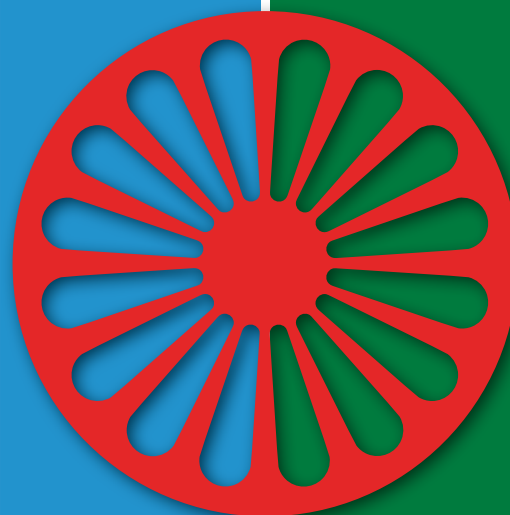


Bosnia and Herzegovina: Roma Survey

Monitoring the situation of children and women



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011–2012



Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ministry for Human Rights
and Refugees



Agency for Statistics
of Bosnia and Herzegovina



United Nations
Children's Fund



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

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BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: ROMA SURVEY MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2011–2012

Final Report

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

The MICS focusing on Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) was conducted in 2011–2012 by the **Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (MHRR BiH) in collaboration with the **Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina** (BHAS). Financial and technical support was provided by UNICEF. Additional financial support was provided by the **United Nations Population Fund** (UNFPA) and the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR). MICS was conducted as part of the fourth global round of the MICS programme (MICS4).

Additional information on the global MICS programme can be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

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February, 2013

Summary Table of Findings¹

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

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
CHILD MORTALITY					
Child mortality	1.1	4.1	Under-five mortality rate ²	27	per 1,000
	1.2	4.2	Infant mortality rate ³	24	per 1,000
NUTRITION					
Nutritional status			Underweight prevalence		
	2.1a	1.8	Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	8.8	per cent
	2.1b	1.8	Severe (- 3 SD)	2.4	per cent
			Stunting prevalence		
	2.2a		Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	21.1	per cent
	2.2b		Severe (- 3 SD)	8.0	per cent
			Wasting prevalence		
	2.3a		Moderate and Severe (- 2 SD)	8.3	per cent
	2.3b		Severe (- 3 SD)	3.5	per cent
	Breastfeeding and infant feeding	2.4		Children ever breastfed	95.0
2.5			Early initiation of breastfeeding	50.3	per cent
2.6			Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	22.3	per cent
2.7			Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	50.1	per cent
2.8			Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	68.8	per cent
2.9			Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	64.0	per cent
2.10			Duration of breastfeeding	24.5	months
2.11			Bottle feeding	56.3	per cent
2.12			Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	(67.2)	per cent
2.13			Minimum meal frequency	60.1	per cent
2.14		Age-appropriate breastfeeding	39.8	per cent	
2.15		Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	78.4	per cent	
Low birth weight	2.18		Low birth weight infants	13.7	per cent
	2.19		Infants weighed at birth	96.2	per cent
CHILD HEALTH					
Vaccinations	3.1		Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	85.6	per cent
	3.2		Polio immunisation coverage	14.2	per cent
	3.3		Immunisation coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	12.5	per cent
	3.4	4.3	Measles, mumps and rubella immunisation coverage	21.8	per cent
	3.5		Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	14.5	per cent
Care of illness	3.8		Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	52.1	per cent
	3.9		Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	79.8	per cent
	3.10		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	74.9	per cent
Solid fuel use	3.11		Solid fuels (used as the primary source of energy for cooking)	92.2	per cent
WATER AND SANITATION					
Water and sanitation	4.1	7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	97.4	per cent
	4.2		Water treatment	2.7	per cent
	4.3	7.9	Use of improved sanitation	73.1	per cent
	4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	12.3	per cent
	4.5		Place for hand washing	91.6	per cent
	4.6		Availability of soap	96.5	per cent

¹ See Appendix E for details on indicator definitions.

² Rate refers to 2005.

³ Rate refers to 2005.

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
Contraception and unmet need	5.1	5.4	Adolescent birth rate	145 per 1,000
	5.2		Early childbearing	31.0 per cent
	5.3	5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	24.8 per cent
	5.4	5.6	Unmet need	28.4 per cent
Maternal and newborn health			Antenatal care coverage	
	5.5a	5.5	At least once by skilled personnel	79.1 per cent
	5.5b	5.5	At least four times by any provider	62.0 per cent
	5.6		Content of antenatal care	70.2 per cent
	5.7	5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	98.7 per cent
	5.8		Institutional deliveries	99.0 per cent
	5.9		Caesarean section	13.2 per cent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Child development	6.1		Support for learning	66.1 per cent
	6.2		Father's support for learning	59.8 per cent
	6.3		Learning materials: children's books	10.8 per cent
	6.4		Learning materials: playthings	47.7 per cent
	6.5		Inadequate care	6.6 per cent
	6.6		Early Childhood Development Index	84.9 per cent
	6.7		Attendance at early childhood education	1.5 per cent
EDUCATION				
Literacy and education	7.1	2.3	Literacy rate amongst women and men aged 15-24	
			women aged 15-24 years	68.9 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	90.4 per cent
	7.2		School readiness	4.1 per cent
	7.3		Net intake rate for primary education	46.9 per cent
	7.4	2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	69.3 per cent
	7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	22.6 per cent
	7.6	2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary school	74.8 per cent
	7.7		Primary completion rate	73.3 per cent
			Net primary completion rate	40.1 per cent
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	71.1 per cent	
7.9		Gender Parity Index (primary school)	0.96 ratio	
7.10		Gender Parity Index (secondary school)	0.68 ratio	
CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth registration	8.1		Birth registration	95.8 per cent
Child discipline	8.5		Violent discipline	57.6 per cent
Early marriage and polygyny	8.6		Marriage before age 15	
			women aged 15-49 years	14.6 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	3.9 per cent
8.7		Marriage before age 18		
		women aged 20-49 years	48.3 per cent	
		men aged 20-49 years	20.5 per cent	
8.8		Women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	38.3 per cent	
		Men aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	13.4 per cent	
8.9		Polygyny		
		women aged 15-49 years	1.0 per cent	
		men aged 15-49 years	0.4 per cent	
8.10a		Spousal age difference		
		women aged 15-19 years	2.5 per cent	
8.10b		women aged 20-24 years	4.8 per cent	
Domestic violence	8.14		Attitudes towards domestic violence	
			women aged 15-49 years	43.5 per cent
		men aged 15-49 years	21.1 per cent	

Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN				
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	9.1		Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention	
			women aged 15-49 years	8.6 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	17.8 per cent
	9.2	6.3	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women and men aged 15-24	
			women aged 15-24 years	8.9 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	20.9 per cent
	9.3		Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
			women aged 15-49 years	41.5 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	40.8 per cent
	9.4		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	
			women aged 15-49 years	6.5 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	13.8 per cent
	9.5		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	22.6 per cent
Men who know where to be tested for HIV			48.6 per cent	
9.6		Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	1.7 per cent	
		Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results	1.4 per cent	
9.7		Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	1.6 per cent	
		Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the results	2.3 per cent	
9.8		HIV counselling during antenatal care	2.7 per cent	
		HIV testing during antenatal care	0.4 per cent	
9.9		Women aged 15-24 who have never had sex	87.4 per cent	
		Men aged 15-24 who have never had sex	45.8 per cent	
Sexual behaviour	9.10		Sex before age 15 amongst women and men age 15-24	
			women aged 15-24 years	12.0 per cent
		men aged 15-24 years	14.2 per cent	
9.11		Age mixing amongst sexual partners		
		women aged 15-24 years	4.3 per cent	
		men aged 15-24 years	0.8 per cent	
9.12		Sex with multiple partners		
		women aged 15-49 years	1.2 per cent	
		men aged 15-49 years	5.4 per cent	
9.13		Condom use during sex with multiple partners		
		women aged 15-49 years	(*) per cent	
		men aged 15-49 years	27.7 per cent	
9.14		Sex with non-regular partners		
		women aged 15-24 years	12.9 per cent	
		men aged 15-24 years	55.6 per cent	
9.15		Condom use with non-regular partners		
		women aged 15-24 years	(32.4) per cent	
		men aged 15-24 years	49.0 per cent	
Orphaned children	9.16	6.2	Children's living arrangements	3.5 per cent
			Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	4.3 per cent
9.17				
9.18				

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Topic	MICS4 Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
Access to mass media	MT.1		Exposure to mass media	
			women aged 15-49 years	15.5 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	38.6 per cent
Use of information/communication technology	MT.2		Use of computers	
			women aged 15-24 years	36.1 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	59.7 per cent
	MT.3		Use of the Internet	
women aged 15-24 years			33.1 per cent	
		men aged 15-24 years	60.6 per cent	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
Subjective well-being	SW.1		Life satisfaction	
			women aged 15-24 years	38.6 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	47.6 per cent
	SW.2		Happiness	
			women aged 15-24 years	74.9 per cent
			men aged 15-24 years	77.3 per cent
SW.3		Perception of a better life		
		women aged 15-24 years	25.3 per cent	
		men aged 15-24 years	19.4 per cent	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE				
Tobacco use	TA.1		Tobacco use	
			women aged 15-49 years	54.7 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	56.2 per cent
	TA.2		Smoking before age 15	
women aged 15-49 years			21.8 per cent	
		men aged 15-49 years	19.3 per cent	
Alcohol use	TA.3		Alcohol use	
			women aged 15-49 years	14.3 per cent
			men aged 15-49 years	48.1 per cent
	TA.4		Use of alcohol before age 15	
women aged 15-49 years			5.3 per cent	
		men aged 15-49 years	18.9 per cent	

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

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillus-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
BD	Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BHAS	Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
ECDI	Early Childhood Development Index
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FMH	Federal Ministry of Health
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
GAP	Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hep B	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUD	Intrauterine Device
IPH FBiH	Institute for Public Health of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
IPV	Inactive polio vaccine
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MHSW RS	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS4	Fourth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MMR	Measles Mumps Rubella
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
OPV	Oral polio vaccine
ORS	Oral rehydration solution
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
ppm	Parts per million
pps	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RS	Republic of Srpska
RSIS	Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U5MR	Under-five mortality rate
WFFC	A World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

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The report before you is the result of a joint effort by a number of individuals, institutions and organisations that have contributed, through their enthusiasm and commitment, to the successful implementation of the first MICS survey on Roma in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH).

The application of a unified MICS methodology enabled the production of a significant number of MICS and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, which represent a valuable foundation for evidence-based policy making.

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Executive Summary

The 2011–2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) on Roma in BiH was conducted by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH (MHRR BiH) in cooperation with the Agency for Statistics of BiH (BHAS). Financial and technical support was provided by UNICEF, with additional financial support being provided by UNFPA and the UNHCR. The survey was undertaken as part of the fourth global round of MICS (MICS4).

The survey is based on a representative sample of 1,791 households, with a response rate of 86 per cent. In these households, 1,380 women and 1,456 men aged 15–49 were interviewed and questionnaires completed for 748 children under age five.

Child Mortality

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday; the under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday.

- The infant mortality rate for Roma children was estimated at 24 per one thousand live births, while the under-five mortality rate was 27 per one thousand live births. The estimates refer to 2005.

Nutrition

Nutritional Status

When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness and are well cared for they can reach their growth potential and are considered as well nourished.

- Survey findings show that 9 per cent of Roma children under age five were underweight and 2 per cent of children were severely underweight. Twenty-one per cent of children were stunted (too short for their age), while 8 per cent were severely stunted. In addition, 8 per cent of children were wasted, of which, half were severely wasted; 8 per cent of Roma children were overweight.

Breastfeeding and Child Feeding

Exclusive breastfeeding is considered appropriate feeding for infants aged 0–5 months, while infants aged 6–23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft food.

- One half of babies born in the 2 years preceding the survey were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth.
- Twenty-two per cent of children aged less than six months were exclusively breastfed, indicating a low rate of exclusive breastfeeding. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding amongst these children was 0.9 months. One half of children aged 12–15 months are still being breastfed, with a mean duration of predominant breastfeeding of 8.3 months. Amongst children in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani the median duration of any breastfeeding (27.5 months) and predominant breastfeeding (6.4 months) was longer compared to children in households where the mother tongue of the household head was other (17.2 months for any breastfeeding and 1.9 months for predominant breastfeeding).
- Less than one half of children aged 6–23 months were breastfed and receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (46 per cent), while two-fifths of children aged 0–23 months were breastfed appropriately according to their age.

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of serious health risks for children, while undernourishment in the womb leads to increased risk of disease and infant death.

- Almost all Roma children born in the two years preceding the survey were weighed at birth (96 per cent), with 14 per cent of them weighing below 2,500 grams.

Child Health

Immunisation

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

- The immunisation coverage of Roma children aged 18–29 months was low at only 4 per cent (this percentage includes children of this age that had received a BCG vaccine, three doses of the DPT vaccination and three doses of the polio vaccination by the age of 12 months as well as an MMR vaccine by the age of 18 months).
- By the age of 12 months, 86 per cent of children had received a BCG vaccination.
- For all vaccines the coverage was highest for the first dose and declined for the second and third doses. The first dose of DPT vaccine had been given to 30 per cent of Roma children, the second dose to 21 per cent and the third dose to 13 per cent of children. Thirty-two per cent of children had received the first dose of the polio vaccine by the age of 12 months, 24 per cent of children had received the second dose yet only 14 per cent of children had received the third dose of the polio vaccine.
- Thirteen per cent of Roma children had not received any of the listed vaccinations (this percentage includes children that had not received a BCG vaccine, three doses of the DPT vaccination and three doses of the polio vaccination during infancy as well as an MMR vaccine by 18 months).
- Immunisation coverage against MMR by the age of 18 months was 22 per cent.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

In the treatment of diarrhoea of particular importance are increased fluid intake, continued feeding of the child and use of oral rehydration salts (ORS).

- In the two weeks preceding the survey as many as 15 per cent of Roma children under 5 years of age had diarrhoea. More than one half of these children received ORS (58 per cent), while 16 per cent drank more than usual, 73 per cent drank the same or somewhat less and 11 per cent drank much less than usual. More than four-fifths of children ate the same, somewhat less or more than usual (85 per cent), while 15 per cent of children ate much less than usual or stopped food altogether.
- Nineteen per cent of children received antimotility medication, 7 per cent received an antibiotic in the form of tablets or syrup, 4 per cent of children received an injectable antibiotic and 1 per cent of children received an intravenous infusion for the treatment of diarrhoea. No diarrhoea treatment or medication was received by 25 per cent of children.

Care-Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

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

- One in ten children aged 0–59 months had symptoms of suspected pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey and 80 per cent of which were taken to an appropriate service provider, most often to a government health centre (68 per cent) or government hospital (12 per cent). Three quarters of children under five with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey were treated with antibiotics (75 per cent).
- A low percentage of mothers (6 per cent) knew of the two danger signs of pneumonia: fast and difficult breathing. Most mothers identified fever as a symptom for immediately taking a child to a health facility (81 per cent), while a lower proportion of mothers would take their child to see a doctor if experiencing difficulty breathing (28 per cent) or fast breathing (13 per cent).

Solid Fuel Use

Cooking and heating with solid fuel leads to high levels of health damaging indoor smoke.

- Almost all of the population in Roma households used solid fuel for cooking (92 per cent). The use of solid fuel was most common amongst the household population where the household head had no formal education (96 per cent) and least common where the household head had secondary or higher education (88 per cent).
- A special room designated for cooking was used by only two-fifths of the Roma household population living in households that use solid fuel for cooking (41 per cent), the lowest percentage being amongst the poorest households (22 per cent).

Water and Sanitation

Use of Improved Drinking Water Sources and Improved Sanitation

An important A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

- Almost all Roma household members used improved sources of drinking water (97 per cent), the most common being piped water (91 per cent) and the second most important being protected springs (5 per cent).
- In a substantial majority of households that needed to collect water, the water was collected by adult men (61 per cent) or adult women (25 per cent). Water was less frequently collected by female or male children under age 15 (4 per cent in both cases).
- Four-fifths of the Roma population used improved sanitation for excreta disposal, the most commonly used facilities being flush toilets with connection to a sewerage system (61 per cent) or septic tanks (15 per cent).
- Improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation were least commonly used by household members when the household head had no formal education (59 per cent) and those in the poorest wealth quintile (32 per cent).

Hand washing

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

- Almost all Roma households had soap somewhere in the dwelling (97 per cent). There was no soap available (anywhere) in 14 per cent of households in the poorest wealth quintile and in 7 per cent of households where the household head had no formal education.

Reproductive Health

Fertility and Early Childbearing

The total fertility rate (TFR) denotes the average number of children to whom a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years if current fertility rates prevail.

- The adolescent birth rate was 145 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 for the one year period preceding the survey.
- More than one quarter of women aged 15-19 had had a live birth (27 per cent), while 3 per cent of women in this age group had a live birth before age 15.
- Nearly one-third of women aged 20-24 (31 per cent) had a live birth before age 18.

Knowledge and Use of Contraceptives

Appropriate family planning is important for the health of women and children and it is therefore critical to ensure access for all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

- Almost all women aged 15-49 knew at least one contraceptive method (95 per cent). Modern methods were more widely known than traditional methods; 95 per cent of all women had heard of at least one modern method while 68 per cent of women knew at least one traditional method.

- The most widely known modern method was the male condom (88 per cent), followed by the IUD (82 per cent) and the pill (76 per cent). Of the traditional methods, the most widely known method was withdrawal (64 per cent) as well as periodic abstinence/the rhythm method (43 per cent).
- One quarter of Roma women aged 15-49 who were married or in union were using some form of contraception during the survey period. The most popular contraceptive methods were withdrawal (16 per cent) and the male condom (4 per cent). Amongst other methods of contraception, women used the pill (2 per cent), IUD (1 per cent) and female sterilisation (1 per cent). The higher a women's level of education the higher the prevalence of the use of modern contraceptive methods as opposed to traditional methods. Modern methods were used by only 5 per cent of women with no formal education and 18 per cent of women with secondary or higher education.

Unmet Need for Contraception

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception but who wish to postpone their next birth or who wish to stop childbearing altogether.

- Unmet need for contraception was present amongst three in ten Roma women aged 15-49 who were currently married or in union. This need was highest amongst women aged 25-34 (38 per cent).
- Nineteen per cent of women had an unmet need for stopping childbearing altogether, while 9 per cent of women had an unmet need for postponing their next birth.

Antenatal Care

UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) recommend a minimum of four antenatal care visits during pregnancy.

- About two-thirds of Roma women had received antenatal care four or more times (62 per cent), while a lower proportion of mothers had received one (5 per cent), two (7 per cent) or three (5 per cent) antenatal care visits. Antenatal care was largely provided by medical doctors (76 per cent) and nurses/midwives (3 per cent).
- About one-fifth of Roma women (21 per cent) did not receive antenatal care.

Assistance at Delivery and Place of Delivery

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have readily available and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery.

- Almost all births by Roma women that occurred in the two years preceding the survey were delivered by skilled personnel in public sector health facilities (99 per cent). Doctors assisted with the delivery of 79 per cent of births and nurses assisted with 20 per cent of births.

Child Development

Early Childhood Education and Learning

Activities that support early childhood learning include the involvement of adult household members in reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, counting or drawing, taking children outside the home, compound or yard and playing or spending time with children.

- An adult had engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days that preceded the survey with two-thirds of children under-five. The average number of activities was 4. Father's involvement in one or more activity with children was reported in 60 per cent of cases, more frequently with male (66 per cent) than with female children (53 per cent).
- Nearly one half of children had 2 or more types of playthings at home (48 per cent) and 11 per cent of Roma children aged 0-59 months live in households where 3 or more children's books are present.
- During the week prior to the interview 7 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were left with inadequate care. Five per cent of children were left alone at home, while 4 per cent were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. Inadequate care was more prevalent amongst children whose mothers had no formal education (7 per cent), while children whose mothers had secondary or higher education had not been left with inadequate care at all. Children in the poorest 60 per cent of the population (9 per cent) were more often left with inadequate care than children in the richest 40 per cent of the population (2 per cent).

- Only 2 per cent of Roma children aged 36-59 months were attending an organised early childhood programme, with a similar percentage amongst boys and girls.

Early Childhood Development Index

The Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) is calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of four domains: literacy and numeracy skills, physical growth, socio-emotional development and learning.

- Eighty-five per cent of Roma children aged 36-59 months were developmentally on track, with no large variations by sex. While it is usual that children develop more skills with increasing age, the data indicates that the ECDI of Roma children aged 48-59 months (85 per cent) was the same as that of children age 36-47 months (85 per cent).
- Nearly all children aged 36-59 months were on track in the learning domain (99 per cent) and were also on track in the physical domain (98 per cent), but less children were on track in the socio-emotional domain (86 per cent) and the lowest percentage were on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (8 per cent). Children in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani were less likely to be on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (5 per cent) as opposed to those in households where the household head spoke another mother tongue (13 per cent).

Education

School Readiness

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

- Four per cent of Roma children who were currently attending the first grade of primary school had attended preschool during the previous year.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Education is an essential prerequisite for combating poverty, promoting human rights and democracy and empowering women and children.

- One half of Roma children who were of primary school entry age were attending the first grade (47 per cent). Children of primary school entry age in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani were less likely to be attending the first grade of primary school (39 per cent) compared to children in households where the household head spoke another mother tongue (59 per cent).
- More than two-thirds of Roma children of primary school age were attending school (69 per cent). This percentage rose with the mother's level of education and was higher amongst the richer families. The net primary school completion rate was 40 per cent.
- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary school was 0.96, indicating that girls were slightly less likely to attend primary school than boys; however, girls were much more disadvantaged compared to boys at the secondary school level (GPI: 0.68).

Literacy amongst Women and Men aged 15-24

Youth literacy is an important MDG indicator.

- There were more literate men (90 per cent) than women (69 per cent) in the 15-24 age group. Literacy was lower amongst women in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani compared to those where the household head spoke another mother tongue (59 per cent versus 83 per cent). Amongst men there were no large differentials in terms of literacy in relation to their mother tongue. In addition, amongst respondents aged 15-24 who had no formal education a much higher percentage of men were able to successfully read the statement shown to them (64 per cent) compared to women (16 per cent).

Child Protection

Birth Registration

An important goal of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and A World Fit for Children is to ensure the registration of each child at or shortly after birth.

- Birth registration was assessed by examining the birth certificate or based on the mother/caretaker's report on birth registration. Almost all Roma children under five, according to the mother/caretaker's declaration, had been registered at birth (96 per cent); however, interviewers were not shown a birth certificate in 20 per cent of cases. The lowest percentage of registered children (91 per cent) was found amongst those of the earliest age, 0-11 months, which indicates that a notable proportion of parents continue to not register their children at or shortly after birth.

Child Discipline

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

- More than one half of Roma children aged 2-14 years had been subjected to psychological aggression as punishment or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members during the past month (58 per cent). Forty-nine per cent of children had been subjected to psychological aggression, 45 per cent of children had been physically punished, while 7 per cent suffered severe physical punishment.
- A lower percentage of adult household members stated that they believed in the need for the physical punishment of children (8 per cent) compared to the actual percentage of children who had been subjected to such punishment (45 per cent).

Early Marriage and Polygyny

Child marriage is a violation of human rights and compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation.

- More Roma women than men aged 15-19 were currently married or in union (38 per cent of women and 13 per cent of men). The percentage of these women and men who were married was higher amongst those with no formal education (53 per cent for women and 20 per cent for men) compared to those with secondary or higher education.
- Fifteen per cent of women aged 15-49 were married before age 15 and the highest percentage of these women who married while being underage had no formal education and belonged to the poorest wealth quintile. Three per cent of Roma women aged 15-19 as well as 5 per cent of women aged 20-24 were currently married to a man who was older by ten years or more. A very small percentage of Roma women and men aged 15-49 lived in a union in which the husband had more than one wife/partner.

Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

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

- A higher percentage of women than men felt that a husband/partner has the right to hit or beat his wife/partner. Women most often justified a husband's violence through instances where the woman neglected the children (32 per cent) or went out without telling her husband (27 per cent) or if she argued with him (22 per cent) or refused to have sex with him (20 per cent). The highest proportion of men believed that a man has the right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she neglects the children (14 per cent), went out without telling her husband or refused to have sex with him (10 per cent in both cases).
- Men and women who lived in families in the poorest wealth quintile more often supported at least one of the reasons for justifying violence against women (25 per cent of men and 48 per cent of women), compared to men and women who were in the richest wealth quintile (15 per cent of men and 38 per cent women).

