A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?	C. Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8	
CA3. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE DRINK MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE THAN USUAL?	Much less or none ..... 1 About the same (or somewhat less) ..... 2 More ..... 3 DK 8	
CA4. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE EAT MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE FOOD THAN USUAL? *If "less", probe:* MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?	None ..... 1 Much less ..... 2 Somewhat less ..... 3 About the same ..... 4 More ..... 5 DK 8	
CA5. HAS (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS COUNTING FROM THE INTERVIEW DATE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA6. WHEN (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, QUICK BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA7. WERE THE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?	Problem in chest ..... 1 Blocked nose ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 6⇨CA12
CA8. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT-MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS OUTSIDE THE HOME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA10 8⇨CA10

CA9. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK CARE? ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Ask questions about the facility and circle the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... A Govt. health centre..... B Govt. health post..... C Village nurse ..... D Mobile/outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic ..... I Private physician..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic ..... L Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O Other places-sources Relative or friend..... P Shop ..... Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA10. WAS (*name*) GIVEN MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA11. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Circle all medicines given.*	Antibiotic..... A Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen ..... P Aspirin ..... Q Ibupropfen..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
CA12. *Check UF11from the first page of this questionnaire: Children under 3?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Continue with CA13* ☐ *No. ⇨ Go to CA14*		
CA13. THE LAST TIME *(name)* PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	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	
Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each mother/ caretaker. CA14. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned,* *But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed..... A Child becomes sicker..... B Child develops a fever ..... C Child has fast breathing ..... D Child has difficult breathing..... E Child has blood in stool..... F Child is drinking poorly..... G Other (*specify*) _____ X Other (*specify*) _____ Y Other (*specify*) _____ Z	

IMMUNIZATION MODULE — IM

If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in questions IM 2 to IM 8 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. Questions from IM 10 to IM 18 to be asked only when a card or personal health record is not available.

IM1. IS THERE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (*name*)?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No..... 3	 2⇨IM10 3⇨IM10

(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
IM2. BCG	BCG									
IM3B. POLIO 1	OPV1									
IM3C. POLIO 2	OPV2									
IM3D. POLIO 3	OPV3									
IM4A. DITEPER1	DPT1									
IM4B. DITEPER2	DPT2									
IM4C. DITEPER3	DPT3									
IM5A. HEPB1(DPTHEPB1)	(DPT)H1									
IM5B. HEPB2 (DPTHEPB2)	(DPT)H2									
IM5C. HEPB3 (DPTHEPB3)	(DPT)H3									
IM6. MORBILI (MORUPAR)	MORBILI									

IM9. IN ADDITION TO THE VACCINATIONS ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? *Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions BCG, OPV 0-3, DPT 1-3, Hepatitis B 1-3,*MRP.	Yes ..... 1 *(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column on 2 to 7.)* No..... 2 DK 8	1⇨IM20 2⇨IM20 8⇨IM20
IM10. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM20 8⇨IM20
IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT CAUSED A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN ANY "VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH" TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING POLIO?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM15 8⇨IM15

IM14. HOW MANY TIMES HAS HE/SHE BEEN GIVEN THESE DROPS?	No. of times ..... __ __	
IM15. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "DITEPER VACCINATION INJECTIONS" – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN SHOULDER– TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA? (SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO)	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM17 8⇨IM17
IM16. HOW MANY TIMES?	No. of times ..... __ __	
IM17. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "MEASLES VACCINATION INJECTIONS" OR MORUPAR– THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF **18** MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, MUMPS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	

IM20. *Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother or caretaker? Check household listing, column HL8.*

☐ Yes. ⇨ End the current questionnaire and then
Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.

☐ No. ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.

If this is the last eligible child in the household, go on to ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE.

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

AN1. Child's weight.	Kilograms (kg) ..... __ __ . __	
AN2. Child's length or height. *Check age of child in UF11:* ☐ *Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (lying down).* ☐ *Child age 2 or more years. ⇨ Measure height (standing up).*	Length (cm) Lying down ..... 1 __ __ __ . __ Height (cm) Standing up ..... 2 __ __ __ . __	
AN3. Measurer's identification code.	Measurer code ..... __ __	
AN4. Result of measurement.	Measured ..... 1 Not present ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

AN5. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

☐ *Yes. ⇨ Record measurements for next child.*

☐ *No. ⇨ End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.*

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

MICS- FBiH HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

WE ARE HERE ON BEHALF OF THE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH FBIH. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THIS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 45 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND YOUR ANSWERS WILL NEVER BE IDENTIFIED. DURING THIS TIME I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK WITH THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND ALL MOTHERS OR OTHERS WHO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

MAY I START NOW? *If permission is given, begin the interview.*

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL HH

HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	HH2. Household number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	HH4. Supervisor name and number: Name_____ ___ ___
HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___	
HH6. Area: Urban.....1 Rural.....2	HH7. Kanton: Unsko-sanski.....1 Posavski.....2 Tuzlanski.....3 Zenicko-dobojski.....4 Bosansko-podrinjski.....5 Srednje-bosanski.....6 Hercegovacko-neretvanski.....7 Zapadno-hercegovacki.....8 Sarajevo.....9 Herceg-bosanski.....10
HH 8. Name of head of household: _____	

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH9. Result of HH interview: Completed.....1 Not at home.....2 Refused.....3 HH not found/destroyed.....4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire: Name:_____ Line No: ___ ___ HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___
HH12. No.of women eligible for interview: ___ ___	HH13. No.of women questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH14. No.of children under age 5: ___ ___	HH15. No.of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___

Interviewer/supervisor notes: *Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.*

HH16. Data entry clerk: ___ ___

HOUSEHOLD LISTING FORM

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).
Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW? (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). *If yes, complete listing.*
Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 10 household members. Tick here if continuation sheet used ☐