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

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and Attitudes towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

An essential prerequisite to protect oneself against HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how the virus is transmitted.

- Seventy-three per cent of Roma men and 67 per cent of Roma women aged 15-49 have heard of HIV/AIDS. However, a lower percentage of men (58 per cent) and women (42 per cent) knew of the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time).
- Two-thirds of Roma men (67 per cent) and one half of Roma women aged 15-49 knew that having only one faithful uninfected partner can reduce the risk of transmission of HIV.
- About one-third of men (35 per cent) and women (30 per cent) knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while more than a quarter of women (27 per cent) and more than one-third of men (37 per cent) knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person.
- Eleven per cent of women and 20 per cent of men aged 15-49 rejected the two most common misconceptions concerning HIV (that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with an infected person) and at the same time knew that a healthy looking person can be infected).
- Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention was found amongst one-fifth of men aged 15-24 and 15-49 (21 and 18 per cent respectively) and a lower percentage of women in both age groups (9 per cent in both cases).
- Accepting attitudes towards persons living with HIV for all four indicators were found amongst 14 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women. More educated women and men and those from the richest households expressed a higher level of accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS than those with lower education and from the poorest households.

HIV Testing

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

- More Roma men aged 15-49 (49 per cent) than women (23 per cent) knew of a facility where they could be tested for HIV. Nonetheless, few of them had ever tested for HIV (about 5 per cent): more women and men with secondary or higher education, compared to those with no formal education, and those from the richest wealth quintile had been tested for HIV. Amongst persons aged 15-24 one half of men (52 per cent) and one-fifth of women (19 per cent) knew where to be tested for HIV, with 5 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women having been tested for HIV.
- HIV counselling during antenatal care had been received by only 3 per cent of women who had given birth in the two years prior to the survey. During the antenatal period, a small percentage of women were offered an HIV test, were tested and were told the result (less than 1 per cent).

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV.

- Amongst people aged 15-24 years 70 per cent of men and 65 per cent of women had had sex, with 14 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women having had sex before 15 years of age. In the last 12 months 8 per cent of men and 2 per cent of women aged 15-24 had sex with more than one partner.
- Fifty-six per cent of men and 13 per cent of women aged 15-24 had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and male respondents had used a condom the last time they had sex with these partners in 49 per cent of cases.
- Within the last 12 months 4 per cent of women aged 15-24 had had sex with a man who was older by ten years or more.

Access to Mass Media

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

- Thirty-nine per cent of Roma men and 16 per cent of Roma women had been exposed to all of the three types of media at least once a week, more of them coming from amongst those with secondary or higher education and those from the richest wealth quintile. Men (34 per cent) and women (8 per cent) in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani were less exposed to the three media types compared to men (45 per cent) and women (25 per cent) in households where the household head spoke another mother tongue.
- Forty-three per cent of women and 69 per cent of men aged 15-24 had ever used a computer, while a lower proportion of both men and women had used a computer at least once a week during the last one month (29 per cent of women and 57 per cent of men).
- Internet use over the last 12 months was higher amongst men (88 per cent) and women (75 per cent) aged 15-24 with secondary or higher education, compared to those with no formal education (26 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women), as well as amongst men (86 per cent) and women (61 per cent) in the richest wealth quintile compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (30 per cent of men and 9 per cent of women).

Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Tobacco Use

Numerous studies have shown that smoking is a risk factor for many diseases and that it can lead to serious diseases in non-smokers, especially children.

- About two-thirds of men and women aged 15-49 reported having ever used a tobacco product. About one-fifth of women (22 per cent) and men (19 per cent) had smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15; the percentage was highest, for both sexes, amongst those with no formal education (25 per cent each) and those from the poorest households (29 per cent each).
- More than one half of men (56 per cent) and women (55 per cent) had used a tobacco product on one or more days during the last one month, with no difference between men and women in the use of tobacco products by type or combination of the product used.
- Most of the men and women that currently smoked cigarettes had smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours, men (87 per cent) more than women (63 per cent).

Alcohol Use

Excessive alcohol use increases the risk of many harmful health conditions and can also lead to social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including domestic violence.

- Forty-five per cent of Roma women and 69 per cent of Roma men aged 15-49 had consumed alcohol in their lifetime. A higher percentage of men aged 15-49 (19 per cent) had had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15, compared to women (5 per cent).
- At least one drink of alcohol had been consumed on one or more days during the last one month by a higher proportion of men aged 15-49 (48 per cent) than women (14 per cent).

Subjective Well-Being

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

- A higher percentage of men (48 per cent) than women (39 per cent) age 15-24 are satisfied with their life. For both sexes, people in the 15-19 age group as well as men and women aged 15-24 with secondary or higher education and those from the richest households were most satisfied with their life compared to the other respondents.
- For both sexes, the happiest were men and women in the 15-19 age group and those aged 15-24 who had secondary or higher education.
- The survey findings show that a higher percentage of Roma women aged 15-24 thought that their lives had improved over the last year (29 per cent compared to men 21 per cent) and that a higher percentage of women (77 per cent compared to men 61 per cent) expected their lives to improve in one year.

I Introduction

Background

This report provides valuable and comprehensive information on the situation of Roma children, women and men in BiH, obtained for the first time through a MICS survey on Roma in BiH. The survey was conducted in 2011 and 2012 by MHRR BiH in cooperation with BHAS; technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF with additional financial support from UNFPA and UNHCR.

The survey is based, in large part, on the need to monitor progress towards the goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. These commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements governments committed themselves to improve the conditions for their children and to monitor 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 A World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitor progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the main challenges in monitoring and reporting on the progress made towards the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the Plan of Action of A World Fit for Children in BiH is the scarcity of relevant statistical data and administrative resources, which makes the results of the MICS survey on Roma particularly important for assessing the situation and level of progress towards the 2015 goals and targets.

The MICS survey on Roma in BiH is also important as a source of information for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

against Women as well as the Gender Action Plan of BiH. It will aid reporting under the Guidelines for Identifying Socially Excluded Groups of Children in BiH and other commitments arising from the European integration processes and human rights principles contained in the Constitution of BiH, the Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Constitution of the Republic of Srpska (RS). Policy documents and strategic plans concerning children in BiH stress the provision of equal access to services for all children through multi-sector action. MICS indicators will provide an insight into the level of progress made. These indicators are presented according to the topics covered by the survey.

Towards the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012 the Federal Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the RS, the Institute of Public Health of the FBiH, in cooperation with the Agency for Statistics of BiH, conducted a MICS4 survey on a sample of the total population in BiH using the same methodology and similar survey tools. The results of the MICS4 for BiH will be available in a separate survey report.

Survey Objectives

The 2011–2012 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey on Roma in BiH has as its primary objectives:

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

II Sample and Survey Methodology

Sample Design

The sample for the MICS survey on Roma in BiH was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of Roma children, women and men at the level of BiH as well as the FBiH and RS.

Sampling frames for the Roma population were non-existent up until 2009⁴ when MHRR BiH implemented the project entitled 'Registration of the Roma Population and Roma Households'. Within this project MHRR BiH conducted an enumeration of Roma in BiH as part of activities contained in the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015. During the enumeration process data was collected on 4,307 Roma households living in 67 municipalities, out of a total of 142 municipalities in BiH. No data was collected for the remaining 75 municipalities due to lack of information on the presence of Roma in these municipalities.

A stratified one-stage sample design was applied. In each of the three administrative units of BiH, namely the FBiH, RS and Brcko District of BiH (BD), municipalities were identified as the main sampling strata, the primary sampling unit being the household. Five municipalities were excluded from the sample since only one Roma household was present. Results presented in the report are representative of the 62 remaining municipalities (with more than one Roma household), for which there was a sampling frame. All households where the head of household declared himself or herself to be of Roma ethnicity were considered as Roma households.

A specific number of households was allocated to each stratum (municipality) proportional to the size of the stratum identified during the enumeration carried out by MHRR BiH in 2009. Within each stratum the designated number of sample Roma households was selected randomly with equal probability.⁵ During the MICS fieldwork Roma households within each sampled municipality were enumerated and this updated information about the size of each stratum was reflected in the weights. Overall, fewer households were listed during MICS fieldwork (3,784), compared to the number of households from the 2009 enumeration (4,302). The fieldwork teams were informed that many households had left BiH during the period between the 2009 enumeration and MICS fieldwork.

As a component of the enumeration activities conducted within MICS4, households within each stratum were selected for an interview based on the date of birth of the household head. In order to ensure a random selection of households a 'starting point' was randomly selected and an 'end point' calculated based on the sample size, using available information from the sampling frame. Only those households in which the date of birth of the household head fell between the starting point and end point were interviewed. This resulted in the selection of a total of 1,791 Roma households: 542 households with children under five and 1,249 households without children under five.

In order to have a random sample design – for each stratum (municipality) a list of Roma settlements was produced then this list was ordered randomly (using a random number generator). Interviewers were instructed to interview settlements in a predefined (random) order. In this way each household had the same probability of selection within each stratum.

The sample was not self-weighting; the sample weights were used for reporting the results.

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

⁴ The last census in BiH was conducted in 1991.

⁵ There was large variability in the number of households per stratum (ranging from 1 to 132 households).

Questionnaires

Four sets of MICS4 questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire that was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members,⁶ the household and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household for all women aged 15-49 years, 3) a men's questionnaire administered in each household for all men aged 15-49 years and 4) an under-5's questionnaire administered for mothers or caretakers of all children under five living in the household.

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

The Household Questionnaire included the below modules.

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

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

- Women's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality⁷
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception⁸
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction
- Health Care⁹

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

- Men's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Child Mortality
- Attitudes towards Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction
- Health Care¹⁰

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered for mothers or caretakers of children under five years of age¹¹ living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered for mothers of children under-5; however, in cases where the mother was not listed on the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the below modules.

- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunisation
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires were based on the MICS4 model questionnaire.¹² From the MICS4 model English version the questionnaires were translated into the local languages used in BiH. The questionnaires were pre-tested in the FBiH in three municipalities in Sarajevo Canton (Centar, Ilijas and Novo Sarajevo) during September 2011. The plan provided for 18 households to be interviewed (9 each in urban and rural areas). These households were selected using a random selection method based on the date of birth of the household head. On the basis of the pre-test results, modifications were then made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires for the survey. A copy of the questionnaires used in the MICS survey on Roma in BiH is provided in Appendix F to this report.

A separate MICS4 survey for a sample the total population in BiH was conducted by the Federal Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Republic of Srpska, the Institute of Public Health of the FBiH, in cooperation with the Agency for Statistics of BiH, in parallel to MICS4 for a sample of the Roma population. Both surveys used the same methodology and similar survey tools. The questionnaires provided in Appendix F of this report reflect the survey tools of both surveys (apart from the Questionnaire for Defining Residency Status, which was an additional, country specific form used only within the survey of the sample of the total population). The results of the MICS4 for BiH will be available in a separate survey report

6 This applies to only those persons who were usual residents in the household.

7 Country specific questions on wasted pregnancies were added to this module.

8 A country specific question on knowledge of contraceptives methods was added to this module.

9 Country specific module that was only used within the MICS4 Roma Survey. The findings for these questionnaires are not presented in this report and will be analysed separately.

10 Country specific module that was only used within the MICS4 Roma Survey. The findings for these questionnaires are not presented in this report and will be analysed separately.

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

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

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted over 12 days¹³ during October 2011. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the content of the questionnaires as well as practical work that offered practice in asking the questions. Towards the end of the training period the trainees spent two days conducting practice interviews in urban and rural areas in the municipalities of Novi Grad (Sarajevo) and Visoko.

Fieldwork was conducted by three teams. Each team was comprised of 4 interviewers (2 female and 2 male interviewers), one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on 9 November 2011 and was concluded on 30 March 2012.

Data Processing

The data was entered and processed by the MHRR BiH. The data was entered using CSPro software into four microcomputers by 4 trained data entry operators; the process was supervised by data entry supervisors and a data entry coordinator. Data entry began ten days after the start of data collection (20 November 2011) and was completed on 26 April 2012.

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

Report Structure

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

Due to the administrative structure and respective responsibilities of the BiH, FBiH and the RS for strategies that address child well-being and development, the data and analyses contained in this report are presented in such a way that they reflect data at the BiH, FBiH and RS level. The relatively small sample size in BD provides too few cases to produce statistically sound estimates for all indicators for the report. The data for BD is shown in the tables contained in this report wherever possible.

How to Read the Tables

The following data collected within this survey is not presented in tables in this report:

- 'Missing/Don't know' cases for the background characteristic 'Language of household head' (except in Tables HH.3–HH.5 and DQ.4–DQ.5);
- data disaggregated by area type, since urban/rural categorisations could not be applied at the municipal level;
- data that is not part of the global MICS report template, except data on knowledge of contraceptive methods, (data not presented in the report, coming from country specific survey instruments, includes data on: drug use, possession of documents, wasted pregnancies and health care).

Please note:

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

¹³ The 12 day training included a 2 day practice pilot study.

III Sample Coverage and the Characteristics of Households and Respondents

Sample Coverage

Of the 1,791 households selected for the sample 1,788 were found to be occupied. Of these, 1,544 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 86 per cent. In the interviewed households 1,457 women aged 15–49 were identified of which 1,380 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95 per cent. In addition, 1,559 men aged 15–49 were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 1,456 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 93 per cent. There were 760 children under age five listed in the household questionnaire and questionnaires were completed for 748 children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98 per cent. The overall response rates for the women's, men's and children's questionnaires were 82 per cent, 81 per cent and 85 per cent respectively (see Table HH.1).

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

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

	Administrative unit			Total
	FBiH	RS	BD	
Households				
Sampled	1,365	354	72	1,791
Occupied	1,362	354	72	1,788
Interviewed	1,147	327	70	1,544
Household response rate	84.2	92.4	97.2	86.4
Women				
Eligible	1,091	294	72	1,457
Interviewed	1,041	268	71	1,380
Women's response rate	95.4	91.2	98.6	94.7
Women's overall response rate	80.4	84.2	95.9	81.8
Men				
Eligible	1,181	312	66	1,559
Interviewed	1,126	266	64	1,456
Men's response rate	95.3	85.3	97.0	93.4
Men's overall response rate	80.3	78.8	94.3	80.6
Children under 5				
Eligible	547	159	54	760
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	540	154	54	748
Under-5's response rate	98.7	96.9	100.0	98.4
Under-5's overall response rate	83.1	89.5	97.2	85.0

The response rates for men were lower than the response rates for women and children in RS, whereas the response rates for men in the FBiH and BD were similar to women's and children's response rates.

Figure HH.2 shows the distribution of 62 municipalities in which the survey was conducted by administrative unit, as well as the sample distribution by fieldwork teams.¹⁴

¹⁴ The sample frame comprised of 67 municipalities, out of the 142 municipalities in BiH. The remaining 75 municipalities were excluded from the sample due to lack of information on the presence of Roma in these municipalities. Five municipalities were excluded from the sample since only one Roma household was present.

Figure HH.1 Distribution of municipalities by administrative unit and distribution of sampled households by fieldwork teams, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

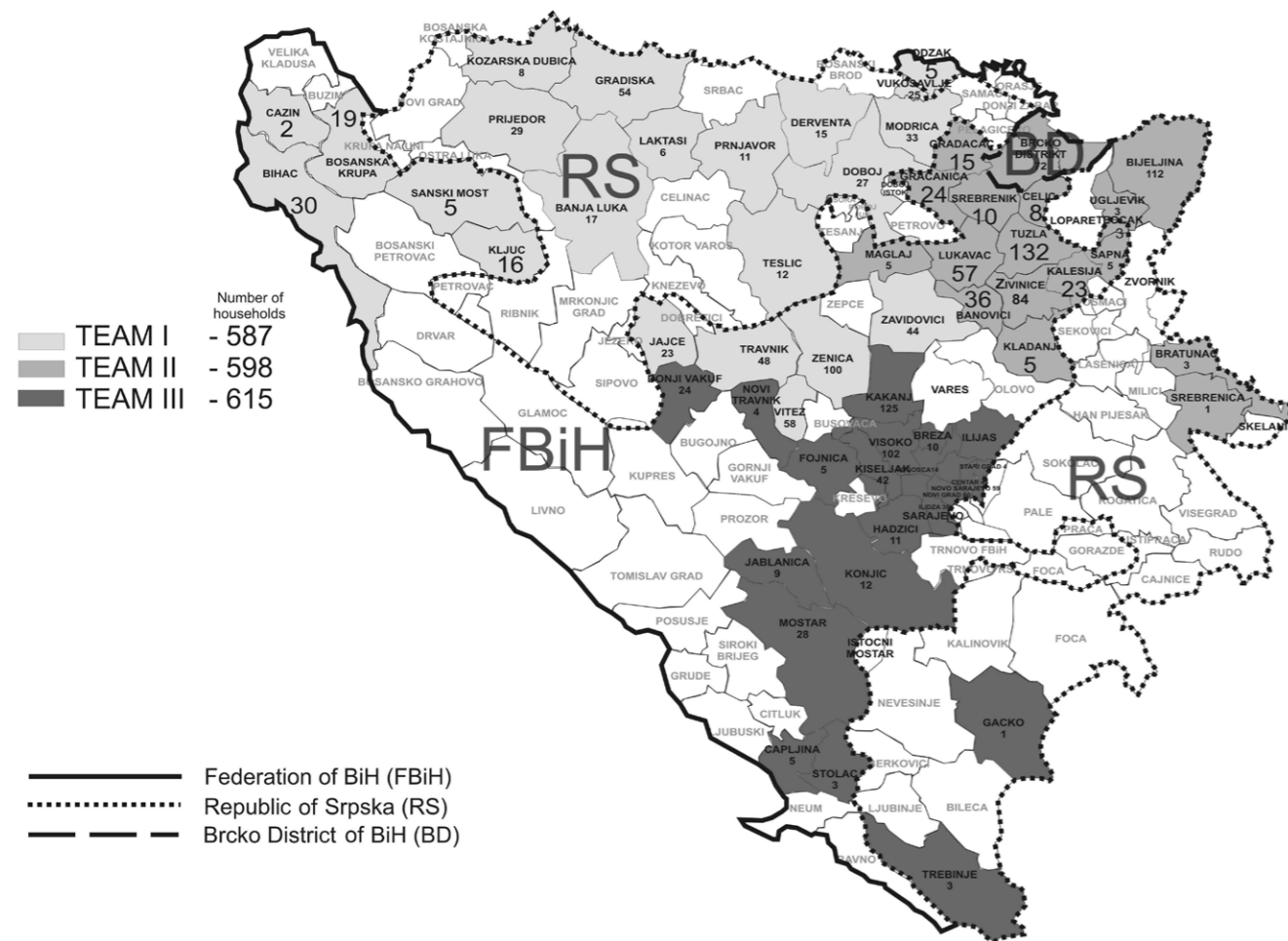


Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

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

Age (years)	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-4	398	13.3	356	12.5	754	12.9
5-9	348	11.6	332	11.6	680	11.6
10-14	353	11.8	351	12.3	704	12.0
15-19	323	10.8	282	9.9	606	10.3
20-24	313	10.5	270	9.4	583	10.0
25-29	238	8.0	218	7.6	456	7.8
30-34	187	6.2	188	6.6	375	6.4
35-39	171	5.7	188	6.6	359	6.1
40-44	177	5.9	157	5.5	334	5.7
45-49	153	5.1	154	5.4	307	5.2
50-54	134	4.5	140	4.9	274	4.7
55-59	80	2.7	95	3.3	175	3.0
60-64	56	1.9	54	1.9	110	1.9
65-69	24	0.8	34	1.2	58	1.0
70-74	18	0.6	19	0.7	37	0.6
75-79	15	0.5	14	0.5	30	0.5
80-84	3	0.1	8	0.3	11	0.2
85+	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Missing/DK	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	1,099	36.7	1,039	36.3	2,137	36.5
15-64	1,832	61.2	1,745	61.0	3,577	61.1
65+	60	2.0	76	2.7	136	2.3
Missing/DK	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children aged 0-17 years	1,301	43.5	1,220	42.7	2,521	43.1
Adults aged 18+ years	1,690	56.5	1,640	57.3	3,329	56.9
Missing/DK	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	2,992	100.0	2,860	100.0	5,852	100.0

Characteristics of Households

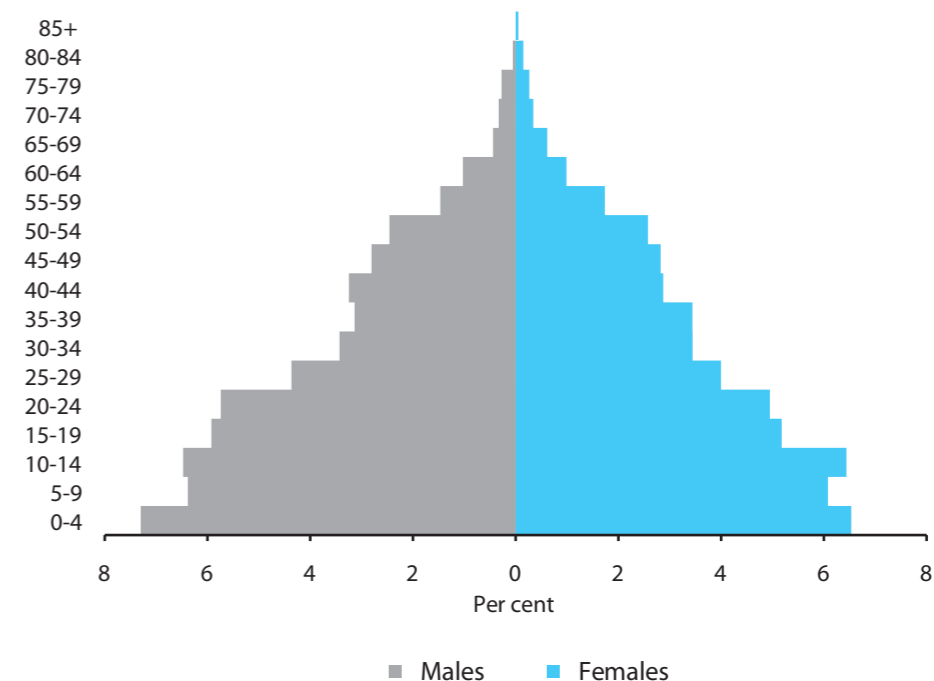
The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution was also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 1,544 households successfully interviewed during the survey 5,852 household members were listed. Of these, there were an approximately equal number of males (2,992) and females (2,860).

The age and sex distribution of the Roma population through MICS4 differs from this distribution in the overall population obtained through other household surveys¹⁵ and the MICS3 survey for the overall population in BiH, with a higher proportion of children under 15 and the population aged 15-64, and a lower proportion of the population aged 65 and above.

The proportion of children aged 0-14 within the Roma population was higher (37 per cent) than the proportion of persons age 65 and above in the population (2 per cent). The sex distribution shows some differences: in the population aged 0-29 there was a slightly higher proportion of males than females (especially in the age groups 0-4 and 15-24), yet this proportion was reversed in favour of females in the older age groups.

Figure HH.2 shows a population pyramid with a wide base, which indicates a higher proportion of the population aged 0-4.

Figure HH.2: Age and sex distribution of household population, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012



¹⁵ 2007 BiH Household Budget Survey: Final Results, BHAS, FOS and RSIS, Banja Luka/Sarajevo, 2008.

The overall dependency rate, namely the ratio of the inactive population (aged 0-14 and 65+) to the active population (aged 15-64), expressed as a percentage was 52 per cent, meaning that there were 52 inactive persons for each 100 active ones.

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

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. The sex of the household head, administrative unit, number of household members and the education and mother tongue of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the number of observations by major categories of analysis contained in the report.

Table HH.3: Household composition

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

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex of household head			
Male	66.9	1,032	1,029
Female	33.1	512	515
Administrative unit			
FBiH	77.7	1,200	1,147
RS	17.6	271	327
BD	4.7	73	70
Number of household members			
1	11.4	175	177
2	18.3	282	281
3	18.5	286	289
4	20.2	312	301
5	13.9	214	216
6	8.4	130	132
7	4.7	73	75
8	2.1	33	34
9	1.2	19	20
10+	1.2	19	19
Education of household head			
No formal education	26.5	409	420
Primary	59.4	917	906
Secondary	13.8	213	213
Higher	0.3	5	5
Language of household head			
Romani	57.7	891	917
Other	42.2	652	626
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Total	100.0	1,544	1,544
Households with at least			
One child aged 0-4 years	35.0	1,544	1,544
One child aged 0-17 years	68.2	1,544	1,544
One woman aged 15-49 years	74.9	1,544	1,544
One man aged 15-49 years	75.8	1,544	1,544
Mean household size	3.8	1,544	1,544

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

Data on the sex of the household heads differs somewhat from the findings of surveys on the overall population conducted as part of the activities of the statistical system in BiH.¹⁶ In 33 per cent of cases in this survey the household heads were women. Households with 4 members are the most frequent (21 per cent), which does not differ from the overall population, while the proportion of households with 2 to 3 members was around 18 per cent (the estimated average household size was 3.8 members). The majority of households had at least one female and one male aged 15-49 (about 75 per cent), around two quarters had a child aged 0-17, while a lower proportion of households had a child aged 0-4 (35 per cent).

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

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

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

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

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Administrative unit			
FBiH	78.6	1,085	1,041
RS	16.2	224	268
BD	5.2	71	71
Age (years)			
15-19	18.3	253	258
20-24	18.7	258	256
25-29	15.0	207	205
30-34	13.3	183	185
35-39	13.3	184	181
40-44	10.7	147	148
45-49	10.7	148	147
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	71.1	981	982
Widowed	2.7	38	37
Divorced	1.7	24	24
Separated	5.6	78	78
Never married/in union	18.8	259	259
Motherhood status			
Ever gave birth	72.7	1,003	1,000
Never gave birth	27.3	377	380
Births in last two years			
Had a birth in last two years	19.0	263	267
Had no birth in last two years	81.0	1,117	1,113
Education			
No formal education	27.8	383	394
Primary	57.6	796	791
Secondary	13.9	191	186
Higher	0.7	10	9
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.4	240	246
Second	18.4	254	263
Middle	20.5	283	275
Fourth	19.8	273	264
Richest	23.9	329	332
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	56.3	777	784
Richest 40 per cent	43.7	603	596
Language of household head			
Romani	56.3	777	810
Other	43.5	601	567
Missing/DK	0.2	3	3
Total	100.0	1,380	1,380

¹⁶ Nearly 80 per cent of household heads in the overall population of BiH were men. The 2007 BiH Household Budget Survey: Final Results, BHAS, FOS and RSIS, Banja Luka/Sarajevo, 2008, indicates that 80 per cent of household heads in BiH were men (page 21).

Table HH.4 provides the background characteristics for female respondents aged 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to administrative unit, age, marital status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education,¹⁷ wealth (wealth index quintiles),¹⁸ wealth index (by the poorest 60 per cent and richest 40 per cent of the household population) and the mother tongue of the household head.

The age distribution of female respondents shows general trend of decline with age; with percentages declining from 18 per cent for women aged 15-19 to 11 per cent for women aged 45-49. The highest proportion of women had primary education (58 per cent), while 28 per cent had no formal education. Nearly 81 per cent of women were currently married or living in union or had been married or lived in union.

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics for male respondents aged 15-49 years. The table provides information on the distribution of men according to administrative unit, age, marital status, education, wealth (wealth index quintiles), wealth by the poorest 60 per cent and richest 40 per cent of the population, and the mother tongue of the household head.

As with women, the age distribution of male respondents also shows a general trend of decline with age; with a relatively even distribution amongst men aged 30-44.

A higher proportion of men compared to women had primary education (63 per cent men and 58 per cent women) and secondary or higher education (22 per cent men and 15 per cent women), while a lower proportion of men (15 per cent) compared to women (28 per cent) had no formal education. Around two-thirds of male respondents were married or lived in union or had been married or lived in union (68 per cent).

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

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

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

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

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics

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

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Administrative unit			
FBiH	79.0	1,151	1,126
RS	16.5	241	266
BD	4.4	64	64
Age (years)			
15-19	20.5	299	301
20-24	19.7	286	283
25-29	15.1	220	222
30-34	11.7	170	171
35-39	11.3	164	168
40-44	11.8	172	171
45-49	9.9	145	140
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	61.9	901	906
Widowed	0.4	5	6
Divorced	1.5	21	21
Separated	3.9	57	58
Never married/in union	32.3	471	464
Missing	0.1	1	1
Education			
No formal education	15.4	225	236
Primary	62.6	911	914
Secondary	21.9	318	304
Higher	0.1	2	2
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.0	248	254
Second	18.1	264	266
Middle	21.9	319	316
Fourth	21.6	314	307
Richest	21.4	312	313
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	57.0	830	836
Richest 40 per cent	43.0	626	620
Language of household head			
Romani	57.4	836	866
Other	42.4	618	588
Missing/DK	0.1	2	2
Total	100.0	1,456	1,456

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several background characteristics: administrative unit, sex, age, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth (wealth index quintiles), wealth by the poorest 60 per cent and richest 40 per cent of the population and the mother tongue of the household head. Most mothers of children under-5 had primary education (57 per cent), 10 per cent of mothers had secondary or higher education, while 33 per cent of mothers had no formal education. Slightly more than two-thirds of children (69 per cent) were in the three poorest quintiles of the population.

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

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

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Sex			
Male	52.4	392	396
Female	47.6	356	352
Administrative unit			
FBiH	76.1	570	540
RS	16.4	123	154
BD	7.5	56	54
Age (months)			
0-5	9.9	74	74
6-11	9.4	70	71
11-23	19.7	147	148
24-35	20.2	151	150
36-47	22.7	170	172
48-59	18.2	136	133
Mother's education*			
No formal education	33.0	247	257
Primary	57.1	427	421
Secondary	9.9	74	70
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	28.9	216	222
Second	24.2	181	185
Middle	16.3	122	117
Fourth	17.0	127	122
Richest	13.6	102	102
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	69.4	519	524
Richest 40 per cent	30.6	229	224
Language of household head			
Romani	60.6	454	469
Other	39.2	293	278
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Total	100.0	748	748

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

Children's Living Arrangements

Children without parental care are a vulnerable group and monitoring their living conditions enables a community to better address their needs.

Table HH.6 presents information on the living arrangements of children under age 18. According to the data, over three quarters of Roma children aged 0-17 lived with both parents (78 per cent). There were 13 per cent of children living with only one parent, while 4 per cent of Roma children lived with neither of their parents.

The percentage of children living with neither parent was higher in the 15-17 age group (14 per cent) compared to the 0-4 age group (1 per cent). In addition, a slightly higher percentage of children who had lost one or both parents was found amongst older children than amongst younger (8 per cent of older and 2 per cent of younger children).

Table HH.6 also shows that the percentage of children living with both parents was highest in the richest wealth quintile (86 per cent). Eight per cent of children in the poorest households compared to 3 per cent in the richest wealth quintile lived with only their mother while their father was alive.

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

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

Sex	Living with both parents	Living with neither parent			Living with mother only		Living with father only		Impossible to determine	Total	Not living with a biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	Number of children aged 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Mother alive	Father dead					
Male	79.7	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.1	5.8	3.0	2.9	0.7	5.2	2.8	4.6	1,301
Female	75.6	0.0	0.4	3.9	0.0	7.4	3.2	2.8	0.4	6.4	4.3	3.9	1,220
Administrative unit													
FBiH	77.4	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.1	7.0	2.5	2.9	0.3	6.1	3.8	3.5	1,937
RS	77.8	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	4.7	5.0	3.5	1.6	4.8	2.7	7.3	447
BD	81.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.8	0.0	3.8	3.1	5.3	137
Age (years)													
0-4	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.9	1.3	1.5	0.1	2.5	0.7	1.5	754
5-9	80.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	6.8	3.2	4.2	0.4	3.4	1.4	3.7	680
10-14	79.3	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.1	5.3	3.9	3.9	0.9	3.8	2.9	5.9	704
15-17	55.8	0.3	1.9	11.7	0.2	3.8	4.7	1.0	0.8	19.8	14.1	7.9	384
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	73.0	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.2	7.8	4.6	4.2	0.7	6.1	3.7	6.1	613
Second	79.2	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	9.8	1.3	1.1	0.3	5.1	3.2	2.0	530
Middle	79.1	0.0	0.8	3.5	0.0	4.9	4.9	2.1	0.0	4.8	4.2	5.6	495
Fourth	73.3	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.2	6.1	2.2	4.6	1.0	10.0	2.8	4.0	475
Richest	86.4	0.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	2.8	2.1	1.9	0.6	2.3	3.9	3.2	409
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	76.8	0.1	0.5	3.0	0.1	7.6	3.6	2.6	0.4	5.4	3.7	4.6	1,638
Richest 40 per cent	79.3	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.1	4.6	2.2	3.4	0.8	6.4	3.3	3.6	883
Language of household head*													
Romani	78.6	0.0	0.4	3.4	0.1	4.8	3.1	2.9	0.5	6.2	3.8	4.1	1,482
Other	76.4	0.2	0.7	2.2	0.1	9.0	3.1	2.8	0.5	5.1	3.1	4.6	1,033
Total	77.7	0.1	0.5	2.9	0.1	6.5	3.1	2.9	0.5	5.8	3.5	4.3	2,521

¹ MCS indicator 9.17

² MCS indicator 9.18

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

IV Child Mortality

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is the reduction in under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015; monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective. Measuring childhood mortality is extremely important for achieving this goal but is a difficult task. Using specific measures, such as asking direct questions about deaths in the last year, to measure child mortality from birth histories gives inaccurate results. Alternatively, indirect methods developed to measure child mortality produce robust estimates that are comparable with those obtained from other sources. Indirect methods minimise the pitfalls of memory lapses, inexact or misinterpreted definitions and poor interviewing techniques.

The infant mortality rate is the probability of dying before the first birthday, while the under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. In the MICS survey infant and under-five mortality rates were calculated based on an indirect estimation technique known as the Brass Method.¹⁹ The data used in the estimation is the mean number of children ever born for the five year age groups of women, from age 15 to 49, and the proportion of these children who are dead (see Table CM.1). The technique converts the proportion of dead children for the women in each age group into probabilities of dying by taking into account the approximate length of exposure of children to the risk of dying and assuming a particular model age pattern for mortality. Due to a lack of mortality data on Roma children in BiH the East model life table was selected as being most appropriate, based on previous information on the mortality of Roma in neighbouring countries.²⁰

Table CM.1: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by age of women, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

Age	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
15-19	0.350	88	0.345	87	0.014	253
20-24	1.283	331	1.262	325	0.016	258
25-29	2.137	443	2.076	431	0.029	207
30-34	3.104	568	3.026	554	0.025	183
35-39	3.538	650	3.416	628	0.034	184
40-44	3.211	473	3.082	454	0.040	147
45-49	3.609	535	3.486	517	0.034	148
Total	2.238	3,088	2.171	2,995	0.030	1,380

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality. These estimates have been calculated by averaging mortality estimates obtained from women age 25-29 and 30-34 years, and refer to the year 2005. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 24 per thousand live births, while the probability of dying under age 5 (U5MR) is around 27 per thousand live births.

Table CM.2: Child mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rates, East Model, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

Sex	Infant mortality rate ¹	Under-five mortality rate ²
Male	(29)	(33)
Female	(18)	(20)
Total	24	27

¹ MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2

² MICS indicator 1.1; MDG indicator 4.1

* Rates refer to 2005, the East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in BiH.

() Figures that are based on 250-499 unweighted exposed children

¹⁹ United Nations, 1983. *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2). United Nations, 1990a. *QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation*. New York, UN Pop Division. United Nations, 1990b. *Step-by-Step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality*. New York, UN.

²⁰ Based on MICS data for Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

V Nutrition

Nutritional Status

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

A Millennium Development Goals target is to reduce by half between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger; this will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to malnutrition are only mildly or moderately malnourished and show no outward signs of their vulnerability. In addition, undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments and more frequently have faltering growth.

In a well-nourished population there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. The reference population used in the 2011-2012 MICS survey on Roma in BiH is based on the WHO growth standards.²¹ Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

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

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

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

It is a known fact that a large amount of missing data may result in biased findings. The extent of anthropometric data and data on a child's age is of particular importance for the quality of survey.

Thus, children whose measures are outside a plausible range and children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained have been excluded from Table NU.1. Children were excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators if their weight and height had not been measured, whichever was applicable. For example, if a child had been weighed but his or her height had not been measured then the child was included in underweight calculations but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting.

Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.6 and DQ.7. For example, amongst children under five 3 per cent had not had their weight as well as weight and height measured while 6 per cent of children had not had their height measured. Due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements and missing weight and or height 4 per cent of children were excluded from calculations for the weight-for-age indicator; the figures were 8 per cent for both the height-for-age indicator and weight-for-height indicator.

²¹ http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/second_set/technical_report_2.pdf

Table NU.1 shows the percentages for children under age 5 in relation to the three anthropometric indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age and weight-for-height – based on anthropometric measurements taken during the fieldwork. The results show that 9 per cent of children under age five were underweight, while 2 per cent were classified as severely underweight.

Around one-fifth of the children of that age (21 per cent) were too short for their age (stunted), of which 8 per cent were severely stunted. The highest percentage of stunted children (27 per cent) was found in households in the poorest wealth quintile. The survey also found that 8 per cent of children were wasted, including 4 per cent severely wasted (8 per cent of children in the FBiH and 6 per cent in RS are wasted). Furthermore, the survey data indicates that 8 per cent of children were overweight.

The highest percentage of underweight (21 per cent) and wasted children (22 per cent) was found amongst children aged 6-11 months, while the highest percentage of stunted children (26 per cent) was amongst children aged 36-47 months (see Figure NU.1). Children aged 48-59 months included the highest percentage of overweight children.

Table NU.1 shows that the highest percentage of stunted children (27 per cent) was found in households in the poorest wealth quintile.

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

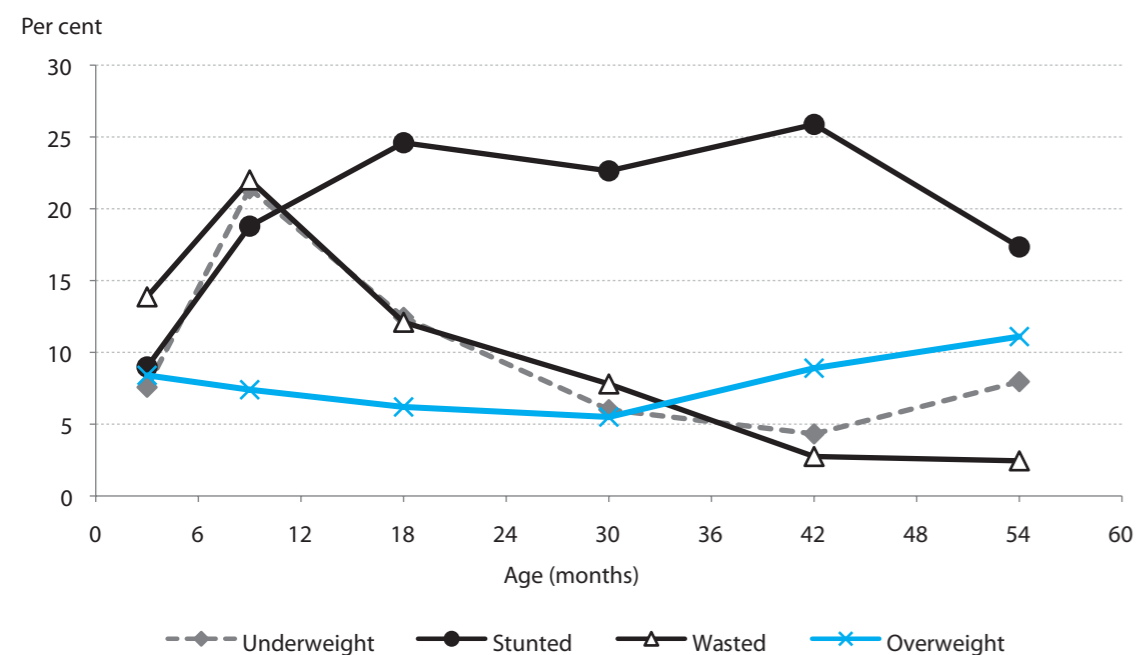


Table NU.1: Nutritional status of children

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

	Weight for age		Height for age		Weight for height		Number of children under age 5	Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Underweight per cent below - 2 SD ¹ - 3 SD ²	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Stunted per cent below - 2 SD ³ - 3 SD ⁴	Mean Z-Score (SD)	Wasted per cent below - 2 SD ⁵ - 3 SD ⁶	Overweight per cent above + 2 SD		
Sex								
Male	8.8	-0.3	21.8	8.6	8.4	4.1	364	0.1
Female	8.8	-0.4	20.2	7.3	8.3	2.8	325	0.0
Administrative unit								
FBiH	8.8	-0.4	22.9	9.6	8.1	3.1	521	0.0
RS	6.8	0.1	14.3	2.7	6.0	3.0	115	0.2
BD	13.5	-0.2	17.6	3.9	16.3	(8.2)	53	(-0.2)
Age (months)								
0-5	7.6	4.3	9.0	2.6	13.9	9.5	69	-0.5
6-11	21.4	8.7	18.8	15.1	22.0	15.4	59	-0.6
12-23	12.4	3.4	24.6	11.2	12.1	2.1	130	0.0
24-35	6.0	1.4	22.6	9.8	7.8	3.7	147	0.2
36-47	4.3	0.9	25.9	8.6	2.7	0.0	156	0.4
48-59	8.0	0.0	17.3	1.5	2.4	0.0	128	0.3
Mother's education								
No formal education	9.7	3.1	18.0	7.5	8.1	2.9	229	0.0
Primary	9.1	2.2	23.3	9.2	9.1	3.9	395	0.1
Secondary+	4.0	1.3	18.2	2.2	4.6	2.7	65	0.2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.6	2.7	26.9	11.8	9.1	3.0	196	0.1
Second	11.9	4.7	24.2	6.0	11.9	4.5	171	-0.2
Middle	5.9	0.8	19.9	8.6	4.3	0.9	113	0.3
Fourth	5.2	0.8	10.7	3.9	5.7	3.3	119	0.2
Richest	7.5	1.3	17.4	8.1	8.4	6.1	90	0.1
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	9.9	3.0	24.3	9.0	9.0	3.0	480	0.0
Richest 40 per cent	6.2	1.0	13.6	5.7	6.8	4.5	209	0.2
Language of household head *								
Romani	10.6	3.7	20.1	8.2	12.3	5.0	418	-0.1
Other	6.1	0.4	22.3	7.6	2.5	1.3	270	0.3
Total	8.8	2.4	21.1	8.0	8.3	3.5	689	0.1

¹ MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8

² MICS indicator 2.1b

³ MICS indicator 2.2a

⁴ MICS indicator 2.2b

⁵ MICS indicator 2.3a

⁶ MICS indicator 2.3b

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding

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

WHO/UNICEF have the feeding recommendations below.

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

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

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

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

The survey findings show that 95 per cent of Roma children were ever breastfed. Although a very important step in the management of lactation and the establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only one half of babies (50 per cent) were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 85 per cent of newborns started breastfeeding within one day of birth (see Figure NU.2). The percentage of children who received a prelacteal feed was 15 per cent. A prelacteal feed was received by 7 per cent of children whose mother has no formal education and by 21 per cent of children whose mother has primary education.

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

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

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Administrative unit					
FBiH	94.7	51.1	83.2	16.1	207
RS	94.6	47.3	85.3	9.3	41
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	95.8	49.6	85.8	14.3	134
12-23 months	93.9	51.1	83.4	15.1	125
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	95.9	50.9	85.3	14.7	259
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Place of delivery					
Public sector health facility	95.9	50.8	85.3	14.6	260
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's education					
No formal education	94.4	50.8	90.5	6.6	89
Primary	95.1	49.0	81.2	20.5	148
Secondary+	(96.4)	(55.5)	(82.0)	(7.5)	26
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	94.0	49.1	85.2	9.4	74
Second	95.9	52.7	87.0	18.4	69
Middle	(97.6)	(42.1)	(86.6)	(16.2)	38
Fourth	(92.4)	(54.6)	(85.1)	(17.5)	43
Richest	(95.4)	(51.4)	(75.9)	(12.3)	39
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	95.5	49.0	86.2	14.2	181
Richest 40 per cent	93.8	53.1	80.7	15.0	82
Language of household head					
Romani	94.9	47.5	87.7	9.5	159
Other	95.0	54.5	79.5	22.1	104
Total	95.0	50.3	84.5	14.5	263

¹ MICS indicator 2.4

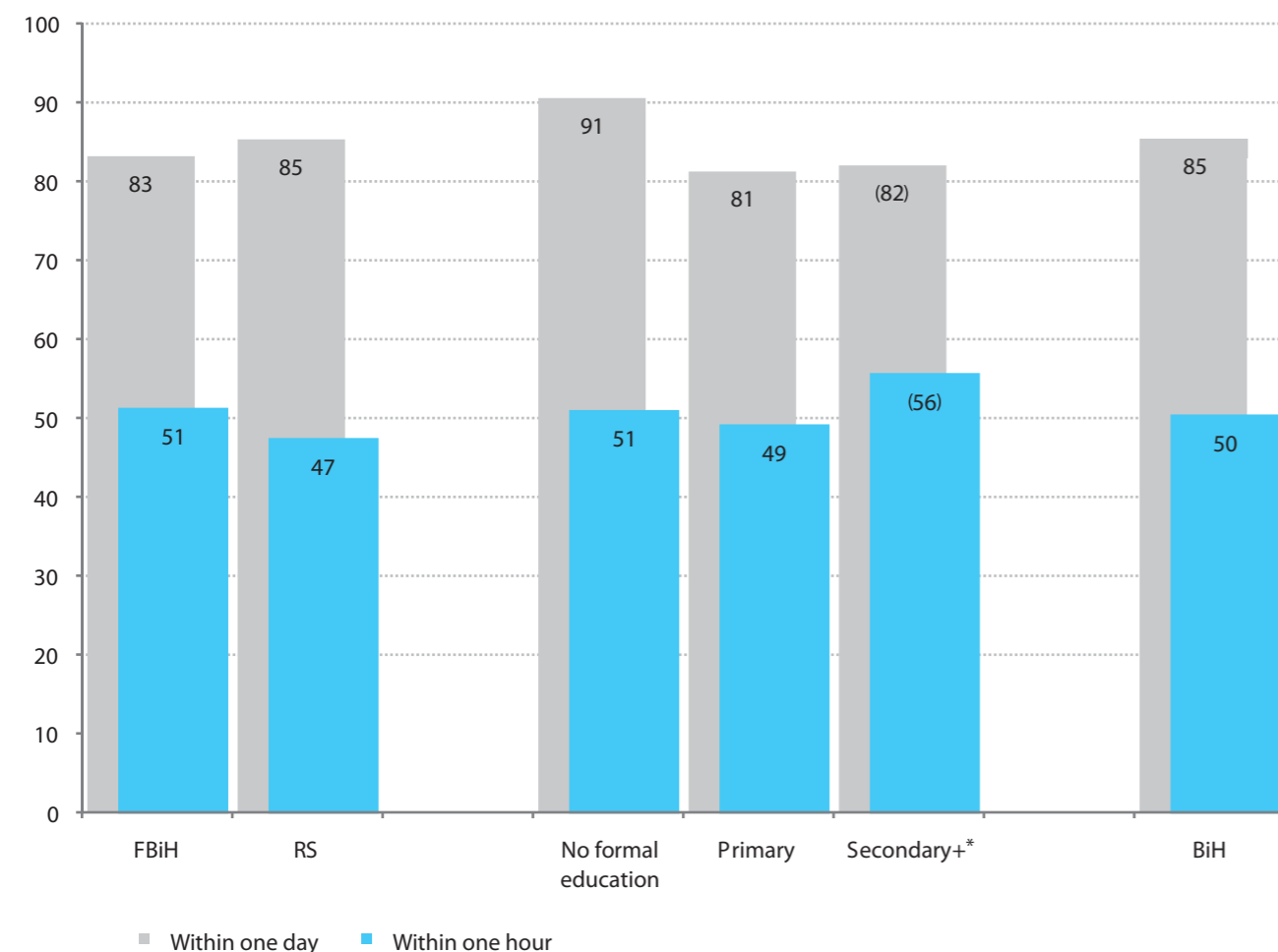
² MICS indicator 2.5

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

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

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

Per cent



* Figures for the education category 'Secondary+' are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution.

'Exclusively breastfed' refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements or medicine as needed).

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

Table NU.3 shows the exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life and the complementary feeding of children aged 6-9 months as well as continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months. The data is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers on their children's consumption of foods and fluids during the previous day or night prior to the interview.

Slightly more than one-fifth of Roma children (22 per cent) aged less than six months were exclusively breastfed, which is a low level of exclusive breastfeeding compared to the WHO/UNICEF recommended level. By age 12-15 months one half of children were still being breastfed (50 per cent) and by age 20-23 months a little more than two-thirds of children (69 per cent) were still being breastfed.