					Eligible for:			*For children* ***age 0-17 years*** *ask HL9-HL12*			
					WOMEN'S INTERVIEW	CHILD LABOUR MODULE	UNDER-5 INTERVIEW				
HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record in completed years* 98=DK*	HL6. *Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49*	HL7. *For each child age 5-14:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL8. *For each child under 5:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇨ HL11 8 DK⇨ HL11	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'*	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇘ NEXT LINE 8 DK⇘ NEXT LINE	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'*
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
01		0 1	1 2	___ ___	01	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
02		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	02	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
03		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	03	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
04		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	04	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
05		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	05	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
06		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	06	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
07		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	07	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
08		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	08	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___
09		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	09	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

HL1. *Line no.*	HL2. *Name*	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATION-SHIP OF (*name*) TO THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE-HOLD?	HL4. IS (*name*) MALE OR FEMALE ? 1 MALE 2 FEM.	HL5. HOW OLD IS (*name*)? HOW OLD WAS (*name*) ON HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record in completed years* 98=DK*	HL6. *Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49*	HL7. *For each child age 5-14:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL8. *For each child under 5:* WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? *Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker*	HL9. IS (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇨ HL11 8 DK⇨ HL11	HL10. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'*	HL11. IS (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO⇘ NEXT LINE 8 DK⇘ NEXT LINE	HL12. *If alive*: DOES (*name's*) NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'*
LINE	NAME	REL.	M F	AGE	15-49	MOTHER	MOTHER	Y N DK	MOTHER	Y N DK	FATHER
10		___ ___	1 2	___ ___	10	___ ___	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 8	___ ___

ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS LIVING HERE – EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? *If yes, insert child's name and complete form. Then, complete the totals below.*

	Women 15-49	Children 5-14	Under-5s
Totals	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___

** See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50").*

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's Questionnaire.
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 the Questionnaire for Children Under Five.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

** Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household*
01 = Head
02 = Wife or Husband
03 = Son or Daughter
04 = Son or Daughter In-Law
05 = Grandchild
06 = Parent
07 = Parent-In-Law
08 = Brother or Sister
09 = Brother or Sister-In-Law
10 = Uncle/Aunt
11 = Niece/Nephew by Blood
12 = Niece/Nephew by Marriage
13 = Other Relative
14 = Adopted/Foster/Stepchild
15 = Not Related
98 = Don't Know

EDUCATION MODULE

ED

For household members age 5 and above					*For household members age 5-24 years*								
ED1. *Line no.*	ED1A. *Name*	ED2. HAS (*name*) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL? 1 YES ⇨ ED3 2 NO ⇨ NEXT LINE	ED3. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (*name*) ATTENDED? WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE (*name*) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? LEVEL: 0 PRE-SCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 UNIVERSITY/FACULTY 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK *If less than 1 grade, enter 00.*		ED4. DURING THE *(2005-2006)* SCHOOL YEAR, DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ ED7	ED5. SINCE LAST *(day of the week)*, HOW MANY DAYS DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL? *Insert number of days in space below.*	ED6. DURING THIS/THAT SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE IS/WAS (*name*) ATTENDING? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 UNIVERSITY/FACULTY 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK		ED7. DID (*name*) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS (*2004-2005*)? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ NEXT LINE 8 DK ⇨ NEXT LINE		ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE DID (*name*) ATTEND? LEVEL: 0 PRESCHOOL 1 PRIMARY 2 SECONDARY 3 HIGHER 4 UNIVERSITY/FACULTY 6 NON-STANDARD CURRICULUM 8 DK GRADE: 98 DK	
LINE		YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE	YES NO	DAYS	LEVEL	GRADE	Y N DK		LEVEL	GRADE
01		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
02		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
03		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
04		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
05		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
06		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
07		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
08		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
09		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___
10		1 2⇨NEXT LINE	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2	___	0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___	1 2 8		0 1 2 3 4 6 8	___ ___

WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into yard or plot ..... 12 Public tap/standpipe..... 13 Tubewell/borehole..... 21 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring..... 41 Unprotected spring..... 42 Rainwater collection..... 51 Tanker-truck..... 61 Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)..... 81 Bottled water ..... 91 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS5 12⇨WS5 ⇨WS3 96⇨WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water Piped into dwelling ..... 11 Piped into yard or plot ..... 12 Public tap/standpipe..... 13 Tubewell/borehole..... 21 Dug well Protected well..... 31 Unprotected well ..... 32 Water from spring Protected spring..... 41 Unprotected spring..... 42 Rainwater collection..... 51 Tanker-truck..... 61 Cart with small tank/drum ..... 71 Surface water (river, stream, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)..... 81 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	11⇨WS5 12⇨WS5
WS3. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	No. of minutes..... __ __ __ Water on premises..... 995 DK 998	 995⇨WS5
WS4. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO FETCH THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? *Probe:* IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15? WHAT SEX? *Circle code that best describes this person.*	Adult woman ..... 1 Adult man..... 2 Female child (under 15)..... 3 Male child (under 15) ..... 4 DK 8	
WS5. DO YOU TREAT YOUR WATER IN ANY WAY TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨WS7 8⇨WS7

WS6. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK? ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil .....A Add bleach/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	
WS7. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.*	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 Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) ..... 21 Pit latrine with slab ..... 22 Pit latrine without slab / open pit ..... 23 Composting toilet ..... 31 Bucket ..... 41 Hanging toilet/hanging latrine ..... 51 No facilities or bush or field..... 95 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	95⇨ NEXT MODULE
WS8. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHER HOUSEHOLDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ NEXT MODULE
WS9. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY?	No. of households (if less than 10) .... 0 ___ Ten or more households..... 10 DK 98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		HC
HC1c. To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?	Bosniak ..... 1 Serb..... 2 Croat ..... 3 Other ethnic group (*specify*)_____ 6 Is not willing to declare ……..7	
HC2. How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	No. of rooms ..... __ __	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor: *Record observation.*	Natural floor Earth/sand..... 11 Straw ..... 12 Rudimentary floor Wood planks ..... 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood ..... 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips..... 32 Ceramic tiles ..... 33 Cement..... 34 Carpet ..... 35 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC4. Main material of the roof. *Record observation.*	Natural roofing No Roof..... 11 Straw ..... 13 Rudimentary Roofing Small pieces of timber……..21 Finished roofing Metal ..... 31 Wood..... 32 Calamine/cement fiber..... 33 Ceramic tiles ..... 34 Cement- plane sheet..... 35 Bitumen TEGOLA ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	