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

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

	Children aged 0-5 months			Children aged 12-15 months		Children aged 20-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed ¹	Per cent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Per cent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Sex							
Male	(20.2)	(63.2)	35	(41.5)	27	(68.1)	32
Female	(24.3)	(64.8)	38	(*)	21	(*)	20
Administrative unit							
FBiH	21.3	57.1	55	(42.3)	35	(63.9)	40
RS	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	11	(*)	9
BD	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	2	(*)	3
Mother's education							
No formal education	(20.6)	(73.0)	27	(*)	13	(*)	20
Primary	(21.6)	(66.0)	36	(50.5)	29	(63.9)	26
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	6	(*)	5
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	21.9	59.8	51	(49.6)	32	(74.5)	33
Richest 40 per cent	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	17	(*)	18
Language of household head							
Romani	(25.2)	(79.7)	44	(63.2)	28	(74.7)	36
Other	(18.2)	(41.3)	30	(*)	20	(*)	16
Total	22.3	64.0	74	50.1	48	68.8	52

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.9

³ MICS indicator 2.7

⁴ MICS indicator 2.8

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

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

Table NU.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding amongst children at 0-35 months. Amongst children of this age the mean duration of any breastfeeding was 20.9 months (the median duration was 20.0 months for boys and 23.7 months for girls). The mean duration of exclusive breastfeeding was 1.8 months, while the mean duration of predominant breastfeeding was 8.3 months. The median duration of any breastfeeding expressed in months was longer in RS (25.6) than in the FBiH (18.3).

Amongst children in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani the median duration of any breastfeeding (27.5) and predominant breastfeeding (6.4) in months was longer compared to children in households where the household head spoke another mother tongue (17.2 months for any breastfeeding and 1.9 months for predominant breastfeeding).

Table NU.4: Duration of breastfeeding

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

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children aged 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding ¹	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Sex				
Male	20.0	0.6	3.6	229
Female	23.7	1.7	4.8	213
Administrative unit				
FBiH	18.3	0.7	3.3	340
RS	25.6	1.3	7.9	73
BD	(24.5)	(1.8)	(16.5)	29
Mother's education				
No formal education	25.7	0.6	6.3	145
Primary	24.3	0.7	3.8	254
Secondary+	(14.9)	(1.8)	(5.6)	43
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	19.0	1.4	6.5	126
Second	13.8	0.7	0.7	113
Middle	17.8	0.4	3.3	67
Fourth	21.4	1.9	3.2	73
Richest	23.5	1.4	5.8	64
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	16.9	0.8	3.5	102
Richest 40 per cent	22.4	1.6	4.5	68
Language of household head				
Romani	27.5	0.9	6.4	267
Other	17.2	1.0	1.9	176
Median	24.5	0.9	4.0	442
Mean for all children (0-35 months)	20.9	1.8	8.3	442

¹ MICS indicator 2.10

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

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

Age-appropriate infant feeding for children under 24 months is shown in Table NU.5. Different criteria of feeding have been used, dependent on the age of the child. Exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged 0-5 months is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while infants aged 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breast milk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

In accordance with these feeding patterns slightly more than one-fifth of children aged 0-5 months who were exclusively breastfed (22 per cent) and less than one half of children aged 6-23 months (46 per cent) who were being breastfed and receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods were considered as being appropriately fed. The overall percentage of Roma children aged 0-23 months who were appropriately fed for their age was 40, being somewhat higher in the FBiH (41 per cent) than in RS (35 per cent).

Amongst the currently breastfeeding children aged 6-8 months the minimum meal frequency meant receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods 2 or more times.

Amongst the currently breastfeeding children aged 9-23 months receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods at least 3 times was the minimum meal frequency.

For children aged 6-23 months who were currently not breastfeeding the minimum meal frequency was defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods and milk at least 4 times.

Table NU.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

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

	Children aged 0-5 months		Children aged 6-23 months		Children aged 0-23 months	
	Per cent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Per cent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Per cent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Sex						
Male	(20.2)	35	47.2	125	41.2	160
Female	(24.3)	38	43.9	93	38.2	131
Administrative unit						
FBiH	21.3	55	47.8	172	41.4	227
RS	(*)	12	(36.7)	37	35.0	49
BD	(*)	6	(*)	9	(*)	16
Mother's education						
No formal education	(20.6)	27	50.1	69	41.8	95
Primary	(21.6)	36	45.5	128	40.3	164
Secondary+	(*)	11	(*)	21	(31.8)	32
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(*)	18	45.6	66	42.2	84
Second	(*)	16	49.4	57	42.2	73
Middle	(*)	17	(38.4)	27	(30.9)	45
Fourth	(*)	11	(41.8)	39	(37.2)	50
Richest	(*)	12	(51.3)	29	(44.0)	40
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	21.9	51	45.7	151	39.7	202
Richest 40 per cent	(*)	22	45.8	67	40.2	90
Language of household head						
Romani	(25.2)	44	44.3	136	39.7	180
Other	(18.2)	30	48.1	82	40.1	112
Total	22.3	74	45.8	218	39.8	292

¹ MICS indicator 2.6

² MICS indicator 2.14

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

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

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

Overall, 67 per cent of infants aged 6-8 received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (MICS indicator 2.12; the figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution).²²

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

The survey findings show that under two-thirds of children aged 6-23 months (60 per cent) were receiving complementary foods the minimum recommended number of times.

Amongst those children of this age currently breastfeeding less than one half of them were receiving complementary foods the minimum recommended number of times (46 per cent).

²² The table on introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods is not presented in the report since percentages for appropriate complementary feeding disaggregated by sex and area were based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table NU.6: Minimum meal frequency

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

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding			All	
	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Per cent receiving at least 2 milk feeds ¹	Per cent receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods or milk feeds 4 times or more	Number of children aged 6-23 months	Per cent with minimum meal frequency ²	Number of children aged 6-23 months
Sex							
Male	48.4	84	(83.2)	(90.2)	41	62.0	125
Female	43.3	58	(72.8)	(81.1)	35	57.6	93
Age (months)							
6-8	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	12	(71.6)	34
9-11	(42.9)	28	(*)	(*)	9	(56.4)	37
12-17	(45.9)	38	(80.9)	(93.2)	34	68.3	73
18-23	43.0	54	(*)	(*)	21	48.9	75
Administrative unit							
FBiH	55.3	105	82.4	87.8	66	67.8	172
RS	(27.6)	27	(*)	(*)	10	(39.6)	37
BD	(*)	9	-	-	-	(*)	9
Mother's education							
No formal education	44.5	53	(*)	(*)	15	54.1	69
Primary	46.2	79	(77.5)	(84.4)	50	61.0	128
Secondary+	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(52.0)	42	(*)	(*)	24	66.3	66
Second	(38.5)	43	(*)	(*)	14	50.3	57
Middle	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	10	(57.8)	27
Fourth	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	16	(62.0)	39
Richest	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	11	(65.2)	29
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	45.8	102	(79.3)	(85.7)	48	58.7	151
Richest 40 per cent	(47.7)	40	(76.7)	(86.3)	27	63.4	67
Language of household head							
Romani	37.2	99	(77.2)	(83.8)	37	49.9	136
Other	(67.4)	43	(79.5)	(88.0)	39	77.1	82
Total	46.4	142	78.4	85.9	76	60.1	218

¹ MICS indicator 2.15

² MICS indicator 2.13

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

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

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

The continued practice of bottle-feeding was a concern due to a number of factors, including possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene during preparation. Table NU.7 shows that more than one half of Roma children aged 0-23 months were fed using a bottle with a nipple (56 per cent). It was also a matter of concern that this feeding practice was used for nearly half of children aged 0-5 months (47 per cent) who should be exclusively breastfeeding at this time.

The findings show that children whose mother had no formal education were less likely to be fed using a bottle with a nipple (44 per cent) than children whose mother had primary education (60 per cent).

Table NU.7: Bottle feeding

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

	Percentage of children aged 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children aged 0-23 months
Sex		
Male	54.4	160
Female	58.7	131
Age (months)		
0-5	46.8	74
6-11	61.9	70
12-23	58.4	147
Administrative unit		
FBiH	64.9	227
RS	34.3	49
BD	(*)	16
Mother's education		
No formal education	43.6	95
Primary	60.2	164
Secondary+	(74.1)	32
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	58.4	84
Second	53.0	73
Middle	(59.9)	45
Fourth	(61.4)	50
Richest	(47.7)	40
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	56.8	202
Richest 40 per cent	55.3	90
Language of household head		
Romani	49.4	180
Other	67.4	112
Total	56.3	292

¹ MICS indicator 2.11

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

Low Birth Weight

Low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who are undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of disease and dying during their early months and years.

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

Because many infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth and those that are weighed may constitute a biased sample of all births the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight amongst all children. Therefore, in MICS the percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams was estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of her child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average or very large) and the mother's recollection of the child's weight or if the child was weighed at birth the weight as recorded on a health card.²³

The findings in this survey, presented in Table NU.8, show that a total of 96 per cent of newborns were weighed at birth, of which 14 per cent weighed less than 2,500 grams (see Figure NU.3).

²³ For a detailed description of the methodology see Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O. and Sommerfelt, A. E., 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 74(2), 209-16.

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Table NU.8: Low birth weight infants

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

Administrative unit	Per cent of live births		Number of last born children in the two years preceding the survey
	Below 2,500 grams ¹	Weighed at birth ²	
Administrative unit			
FBiH	13.0	96.7	207
RS	17.4	95.0	41
BD	(*)	(*)	15
Mother's education			
No formal education	14.0	91.5	89
Primary	14.4	98.4	148
Secondary+	(8.5)	(100.0)	26
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	19.4	95.5	74
Second	17.8	97.9	69
Middle	(4.5)	(92.5)	38
Fourth	(8.1)	(97.1)	43
Richest	(10.6)	(97.4)	39
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	15.6	95.8	181
Richest 40 per cent	9.3	97.3	82
Language of household head			
Romani	13.6	96.8	159
Other	13.7	95.3	104
Total	13.7	96.2	263

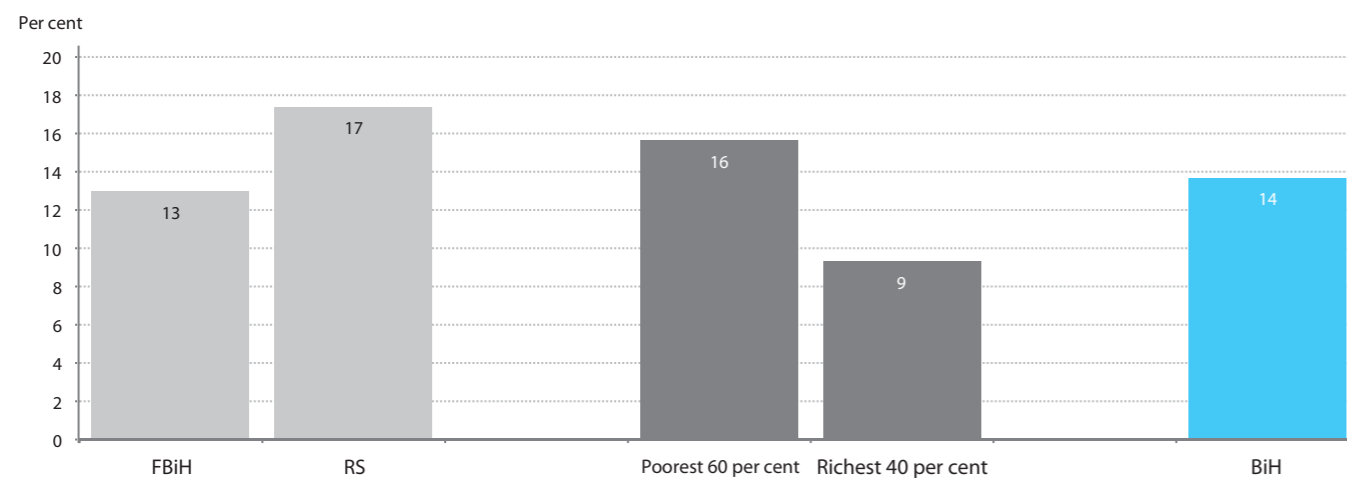
¹ MICS indicator 2.18

² MICS indicator 2.19

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

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

Figure NU.3: Percentage of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012



Immunisation

Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunisation plays a key part in this goal. Immunisation has saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) in 1974. According to UNICEF data, worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunisation and as a result vaccine preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths each year. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunisation of children under one year of age at 90 per cent nationally with at least 80 per cent coverage in every administrative unit.

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

In accordance with the UNICEF and WHO guidelines and the recommendations for immunisation against measles rubella and mumps (MMR) outlined in the regulations on immunisations and prophylactics in the FBiH and RS, as well as for purposes of international comparison, estimates on full immunisation based on this survey refer to children aged 18–29 months that have received a BCG vaccine, three doses of DPT and the polio vaccine by 12 months and the MMR vaccine by 18 months. Data on immunisation against HepB is not included in the calculation of the percentage of children aged 18–29 who have received all vaccinations.²⁴

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

The percentage of children aged 18–29 months who had received each of the specific vaccinations recommended by UNICEF and WHO is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator comprises of children aged 18–29 months so that only children who were old enough to be fully vaccinated with these vaccines were taken into consideration. In the first three columns of the table the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey; in the last column only those children who were vaccinated by age 12 months, as recommended, were included (by 18 months of age for MMR). For children without vaccination cards the proportion of vaccinations given by 12 months was assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards. Overall, 41 per cent of Roma children had vaccination cards available at the time of the survey (see Table CH.2).

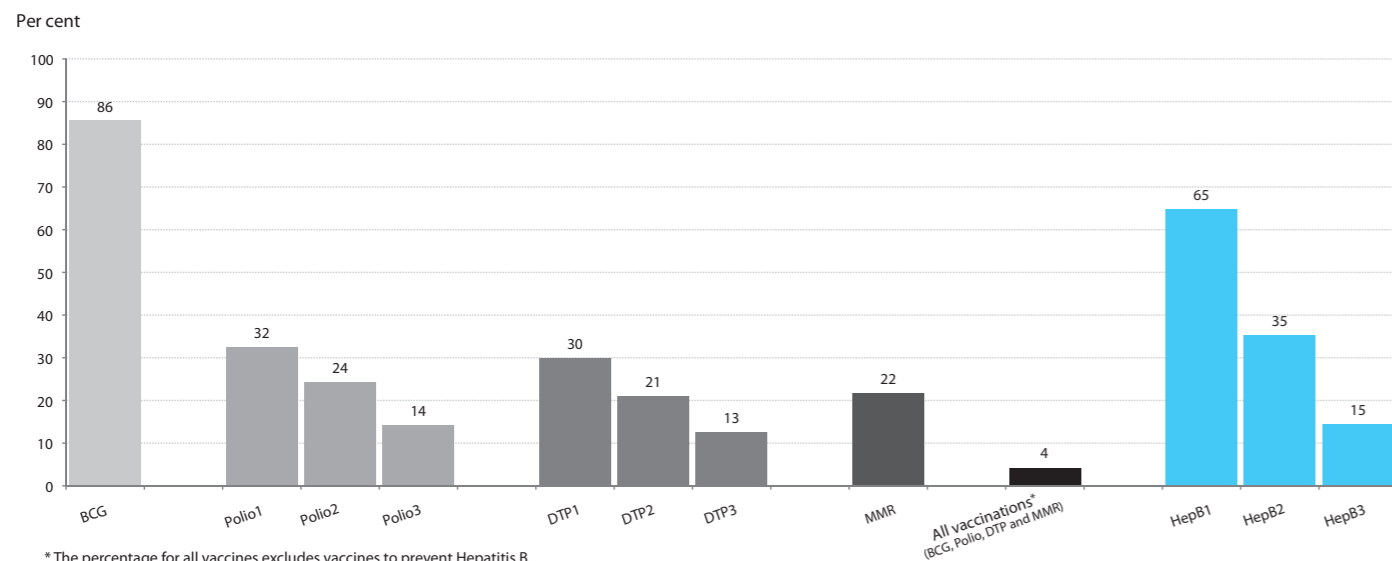
According to the data shown in Table CH.1, 86 per cent of children aged 18–29 months had received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months. Thirty-two per cent of children had received the first dose of the polio vaccine; however, the percentage decreased with subsequent doses of this vaccine to 24 per cent for the second dose and only 14 per cent for the third.

The first dose of the DPT vaccine was given to 30 per cent of Roma children. The percentage declined for subsequent doses of this vaccine to 21 per cent for the second dose and 13 per cent for the third (see Figure CH.1). The first dose of the HepB vaccine was received by 65 per cent of children, the second dose by 35 per cent and the third dose by 15 per cent of children. Immunisation coverage against measles rubella and mumps (MMR) by the age of 18 months was 22 per cent.

The percentage of Roma children who received all of the UNICEF and WHO recommended vaccinations during infancy was low at only 4 per cent. This indicator includes the percentage of children who received a BCG vaccine and three doses of DPT, and three doses of the polio vaccine by age 12 months and an MMR vaccine by age 18 months (see Figure CH.1). Data on immunisation to protect against HepB and Hib, both of which are part of the immunisation calendars in FBiH and RS, is not included in the calculation of the percentage of children with all immunisations. Thirteen per cent of Roma children did not receive any of the vaccines mentioned by age 12 months.

²⁴ For the purposes of comparing the percentage of children who had received the UNICEF and WHO recommended vaccines during infancy with data from the BiH MICS3 (2005–2006) data on the Hepatitis B vaccines is not included in the calculation of full immunisation. Data on immunisation against illnesses caused by Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib), which is a part of the immunisation calendars in the FBiH and RS, are not presented in this report.

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



* The percentage for all vaccines excludes vaccines to prevent Hepatitis B.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

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

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (by 18 months for MMR)
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG¹	37.6	48.1	85.6	85.6
Polio				
1	21.7	14.0	35.7	32.4
2	17.4	9.0	26.4	24.2
3 ²	12.9	2.3	15.2	14.2
DPT				
1	22.1	11.2	33.3	29.9
2	15.4	7.6	23.0	20.9
3 ³	9.7	4.0	13.7	12.5
MMR⁴	15.7	9.2	24.9	21.8
All vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	6.3	1.6	7.9	4.3
No vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	1.0	12.3	13.3	13.3
HepB				
1 (at birth)	35.6	29.3	64.8	64.8
2	25.8	9.5	35.3	35.3
3 ⁵	13.7	2.4	16.1	14.5
Number of children aged 18-29 months	146	146	146	146

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

Table CH.2 presents immunisation coverage amongst children aged 18-29 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

The overall percentage of children who had received all of the recommended vaccinations, apart from the HepB vaccine, at any time before the survey was 8 per cent. Eighty-six per cent of children had received a BCG vaccine at any time before the survey. The third dose of the polio vaccine was received by 15 per cent of children, the third dose of DPT was received by 14 per cent of children, while the third dose of the HepB vaccine was received by 16 per cent of children. The MMR vaccine had been received by 25 per cent of children at any time before the survey.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

	Percentage of children who received:												Number of children aged 18-29 months								
	BCG	Polio			DPT			MMR	No vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	All vaccinations (BCG, Polio, DPT and MMR)	HepB			Percentage with vaccination card seen							
		1	2	3	1	2	3				1	2			3						
Sex																					
Male	87.9	33.3	26.1	26.6	13.6	17.1	29.7	20.2	10.9	23.9	26.0	12.1	6.8	64.0	36.6	34.1	13.8	37.4	38.0	80	
Female	83.0	38.6	26.6	26.6	17.1	17.1	37.4	26.3	16.9	26.0	26.0	14.7	9.1	65.8	33.7	33.7	18.1	44.7	44.7	66	
Administrative unit																					
FBIH	90.0	33.8	25.6	25.6	12.8	12.8	28.6	20.3	11.5	25.7	25.7	10.0	7.0	63.2	34.1	34.1	13.8	37.4	37.4	105	
RS	(80.0)	(47.7)	(32.3)	(32.3)	(25.7)	(25.7)	(57.1)	(40.8)	(27.6)	(31.5)	(31.5)	(14.2)	(16.2)	(75.4)	(43.3)	(43.3)	(30.0)	(50.2)	(50.2)	27	
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mother's education																					
No formal education	74.7	26.2	19.6	19.6	10.1	10.1	21.0	16.1	9.7	14.3	14.3	22.2	0.0	56.6	24.5	24.5	11.5	30.9	30.9	50	
Primary	89.9	36.6	24.2	24.2	12.1	12.1	32.9	20.4	9.6	22.9	22.9	10.1	6.9	65.4	36.2	36.2	13.3	42.0	42.0	83	
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile																					
Poorest	(88.1)	(30.2)	(23.0)	(23.0)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(20.0)	(17.1)	(5.8)	(13.9)	(13.9)	(11.9)	(5.3)	(63.3)	(30.5)	(30.5)	(14.0)	(29.1)	(29.1)	34	
Second	(84.3)	(30.2)	(21.4)	(21.4)	(15.6)	(15.6)	(35.9)	(24.6)	(14.0)	(23.7)	(23.7)	(15.7)	(6.5)	(58.6)	(30.4)	(30.4)	(13.5)	(46.1)	(46.1)	41	
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Richest	(93.2)	(34.5)	(29.9)	(29.9)	(26.4)	(26.4)	(42.1)	(25.7)	(22.3)	(28.1)	(28.1)	(6.8)	(18.1)	(89.2)	(56.3)	(56.3)	(33.8)	(59.6)	(59.6)	25	
Wealth index																					
Poorest 60 per cent	83.6	32.7	21.8	21.8	13.3	13.3	27.5	17.7	9.5	20.7	20.7	14.8	4.5	58.5	30.0	30.0	12.0	37.4	37.4	98	
Richest 40 per cent	(89.8)	(41.7)	(35.4)	(35.4)	(19.0)	(19.0)	(44.2)	(33.2)	(21.7)	(33.6)	(33.6)	(10.2)	(14.6)	(77.8)	(46.1)	(46.1)	(24.6)	(48.5)	(48.5)	48	
Language of household head																					
Romani	80.4	27.8	18.5	18.5	10.4	10.4	29.1	17.2	9.3	17.3	17.3	17.8	2.8	60.7	27.0	27.0	11.3	37.2	37.2	90	
Other	93.9	48.4	39.0	39.0	22.9	22.9	40.3	32.6	20.8	35.9	35.9	6.1	15.8	71.2	48.1	48.1	23.7	47.1	47.1	57	
Total	85.6	35.7	26.4	26.4	15.2	15.2	33.3	23.0	13.7	24.9	24.9	13.3	7.9	64.8	35.3	35.3	16.1	41.0	41.0	146	

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

Oral Rehydration Treatment

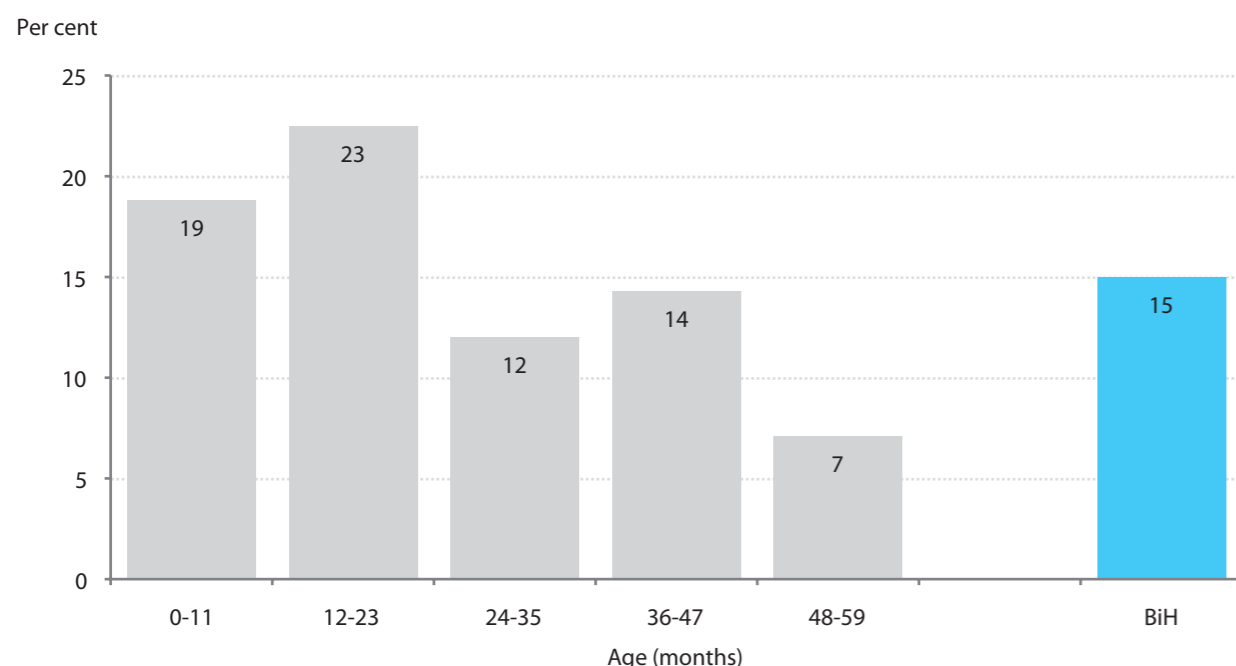
Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death amongst children under five worldwide. In the treatment of diarrhoea of particular importance are increased fluid intake, continued adequate feeding of the child and use of oral rehydration salts (ORS). The goal is to reduce by two-thirds the mortality rate amongst children under five by 2015.²⁵ In addition, A World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 per cent.