C5. Main material of the walls. *Record observation.*	Natural walls No walls..... 11 Logs ..... 12 Mud ..... 13 Rudimentary walls Stone with mud ..... 22 Uncovered adobe..... 23 Plywood..... 24 Carton ..... 25 Reused wood ..... 26 Finished walls Cement..... 31 Stone with cement ..... 32 Bricks ..... 33 Cement blocks ..... 34 Covered adobe..... 35 Wood planks/gravel ..... 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity..... 01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG)..... 02 Natural gas..... 03 Biogas ..... 04 Kerosene..... 05 Coal / Lignite ..... 06 Charcoal..... 07 Wood..... 08 Straw/shrubs/grass ..... 09 Animal dung ..... 10 Agricultural crop residue ..... 11 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	01⇨HC8 02⇨HC8 03⇨HC8 04⇨HC8
HC7. IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, IS FOOD COOKED ON AN OPEN FIRE, AN OPEN STOVE OR A CLOSED STOVE? *Probe for type.*	Open fire ..... 1 Open stove..... 2 Closed stove ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	 3⇨HC8 6⇨HC8
HC7A. DOES THE FIRE/STOVE HAVE A CHIMNEY OR A HOOD?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
HC8. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?	In the house ..... 1 In a separate building..... 2 Outdoors ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC9. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE: BED HEATER Electricity Refrigerator Radio ..... Television Land line telephone Mobile Telephone ..... Computer Internet Connection Air-condition. . Digital camera Washer microwave vacuum cleaner Ironing cylinder VCR Stereo,CD	Yes No Bed……1 2 Heater……1 2 Electricity …… 1 2 Refrigerator…… 1 2 Radio.....1 2 Television.....1 2 Land line telephone…… 1 2 Mobile Telephone ..... 1 2 Computer……. 1 2 Internet Connection…… 1 2 Air-condition. ..... 1 2 Digital camera ..... 1 2 Washer…… 1 2 Microwave..... 1 2 Vacuum cleaner..... 1 2 Ironing cylinder …… 1 2 VCR ..... 1 2 Stereo, CD……1 2	

HC10. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN: Watch Bicycle Motorcycle/Scooter Animal drawn-cart Car/Truck BOAT WITH MOTOR MINI VAN OR JEEP	Yes No Watch ..... 1 2 Bicycle..... 1 2 Motorcycle/Scooter ..... 1 2 Animal drawn-cart..... 1 2 Car/Truck ..... 1 2 Boat with motor..... 1 2 Mini van or jeep …… 1 2	
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 HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? If more than 97, record '97'. If unknown, record '98'.	Hectares…… ___ ___, ___ ___ 1 hectare=10 "dunum"	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OR FARM ANIMALS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨NEXT MODULE
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? *If none, record '00'.* *If more than 97, record '97'.* *If unknown, record '98'.*	Milk cows or bulls..... ___ ___ Calves……___ ___ Pigs ..... ___ ___ Horses, donkeys, or mules ..... ___ ___ Goats..... ___ ___ Sheep..... ___ ___ Chickens ..... ___ ___ Geese……___ ___ Ducks……___ ___ Beehives ……___ ___	

SECURITY OF TENURE AND DURABILITY OF HOUSING

HC15A. DO YOU OR SOMEONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING, OR DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING?	Own ..... 1 Rent ..... 2 Rent free/squatter/other 3	 2⇨HC15D 3⇨HC15D
HC15B. DO YOU OR SOMEONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A TITLE DEED FOR THIS DWELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨HC15F
HC15C. WHAT KIND OF DOCUMENT DO YOU HAVE FOR THE OWNERSHIP OF THIS DWELLING? ANYTHING ELSE? Record all items mentioned.	Certificate of occupation (or adjudication certificate) ..... A Property tax certification ..... B Utility bills ..... C Other (*specify*) X None/No document ..... Y	⇨HC15F
HC15D. DO YOU HAVE A WRITTEN RENTAL CONTRACT FOR THIS DWELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨HC15F
HC15E. DO YOU HAVE ANY DOCUMENTATION OR AGREEMENT FOR THE RENTAL OF THIS DWELLING? *If Yes,* WHAT KIND OF DOCUMENT OR AGREEMENT DO YOU HAVE FOR THE RENTAL OF THIS DWELLING? ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Informal agreement (written) ..... A Verbal agreement (no document) ..... B Occupied rent free With knowledge of owner ..... C Without knowledge of owner ..... D Other (*specify*) X None/No document ..... Y	
HC15F. DO YOU FEEL SECURE FROM EVICTION FROM THIS DWELLING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
HC15G. HAVE YOU BEEN EVICTED FROM YOUR HOME AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
HC15H. Dwelling located in or near: *Observe, and circle all items that describe the location of dwelling.*	Landslide area ..... A Flood-prone area ..... B River bank ..... C Steep hill ..... D Garbage mountain/pile ..... E Industrial pollution area ..... F Railroad ..... G Power plant ..... H Flyover ..... I None of the above ..... Y	
HC15I. Condition of dwelling: *Record observation.* *Record all that apply.*	Cracks/openings in walls ..... A No windows ..... B Windows with broken glass/no glass ..... C Visible holes in the roof ..... D Incomplete roof ..... E Insecure roof ..... F None of the above ..... Y	
HC15J. Dwelling surroundings: *Record observation.* *Record all that apply.*	Very narrow passage between houses instead of road ..... A Too many power cables connecting to neighborhood's main distribution post .... B None of the above ..... Y	
HC16. DOES THIS DWELLING HAVE NEXT ROOMS/PREMISES	Yes N Separate kitchen……1 2	

	Bathroom with toilet …… 1 2 Bathroom separate from toilet……1 2 Hall/ante-room……..1 2 Store-room……1 2 Balcony or terrace……1 2 Vault……1 2 Garret…… 1 2 Closet for firewood……1 2 Garage……1 2	
HC17 DOES YOUR DWELLING LACK ADEQUATE POSSIBILITY OF HEATING	Y…… 1 N……2	
HC18 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT BEST DESCRIBES EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD	Employed (private or public sector)……..1 Does the job/profession on his/her own (Owns a company, business ,farm ,free lancer, works under contract)……2 Seasonal worker …… 3 Assisting in family company , business or farm……4 Housewife…… 5 Student/Pupil…… 6 Pensioner…… 7 Unemployed (couldn't find a job, Doesn't want to work)…… 8 Serving the Army…… . 9 Incapable for work …….. 10	

CHILD LABOUR MODULE

CL

To be administered to mother/caretaker of each child in the household age 5 through 14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO.

CL1. *Line no.*	CL2. *Name*	CL3. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If yes*: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 NO ⇨ TO CL5			CL4. *If yes:* SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.* *Record response then ⇨ CL.6*	CL5. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR, DID (*name*) DO ANY KIND OF WORK FOR SOMEONE WHO IS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If yes*: FOR PAY IN CASH OR KIND? 1 YES, FOR PAY (CASH OR KIND) 2 YES, UNPAID 3 NO			CL6. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) HELP WITH HOUSEHOLD CHORES SUCH AS SHOPPING, COLLECTING FIREWOOD, CLEANING, FETCHING WATER, OR CARING FOR CHILDREN? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ TO CL8		CL7. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE SPEND DOING THESE CHORES?	CL8. DURING THE PAST WEEK, DID (*name*) DO ANY OTHER FAMILY WORK (ON THE FARM OR IN A BUSINESS OR SELLING GOODS IN THE STREET?) 1 YES 2 NO ⇘ NEXT LINE		CL9. *If yes*: SINCE LAST (*day of the week*), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID HE/SHE DO THIS WORK?
LINE NO.	NAME	YES PAID	UNPAID	NO	HOURS	YES PAID	UNPAID	NO	YES	NO	NO. HOURS	YES	NO	NO. HOURS
01		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
02		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
03		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
04		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
05		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
06		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
07		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
08		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
09		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____
10		1	2	3	____ ____	1	2	3	1	2	____ ____	1	2	____ ____

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE

TABLE 1: CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS ELIGIBLE FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

REVIEW THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING AND LIST EACH OF THE CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS BELOW IN ORDER ACCORDING TO THEIR LINE NUMBER (HL1). DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF THE AGE RANGE 2-14 YEARS. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, SEX, AGE, AND THE LINE NUMBER OF THE MOTHER OR CARETAKER FOR EACH CHILD. THEN RECORD THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 2-14 IN THE BOX PROVIDED (CD7).

CD1. Rank no.	CD2. Line no. from HL1.	CD3. Name from HL2.	CD4. Sex from HL4.		CD5. Age from HL5.	CD6. Line no. of mother/ caretaker from HL7 or HL8.
LINE	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE	MOTHER
01	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
02	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
03	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
04	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
05	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
06	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
07	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
08	__ __		1	2	___ ___	___ ___
CD7.	TOTAL CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS					___ ___

If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD11 to administer child discipline questions for that child.

TABLE 2: SELECTION OF RANDOM CHILD FOR CHILD DISCIPLINE QUESTIONS

Use this table to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household. Look for the last digit of the household number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD7 above. This is the number of the column 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 number of the child about whom the questions will be asked. Record the rank number in CD9 below. Finally, record the line number and name of the selected child in CD11 on the next page. Then, find the mother or primary caretaker of that child, and ask the questions, beginning with CD12.

CD8.	**TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD**							
Last digit of the household number on the questionnaire	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

CD9. Record the rank number of the selected child	Rank number of child ..... __ __

CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE CD

Identify eligible child aged 2 to 14 in the household using the tables on the preceding page, according to your instructions. Ask to interview the mother or primary caretaker of the selected child (identified by the line number in CD6).

CD11. Write name and line no. of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD9.	Name _____ Line number ..... __ __	
CD12. ALL ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT 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)* IN THE PAST MONTH.		
CD12A. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING *(name)* LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE HOUSE).	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12B. EXPLAINED WHY SOMETHING (THE BEHAVIOR) WAS WRONG.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12C. SHOOK HIM/HER.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12D. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12E. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12F. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12G. 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	
CD12H. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12I. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12J. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12K. BEAT HIM/HER UP WITH AN IMPLEMENT (HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD).	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
CD13. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP (RAISE, EDUCATE) (*name*) PROPERLY, YOU NEED TO PHYSICALLY PUNISH HIM/HER?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know/no opinion..... 8	

DISABILITY MODULE

DA

To be administrated to caretakers of all children 2 through 9 years old living in the household. For household members below age 2 or above age leave rows blank

I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU IF ANY CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AGED 2 THROUGH 9 , HAS ANY OF THE HEALTH CONDITION I AM GOING TO MENTION TO YOU