In MICS the prevalence of diarrhoea was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether their child had had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey (see Table CH.4). In those cases where mothers reported that a child had had diarrhoea a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than the child usually drank or ate.

Table CH.3 also shows the percentage of Roma children who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey as well as the percentage of children who received various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea.

The data shows that in BiH 15 per cent of Roma children under 5 years of age had suffered diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. Diarrhoea prevalence amongst these children was highest in the FBiH (18 per cent) and lower in RS and BD (7 per cent and 4 per cent respectively). According to age, the peak diarrhoea prevalence was amongst children aged 12-23 months (23 per cent), while the lowest prevalence was amongst children aged 4-5 (7 per cent). Diarrhoea prevalence was similar amongst girls (16 per cent) and boys (14 per cent). Figure CH.2 shows the percentage of children who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by age groups. Fifty-eight per cent of children with diarrhoea received ORS (fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid).

Figure CH.2: Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by age group, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012



²⁵ Compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals)

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

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

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who received ORS (Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks
Sex				
Male	14.2	392	62.5	56
Female	15.9	356	53.3	57
Administrative unit				
FBiH	17.8	570	59.4	101
RS	7.3	123	(*)	9
BD	3.7	56	(*)	2
Age (months)				
0-11	18.8	144	(45.6)	27
12-23	22.5	147	(74.7)	33
24-35	12.0	151	(*)	18
36-47	14.3	170	(*)	24
48-59	7.1	136	(*)	10
Mother's education				
No formal education	13.6	247	(57.4)	34
Primary	16.3	427	55.4	69
Secondary+	12.6	74	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.6	216	(60.7)	38
Second	16.6	181	(52.4)	30
Middle	18.0	122	(*)	22
Fourth	11.3	127	(*)	14
Richest	7.9	102	(*)	8
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	17.3	519	56.9	90
Richest 40 per cent	9.8	229	(*)	22
Language of household head*				
Romani	13.8	454	55.9	63
Other	17.0	293	(60.5)	50
Total	15.0	748	57.9	112

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table CH.4 shows feeding practices for children during the episode of diarrhoea. The data shows that during the episode of diarrhoea only 16 per cent of Roma children under 5 years of age were given more than usual to drink and that 84 per cent were given the same or less to drink. With respect to food intake, 11 per cent of children were given much less to eat than usual and 58 per cent were given somewhat less to eat. Five per cent of children stopped feeding, while 6 per cent were given more than usual to eat (continued feeding).

Table CH.5 provides the proportion of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall 64 per cent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration salts or increased fluids. It was observed that 52 per cent of children received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation.

Nineteen per cent of children received antimotility medication in the form of tablets or syrup, 7 per cent of children received an antibiotic in the form of tablets or syrup, 4 per cent of children received an injectable antibiotic and 1 per cent of children received an intravenous infusion. Diarrhoea was treated by home remedies/herbal medicine in 5 per cent of children, while 19 per cent of children were treated in some other way. No diarrhoea treatment or medication was received by 25 per cent of children.

Table CH.4: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

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

	Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Drinking practices during diarrhoea				Total	Eating practices during diarrhoea				Total	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks	
			Given much less to drink	Given somewhat less to drink	Given about the same to drink	Given more to drink		Given much less to eat	Given somewhat less to eat	Given about the same to eat	Given more to eat			Stopped food
Sex														
Male	14.2	392	9.0	51.8	23.8	15.5	100.0	13.1	49.2	23.7	5.9	8.1	100.0	56
Female	15.9	356	13.7	53.2	17.2	16.0	100.0	7.9	66.8	18.3	5.4	1.5	100.0	57
Administrative unit														
FBIH	17.8	570	11.1	52.9	20.6	15.4	100.0	10.8	57.9	19.8	6.3	5.3	100.0	101
RS	7.3	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
BD	3.7	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Age (months)														
0-11	18.8	144	(5.2)	(39.5)	(33.1)	(22.1)	100.0	(12.2)	(33.0)	(33.9)	(12.4)	(8.5)	100.0	27
12-23	22.5	147	(20.2)	(42.6)	(18.8)	(18.3)	100.0	(7.2)	(75.8)	(11.8)	(2.6)	(2.6)	100.0	33
24-35	12.0	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
36-47	14.3	170	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
48-59	7.1	136	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Mother's education														
No formal education	13.6	247	(9.8)	(67.4)	(16.1)	(6.7)	100.0	(11.5)	(52.9)	(23.3)	(9.8)	(2.5)	100.0	34
Primary	16.3	427	10.8	48.6	22.0	18.6	100.0	6.2	60.1	22.7	4.4	6.5	100.0	69
Secondary+	12.6	74	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	17.6	216	(3.7)	(61.0)	(18.4)	(16.8)	100.0	(5.3)	(57.9)	(25.6)	(6.0)	(5.1)	100.0	38
Second	16.6	181	(16.8)	(42.7)	(14.1)	(26.5)	100.0	(8.0)	(60.2)	(22.5)	(6.5)	(2.8)	100.0	30
Middle	18.0	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Fourth	11.3	127	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Richest	7.9	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	17.3	519	9.7	54.0	20.3	16.0	100.0	7.2	56.1	24.7	6.1	6.0	100.0	90
Richest 40 per cent	9.8	229	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Language of household head*														
Romani	13.8	454	10.4	55.8	22.2	11.5	100.0	6.7	66.2	20.5	3.3	3.4	100.0	63
Other	17.0	293	(12.5)	(48.3)	(18.3)	(20.9)	100.0	(15.2)	(47.9)	(21.7)	(8.7)	(6.5)	100.0	50
Total	15.0	748	11.3	52.5	20.5	15.7	100.0	10.5	58.1	21.0	5.7	4.8	100.0	112

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Care-Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5's with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infection.

In the MICS survey on Roma in BiH the prevalence of suspected pneumonia was estimated by asking mothers or caretakers whether children under age five had experienced an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing whose symptoms were due to a problem with the chest or both a problem with the chest and a blocked nose.

Table CH.6 present the percentage of children with suspected pneumonia. During the two weeks that preceded the survey 10 per cent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of suspected pneumonia. Of these children 80 per cent were taken to an appropriate service provider (MICS indicator 3.9 which is not shown in Table CH.6).²⁶ The largest proportion of children were taken to a government health centre (68 per cent) or government hospital (12 per cent), while a small proportion of children were taken to a private medical practice (1 per cent) and or a private pharmacy (2 per cent).

The highest percentage of children with suspected pneumonia was found in the FBiH (11 per cent), followed by RS (6 per cent) and BD (2 per cent). Three quarters of children under-5 with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey (75 per cent) were treated with antibiotics (MICS indicator 3.10 which is not shown in Table CH.6).²⁷

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

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

	Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex		
Male	9.1	392
Female	10.2	356
Administrative unit		
FBiH	11.1	570
RS	6.3	123
BD	1.9	56
Age (months)		
0-11	9.4	144
12-23	11.7	147
24-35	8.4	151
36-47	9.5	170
48-59	8.9	136
Mother's education		
No formal education	7.7	247
Primary	9.9	427
Secondary+	14.2	74
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	10.9	216
Second	12.3	181
Middle	8.6	122
Fourth	9.3	127
Richest	3.4	102
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	10.9	519
Richest 40 per cent	6.7	229
Language of household head*		
Romani	6.6	454
Other	14.2	293
Total	9.6	748

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

²⁶ MICS indicator 3.9: percentages by basic characteristics are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, and are not shown in Table CH.6.

²⁷ MICS indicator 3.10: percentages by basic characteristics are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, and are not shown in Table CH.6.

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

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

	Children with diarrhoea who received:				Other treatments							Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in last two weeks		
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Zinc	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous		Home remedy, herbal medicine	Other
Sex														
Male	70.3	54.0	9.5	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	6.9	15.9	24.6
Female	58.1	50.1	5.4	23.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.6	21.9	25.1
Administrative unit														
FBiH	65.4	52.9	7.4	15.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	4.5	0.0	1.4	1.3	5.8	20.1	23.2
RS	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Age														
0-11 months	(56.6)	(35.8)	(14.4)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(3.8)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(4.7)	(11.9)	(25.5)
12-23 months	(77.8)	(73.5)	(6.4)	(27.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(16.3)
24-35 months	(*)	56.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
36-47 months	(*)	31.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
48-59 months	(*)	67.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education														
No formal education	(59.9)	(51.4)	(18.5)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(3.8)	(10.9)	(34.8)
Primary	64.3	52.8	3.1	25.7	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.6	22.0	20.5
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(68.0)	(57.6)	(6.0)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(8.7)	(19.6)	(18.2)
Second	(66.5)	(61.8)	(10.0)	(17.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(.0)	(20.7)	(27.2)
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	64.7	53.6	7.3	20.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.5	18.7	23.5
Richest 40 per cent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Language of household head*														
Romani	57.5	50.3	9.3	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	10.2	31.0
Other	(72.5)	(54.3)	(5.1)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(9.2)	(29.8)	(17.2)
Total	64.1	52.1	7.4	18.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	4.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	5.2	18.9	24.9

¹ MICS indicator 3.8

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

It is obvious that a mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour; issues related to knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.7. Overall 6 per cent of mothers were aware of the two danger signs of pneumonia: fast and difficult breathing.

Twenty-eight per cent of mothers identified difficult breathing and 13 per cent of mothers identified fast breathing as symptoms for immediately taking a child to a health facility. A higher percentage of mothers in RS (40 per cent) believed that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child experienced difficulty breathing than in the FBiH (27 per cent). The highest percentage of mothers believed that a child should immediately be taken to a health facility in the case of fever (81 per cent).

Administrative unit	Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:							Mothers/caretakers who recognise the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes worse	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly			Has other symptoms
FBiH	5.1	7.1	80.0	14.2	27.2	3.3	4.3	55.2	5.6	404
RS	11.6	4.8	87.4	13.3	39.8	8.1	5.9	74.5	10.1	78
BD	(5.9)	(0.0)	(82.4)	(2.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(70.6)	(0.0)	34
Mother's education										
No formal education	8.9	5.5	81.9	11.9	28.9	4.3	5.7	59.3	5.1	163
Primary	4.7	6.6	79.5	14.0	27.3	3.1	4.0	60.4	6.7	299
Secondary+	5.5	7.4	88.7	14.5	26.2	6.5	5.3	51.3	4.1	55
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.4	6.3	78.5	7.3	25.9	3.1	3.2	67.8	4.8	135
Second	6.3	6.2	82.9	17.5	25.8	7.5	5.1	55.9	6.3	124
Middle	9.7	10.0	75.4	13.9	33.5	1.4	4.2	58.2	6.4	86
Fourth	5.6	3.7	83.2	19.2	26.5	2.5	2.9	58.9	6.2	95
Richest	9.1	5.6	87.5	9.4	28.9	3.6	9.3	50.4	6.4	76
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	5.6	7.2	79.3	12.6	27.8	4.3	4.1	61.1	5.8	345
Richest 40 per cent	7.2	4.6	85.1	14.8	27.6	3.0	5.8	55.1	6.3	171
Language of household head*										
Romani	7.0	6.7	78.5	10.0	25.2	3.2	6.8	60.8	4.7	296
Other	4.9	5.9	85.3	18.0	31.2	4.7	1.8	56.6	7.7	219
Total	6.1	6.3	81.2	13.4	27.7	3.8	4.7	59.1	5.9	517

Table CH.7: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia
Percentage of mothers and caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by symptoms that would cause them to take the child immediately to a health facility and percentage of mothers who recognised fast and or difficult breathing as signs to seek immediate care, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Solid Fuel Use

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

Table CH.8 shows that, overall, 92 per cent of the Roma household population used solid fuel for cooking; solid fuel use was somewhat higher in RS (97 per cent) and BD (95 per cent) than in the FBiH (91 per cent). The highest percentage used wood for cooking (84 per cent). Charcoal was used for cooking by 7 per cent of the household population and coal/lignite by 1 per cent. The findings show that the use of solid fuel for cooking was most common amongst the household population where household heads had no formal education (96 per cent) and least common where the household heads had secondary or higher education (88 per cent).

A higher percentage of household members in the poorest 60 per cent of the population use solid fuels for cooking (84 per cent), compared to those in the richest 40 per cent of the population (98 per cent). Household members in the poorest 60 per cent of the population are more likely to use wood for cooking (92 per cent) than those in the richest 40 per cent of the population (73 per cent), whereas household members in the richest households use electricity for cooking more frequently (16 per cent) than those living in poorest households (2 per cent).

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use

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

Administrative unit	Percentage of household members in households using:								Total	Solid fuel for cooking ¹	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Solid fuel			No food cooked in the household	Missing				
	Coal, lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Straw, shrubs, grass							
Administrative unit											
FBiH	8.7	0.0	0.6	6.2	84.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	90.9	4,543
RS	1.8	1.0	1.4	7.2	88.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	1,027
BD	2.2	0.0	0.0	20.0	74.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	94.8	282
Education of household head											
No formal education	3.2	0.2	1.1	7.7	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	95.8	1,478
Primary	7.7	0.2	0.5	6.7	84.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	91.6	3,560
Secondary+	11.7	0.0	0.8	7.4	79.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.3	814
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.4	0.0	0.6	3.4	94.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.9	1,171
Second	1.2	0.0	0.9	4.8	91.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.5	1,168
Middle	2.8	0.0	0.6	5.7	90.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.8	1,173
Fourth	9.8	0.0	0.5	6.1	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	1,173
Richest	21.6	0.9	0.9	15.3	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.5	1,167
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	1.5	0.0	0.7	4.6	92.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	100.0	97.7	3,512
Richest 40 per cent	15.7	0.5	0.7	10.7	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	2,340
Language of household head*											
Romani	4.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.2	3,373
Other	11.1	0.3	0.8	3.5	83.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	88.1	2,469
Total	7.2	0.2	0.7	7.0	84.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.2	5,852

¹ MICS indicator 3.11

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.9. Indoor air pollution depends on cooking practices, the place of cooking and the type of fuel used. The findings of this survey show that, overall, 41 per cent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook in a room designated to serve solely as a kitchen, while 52 per cent cook somewhere else in the house (no designated room). Two-thirds of such households in RS (67 per cent) had a designated room for cooking compared to more than one half in BD (54 per cent) and only one-third of households in the FBiH (34 per cent).

The percentage of the population in households using solid fuels for cooking with a separate room for cooking increased with the education level of the household head and household wealth: the highest percentage was amongst those with secondary or higher education (51 per cent) and amongst those in the richest 40 per cent of the household population (56 per cent).

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

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

	Place of cooking							Number of household members in households using solid fuel for cooking
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house	In a separate building	Outdoors	At another place	Missing	Total	
Administrative unit								
FBiH	34.0	57.9	1.0	1.6	4.8	0.7	100.0	4,131
RS	67.2	29.8	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	997
BD	53.9	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
Education of household head								
No formal education	33.7	56.0	2.1	2.8	4.8	0.6	100.0	1,416
Primary	42.1	52.4	0.7	1.1	3.1	0.6	100.0	3,262
Secondary+	51.1	43.1	0.5	0.0	3.9	1.4	100.0	718
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	22.3	57.8	2.0	6.4	10.4	1.1	100.0	1,159
Second	36.4	59.6	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	1,138
Middle	38.6	57.0	1.2	0.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	1,136
Fourth	50.3	47.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	1,059
Richest	63.4	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	905
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	32.4	58.1	1.6	2.2	5.2	0.6	100.0	3,433
Richest 40 per cent	56.4	41.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	1,963
Language of household head*								
Romani	38.5	54.6	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.0	100.0	3,210
Other	45.1	48.3	0.4	0.3	5.6	0.3	100.0	2,176
Total	41.1	52.1	1.0	1.4	3.7	0.7	100.0	5,396

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

VII Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health; unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of numerous diseases.²⁸ Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas where they bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often over long distances.

One of the Millennium Development Goals (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. A World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.²⁹

The list of indicators used in MICS is shown below.

Water

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

Sanitation

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

MICS also collects additional information on the availability of facilities and conditions for hand washing. The indicators below were collected.

- Place for hand washing observed
- Availability of soap

Use of Improved Drinking Water Sources

Improved sources of drinking water include piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot or to a neighbour or public tap/standpipe), tube wells/boreholes, protected wells, protected springs and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is also using an improved water source for hand washing and cooking.

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1 and Figure WS.1. Overall 97 per cent of Roma households were using an improved source of drinking water: all households in BD, 99 per cent of households in RS and 97 per cent in the FBiH.

The highest percentage of Roma household members used drinking water that was piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot (91 per cent). Piped water was used by the highest percentage of household members in BD (98 per cent) and RS (96 per cent), with the lowest percentage of household members in the FBiH (90 per cent). The second most important source of drinking water amongst the Roma population were protected springs (5 per cent), while only a very low percentage of households used protected wells or tube wells.

Unimproved water sources used by the Roma population were unprotected springs (2 per cent) and a negligible percentage of unprotected wells. While only 24 per cent of household members in the poorest wealth quintile had water in the dwelling, a high percentage of these household members used improved sources of drinking water (93 per cent).

²⁸ Such as dysentery, cholera and hepatitis A

²⁹ For more details on water and sanitation and to access reference documents please visit the UNICEF 'childinfo' website <<http://www.childinfo.org/wes.html>>

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

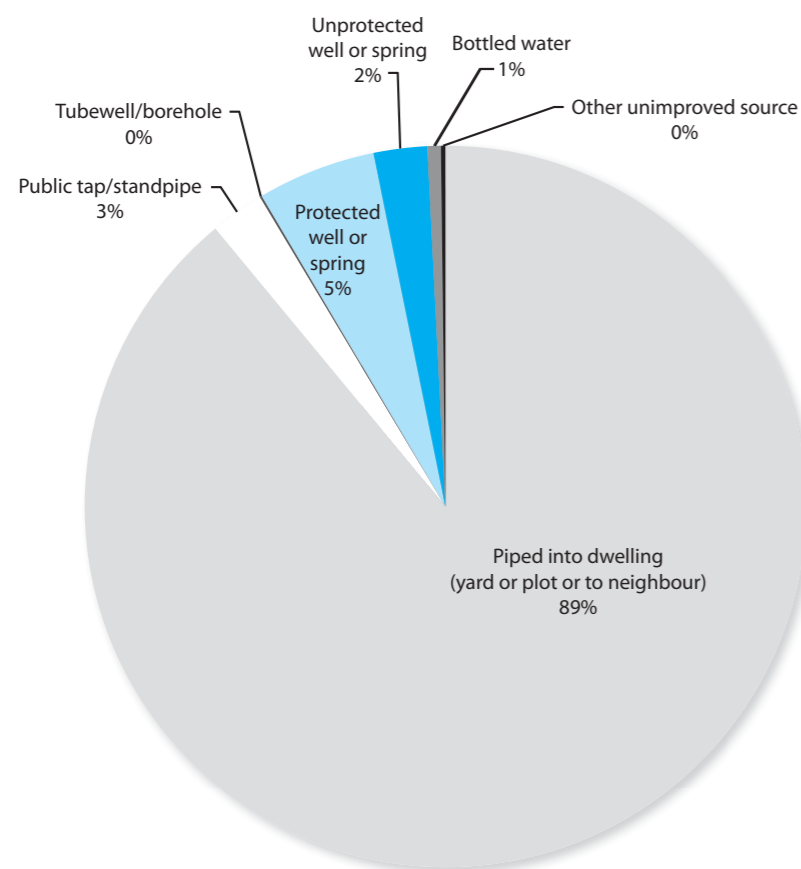


Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

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

Administrative unit	Main source of drinking water												Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources									
	Piped water			Public tap/standpipe	Tube-well/borehole	Pro-ected well	Pro-ected spring	Bottled water**	Unpro-ected well	Unpro-ected spring	Surface water	Bottled water**				Other
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour														
Administrative unit																
FBiH	73.0	8.0	6.3	2.7	0.0	0.7	5.4	0.6	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.8	4,543
RS	75.0	7.8	11.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.4	1,027
BD	90.7	4.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	282
Education of household head																
No formal education	62.3	10.0	12.5	5.7	0.3	0.5	3.8	0.6	0.7	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	95.9	1,478
Primary	76.4	8.0	5.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	5.2	0.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.6	3,560
Secondary+	86.3	2.7	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	814
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	24.1	23.9	25.6	10.0	0.0	1.2	7.6	0.4	0.9	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	92.7	1,171
Second	67.9	11.8	7.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	1,168
Middle	87.1	3.0	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	4.4	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.8	1,173
Fourth	94.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,173
Richest	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,167
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 per cent	59.7	12.9	11.6	4.0	0.2	0.7	6.5	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.9	3,512
Richest 40 per cent	96.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,340
Language of household head*																
Romani	70.4	9.8	9.3	3.3	0.1	0.5	3.1	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	3,373
Other	79.8	5.1	3.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	6.8	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.9	2,469
Total	74.2	7.8	7.0	2.4	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.4	5,852

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

The use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter or using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatments for drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all households and the percentage of household members living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods.

Most household members used no water treatment method in the household (96 per cent). Other household members used boiling water (4 per cent) and, to a negligible extent, adding chlorine, as water treatment methods. The percentage of household members living in households that used unimproved water sources but did use an appropriate water treatment method was 3 per cent.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

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

	Water treatment method used in the household									Number of household members	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method ¹	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Missing/DK			
Administrative unit												
FBiH	95.4	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4,543	2.8	146
RS	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,027	(*)	6
BD	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	282	–	0
Main source of drinking water												
Improved	95.6	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,700	N/A	N/A
Unimproved	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	152	2.7	152
Education of household head												
No formal education	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,478	0.0	61
Primary	95.3	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,560	0.0	87
Secondary+	92.2	7.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	814	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,171	4.8	86
Second	94.3	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,168	(0.0)	33
Middle	96.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,173	(0.0)	25
Fourth	92.1	6.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,173	(*)	8
Richest	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,167	–	0
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	96.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,512	2.8	144
Richest 40 per cent	95.1	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,340	(*)	8
Language of household head*												
Romani	97.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3,373	4.1	100
Other	93.5	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2,469	0.0	52
Total	95.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,852	2.7	152

¹ MICS indicator 4.2

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

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

The findings in this survey show that most of the Roma household population had a drinking water source on the premises (91 per cent). For 4 per cent of the household population using improved sources of drinking water it took 30 minutes or more to get to the water source and bring the water, while 3 per cent of the household population spent less than 30 minutes for this purpose.

Household members using improved water sources in the FBiH spent more time collecting drinking water compared to those in RS and BD. A negligible percentage of the household population that used unimproved sources of drinking water had water on the premises.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

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

Administrative unit	Time to source of drinking water							Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources				
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing/DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more		
Administrative unit									
FBiH	88.7	3.1	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.3	100.0	4,543
RS	96.4	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,027
BD	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
Education of household head									
No formal education	86.3	5.1	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.2	100.0	1,478
Primary	91.3	2.0	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.6	100.0	3,560
Secondary+	94.5	1.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	814
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	77.3	7.1	8.2	0.0	0.8	2.3	4.2	100.0	1,171
Second	87.9	2.0	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	2.3	100.0	1,168
Middle	92.7	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	100.0	1,173
Fourth	96.1	0.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,173
Richest	98.3	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,167
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	86.0	4.1	5.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	2.8	100.0	3,512
Richest 40 per cent	97.2	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,340
Language of household head*									
Romani	91.1	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.3	100.0	3,373
Other	89.5	2.4	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	100.0	2,469
Total	90.5	2.7	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.8	100.0	5,852

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table WS.4 shows that 9 per cent of Roma households had no water sources on the premises; the highest percentage of them were in the FBiH (11 per cent) with the lowest percentages being in RS (4 per cent) and BD (3 per cent).