DA1. *Line no.*	DA2. *Child's name*	DA3. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES OR DID (*name*) HAVE ANY SERIOUS DELAY IN SITTING, STANDING, OR WALKING?	DA4. COMPARED WITH OTHER CHILDREN, DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING, EITHER IN THE DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT?	DA5. DOES (*name*) APPEAR TO HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING? (USES HEARING AID, HEARS WITH DIFFICULTY, COMPLETELY DEAF?)	DA6. WHEN YOU TELL (*name*) TO DO SOMETHING, DOES HE/SHE SEEM TO UNDERSTAND WHAT YOU ARE SAYING?	DA7. DOES (*name*) HAVE DIFFICULTY IN WALKING OR MOVING HIS/HER ARMS OR DOES HE/SHE HAVE WEAKNESS AND/OR STIFFNESS IN THE ARMS OR LEGS?	DA8. DOES (*name*) SOMETIMES HAVE FITS, BECOME RIGID, OR LOSE CONSCIOUS NESS?	DA9. DOES (*name*) LEARN TO DO THINGS LIKE OTHER CHILDREN HIS/HER AGE?	DA10. DOES (*name*) SPEAK AT ALL (CAN HE/SHE MAKE HIM OR HERSELF UNDERSTOOD IN WORDS; CAN SAY ANY RECOGNIZABLE WORDS)?	DA11. *(For 3-9 year olds):* IS (*name*)'S SPEECH IN ANY WAY DIFFERENT FROM NORMAL (NOT CLEAR ENOUGH TO BE UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY)?	DA12. *(For 2-year-olds):* CAN (*name*) NAME AT LEAST ONE OBJECT (FOR EXAMPLE, AN ANIMAL, A TOY, A CUP, A SPOON)?
LINE	NAME	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
02		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
03		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
04		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
05		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
06		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
07		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
08		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
09		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
10		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

MICS- FBiH QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL WM

This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing).
Fill in one form for each eligible woman
Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below.
Fill in your name, number and the date.

WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	WM2. Household number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
WM3. Woman's Name: _____	WM4. Woman's Line Number: ___ ___
WM5.Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___

WM7. Result of women's interview	Completed ..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth: Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WM9. HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age (in completed years) ..... __ __	
M10. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨WM14
WM11. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED: PRIMARY, SECONDARY, HIGHER OR UNIVERSITY?	Primary ..... 1 Secondary ..... 2 Higher ..... 3 University/Faculty ..... 4 Non-standard curriculum 6	

WM12. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?	Grade/year ..... __ __	

WM13. *Check WM11:* ☐ *Secondary, higher of university ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary or non-standard curriculum. ⇨ Continue with WM14*		
WM14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentences to respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME? *Example sentences for literacy test:* *1. The child is reading a book.* *2. The rains came late this year.* *3. Parents must care for their children.* *4. Farming is hard work.*	Cannot read at all..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in language that the woman can understand/read _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired..... 5	

CHILD MORTALITY MODULE		**CM**
This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49. *All questions refer only to LIVE births.*		
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH? *If "No" probe by asking:* 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?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ MARRIAGE /UNION MODULE
CM11. WHAT IS THE DATE OF YOUR LAST BIRTH? (EVEN IF THE BABY HAS DIED)? If day is not known, enter '98' in space for day.	Date of last birth Day/Month/Year ..... __ __/__ __/__ __ __ __	
CM12. *Check CM11: Did your last birth occur within the last 2 years, counting from today, since May 2004?* *If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to MARRIAGE/UNION module.* ☐ *Yes, live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Continue with CM13* *Name of child*_____		

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE — MN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. Check child mortality module CM12 and record name of last-born child here _____. Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? IF YES: *NOTE the type of the person seen or consulted and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor.....A Nurse/midwife .....B Auxiliary midwife .....C Other person Traditional birth attendant .....F Community health worker ..... G Relative/friend .....H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one.....Y	 Y⇨MN7
MN3. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE?	Yes No	
MN3A. WERE YOU WEIGHED?	Weight.....1 2	
MN3B. WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?	Blood pressure.....1 2	
MN3C. DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?	Urine sample.....1 2	
MN3D. DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?	Blood sample 1 2	
MN4. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR THE PREGNANCY, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION OR COUNSELED ABOUT AIDS OR THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MN5. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN7 8⇨MN7
MN6. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
MN7. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*)? ANYONE ELSE? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.*	Health professional: Doctor.....A Nurse/midwife .....B Auxiliary midwife .....C Other person Traditional birth attendant .....F Community health worker ..... G Relative/friend .....H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one.....Y	

MN8. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (*name*)? *If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Home Your home..... 11 Other home ..... 12 Public sector Govt. hospital ..... 21 Govt. clinic/health center..... 22 Other public (*specify*) _____ 26 Private Medical Sector Private hospital..... 31 Private clinic..... 32 Private maternity home ..... 33 Other private medical (*specify*) _____ 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	
MN9. WHEN YOUR LAST CHILD (*name*) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large..... 1 Larger than average..... 2 Average..... 3 Smaller than average..... 4 Very small ..... 5 DK 8	
MN10. WAS (*name*) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN12 8⇨MN12
MN11. HOW MUCH DID (*name*) WEIGH? *Record weight from health card, if available.*	From card..... 1 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ From recall ..... 2 (kilograms) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN12. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (*name*)?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	 2⇨ NEXT MODULE
MN13. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (*name*) TO THE BREAST? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	Immediately..... 000 Hours..... 1 __ __ *or* Days ..... 2 __ __ Don't know/remember..... 998	

MARRIAGE/UNION MODULE		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 in union 3	 3⇨MA3
MA2. HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨MA5 98⇨MA5
MA3. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN?	Yes, formerly married ..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man ..... 2 No 3	 3⇨NEXT MODULE
MA4. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated 3	
MA5. HOW MANY TIMES WERE YOU MARRIED OR LIVED IN A UNION WITH A MAN?	Only once ..... 1 More than once 2	
MA6. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Month ..... __ __ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
MA7. *Check 6:* ☐ *Both month and year of marriage/union known? ⇨ Go to Next Module* ☐ *Either month or year of marriage/union not known? ⇨ Continue with MA8*		
MA8. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... __ __	