The percentage of households with no sources of drinking water on the premises was higher amongst those households where the household head had no formal education (13 per cent), compared to those with primary education (8 per cent) and secondary or higher education (6 per cent). The percentage of households with no sources of drinking water on the premises declined with improved household wealth.

When the source of drinking water was not on the premises an adult male collected the water in a substantial majority of households (61 per cent). Adult females collected water in one quarter of cases (25 per cent), while water was less frequently collected by female or male children under age 15 (4 per cent in both cases).

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

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

Administrative unit	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Missing/DK		
Administrative unit									
FBiH	10.5	1,200	23.5	60.6	4.6	4.0	7.4	100.0	126
RS	4.2	271	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
BD	2.9	73	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Education of household head									
No formal education	13.0	409	21.2	59.5	4.6	6.4	8.3	100.0	53
Primary	8.2	917	28.8	60.2	4.4	0.0	6.5	100.0	75
Secondary+	5.5	218	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	20.4	293	25.5	53.1	9.6	4.1	7.6	100.0	60
Second	13.5	311	(28.6)	(62.5)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(6.7)	100.0	42
Middle	7.3	320	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Fourth	3.2	310	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Richest	1.6	310	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	13.5	924	26.4	58.2	4.6	3.4	7.4	100.0	125
Richest 40 per cent	2.4	620	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Language of household head*									
Romani	8.7	891	22.6	63.2	3.1	5.3	5.8	100.0	78
Other	9.5	652	28.0	57.4	5.3	1.5	7.8	100.0	62
Total	9.1	1,544	25.0	60.6	4.1	3.6	6.7	100.0	140

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities

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

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush toilets to a piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and use of a composting toilet.

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

Data on the use of improved sanitation facilities is presented in Table WS.5. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal in households were used by 84 per cent of the Roma population: 99 per cent in BD, 84 per cent in the FBiH and 79 per cent in RS.

The most common sanitation facilities were flush toilets with connection to a sewerage system (61 per cent) or septic tank (15 per cent). There was a correlation between the use of improved sanitation facilities and the education level of the household head as well as household wealth, as such those with secondary or higher education and those from the richest households were more likely to use improved sanitation facilities.

Unimproved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal were used by 14 per cent of the Roma population: 20 per cent in RS, 14 per cent in the FBiH and 1 per cent in BD. The most common unimproved facilities were a pit latrine without slab/open pit (8 per cent) and flush/pour flush toilet to somewhere else (5 per cent). There was a correlation between the use of unimproved sanitation facilities and the education level of the household head as well as household wealth: unimproved sanitation facilities were more likely to be used by those with no formal education and the poorest population, with 11 per cent of the household population in the poorest wealth quintile using open defecation.

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

Table WS.6 shows that although 84 per cent of the household population uses improved sanitation facilities, 10 per cent of this population shares a facility with other households or uses a public toilet facility. There was a correlation between sharing improved sanitation facilities and the education level of the household head as well as household wealth: those with no formal education and the poorest households were more likely to share. Sharing a sanitation facility and not having a sanitation facility was most common amongst the poorest household population.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

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

Administrative unit	Type of toilet facility used by household											Open defecation (no facility/ bush, field)	Total	Number of household members	
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility										
	Flush/pour flush to:				Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/pour flush toilet to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Missing				
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/ not sure where/DK											
Administrative unit															
FBiH	66.2	9.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	6.2	4.2	8.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.8	100.0	4,543	
RS	31.3	39.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	8.2	9.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	100.0	1,027	
BD	75.6	14.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282	
Education of household head															
No formal education	51.5	11.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	7.3	6.8	13.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.9	100.0	1,478	
Primary	61.9	15.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	7.0	4.3	7.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	100.0	3,560	
Secondary+	71.4	15.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	3.4	4.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	814	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	21.8	6.9	2.2	0.1	0.6	18.0	10.2	27.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	10.8	100.0	1,171	
Second	53.7	14.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	9.9	7.3	10.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,168	
Middle	69.7	17.5	0.2	1.2	0.3	3.3	4.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,173	
Fourth	76.1	17.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,173	
Richest	81.5	16.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,167	
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 per cent	48.4	13.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	10.4	7.2	13.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.9	100.0	3,512	
Richest 40 per cent	78.8	17.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,340	
Language of household head*															
Romani	55.3	15.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	7.7	5.6	10.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.4	100.0	3,373	
Other	68.0	13.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	5.1	4.2	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	2,469	
Total	60.6	14.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	6.6	5.0	8.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	5,852	

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of a child's stools using a toilet or by rinsing the stools into a toilet or latrine. Data on the disposal of faeces of children aged 0-2 years is presented in Table WS.7.

The survey findings show that the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose faeces were disposed of safely was 12 per cent; amongst households that had an improved sanitation facility in the dwelling, the last stool was disposed of safely for 14 per cent of children aged 0-2 years.

Table WS.7: Disposal of child's faeces

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

	Place of disposal of child's faeces							Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ¹	Number of children aged 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into rubbish	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK			
Type of sanitation facility in dwelling										
Improved	3.2	10.6	0.3	84.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	13.7	365
Unimproved	1.3	4.7	3.1	86.6	0.0	3.0	1.4	100.0	5.9	69
Open defecation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Administrative unit										
FBiH	3.6	10.2	1.6	82.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	100.0	13.8	340
RS	0.0	9.8	0.0	89.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.8	73
BD	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(.0)	29
Mother's education										
No formal education	1.3	9.2	0.8	87.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	10.5	145
Primary	3.8	8.9	1.7	84.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	12.7	254
Secondary+	(2.0)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(80.2)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	(15.8)	43
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.3	10.1	3.5	82.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	12.4	126
Second	2.5	10.1	0.0	85.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	12.6	113
Middle	0.0	9.8	1.4	87.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	9.8	67
Fourth	7.9	9.6	0.0	81.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	17.5	73
Richest	1.4	6.6	0.0	88.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	7.9	64
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	1.9	10.0	1.8	84.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	100.0	11.9	306
Richest 40 per cent	4.8	8.2	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	13.0	137
Language of household head										
Romani	1.5	5.0	1.2	90.4	0.0	0.8	1.1	100.0	6.5	267
Other	4.7	16.3	1.2	76.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	21.0	176
Total	2.8	9.4	1.2	84.7	0.2	0.5	1.1	100.0	12.3	442

¹ MICS indicator 4.4

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

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

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation developed a new method of presenting the access figures³⁰ by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking water and sanitation and reflecting them in a 'ladder' format. This ladder allows for a disaggregated analysis of trends on a three rung ladder for drinking water and a four rung ladder for sanitation.

In terms of sanitation this gives an understanding of the proportion of the population with no sanitation facilities at all, those reliant on technologies defined by the JMP as 'unimproved', those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology and those using 'improved' sanitation facilities.

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

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

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities
Per cent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Not shared (Use of improved sanitation) ¹	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities				Open defecation (no facility/ bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
		Public facility	Shared by:		Missing/DK	Not shared	Public facility	Shared by:				
FBiH	71.3	0.5	10.3	0.7	0.8	11.8	0.1	1.6	0.1	2.8	100.0	4,543
RS	73.8	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.0	16.3	0.1	3.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	1,027
BD	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
Education of household head												
No formal education	61.1	0.4	10.8	0.4	0.7	17.1	0.3	3.1	0.1	5.9	100.0	1,478
Primary	76.2	0.4	7.8	0.7	0.9	11.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.4	100.0	3,560
Secondary+	81.2	0.6	9.6	0.0	0.5	7.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	814
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	34.7	0.0	13.5	0.5	0.9	32.6	0.4	6.2	0.4	10.8	100.0	1,171
Second	65.5	1.4	11.4	1.1	1.3	15.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,168
Middle	80.9	0.2	9.2	0.5	1.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,173
Fourth	89.8	0.5	5.5	0.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,173
Richest	94.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,167
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	60.4	0.5	11.4	0.7	1.2	18.7	0.1	2.9	0.1	3.9	100.0	3,512
Richest 40 per cent	92.2	0.3	4.9	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,340
Language of household head												
Romani	70.9	0.0	8.1	0.7	0.5	14.6	0.1	1.6	0.2	3.4	100.0	3,373
Other	76.1	0.9	9.8	0.4	1.2	8.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	2,469
Total	73.1	0.4	8.8	0.6	0.8	12.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.3	100.0	5,852

¹ MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

An analysis of the data obtained through this survey using a three rung ladder for drinking water shows that amongst the Roma household population using improved sources of drinking water, 82 per cent used water piped into their dwelling or plot/yard, while 15 per cent of them had some other source of improved water.³¹ Unimproved sources of drinking water were used by 3 per cent of the household population.

An analysis of survey data using a four rung ladder for sanitation shows that improved sanitation were used by 73 per cent of Roma household members. The remaining 27 per cent of household members used unimproved sanitation, which included shared use of improved sanitation facilities (11 per cent), use of unimproved facilities (14 per cent) and members of households who used open defecation (2 per cent).

Improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation were used by 72 per cent of household members in the Roma households, with a higher figure in BD (99 per cent) compared to RS (73 per cent) and the FBiH (70 per cent). There was a correlation between the use of improved sources of drinking water and sanitation facilities by the educational level of the household head and by household wealth. Thus, improved sources of drinking water and improved sanitation facilities were least likely to be used by household members when the household head had no formal education (59 per cent) and those in the poorest wealth quintile (32 per cent); conversely, they were most likely to be used by household members when the household head had secondary or higher education (81 per cent) and those in the richest wealth quintile (95 per cent).

Table WS.8: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

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

Administrative unit	Percentage of household population using:									Number of household members	
	Improved drinking water ¹			Total	Improved sanitation ²	Unimproved sanitation			Total		Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Unimproved drinking water			Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Administrative unit											
FBiH	81.4	15.4	3.2	100.0	71.3	12.3	13.6	2.8	100.0	70.1	4,543
RS	83.3	16.2	0.6	100.0	73.8	5.5	19.5	1.2	100.0	73.3	1,027
BD	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	282
Education of household head											
No formal education	72.8	23.0	4.1	100.0	61.1	12.4	20.6	5.9	100.0	59.1	1,478
Primary	84.7	12.9	2.4	100.0	76.2	9.8	12.6	1.4	100.0	75.4	3,560
Secondary+	89.6	9.9	0.5	100.0	81.2	10.6	8.2	0.0	100.0	81.2	814
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	48.0	44.7	7.3	100.0	34.7	14.9	39.7	10.8	100.0	31.6	1,171
Second	79.7	17.5	2.8	100.0	65.5	15.2	18.5	0.8	100.0	64.4	1,168
Middle	90.4	7.4	2.2	100.0	80.9	11.3	7.6	0.1	100.0	80.7	1,173
Fourth	95.4	3.9	0.7	100.0	89.8	6.8	3.5	0.0	100.0	89.1	1,173
Richest	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	94.6	4.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	94.6	1,167
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	72.7	23.2	4.1	100.0	60.4	13.8	21.9	3.9	100.0	58.9	3,512
Richest 40 per cent	96.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	92.2	5.7	2.1	0.0	100.0	91.8	2,340
Language of household head*											
Romani	80.5	16.6	3.0	100.0	70.9	9.3	16.4	3.4	100.0	69.6	3,373
Other	85.2	12.7	2.1	100.0	76.1	12.2	10.8	0.9	100.0	75.3	2,469
Total	82.4	15.1	2.6	100.0	73.1	10.5	14.0	2.3	100.0	72.1	5,852

¹ MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8

² MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

Hand Washing

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

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

Table WS.9 shows that the place used for hand washing was observed in 94 per cent of Roma households and that in the remaining 6 per cent of households the place for hand washing was not in the dwelling/plot/yard (4 per cent) or other reasons were reported (2 per cent).

Observation of the place for hand washing showed that the vast majority of these places had both water and soap present (92 per cent). In the remaining cases the specific place for hand washing either had soap but no water (4 per cent) or had water but no soap (3 per cent), with a small percentage of observed places for hand washing having neither water nor soap available (1 per cent).

While 92 per cent of households had both water and soap available, there was a positive correlation between their availability in the observed place for hand washing and the wealth status of the household. Thus, poorest households were least likely to have either water or soap, or both, compared to richest households. Water was not available and soap was available in 12 per cent of households amongst the poorest wealth quintile, while there were no such cases amongst households in the richest wealth quintile. Nine per cent of households amongst the poorest wealth quintile had water available but no soap, with this being the case in less than 1 per cent of households in the richest wealth quintile.

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

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

Administrative unit	Percentage of households where place for hand washing was observed	Percentage of households where place for hand washing was not observed			Number of households	Per cent distribution of households where place for hand washing was observed				Number of households where place for hand washing was observed	
		Not in dwelling/plot/yard	Other reasons	Missing		Total	Water and soap are available ¹	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available		Water and soap are not available
Administrative unit											
FBiH	93.8	4.4	1.7	0.1	1,200	91.1	3.0	5.0	1.0	100.0	1,125
RS	95.9	3.3	0.9	0.0	271	93.0	4.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	260
BD	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73	94.3	0.0	1.4	4.3	100.0	73
Education of household head											
No formal education	91.3	6.0	2.4	0.3	409	87.3	4.2	6.3	2.2	100.0	373
Primary	94.8	4.0	1.3	0.0	917	92.2	3.0	4.0	0.8	100.0	870
Secondary+	98.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	218	96.6	0.8	1.7	0.9	100.0	215
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	77.9	16.0	6.0	0.0	293	74.1	9.4	12.1	4.3	100.0	228
Second	95.7	2.8	1.4	0.0	311	86.8	5.6	6.5	1.1	100.0	298
Middle	97.8	1.6	0.3	0.3	320	94.1	1.1	3.7	1.1	100.0	313
Fourth	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	310	98.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	309
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	310	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	310
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	90.8	6.6	2.5	0.1	924	86.1	5.0	7.0	2.0	100.0	839
Richest 40 per cent	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	620	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	619
Language of household head*											
Romani	94.8	3.5	1.5	0.1	891	90.2	4.1	4.2	1.5	100.0	845
Other	94.0	4.7	1.3	0.0	652	93.6	1.5	4.3	0.6	100.0	613
Total	94.4	4.0	1.5	0.1	1,544	91.6	3.0	4.2	1.1	100.0	1,458

¹ MICS indicator 4.5

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table WS.10 shows that, in those cases where the place for hand washing was observed, soap was present at the place for hand washing in 91 per cent of households, with an additional 2 per cent of households where soap was subsequently shown to the interviewer.

The percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling was 97 per cent. There was a correlation between the presence of soap at the designated place for hand washing or anywhere in the household and the education level of the household head and household wealth.

Thus, the highest percentage of households where there was no soap available (anywhere) was amongst those households where the household head had no formal education (7 per cent) and amongst those in the poorest wealth quintile (14 per cent).

Table WS.10: Availability of soap

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

Administrative unit	Place for hand washing observed				Place for hand washing not observed			Total	Percentage of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling ¹	Number of households
	Soap observed	Soap not observed at place for hand washing			Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap			
		Soap shown	No soap in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap						
Administrative unit										
FBiH	90.1	2.0	1.5	0.2	4.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	96.1	1,200
RS	91.0	3.3	1.0	0.7	3.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	97.5	271
BD	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	73
Education of household head										
No formal education	85.4	3.0	2.4	0.5	4.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	92.6	409
Primary	91.2	2.4	1.0	0.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.6	917
Secondary+	97.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.3	218
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	67.2	6.1	4.2	0.4	12.3	9.1	0.7	100.0	85.6	293
Second	89.3	4.6	1.6	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	311
Middle	95.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	320
Fourth	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	310
Richest	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	310
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	84.5	3.8	2.2	0.3	6.0	3.0	0.2	100.0	94.3	924
Richest 40 per cent	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	620
Language of household head										
Romani	89.4	3.1	1.9	0.4	2.7	2.4	0.1	100.0	95.2	891
Other	92.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	4.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	98.4	652
Total	90.5	2.4	1.3	0.2	3.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	96.5	1,544

¹ MICS indicator 4.6

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

VIII Reproductive Health

Fertility

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

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

Survey data indicates that the adolescent birth rate was 145 births per 1,000 women for the one year period preceding the survey,³² while the TFR was 3.2 births per woman (the figure for TFR should be treated with caution as it is based on 125-249 cases of person exposure).

Sexual activity and childbearing early in life carry significant risks for young people. Table RH.1 presents some early childbearing indicators for women aged 15-19 and 20-24. The results indicate that over one quarter of Roma women aged 15-19 had already had a live birth (27 per cent), while 4 per cent were pregnant with their first child at the time of the survey. Three per cent of women of this age had had a live birth before age fifteen. Nearly one-third of women aged 20-24 (31 per cent) had had a live birth before age 18.

There was a correlation between the percentage of women aged 15-19 who had had a live birth and their education and wealth. Thus, live births at this age were most common amongst women with no formal education (48 per cent) and those in the poorest wealth quintile (39 per cent). A similar correlation was also present amongst women aged 15-19 who had had a live birth before age 15, such cases also being most common amongst women with no formal education (8 per cent).

Table RH.1: Early childbearing

Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, those who have had a live birth before age 15 and percentage of women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of women aged 15-19 who:				Number of women aged 15-19	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women aged 20-24
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Administrative unit							
FBiH	27.3	4.5	31.8	2.1	198	30.3	211
RS	19.9	4.0	23.9	4.0	45	(22.2)	32
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	15
Education							
No formal education	48.1	0.0	48.1	8.4	45	44.1	82
Primary	28.0	4.7	32.7	2.1	155	30.6	128
Secondary+	5.6	6.5	12.2	0.0	53	(9.7)	48
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	38.8	0.0	38.8	2.2	51	40.9	65
Second	(24.6)	(9.7)	(34.4)	(7.2)	39	38.5	59
Middle	30.0	5.8	35.9	1.8	51	(25.4)	46
Fourth	24.3	3.8	28.2	0.0	53	(24.5)	29
Richest	17.7	3.3	21.0	3.6	59	20.3	59
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	31.7	4.8	36.5	3.4	141	35.9	170
Richest 40 per cent	20.9	3.5	24.4	1.9	112	21.7	88
Language of household head*							
Romani	28.0	3.5	31.5	4.3	146	35.5	150
Other	25.6	5.2	30.9	0.7	105	25.1	107
Total	26.9	4.2	31.1	2.8	253	31.0	258

¹ MICS indicator 5.2

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

32 MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4; age specific fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women aged 15-19.

Table RH.2 presents the trends for early childbearing for women aged 15-49. Four per cent of Roma women have had a live birth by the age of 15, while 29 per cent of women have had a live birth before the age of 18. Overall, there is little change in the trends of early childbearing between women in the five year age groups who have given birth before age 15 and between women in these age groups who have given birth before age 18. Three per cent of women aged 15-19 have had a live birth before age 15. This percentage increases to 6 per cent amongst women aged 30-34, and then decreases slightly to 4 per cent amongst women aged 35-39. Twenty-seven per cent of women aged 25-29 and the same percentage of women aged 30-34 have had a live birth before age 18. This is followed by an increase to 32 per cent for the 35-39 age group and a subsequent decrease by 7 percentage points for the 40-44 age group.

Table RH.2: Trends in early childbearing

Percentage of women who have had a live birth by age 15 and 18, by age group, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

Age (years)	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49 years
15-19	2.8	253	N/A	N/A
20-24	4.2	258	31.0	258
25-29	3.0	207	26.6	207
30-34	6.0	183	26.9	183
35-39	3.8	184	31.8	184
40-44	4.7	147	24.5	147
45-49	1.3	148	29.1	148
Total	3.7	1,380	28.6	1,127

N/A: "Not applicable"

Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

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

In the 2011-2012 MICS survey on Roma in BiH a set of questions were added to the questionnaire for individual women on their knowledge of contraceptive methods.

Information was collected from all women aged 15-49 years on whether they have heard of the following family planning methods: female and male sterilisation, IUD (intrauterine device), injectables, implants, the pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), periodic abstinence/rhythm method, withdrawal and emergency/postcoital contraception. Data on LAM is not presented in tables RH.3, RH.4 and RH.5 because there is no LAM programme in the FBiH and RS. Of these methods, periodic abstinence/rhythm method and withdrawal were considered traditional methods whereas the rest were considered modern methods of contraception. The respondents were also asked if they had heard of any other ways or methods to avoid pregnancy, apart from those mentioned above.

As shown in Table RH.3, 95 per cent of all women aged 15-49 knew at least one contraceptive method. Modern methods were more widely known than traditional methods: 95 per cent of all women had heard of at least one modern method while 68 per cent of women knew of at least one traditional method.

The most widely known modern method was the male condom (88 per cent), followed by the IUD (82 per cent) and the pill (76 per cent). The most widely known of the traditional methods was withdrawal (64 per cent) and periodic abstinence/the rhythm method (43 per cent).

The survey data indicates that the knowledge of sexually active women aged 15-49 who were not married or in union was somewhat better compared to ever-married or in union women, in particular related to modern contraceptive methods. A greater proportion of women who were not married knew of the female condom (with a 14 percentage point difference between never married sexually active women and ever-married or in union women), implants and female sterilisation (13 percentage point difference), injectables and foam/jelly (12 percentage point difference) and emergency contraception (11 percentage point difference). On average, women knew 5.5 different contraceptive methods; more methods were known by women who were not married (6.7) compared to women who were married (5.6).

Table RH.3: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

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

	All	Currently married or in union	Sexually active women that are not married or in union ¹
Any method	95.0	96.8	96.9
Any modern method	94.5	96.2	96.9
Female sterilisation	37.0	36.9	49.5
Male sterilisation	23.4	22.7	27.0
Pill	76.1	78.2	85.6
IUD	81.5	84.3	85.3
Injectables	38.4	38.4	50.3
Implants	16.8	16.1	29.0
Male condom	87.6	88.9	96.9
Female condom	38.2	37.4	51.5
Diaphragm	15.3	14.5	17.1
Foam/jelly	21.8	21.3	32.9
Emergency contraception	17.5	16.4	27.8
Any traditional method	67.8	73.3	75.4
Rhythm	42.8	44.3	51.8
Withdrawal	64.3	69.9	74.1
Other	3.5	3.8	4.3
Mean number of methods known by women	5.5	5.6	6.7
Number of women	1,380	981	67

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table RH.4 presents women's knowledge of contraception by background characteristics. More than 90 per cent of Roma women had knowledge of contraceptive methods, including knowledge of modern and traditional methods. Viewed by age, the lowest level of knowledge of any modern contraceptive method was found amongst women aged 15-19 (92 per cent), whereas women aged 35-39 had the highest knowledge (99 per cent). Women with secondary or higher education had a greater knowledge of modern contraceptive methods (99 per cent) compared to those with no formal education (92 per cent).

Table RH.4: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

	Any method	Any modern method ¹	Number of women currently married or in union
Administrative unit			
FBiH	96.5	95.9	766
RS	97.8	96.8	159
BD	98.2	98.2	56
Age (years)			
15-19	93.7	91.7	97
20-24	94.7	94.7	171
25-29	98.6	98.6	156
30-34	96.5	96.5	157
35-39	100.0	98.7	166
40-44	95.8	95.0	115
45-49	96.8	96.0	120
Education			
No formal education	92.8	92.2	297
Primary	98.4	97.7	571
Secondary+	99.2	99.2	113
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	92.5	92.5	173
Second	96.5	95.1	188
Middle	96.6	96.1	196
Fourth	98.9	98.2	195
Richest	98.7	98.2	230
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	95.3	94.6	557
Richest 40 per cent	98.8	98.2	424
Language of household head*			
Romani	95.7	95.0	559
Other	98.2	97.7	422
Total	96.8	96.2	981

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Use of Contraceptives

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

Table RH.5 shows that any method of contraception was being currently used by 25 per cent of Roma women who were married or in union. The most popular method was withdrawal, which accounted for 16 per cent of cases. The next most popular method was the male condom (4 per cent). Amongst other methods of contraception a small percentage of women used the pill (2 per cent), the IUD (1 per cent) and female sterilisation (1 per cent). One-fifth of women aged 15-19 used a method of contraception (21 per cent); this percentage increased slightly in the age group 25-29 (29 per cent) before declining with age where it fell to 12 per cent amongst women aged 45-49.

The women's education level was associated with the prevalence of the use of contraceptives: the higher a women's level of education the higher the prevalence of modern contraceptive methods compared to traditional methods. Modern methods were used by only 5 per cent of women with no formal education and 18 per cent of women with secondary or higher education.

Seventy-five per cent of Roma women did not use any contraceptive method, less in the FBiH (81 per cent) than in RS (57 per cent) and BD (48 per cent).