ST1. DO YOU FEEL SECURE FROM EVICTION FROM THIS DWELLING? (YOU ARE (NOT) IN DANGER OF LOOSING YOUR APARTMENT OUT OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS: UNPAID RENT, LACK OF DOCUMENTS, NOTICE BY THE LANDLORD, EVICTION, ETC.)	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING – AND YOUR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant……..1 No……...2 Unsure or DK……..8	 2⇨CP2 8⇨CP2
CP1A. AT THE TIME YOU BECAME PREGNANT WITH (*NAME*) DID YOU WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN, DID YOU WANT TO WAIT UNTIL LATER, OR DID YOU NOT WANT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Then……1 Later……2 Not want more children……..3	1⇨CP4B 2⇨CP4B 3⇨CP4B
CP2. SOME PEOPLE USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes……..1 No……2	 2⇨CP4A
CP3. WHICH METHOD ARE YOU USING? Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.	Female sterilization……A Male sterilization……B Pill……..C IUD……D Injections……..E Implants……F Condom……G Female condom……H Diaphragm……I Foam/jelly……J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)……K Periodic abstinence……..L Withdrawal……..M Other (*specify*)_____.....X	
CP4A. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN? CP4B. *If currently pregnant:* 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?	Have (a/another) child ……1 No more/none……...2 Says she cannot get pregnant……3 Undecided/don't know……..8	 2⇨CP4D 3⇨NEXT MODULE 8⇨CP4D
CP4C. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (ANOTHER) CHILD?	Months 1 __ __ Years 2 __ __ Soon/now……993 Says she cannot get pregnant……..994 After marriage ……995 Other……...996 Don't know……998	 994⇨NEXT MODULE

CP4D. Check CP1: ☐ Currently pregnant? ⇨ Go to Next Module ☐ Not currently pregnant or unsure? ⇨ Continue with CP4E		
CP4E. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					**DV**
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY 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	
DV1A. IF SHE GOES OUT WITH OUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling	1	2	8	
DV1B. IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children	1	2	8	
DV1C. IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues	1	2	8	
DV1D. IF SHE REFUSES SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex.....	1	2	8	
DV1E. IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food	1	2	8	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR MODULE — SB

CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, ENSURE PRIVACY.

SB0. *Check WM9: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?*

☐ *Age 25-49. ⇨ Go to Next Module*

☐ *Age 15-24. ⇨ Continue with SB1*

SB1. NOW I NEED TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME FAMILY LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (IF EVER)?	Never had intercourse ..... 00 Age in years ..... __ __ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95	00⇨NEXT MODULE
SB2. 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 ago ..... 1 __ __ Weeks ago ..... 2 __ __ Months ago ..... 3 __ __ Years ago ..... 4 __ __	4⇨NEXT MODULE
SB3. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
SB4. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE MAN WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:* WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? *If 'yes', circle 1 .If 'no', circle 2.*	Spouse / cohabiting partner ..... 1 Man is boyfriend / fiancée ..... 2 Other friend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	1⇨SB6
SB5. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... __ __ DK 98	
SB6. HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	2⇨NEXT MODULE
SB7. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER MAN, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
SB8. WHAT IS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS MAN? *If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:* WAS YOUR BOYFRIEND/FIANCÉE LIVING WITH YOU WHEN YOU LAST HAD SEX? *If 'yes', circle 1. If 'no', circle 2.*	Spouse / cohabiting partner ..... 1 Man is boyfriend / fiancée ..... 2 Other friend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	1⇨SB10

SB9. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner..... __ __ DK 98	
SB10. OTHER THAN THESE TWO MEN, HAVE YOU HAD SEX WITH ANY OTHER MAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨NEXT MODULE
SB11. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT MEN HAVE YOU HAD SEX IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	No. of partners ..... __ __	

HIV/AIDS MODULE		HA
HA1. Now I would like you to tell me what you know about HIV/AIDS. Have you ever heard of the virus HIV or an illness called AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ next module
HA2. Can people protect themselves from getting infected with the AIDS virus by having one sex partner who is not infected and also has no other partners?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA3. Can people get infected with the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA6. Can people reduce their chance of getting infected with the AIDS virus by not having sex at all?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA7. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA7a. Can people get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA8. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
HA9. Can the AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to a baby? HA9a. During pregnancy? HA9b. During delivery? HA9c. By breastfeeding?	Yes No DK During pregnancy..... 1 2 8 During delivery ..... 1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA10. If a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA11. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA12. If a member of your family became infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	
HA13. If a member of your family became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK/not sure/depends 8	

HA14. *Check the Maternal and Newborn Health Module, question MN5: Tested for HIV during antenatal care?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Go to HA18A* ☐ *No. ⇨ Continue with HA15*		
HA15. I DO NOT WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE HIV, THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	 2⇨HA18
HA16. I DO NOT WANT YOU TO TELL ME THE RESULTS OF THE TEST, BUT HAVE YOU BEEN TOLD THE RESULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
HA17. DID YOU, YOURSELF, ASK FOR THE TEST, WAS IT OFFERED TO YOU AND YOU ACCEPTED, OR WAS IT REQUIRED?	Asked for the test ..... 1 Offered and accepted ..... 2 Required..... 3	1⇨NEXT MODULE 2⇨NEXT MODULE 3⇨NEXT MODULE
HA18. AT THIS TIME, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET SUCH A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS? HA18A. *If tested for HIV during antenatal care:* OTHER THAN AT THE ANTENATAL CLINIC, DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GO TO GET A TEST TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE AIDS VIRUS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	

Follow instructions in your Interviewer's Manual.