Table RH.5: Use of contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Not using any method	Per cent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:											Number of women currently married or in union				
		Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal		Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹
Administrative unit																	
FBiH	80.8	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	0.1	8.8	10.4	19.2	766
RS	57.4	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	35.1	0.5	6.4	36.2	42.6	159
BD	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	3.6	48.2	51.8	56
Age (years)																	
15-19	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	6.8	14.0	20.8	97
20-24	71.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	17.9	0.0	10.4	18.5	29.0	171
25-29	70.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.5	10.1	19.0	29.1	156
30-34	71.4	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.6	7.2	21.4	28.6	157
35-39	73.8	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	15.4	0.0	10.2	15.9	26.2	166
40-44	78.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	7.5	14.5	22.0	115
45-49	87.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	2.0	10.2	12.3	120
Number of living children																	
0	94.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.9	3.8	5.7	99
1	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	7.0	18.6	25.6	169
2	74.9	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	9.9	15.2	25.1	240
3	66.3	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.5	9.5	24.2	33.7	191
4+	75.2	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.7	0.3	8.4	16.4	24.8	282
Education																	
No formal education	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	4.9	20.7	25.6	297
Primary	76.6	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.3	7.8	15.6	23.4	571
Secondary+	70.1	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.8	0.0	18.2	11.7	29.9	113
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	72.7	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.5	5.9	21.4	27.3	173
Second	70.6	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.4	0.0	9.6	19.9	29.4	188
Middle	77.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	13.1	0.0	8.8	13.7	22.5	196
Fourth	78.6	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.4	8.8	12.6	21.4	195
Richest	75.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	7.5	16.6	24.1	230
Wealth index																	
Poorest 60 per cent	73.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.6	0.2	8.1	18.2	26.3	557
Richest 40 per cent	77.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.2	8.1	14.8	22.8	424
Language of household head*																	
Romani	72.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	22.6	0.1	5.1	22.9	28.0	559
Other	79.4	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.0	0.2	12.2	8.5	20.6	422
Total	75.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	16.3	0.2	8.1	16.7	24.8	981

¹ MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Unmet Need

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

Table RH.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need and the demand for contraception satisfied.

The unmet need for spacing was defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception and:

- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic,³³ but are fecund³⁴ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth; or
- are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic, but are fecund and unsure whether they want another child; or
- are pregnant and say that the pregnancy was mistimed and would have wanted to wait; or
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed and would have wanted to wait.

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

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

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

Table RH.6 shows that the total unmet need for contraception was present amongst 28 per cent of Roma women aged 15-49 who were currently married or in union. The unmet need for contraception was present amongst nearly one-third of women in the FBiH (32 per cent) and less amongst women in RS (17 per cent) and BD (9 per cent). This unmet need increased from the 15-19 age group (29 per cent) to the 25-29 age group (38 per cent) before declining and was lowest amongst women aged 40-44 (18 per cent). By education level, this unmet need was present amongst nearly one-third of women with primary education (31 per cent), around one quarter of women with secondary or higher education (27 per cent) and lowest amongst women with no formal education (24 per cent).

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

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

The met need for contraception was present in 26 per cent of women aged 15-49, to a greater extent in BD (52 per cent) and RS (43 per cent) than in the FBiH (21 per cent). The percentage of met need amongst the age group 15-34 ranged from 21 to 31, but declined with age to 13 per cent for women aged 45-49.

The total demand for contraception includes those women who currently had an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) and those who were currently using contraception. The total percentage of demand for contraception was 48 per cent.

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

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

Table RH.6: 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 Roma Survey 2011-2012

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total ¹			
Administrative unit									
FBiH	6.3	14.3	20.5	10.3	21.8	32.2	766	38.9	404
RS	13.4	29.2	42.6	5.9	11.2	17.2	159	71.3	95
BD	12.5	39.3	51.8	1.8	7.1	8.9	56	(85.3)	34
Age (years)									
15-19	15.9	5.0	20.8	21.5	7.1	28.6	97	(42.1)	48
20-24	12.8	17.7	30.5	14.5	14.1	28.6	171	51.6	101
25-29	9.3	20.4	29.7	17.3	20.9	38.2	156	43.8	106
30-34	8.4	22.3	30.6	5.4	31.9	37.3	157	45.1	107
35-39	3.4	24.0	27.4	3.0	21.0	24.0	166	53.3	85
40-44	5.2	17.6	22.8	1.4	16.5	17.9	115	(56.0)	47
45-49	0.0	13.1	13.1	1.7	18.1	19.7	120	(39.8)	39
Education									
No formal education	8.7	17.8	26.5	6.2	17.4	23.6	297	52.9	149
Primary	6.7	17.9	24.6	10.5	20.8	31.3	571	44.1	319
Secondary+	10.9	19.8	30.7	10.1	16.5	26.6	113	53.6	65
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	8.8	19.8	28.6	8.8	26.2	35.0	173	45.0	110
Second	6.7	23.2	29.9	12.2	23.1	35.3	188	45.9	123
Middle	9.4	14.7	24.1	7.1	14.5	21.6	196	52.7	90
Fourth	7.4	14.5	21.8	9.8	22.5	32.3	195	40.4	105
Richest	6.8	18.6	25.4	8.2	12.2	20.4	230	55.5	105
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	8.3	19.2	27.5	9.3	21.0	30.4	557	47.5	322
Richest 40 per cent	7.1	16.7	23.8	8.9	16.9	25.8	424	47.9	211
Language of household head									
Romani	8.8	20.3	29.1	7.2	16.0	23.2	559	55.7	292
Other	6.5	15.2	21.7	11.8	23.4	35.2	422	38.1	240
Total	7.8	18.1	25.9	9.1	19.3	28.4	981	47.7	533

¹ MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women through a number of interventions that can 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 increased attention to the potential of antenatal care. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery it may provide a route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled healthcare provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to provide information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival. The management of anaemia during pregnancy and the treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can significantly improve foetal outcomes and maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infection (e.g., 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 the use of antenatal services.

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

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

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.7.³⁵ If a respondent mentioned more than one provider of antenatal care only the most qualified was considered. The results show that as many as one-fifth of Roma women (21 per cent) did not receive antenatal care. The majority of antenatal care was provided by health workers and to a much greater extent by doctors (76 per cent) than nurses/midwives (3 per cent).

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

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

	Person providing antenatal care		No antenatal care received	Total	Any skilled personnel ¹	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife				
Administrative unit						
FBiH	76.9	2.4	20.6	100.0	79.4	207
RS	75.5	1.6	22.9	100.0	77.1	41
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Mother's age at birth (years)						
Less than 20	75.9	3.9	20.2	100.0	79.8	69
20-34	75.1	3.4	21.4	100.0	78.6	174
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Education						
No formal education	69.9	3.0	27.1	100.0	72.9	89
Primary	77.5	2.7	19.8	100.0	80.2	148
Secondary+	(85.9)	(7.8)	(6.2)	100.0	(93.8)	26
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	77.9	0.0	22.1	100.0	77.9	74
Second	73.7	0.0	26.3	100.0	73.7	69
Middle	(70.9)	(2.6)	(26.5)	100.0	(73.5)	38
Fourth	(79.1)	(9.4)	(11.5)	100.0	(88.5)	43
Richest	(76.3)	(9.5)	(14.2)	100.0	(85.8)	39
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	74.8	0.5	24.6	100.0	75.4	181
Richest 40 per cent	77.8	9.5	12.8	100.0	87.2	82
Language of household head						
Romani	70.1	4.0	25.8	100.0	74.2	159
Other	84.3	2.3	13.5	100.0	86.5	104
Total	75.7	3.3	20.9	100.0	79.1	263

¹ MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of four antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the last pregnancy for women in the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider (including skilled and unskilled providers), by selected characteristics.

Almost two-thirds of mothers (62 per cent) received antenatal care four or more times, while a lower number of mothers had one (5 per cent), two (7 per cent) or three (5 per cent) antenatal care visits.

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits

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

	Per cent distribution of women who had:					Total	Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits ¹		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	20.6	5.4	8.5	6.0	59.5	100.0	207
RS	22.9	3.8	3.5	1.6	68.2	100.0	41
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Mother's age at birth (years)							
Less than 20	20.2	1.0	9.7	8.1	60.9	100.0	69
20-34	21.4	6.5	5.9	3.5	62.7	100.0	174
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Education							
No formal education	27.1	5.7	9.7	10.0	47.5	100.0	89
Primary	19.8	5.2	6.2	2.7	66.0	100.0	148
Secondary+	(6.2)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(89.6)	100.0	26
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.1	7.1	6.0	8.7	56.2	100.0	74
Second	26.3	6.5	13.3	2.6	51.3	100.0	69
Middle	(26.5)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(5.1)	(63.8)	100.0	38
Fourth	(11.5)	(4.5)	(6.1)	(1.5)	(76.4)	100.0	43
Richest	(14.2)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(5.7)	(74.6)	100.0	39
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	24.6	5.4	8.5	5.6	55.9	100.0	181
Richest 40 per cent	12.8	3.8	4.4	3.5	75.5	100.0	82
Language of household head							
Romani	25.8	3.4	7.4	5.0	58.4	100.0	159
Other	13.5	7.1	6.9	4.9	67.6	100.0	104
Total	20.9	4.9	7.2	5.0	62.0	100.0	263

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5

(¹) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

The types of services pregnant women received during antenatal care are shown in table RH.9. Amongst women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey 74 per cent reported that their blood pressure had been checked during antenatal care visits, 72 per cent that their urine specimen had been tested and 71 per cent that their blood sample had been tested. Less than three quarters of these women reported that all three recommended tests were performed as part of antenatal care (70 per cent).

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

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

	Percentage of pregnant women who had:				Number of women who had a live birth in the preceding two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	73.6	71.7	70.1	69.3	207
RS	75.1	73.1	71.1	71.1	41
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Mother's age at birth (years)					
Less than 20	75.5	75.5	78.0	75.5	69
20-34	74.1	71.4	68.6	68.6	174
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Education					
No formal education	67.3	62.9	62.6	60.7	89
Primary	75.5	74.9	72.3	72.3	148
Secondary+	(90.6)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(90.6)	26
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	71.7	69.0	64.9	64.9	74
Second	70.7	68.0	65.6	65.6	69
Middle	(73.5)	(71.4)	(71.4)	(71.4)	38
Fourth	(81.9)	(81.9)	(83.2)	(79.3)	43
Richest	(77.0)	(77.0)	(77.0)	(77.0)	39
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	71.7	69.1	66.5	66.5	181
Richest 40 per cent	79.6	79.6	80.3	78.2	82
Language of household head					
Romani	69.8	67.4	67.2	66.1	159
Other	80.9	79.9	76.3	76.3	104
Total	74.2	72.4	70.8	70.2	263

¹ MICS indicator 5.6

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

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

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at each birth and that transport to a referral facility for obstetric care is available in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have readily available and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a *skilled attendant*³⁶ and the proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator was also used to track progress towards the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant.

Table RH.10 shows that about 99 per cent of births in the two years that preceded the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel. Doctors assisted in the delivery of 79 per cent of births, nurses/midwives assisted with 20 per cent of births while only 1 per cent of births were delivered with the assistance of other/auxiliary attendants. One in eight Roma women gave birth by Caesarean section (15 per cent in the FBiH and 8 per cent in RS).

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery

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

	Person assisting at delivery			Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Per cent delivered by C-section ²	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Other/Missing				
Administrative unit							
FBiH	82.0	17.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	14.7	207
RS	66.5	30.1	3.4	100.0	96.6	7.8	41
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	15
Mother's age at birth (years)							
Less than 20	77.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.5	69
20-34	80.6	17.9	1.5	100.0	98.5	11.8	174
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Place of delivery							
Public sector health facility	79.9	19.8	0.3	100.0	99.7	13.3	260
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
Education							
No formal education	75.6	22.3	2.1	100.0	97.9	13.4	89
Primary	79.7	19.3	1.0	100.0	99.0	13.9	148
Secondary+	(87.6)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(8.0)	26
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.5	15.6	1.8	100.0	98.2	9.1	74
Second	78.2	21.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.7	69
Middle	(70.4)	(27.5)	(2.1)	100.0	(97.9)	(15.2)	38
Fourth	(70.5)	(26.7)	(2.9)	100.0	(97.1)	(14.0)	43
Richest	(92.1)	(7.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(17.2)	39
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	78.3	20.5	1.2	100.0	98.8	12.1	181
Richest 40 per cent	80.7	17.8	1.5	100.0	98.5	15.5	82
Language of household head							
Romani	73.2	24.6	2.1	100.0	97.9	13.2	159
Other	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.0	104
Total	79.1	19.6	1.3	100.0	98.7	13.2	263

¹ MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2

² MICS indicator 5.9

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

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

36 A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse or midwife.

Place of Delivery

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

Table RH.11 presents the per cent distribution of women aged 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics. The survey findings show that 99 per cent of deliveries amongst Roma women occurred in public sector health facilities.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

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

	Place of delivery		Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women who had a live birth in preceding two years
	Public sector health facility	Missing/DK			
Administrative unit					
FBiH	99.4	0.6	100.0	99.4	207
RS	96.6	3.4	100.0	96.6	41
BD	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Mother's age at birth (years)					
Less than 20	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
20-34	98.5	1.5	100.0	98.5	174
35-49	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Number of antenatal care visits					
None	95.3	4.7	100.0	95.3	55
1-3 visits	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	45
4+ visits	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	163
Education					
No formal education	97.9	2.1	100.0	97.9	89
Primary	99.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	148
Secondary+	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	98.2	1.8	100.0	98.2	74
Second	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
Middle	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	38
Fourth	(97.1)	(2.9)	100.0	(97.1)	43
Richest	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	39
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	99.2	0.8	100.0	99.2	181
Richest 40 per cent	98.5	1.5	100.0	98.5	82
Language of household head					
Romani	98.4	1.6	100.0	98.4	159
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	104
Total	99.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	263

¹ MICS indicator 5.8

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

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

IX Child Development

Early Childhood Education and Learning

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

Table CD.1 shows that only 2 per cent of Roma children aged 36-59 months were attending an organised early childhood programme, with an approximately similar percentage of boys and girls.

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

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

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
Sex		
Male	1.4	163
Female	1.6	142
Administrative unit		
FBiH	1.6	229
RS	1.9	49
BD	(0.0)	27
Age of child (months)		
36-47	0.7	170
48-59	2.5	136
Mother's education		
No formal education	0.0	102
Primary	0.8	173
Secondary+	(10.3)	31
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.0	91
Second	3.3	68
Middle	4.2	55
Fourth	0.0	54
Richest	(0.0)	38
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	2.1	214
Richest 40 per cent	0.0	92
Language of household head*		
Romani	0.0	187
Other	3.9	118
Total	1.5	306

¹ MICS indicator 6.7

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

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

Table CD.2 shows that for almost two-thirds (66 per cent) of under-five children an adult had engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days prior to the survey.

On average, adults had engaged in 4 activities with children, including activities with the child by any adult household member. The percentage of children aged 36-59 months in households where adult members engaged in 4 or more activities was lower amongst those where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani compared to those where the household head spoke another mother tongue (54 per cent versus 87 per cent).

The table also shows considerable involvement by fathers in these activities. Fathers' involvement in one or more activities was registered in 60 per cent of cases. There were no clear differentials by sex in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children; however, for a larger proportion of male children (66 per cent), fathers engaged in activities compared to the proportion of female children (53 per cent). The percentage of children not living in the household with their biological father was 15 per cent.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

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

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months		Mean number of activities		Percentage of children not living with their natural father	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	With whom adult household members engaged in four or more activities ¹	With whom the father engaged in one or more activities ²	Any adult household member engaged with the child	The father engaged with the child		
Sex						
Male	67.0	66.1	4.1	1.4	12.0	163
Female	65.2	52.5	4.2	1.2	17.4	142
Administrative unit						
FBiH	76.8	55.2	4.6	1.3	16.0	229
RS	42.3	69.6	3.1	1.5	9.3	49
BD	(19.2)	(80.8)	(2.7)	(1.5)	(11.5)	27
Age of child (months)						
36-47	66.4	56.4	4.1	1.2	17.2	170
48-59	65.8	64.0	4.2	1.4	11.2	136
Mother's education						
No formal education	50.5	60.0	3.5	1.2	11.3	102
Primary	74.2	58.7	4.5	1.4	14.5	173
Secondary+	(72.6)	(65.0)	(4.6)	(1.4)	(25.2)	31
Father's education						
No formal education	47.7	60.1	3.5	1.2	N/A	61
Primary	66.4	69.3	4.1	1.6	N/A	164
Secondary+	(77.5)	(73.0)	(4.7)	(1.8)	N/A	36
Father not in household	(81.2)	(13.4)	(4.6)	N/A	N/A	44
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	62.2	57.7	3.8	1.4	14.4	91
Second	57.1	49.5	3.8	1.0	19.3	68
Middle	81.3	62.6	4.8	1.3	14.9	55
Fourth	75.3	60.0	4.5	1.5	11.4	54
Richest	(57.1)	(78.8)	(4.0)	(1.6)	(10.4)	38
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	65.5	56.3	4.1	1.2	16.1	214
Richest 40 per cent	67.7	67.8	4.3	1.5	10.9	92
Language of household head*						
Romani	53.5	64.1	3.6	1.3	12.7	187
Other	86.6	53.4	5.0	1.3	17.6	118
Total	66.1	59.8	4.1	1.3	14.5	306

¹ MICS indicator 6.1

² MICS Indicator 6.2

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Exposure to books in early years not only provides a 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 in a household during the early childhood is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they had for the child, household objects or outside objects and homemade toys or toys that came from a shop that were available at home.

Table CD.3 shows that 11 per cent of Roma children aged 0-59 months lived in households where at least 3 children's books were present. A smaller proportion of children lived in households with 10 or more books (3 per cent).

The presence of children's books was positively correlated to the child's age. Three or more children's books were found 15 per cent of households with children aged 24-59 months, while the figure was 5 per cent for children aged 0-23 months. In addition, there was a positive correlation between the presence of books in the household and the mother's education, as well as household wealth. Thus, 3 or more books were less likely to be present in households where a child's mother had no formal education (4 per cent) compared to those where the mother had secondary or higher education (28 per cent), and less likely in those from the poorest 60 per cent of the population (8 per cent) compared to those in the richest 40 per cent of the population (17 per cent); this was also lower for those children living in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani compared to those where the household head spoke another mother tongue (5 per cent compared to 19 per cent respectively).

In households where mothers had no formal education there were almost no cases of ten or more books or picture books being present, while these were completely absent in households in the poorest wealth quintile. On the other hand, the largest proportion of children who lived in households with 10 or more children's books or picture books was found amongst families where the mothers had secondary or higher education (7 per cent).

The types of playthings considered in MICS include homemade toys, toys that came from a store, household objects (such as pots and bowls) and objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks or pine cones). The data shows that nearly one half of children aged 0-59 months (48 per cent) had 2 or more types of playthings at home.

It is interesting to note that the highest percentage of children played with toys that came from a store (85 per cent) and about one half of children played with household objects and objects found outside the home (48 per cent), while the lowest proportion of children played with toys made at home (17 per cent).

Toys that came from a store were used by the highest percentage of children whose mothers had secondary or higher education and children from the wealthiest households (about 90 per cent in both cases). No clear differentials were observed in terms of possessing two or more playthings for children in relation to their mother's education level and household wealth.

Table CD.3: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household and by playthings that children played with, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Household has for the child:		Child plays with:			Two or more types of playthings ²	Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside		
Sex							
Male	10.8	1.7	18.1	83.6	45.7	45.8	392
Female	10.9	3.4	15.8	86.5	50.0	49.7	356
Administrative unit							
FBiH	11.7	2.5	13.1	85.8	47.4	46.7	570
RS	8.3	3.9	26.9	81.2	53.7	56.1	123
BD	7.4	0.0	35.2	85.2	38.9	38.9	56
Age (months)							
0-23	5.0	1.1	8.6	75.3	31.7	31.0	292
24-59	14.5	3.4	22.4	91.2	58.0	58.4	456
Mother's education							
No formal education	4.4	0.4	19.5	78.9	49.8	49.5	247
Primary	11.7	2.9	16.4	87.6	47.0	46.6	427
Secondary+	27.5	7.2	11.9	90.1	45.6	48.1	74
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.9	0.0	19.7	78.8	46.3	45.4	216
Second	7.0	2.3	16.0	82.4	48.7	48.2	181
Middle	20.3	5.0	15.6	87.8	49.8	51.0	122
Fourth	18.3	2.9	12.7	91.3	46.7	47.4	127
Richest	16.0	4.9	19.9	91.4	48.0	48.0	102
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	8.0	2.0	17.5	82.2	48.0	47.7	519
Richest 40 per cent	17.3	3.8	15.9	91.4	47.3	47.6	229
Language of household head*							
Romani	5.4	1.1	19.8	81.1	44.6	44.0	454
Other	19.3	4.7	12.6	91.3	52.5	53.5	293
Total	10.8	2.5	17.0	85.0	47.8	47.7	748

¹ MICS indicator 6.3

² MICS indicator 6.4

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

Table CD.4 shows that during the week that preceded the interview less than 5 per cent of children aged 0-59 months had been left in the care of other children under 10 years of age (4 per cent) or were left alone at home (5 per cent). By combining these two care indicators it was calculated that 7 per cent of children had been left with inadequate care during this period.

Inadequate care was more prevalent amongst children whose mothers had no formal education (7 per cent), while children whose mothers had secondary or higher education had not been left with inadequate care at any time. In addition, those children in the poorest households (10 per cent) were more often left with inadequate care than children from the richest households (3 per cent).

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

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

	Percentage of children under age 5			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week ¹	
Sex				
Male	3.1	3.5	5.3	392
Female	6.8	3.9	8.1	356
Administrative unit				
FBiH	5.1	3.3	7.1	570
RS	5.2	6.5	6.5	123
BD	1.9	1.9	1.9	56
Age (months)				
0-23	4.5	2.3	6.0	292
24-59	5.1	4.6	7.1	456
Mother's education				
No formal education	5.1	5.6	7.4	247
Primary	5.5	3.2	7.3	427
Secondary+	0.0	0.0	0.0	74
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	7.3	5.8	9.5	216
Second	7.4	3.8	8.1	181
Middle	4.1	3.4	7.5	122
Fourth	0.7	1.7	1.7	127
Richest	1.1	2.1	3.2	102
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	6.6	4.5	8.5	519
Richest 40 per cent	0.9	1.8	2.4	229
Language of household head*				
Romani	4.6	4.4	6.8	454
Other	5.2	2.7	6.4	293
Total	4.9	3.7	6.6	748

¹ MICS indicator 6.5

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Early Childhood Development

During early child development a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains in a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.

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

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

- **Literacy-numeracy** – Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple popular words and whether they know the name and recognise the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true then the child is considered developmentally on track in the domain of literacy-numeracy.
- **Physical** – If the child can pick up a small object, such as a stick or a rock, from the ground with two fingers and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too ill to play then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.

- **Social-emotional** – Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: if the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- **Learning** – If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and or when given something to do is able to do it independently then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

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

ECDI is presented in Table CD.5. According to the survey data, 85 per cent of Roma children aged 36-59 months were developmentally on track.

While it is usual for children to develop skills with increased age the data indicates that the ECDI of Roma children aged 48-59 months (85 per cent) was the same as that of children aged 36-47 months (85 per cent).

An analysis of the four domains of child development shows that 99 per cent of children were on track in the learning domain, 98 per cent were on track in the physical domain, while 86 per cent of children were on track in the socio-emotional domain; however, much less children were on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (8 per cent). As expected, more children aged 48-59 months (13 per cent) were on track in the literacy-numeracy domain compared to children aged 36-47 months (4 per cent). Children in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani, as opposed to those in households where the household head had another mother tongue, were less likely to be on track in the literacy-numeracy domain (5 per cent versus 13 per cent).