MICS- FBiH

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL **UF**

This questionnaire is to be administered to under five children (see household listing, column HL5). Answers are to be provided by the mother or a person taking care for the child (caretaker), (see household listing, column HL8).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.
Fill in the cluster and household number, and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below. Insert your own name and number, and the date.

UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	UF2. Household number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
UF3. Child's Name: _____	UF4. Child's Line Number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer name and number: _____ ___ ___	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / ___ ___ ___ ___
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *(Codes refer to mother/caretaker.)*	Completed..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused..... 3 Partly completed ..... 4 Incapacitated..... 5 Other (specify) _____ 6
UF10. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT THE HEALTH OF EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 IN YOUR CARE, WHO LIVES WITH YOU NOW. NOW I WANT TO ASK YOU ABOUT (*name*). IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (*name*) BORN? *Probe:* WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY? *If the mother or caretaker know the exact birth date, enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.*	Date of birth: Day ..... __ __ DK day ..... 98 Month ..... __ __ Year..... __ __ __ __
UF11. HOW OLD WAS (*name*) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.*	Age in completed years ..... __

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE — BR

BR1. DOES (*name*) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No..... 3 DK 8	1⇨BR5
BR2. HAS (*name's*) BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	1⇨BR5 8⇨BR4
BR3. WHY IS (*name's*) BIRTH NOT REGISTERED?	Costs too much ..... 1 Must travel too far ..... 2 Did not know it should be registered..... 3 Did not want to pay fine ..... 4 Does not know where to register ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
BR4. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
BR5. *Check age of child in UF11on the firs page: Child is 3 or 4 years old?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Continue with BR6* ☐ *No. ⇨ Go to BR8*		
BR6. DOES (*name*) ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨BR8 8⇨BR8
BR7. WITHIN THE LAST SEVEN DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (*name*) ATTEND?	No. of hours ..... __ __	

BR8. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (*name*):

If yes, ask: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH THE CHILD - THE MOTHER, THE CHILD'S FATHER OR ANOTHER ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUDING THE CARETAKER)?
Circle all that apply.

		Mother	Father	Other	No one
BR8A. READ BOOKS OR LOOK AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (*name*)?	Books	A	B	X	Y
BR8B. TELL STORIES TO (*name*)?	Stories	A	B	X	Y
BR8C. SING SONGS WITH (*name*)?	Songs	A	B	X	Y
BR8D. TAKE (*name*) OUTSIDE THE HOME, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	Take outside	A	B	X	Y
BR8E. PLAY WITH (*name*)?	Play with	A	B	X	Y
BR8F. SPEND TIME WITH (*name*) NAMING, COUNTING, AND/OR DRAWING THINGS?	Spend time with	A	B	X	Y

CHILD DEVELOPMENT		**CE**
Question CE1 is to be administered only once to each caretaker		
CE1. HOW MANY BOOKS ARE THERE IN THE HOUSEHOLD? PLEASE INCLUDE SCHOOLBOOKS, BUT NOT OTHER BOOKS MEANT FOR CHILDREN, SUCH AS PICTURE BOOKS *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of non-children's books…...0 __ Ten or more non-children's books……10	
CE2. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (*name*)? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of children's books……..0 __ Ten or more books ……...10	
CE3. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (*name*) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. WHAT DOES (*name*) PLAY WITH? DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS, PLATES, CUPS OR POTS? OBJECTS AND MATERIALS FOUND OUTSIDE THE LIVING QUARTERS, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMALS, SHELLS, OR LEAVES? HOMEMADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS AND OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME? TOYS THAT CAME FROM A STORE? *If the respondent says "YES" to any of the prompted categories, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response* *Code Y if child does not play with any of the items mentioned.*	Household objects (bowls, plates, cups, pots)……..A Objects and materials found outside the living quarters (sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves)…B Homemade toys (dolls, cars and other toys made at home)……..C Toys that came from a store ……..D No playthings mentioned……...Y	
CE4. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN WITH OTHERS. OVER THE LAST SEVEN DAYS (PRECEDING THE INTERVIEW) HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD (THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD)? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of times __ __	
CE5. IN THE PAST WEEK, HOW MANY TIMES WAS (*name*) LEFT ALONE? *If 'none' enter 00*	Number of times __ __	

BREASTFEEDING MODULE		**BF**
BF1. HAS (*name*) 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. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, DID HE/SHE RECEIVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.*	Y N DK	
BF3A. VITAMIN, MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR MEDICINE?	A. Vitamin supplements 1 2 8	
BF3B. PLAIN WATER?	B. Plain water..... 1 2 8	
BF3C. SWEETENED, FLAVOURED WATER OR FRUIT JUICE OR TEA OR INFUSION?	C. Sweetened water or juice..... 1 2 8	
BF3D. ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS)?	D. ORS..... 1 2 8	
BF3E. INFANT FORMULA?	E. Infant formula..... 1 2 8	
BF3F. TINNED, POWDERED OR FRESH MILK?	F. Milk..... 1 2 8	
BF3G. ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	G. Other liquids 1 2 8	
BF3H. SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (MUSHY) FOOD?	H. Solid or semi-solid food 1 2 8	
BF4. *Check 3H: Child received solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Continue with 5* ☐ *No or DK. ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
BF5. SINCE THIS TIME YESTERDAY, HOW MANY TIMES DID (*name*) EAT SOLID, SEMISOLID, OR SOFT FOODS OTHER THAN LIQUIDS? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	No. of times ..... ___ Don't know 8	

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE		CA
CA1. HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, COUNTING FROM THE INTERVIEW DATE? *Diarrhea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.*	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA5 8⇨CA5
CA2. DURING THIS LAST EPISODE OF DIARRHOEA, DID (*name*) DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.* CA2A. A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET CALLED (*local name for ORS packet solution*)? CA2B. MEDICAL STAFF-RECOMMENDED HOMEMADE FLUID? CA2C. A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?	Yes No DK A. Fluid from ORS packet ..... 1 2 8 B. Recommended homemade fluid .. 1 2 8 C. Pre-packaged ORS fluid 1 2 8	
CA3. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE DRINK MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE THAN USUAL?	Much less or none ..... 1 About the same (or somewhat less) ..... 2 More ..... 3 DK 8	
CA4. DURING (*name's*) ILLNESS, DID HE/SHE EAT MUCH LESS, ABOUT THE SAME, OR MORE FOOD THAN USUAL? *If "less", probe:* MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?	None ..... 1 Much less ..... 2 Somewhat less ..... 3 About the same ..... 4 More ..... 5 DK 8	
CA5. HAS (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS COUNTING FROM THE INTERVIEW DATE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA6. WHEN (*name*) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, QUICK BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA7. WERE THE SYMPTOMS DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED NOSE?	Problem in chest ..... 1 Blocked nose ..... 2 Both ..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 6⇨CA12
CA8. DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT-MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS OUTSIDE THE HOME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA10 8⇨CA10

CA9. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK CARE? ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Ask questions about the facility and circle the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of place)*	Public sector Govt. hospital ..... A Govt. health centre ..... B Govt. health post ..... C Village nurse ..... D Mobile/outreach clinic ..... E Other public (*specify*) _____ H Private medical sector Private hospital/clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Mobile clinic ..... L Other private medical (*specify*) _____ O Other places-sources Relative or friend ..... P Shop ..... Q Traditional practitioner ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X	
CA10. WAS (*name*) GIVEN MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12
CA11. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (*name*) GIVEN? *Circle all medicines given.*	Antibiotic ..... A Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen ..... P Aspirin ..... Q Ibupropfen ..... R Other (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
CA12. *Check UF11from the first page of this questionnaire: Children under 3?* ☐ *Yes. ⇨ Continue with CA13* ☐ *No. ⇨ Go to CA14*		
CA13. THE LAST TIME *(name)* PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?	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	

Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each mother/ caretaker. CA14. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned,* *But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed.....A Child becomes sicker.....B Child develops a fever .....C Child has fast breathing .....D Child has difficult breathing.....E Child has blood in stool.....F Child is drinking poorly..... G Other (*specify*) _____ X Other (*specify*) _____ Y Other (*specify*) _____ Z	

IMMUNIZATION MODULE IM

If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in questions 2 to 9 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. Questions from10 to18 to be asked only when a card or personal health record is not available.

IM1. IS THERE A VACCINATION CARD FOR (*name*)?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen ..... 2 No..... 3	 2⇨IM10 3⇨IM10

(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card. *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
IM2. BCG	BCG									
IM3B. POLIO 1	OPV1									
IM3C. POLIO 2	OPV2									
IM3D. POLIO 3	OPV3									
IM4A. DPT1	DPT1									
IM4B. DPT2	DPT2									
IM4C. DPT3	DPT3									
IM5A. HEPB1	HEPB1									
IM5B. HEPB2	HEPB2									
IM5C. HEPB3	HEPB3									
IM6. MRP	MRP									
IM6A. HIB 1	HIB 1									
IM6B. HIB 2	HIB 2									
IM6C.HIB 3	HIB 3									

IM9. IN ADDITION TO THE VACCINATIONS ON THIS CARD, DID (*name*) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? *Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions BCG, OPV 0-3, DPT 1-3, Hepatitis B 1-3,*MRP.	Yes ..... 1 *(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column on 2 to 7.)* No..... 2 DK 8	1⇨IM20 2⇨IM20 8⇨IM20
IM10. HAS (*name*) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES, INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN A CAMPAIGN OR IMMUNIZATION DAY?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM20 8⇨IM20

IM11. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT CAUSED A SCAR?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN ANY "VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH" TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING POLIO?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM15 8⇨IM15
IM14. HOW MANY TIMES HAS HE/SHE BEEN GIVEN THESE DROPS?	No. of times ..... __ __	
IM15. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "DPT VACCINATION INJECTIONS" – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN SHOULDER– TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA? (SOMETIMES GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS POLIO)	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM17 8⇨IM17
IM16. HOW MANY TIMES?	No. of times ..... __ __	
IM17. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN "MEASLES VACCINATION INJECTIONS" OR MMR – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF **12** MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, MUMPS?	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
IM21. HAS (*name*) EVER BEEN GIVEN HEPATITIS B VACCINATION INJECTIONS – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE THIGH OR SHOULDER UPON BIRTH OR LATER TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B (*THE FIRST DOSE IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY UPON BIRTHS AT THE SAME TIME WHEN BCG IS GIVEN, AND THE OTHER TWO ARE GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME WHEN DTP AND POLIO VACCINATION INJECTIONS ARE GIVEN*)	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK 8	
IM22. HOW MANY TIMES?	No of times ……__ __	

IM20. *Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother or caretaker? Check household listing, column HL8.*

☐ *Yes. ⇨ End the current questionnaire and then*
Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.

☐ *No. ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.*

If this is the last eligible child in the household, go on to ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE.

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE		**AN**
After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. *Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.*		
AN1. Child's weight.	Kilograms (kg)..... __ __ . __	
AN2. Child's length or height. *Check age of child in UF11:* *☐ Child under 2 years old. ⇨ Measure length (lying down).* *☐ Child age 2 or more years. ⇨ Measure height (standing up).*	Length (cm) Lying down ..... 1 __ __ __ . __ Height (cm) Standing up ..... 2 __ __ __ . __	
AN3. Measurer's identification code.	Measurer code ..... __ __	
AN4. Result of measurement.	Measured ..... 1 Not present ..... 2 Refused..... 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	

AN5. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?*

☐ Yes. ⇨ Record measurements for next child.

☐ No. ⇨ End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2006