Table CD.5: Early Childhood Development Index

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in the literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional and learning domains and the Early Childhood Development Index score, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for the indicated domains				Early Childhood Development Index score ¹	Number of children aged 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	8.1	98.9	87.0	97.8	86.1	163
Female	8.0	97.7	85.6	99.4	83.5	142
Administrative unit						
FBiH	9.1	98.3	86.2	99.3	85.2	229
RS	3.3	97.5	81.4	96.2	79.5	49
BD	(7.7)	(100.0)	(96.2)	(96.2)	(92.3)	27
Age of child (months)						
36-47	4.2	97.7	87.4	98.4	84.9	170
48-59	13.0	99.1	85.0	98.7	85.0	136
Attending early childhood education						
Attending	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Not attending	8.2	98.3	86.1	98.8	85.0	301
Mother's education						
No formal education	4.9	97.9	85.1	99.0	83.8	102
Primary	9.3	98.9	88.5	99.1	87.3	173
Secondary+	(11.5)	(96.1)	(78.8)	(94.0)	(75.8)	31
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.2	98.7	86.7	100.0	85.4	91
Second	15.5	94.1	78.4	97.6	76.6	68
Middle	8.2	100.0	94.1	96.7	92.5	55
Fourth	7.6	100.0	88.7	100.0	88.7	54
Richest	(4.2)	(100.0)	(85.2)	(97.3)	(82.5)	38
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	8.9	97.6	85.9	98.4	84.4	214
Richest 40 per cent	6.2	100.0	87.3	98.9	86.1	92
Language of household head*						
Romani	4.7	97.9	86.6	99.1	85.2	187
Other	13.4	99.0	85.9	97.7	84.3	118
Total	8.1	98.3	86.3	98.5	84.9	306

¹ MICS indicator 6.6

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

X Literacy and Education

Literacy amongst Women and Men aged 15-24

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

The percentage of literate women and men is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1M. This data indicates that over 90 per cent of men and over two-thirds of women (69 per cent) were literate. Only 16 per cent of women who stated they had no formal education were able to successfully read the statement shown to them, while this percentage was higher amongst the men at 64 per cent.

For women, literacy rates were higher in the 15-19 age group (76 per cent), compared to 20-24 age group (62 per cent). Literacy rates for both sexes were lowest amongst respondents from the poorest population and highest in the richest population: 60 per cent of women and 87 per cent of men in the poorest 60 per cent of the population were literate compared to 83 per cent of women and 94 per cent of men in the richest 40 per cent of the population.

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

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

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Administrative unit			
FBiH	69.9	0.0	408
RS	65.0	0.0	77
BD	(64.0)	(0.0)	25
Education			
No formal education	16.2	0.0	127
Primary	81.4	0.0	283
Secondary+	100.0	0.0	101
Age (years)			
15-19	75.8	0.0	253
20-24	62.0	0.0	258
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	49.9	0.0	116
Second	61.5	0.0	98
Middle	69.5	0.0	97
Fourth	79.2	0.0	83
Richest	85.9	0.0	117
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	59.7	0.0	310
Richest 40 per cent	83.1	0.0	200
Language of household head*			
Romani	59.2	0.0	296
Other	82.5	0.0	212
Total	68.9	0.0	510

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

For women, literacy rates were higher in the 15-19 age group (76 per cent), compared to 20-24 age group (62 per cent). Literacy rates for both sexes were lowest amongst respondents from the poorest wealth quintile and highest in the richest wealth quintile.

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

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

	Percentage literate ¹	Percentage not known	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Administrative unit			
FBiH	90.7	0.3	473
RS	87.9	1.9	91
BD	(*)	(*)	21
Education			
No formal education	64.2	0.0	80
Primary	91.9	0.9	340
Secondary+	100.0	0.0	165
Age (years)			
15-19	91.9	0.3	299
20-24	88.8	0.7	286
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	84.9	0.0	96
Second	84.4	1.8	95
Middle	91.6	0.0	129
Fourth	93.2	0.0	140
Richest	94.9	1.0	125
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	87.4	0.5	320
Richest 40 per cent	94.0	0.5	266
Language of household head*			
Romani	89.8	0.0	347
Other	91.3	1.2	238
Total	90.4	0.5	585

¹ MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

School Readiness

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

Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended preschool the previous year. The data indicates that only 4 per cent of Roma children who were currently attending the first grade of primary school attended preschool the previous year, the proportions being the same for both male and female.

Table ED.2: School readiness

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

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Sex		
Male	4.4	67
Female	3.7	60
Administrative unit		
FBiH	3.3	95
RS	(7.5)	28
BD	(*)	4
Mother's education		
No formal education	(5.3)	43
Primary	4.1	72
Secondary+	(*)	11
Mother not in household	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(4.1)	33
Second	(11.4)	26
Middle	(2.6)	34
Fourth	(*)	16
Richest	(*)	18
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	5.6	93
Richest 40 per cent	(0.0)	34
Language of household head		
Romani	4.3	70
Other	3.9	58
Total	4.1	127

¹ MICS indicator 7.2

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

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

Primary and Secondary School Participation

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

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

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

The indicators of school progression include:

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

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

Table ED.3 shows that of the total number of Roma children who were of primary school entry age less than one half (47 per cent) were attending the first grade of primary school, a higher proportion of girls (55 per cent) than boys (40 per cent).

Children of primary school entry age in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani were less likely to enter primary school compared to children in households where the household head spoke another mother tongue (39 per cent versus 59 per cent).

Table ED.3: Primary school entry

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

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex		
Male	39.5	81
Female	54.7	77
Administrative unit		
FBiH	47.5	123
RS	(57.2)	25
BD	(*)	9
Mother's education		
No formal education	42.4	55
Primary	45.4	90
Secondary+	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(37.1)	48
Second	(52.5)	36
Middle	(58.2)	29
Fourth	(*)	25
Richest	(*)	21
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	47.5	112
Richest 40 per cent	(45.5)	46
Language of household head		
Romani	39.1	95
Other	58.5	63
Total	46.9	158

¹ MICS indicator 7.3

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

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

Table ED.4 shows the percentage of children aged 6 to 14 years who were attending primary or secondary school.³⁷ More than two-thirds of Roma children of primary school age were attending school (69 per cent); however, 31 per cent of the children were out of school when they were supposed to be participating in school.

The highest percentage of children of primary school age attending school were age 10 (80 per cent), while the lowest percentage was found amongst children aged 6 (47 per cent). This may be related to the fact that parents in BiH continue to enrol their children in the first grade of primary school at a later age (the legal recommendation in BiH is for children to enter the first grade at age 6 i.e., children who reach the age of 5.5 years by 31 March of the current year). The higher percentage of such children aged 7 confirms this (66 per cent).

The highest proportion of Roma children of primary school age who were attending primary school was found in RS (74 per cent), followed by the FBiH (69 per cent) and the lowest proportion in BD (57 per cent). The percentage of children of primary school age who were attending primary school increased with the mother's level of education and was also higher amongst children from the richest households.

³⁷ Ratios presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only primary school attendance but also secondary school attendance within the numerator.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance

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

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Number of children
Administrative unit						
FBiH	70.8	484	66.9	459	68.9	943
RS	74.9	116	73.1	115	74.0	231
BD	(*)	24	(60.7)	29	56.9	53
Age at beginning of school year						
6	39.5	81	54.7	77	46.9	158
7	62.1	70	70.3	59	65.9	129
8	77.4	55	66.5	62	71.7	117
9	80.6	71	74.8	61	77.9	132
10	85.6	75	73.9	68	80.0	143
11	77.5	70	78.5	74	78.0	143
12	(75.2)	51	75.3	69	75.3	120
13	70.0	80	57.8	68	64.4	147
14	76.4	72	59.2	65	68.2	138
Mother's education						
No formal education	59.5	243	55.8	209	57.8	452
Primary	77.6	337	70.8	337	74.2	674
Secondary+	(83.7)	41	96.7	54	91.1	95
Mother not in household	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	57.8	146	48.3	142	53.1	287
Second	63.9	130	57.9	120	61.0	250
Middle	71.9	122	75.9	127	74.0	249
Fourth	81.2	124	82.8	111	82.0	234
Richest	84.7	103	79.6	105	82.2	207
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	64.1	398	60.3	388	62.2	786
Richest 40 per cent	82.8	226	81.3	215	82.1	442
Language of household head*						
Romani	66.3	361	59.6	353	63.0	713
Other	77.7	262	80.1	248	78.9	510
Total	70.9	624	67.8	603	69.3	1,227

¹ MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

The secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5.³⁸ This data shows that secondary school attendance was much lower than primary school attendance. Twenty-three per cent of children of secondary school age were attending secondary school, while nine per cent of children of secondary school age were attending primary school. The highest proportion of children attending secondary school was found amongst those aged 16 (26 per cent), while the lowest percentage was amongst children aged 18 (18 per cent).

More boys (27 per cent) than girls (18 per cent) attended secondary school. Overall, attendance increased with household wealth; while only 4 per cent of children from the poorest wealth quintile were attending secondary school, 33 per cent from the richest wealth quintile attended secondary school.

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

Table ED.5: Secondary school attendance
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio) and percentage of children attending primary school, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children
Administrative unit									
FBiH	27.1	13.3	218	17.2	5.4	179	22.6	9.7	397
RS	(29.5)	(7.1)	36	24.9	3.4	45	27.0	5.1	81
BD	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	17
Age at beginning of school year									
15	23.4	31.1	63	19.0	10.5	51	21.4	21.9	114
16	36.2	11.5	60	17.4	7.2	67	26.2	9.2	127
17	23.4	5.2	80	23.7	1.4	65	23.5	3.5	145
18	24.9	1.9	59	10.5	.0	50	18.3	1.0	109
Mother's education									
No formal education	(18.8)	(12.7)	36	(16.0)	(13.7)	27	17.7	13.2	63
Primary	31.6	19.7	76	26.8	8.8	62	29.5	14.8	138
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	22
Mother not in household	24.1	14.3	55	12.8	2.7	76	17.5	7.6	131
Cannot be determined	19.5	2.6	80	8.5	0.0	62	14.7	1.5	141
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(6.6)	(13.0)	38	(2.1)	(10.2)	39	4.3	11.6	77
Second	(12.7)	(11.1)	38	(13.8)	(5.0)	42	13.3	7.9	80
Middle	17.2	15.0	56	24.8	2.4	57	21.0	8.6	113
Fourth	38.8	12.2	74	(22.8)	(4.1)	45	32.7	9.1	120
Richest	43.5	9.1	55	21.7	3.8	50	33.1	6.6	105
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	12.8	13.3	133	15.1	5.3	138	14.0	9.2	270
Richest 40 per cent	40.8	10.9	129	22.2	4.0	95	32.9	7.9	225
Language of household head*									
Romani	14.2	12.2	151	8.6	4.2	133	11.6	8.4	283
Other	43.8	12.0	110	30.8	5.6	100	37.6	9.0	210
Total	26.6	12.1	262	18.0	4.8	233	22.6	8.6	495

¹ MICS indicator 7.5

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6.

Of all children starting grade one three quarters (75 per cent) will eventually reach the last grade.³⁹ Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and who eventually move up to reach the last grade. In terms of the mother's education status, the last grade of primary school was reached by a lower percentage of children whose mothers had no formal education (56 per cent) compared to children whose mothers had primary education (89 per cent) and secondary or higher education (88 per cent).

By household wealth, the last grade of primary school was reached by most children in families from the richest 40 per cent of the population (82 per cent), while a lower proportion was found amongst children from the poorest 60 per cent of the population (70 per cent).

The percentage of children who reached grade 8 from those who entered grade 1 was lower amongst children from households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani compared to those where the household head spoke another mother tongue (68 per cent versus 81 per cent).

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

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

	Per cent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Per cent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Per cent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Per cent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Per cent attending grade 5 last school year who are attending grade 6 this school year	Per cent attending grade 6 last school year who are attending grade 7 this school year	Per cent attending grade 7 last school year who are attending grade 8 this school year	Per cent who reach grade 8 of those who enter grade 1 ¹
Sex								
Male	93.4	100.0	97.2	98.5	93.7	87.7	98.4	72.4
Female	93.4	(97.8)	100.0	97.7	(100.0)	92.6	(92.9)	76.8
Administrative unit								
FBiH	92.1	98.7	98.9	97.7	95.6	92.3	97.6	75.7
RS	(*)	(*)	(96.7)	(*)	(*)	(82.1)	(*)	70.9
BD	–	(*)	(*)	(*)	–	(*)	(*)	–
Mother's education								
No formal education	(79.1)	(97.5)	(95.6)	(94.0)	(*)	(87.9)	(*)	55.6
Primary	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	97.8	95.4	95.4	89.0
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	87.5
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(86.8)	(95.9)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55.5
Second	(100.0)	(*)	(92.8)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	65.7
Middle	(94.7)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.1
Fourth	(91.3)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(90.6)	78.7
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(94.4)	(*)	85.9
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	93.8	98.6	97.6	95.6	(98.0)	82.5	(100.0)	70.4
Richest 40 per cent	(95.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(94.8)	97.2	(93.5)	82.3
Language of household head								
Romani	95.6	98.4	98.8	96.4	(93.0)	82.7	(98.1)	67.6
Other	91.4	(100.0)	(97.8)	100.0	(100.0)	95.8	(94.8)	81.2
Total	93.4	99.0	98.4	98.1	96.4	90.2	96.4	74.8

¹ MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2

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

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

³⁹ Since the first generation of ninth graders in RS and BD completed the final (9th) grade of primary school in the year prior to the survey a disproportionately low number of children were attending 9th grade at the time of the survey. For this reason the 8th grade was taken as the final grade in Table ED.6 for all three administrative units.

The **gross primary school completion rate** and transition rate to secondary school are presented in Table ED.7. The gross primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of pupils, **regardless of age**, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. At the time of the survey the gross primary school completion rate was 73 per cent and was higher amongst boys (91 per cent) than girls (54 per cent). Seventy-one per cent of children that successfully completed the last grade of primary school were found at the time of the survey to be attending the first grade of secondary school.

The **net primary school completion rate** is a more relevant indicator for BiH. The net completion rate is the ratio of the total number of pupils of primary graduation age entering the last grade of primary school for the first time to the number of children of the same age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year. Table ED.7 shows that the net primary school completion rate was 40 per cent and was higher amongst boys (46 per cent) than girls (34 per cent).

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

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

	Primary school completion rate ¹	Net primary school completion rate	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary school ²	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex					
Male	90.8	45.5	72	(78.3)	34
Female	53.9	34.1	65	(61.5)	25
Administrative unit					
FBiH	76.4	35.5	102	(64.9)	47
RS	(63.9)	(54.3)	29	(*)	12
BD	(*)	(*)	6	–	0
Mother's education					
No formal education	(53.8)	(30.1)	41	(*)	10
Primary	71.7	42.9	82	(61.6)	28
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	8
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	27.7	15.6	27	(*)	2
Second	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	5
Middle	(85.9)	(50.8)	29	(*)	14
Fourth	(102.0)	(62.4)	31	(*)	25
Richest	(90.5)	(50.1)	29	(*)	12
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	54.4	26.0	78	(*)	22
Richest 40 per cent	96.3	56.2	60	(71.6)	37
Language of household head					
Romani	58.7	28.2	77	(*)	24
Other	91.8	55.2	61	(78.5)	35
Total	73.3	40.1	138	71.1	59

¹ MICS indicator 7.7

² MICS indicator 7.8

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

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

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.8. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included were obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The ratios obtained using gross attendance provide an erroneous description of the Gender Parity Index mainly because in most cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys, as shown in Table ED.5.

Table ED.8 shows that the gender parity for primary school was 0.96 indicating that more boys than girls attended primary school. The adjusted primary school net attendance ratio was lowest amongst children of both sexes from the poorest wealth quintile.

The GPI for secondary school dropped to 0.68. The disadvantage of girls in terms of secondary school attendance was particularly pronounced amongst those children whose mothers did not live in the household (GPI: 0.53), children who were living in the richest 40 per cent of the population (GPI: 0.54) compared to those in the poorest 60 per cent of the population (GPI: 1.18), and children who were living in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani (GPI: 0.60) compared to those where the household head had another mother tongue (GPI: 0.70).

Table ED.8: Education gender parity

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

	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ¹	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR ²
Administrative unit						
FBiH	66.9	70.8	0.94	17.2	27.1	0.64
RS	73.1	74.9	0.98	24.9	(29.5)	(0.84)
BD	(60.7)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Education of mother/caretaker						
No formal education	55.8	59.5	0.94	(16.0)	(18.8)	(0.85)
Primary	70.8	77.6	0.91	26.8	31.6	0.85
Secondary+	96.7	(83.7)	(1.15)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother not in household	(*)	(*)	(*)	12.8	24.1	0.53
Cannot be determined	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.5	19.5	0.44
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	48.3	57.8	0.84	(2.1)	(6.6)	(0.32)
Second	57.9	63.9	0.91	(13.8)	(12.7)	(1.08)
Middle	75.9	71.9	1.06	24.8	17.2	1.45
Fourth	82.8	81.2	1.02	(22.8)	38.8	(0.59)
Richest	79.6	84.7	0.94	21.7	43.5	0.50
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	60.3	64.1	0.94	15.1	12.8	1.18
Richest 40 per cent	81.3	82.8	0.98	22.2	40.8	0.54
Language of household head						
Romani	59.6	66.3	0.90	8.6	14.2	0.60
Other	80.1	77.7	1.03	30.8	43.8	0.70
Total	67.8	70.9	0.96	18.0	26.6	0.68

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1

² MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1

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

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

N/A: "Not applicable"

XI Child Protection

Birth Registration

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child and A World Fit for Children state the common goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth and the fulfilment of his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality in accordance with the national laws and relevant international instruments. It is for this reason that MICS includes an important indicator related to birth registration: the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

Table CP.1 shows that the mothers/caretakers stated that 96 per cent of Roma children under five years had been registered; however, this value should be interpreted with caution as interviewers were not shown a birth certificate in 20 per cent of cases.

In terms of the child's age, the lowest percentage of children registered was found in the youngest age group 0-11 months (91 per cent), which indicates that a notable proportion of parents still did not register their children at or shortly after birth. The survey data indicates that 89 per cent of mothers/caretakers of children under 5 years whose birth is not registered know how to register a birth (data not shown in Table CP.1).

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether the birth is registered, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with the civil authorities				Number of children
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹	
	Seen	Not seen			
Sex					
Male	73.5	20.8	1.1	95.4	392
Female	75.9	18.0	2.4	96.2	356
Administrative unit					
FBiH	74.2	19.5	1.9	95.6	570
RS	66.9	28.2	1.3	96.4	123
BD	96.3	0.0	0.0	96.3	56
Age (months)					
0-11	70.9	15.9	4.2	91.0	144
12-23	74.2	22.8	0.0	97.0	147
24-35	78.1	17.9	1.2	97.2	151
36-47	77.4	17.6	1.8	96.8	170
48-59	71.8	23.6	1.3	96.8	136
Mother's education					
No formal education	80.4	12.1	1.7	94.2	247
Primary	72.5	22.0	2.0	96.4	427
Secondary+	67.8	29.8	0.0	97.6	74
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	65.8	25.7	2.0	93.5	216
Second	67.6	26.1	2.8	96.5	181
Middle	87.5	7.9	0.9	96.4	122
Fourth	79.3	17.9	0.7	97.9	127
Richest	84.9	10.0	1.3	96.2	102
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	71.5	21.7	2.0	95.2	519
Richest 40 per cent	81.8	14.4	0.9	97.1	229
Language of household head*					
Romani	81.7	11.1	2.0	94.9	454
Other	63.6	32.4	1.3	97.3	293
Total	74.7	19.5	1.7	95.8	748

¹ MICS indicator 8.1

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, children must be protected against any acts of violence. In addition, the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the MICS survey on Roma in BiH respondents were asked a series of questions on the ways adults in the household had tended to discipline children during the month that preceded the survey.⁴⁰

The two indicators below were used for the child discipline module

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

More than one half of Roma children (58 per cent) aged 2-14 years had been subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their parents or other adult household members during the past month preceding the survey.

Table CP.2 shows that 49 per cent of children were subjected to psychological aggression and 45 per cent of children were physically punished, whereby 7 per cent received severe physical punishment. A lower percentage of respondents (8 per cent) believed in the need for the physical punishment of children compared to the percentage of children who were actually subjected to this practice.

There were no differences in the physical discipline of male and female children, whether severe or any physical punishment. With respect to age, children aged 5-9 were punished more than other age groups using physical punishment (51 per cent) and psychological punishment (54 per cent).

⁴⁰ Please note that for the child discipline module, the questions refer to one child aged 2-14 per household who was selected randomly during fieldwork.

Table CP.2: Child discipline

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

	Percentage of children aged 2-14 years who experienced:					Number of children aged 2-14 years	Respondent believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Respondents to the child discipline module
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹			
			Any	Severe				
Sex								
Male	25.2	51.1	45.6	6.9	58.0	957	10.2	444
Female	30.1	47.2	44.3	6.6	57.2	889	5.7	423
Administrative unit								
FBiH	28.0	53.2	49.0	7.7	61.8	1406	8.9	668
RS	27.3	35.3	34.8	3.1	43.5	334	6.0	151
BD	22.5	39.2	22.5	4.9	47.1	107	(2.2)	48
Age (years)								
2-4	29.2	38.3	39.7	4.4	49.2	455	6.4	238
5-9	25.7	54.2	51.1	9.9	62.6	671	11.1	284
10-14	28.3	51.4	42.5	5.2	58.4	720	6.7	345
Education of household head								
No formal education	21.4	51.7	48.8	7.0	58.9	501	N/A	N/A
Primary	30.7	47.8	43.9	6.5	56.9	1119	N/A	N/A
Secondary+	25.7	50.8	41.5	7.4	58.3	227	N/A	N/A
Respondent's education								
No formal education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2	210
Primary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.4	548
Secondary+	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.0	110
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.2	48.2	49.8	9.8	58.6	469	9.4	182
Second	29.8	46.1	44.9	7.0	56.3	392	8.1	176
Middle	31.1	50.3	38.6	8.0	56.2	361	5.6	172
Fourth	32.8	53.5	45.1	2.0	60.7	331	6.8	163
Richest	26.2	48.7	44.8	5.2	56.1	294	10.1	174
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	26.5	48.1	44.9	8.4	57.2	1222	7.7	531
Richest 40 per cent	29.7	51.3	44.9	3.5	58.5	625	8.5	336
Language of household head *								
Romani	26.5	50.0	39.7	6.8	55.5	1091	8.3	493
Other	29.3	48.4	52.2	6.7	60.4	750	7.6	373
Total	27.6	49.2	44.9	6.7	57.6	1846	8.0	867

¹ MICS indicator 8.5

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Early Marriage and Polygyny

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 (decreasing or increasing them) include:

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

In many parts of the world parents encourage their daughters to marry while they are still children in the hope that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving the financial burden on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights that compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation; little education and poor vocational training reinforces the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. Many other international documents and treaties also emphasise this issue, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on Consent to Marriage.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married 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 are 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 amongst the youngest of this cohort. Therefore, two significant indicators exist to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and the percentage married before 18 years of age.

Table CP.3 and CP.3M show the percentage of married women and men by marriage age, and the percentage of women and men in a polygynous union. Results indicate that over one-third of Roma women aged 15-19 were currently married (38 per cent), while this percentage was lower for men of the same age (13 per cent). The percentage of women and men of this age who were married was higher amongst those with no formal education (53 per cent for women and 20 per cent for men) compared to women and men with secondary or higher education (20 per cent for women and 10 per cent for men).

The percentage of women aged 15-19 who were currently married was higher amongst women in the poorest wealth quintile (48 per cent) compared to women in the richest wealth quintile (28 per cent).

Fifteen per cent of Roma women aged 20-49 married before age 15 years and 48 per cent of women of the same age married before 18 years of age. The highest percentage of women who married while underage had no formal education and belonged to the poorest wealth quintile. Nearly one-quarter of women between the ages of 15-49 and 20-49 with no formal education were first married before age 15 and over one half of women aged 20-49 with no formal education were first married before age 18. In both age groups the percentage of women married before age 15 was highest in BD, followed by the FBiH and was lowest in RS. A very small percentage of Roma women and men aged 15-49 lived in a union in which the husband had more than one wife/partner.

Administrative unit	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	Number of women aged 15-49 years currently married/in union
Administrative unit									
FBiH	15.0	1085	16.0	48.2	887	39.4	198	0.9	766
RS	11.2	224	10.6	43.3	179	28.5	45	0.8	159
BD	19.7	71	21.3	63.9	61	(*)	10	3.6	56
Age (years)									
15-19	11.2	253	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.3	253	0.9	97
20-24	16.3	258	16.3	49.2	258	N/A	N/A	0.0	171
25-29	16.0	207	16.0	49.4	207	N/A	N/A	1.8	156
30-34	14.7	183	14.7	46.4	183	N/A	N/A	2.3	157
35-39	15.0	184	15.0	50.7	184	N/A	N/A	0.6	166
40-44	13.2	147	13.2	43.8	147	N/A	N/A	1.3	115
45-49	16.7	148	16.7	48.8	148	N/A	N/A	0.0	120
Education									
No formal education	24.1	383	23.0	58.9	338	52.5	45	0.8	297
Primary	13.5	796	14.5	49.3	641	40.5	155	1.1	571
Secondary+	1.2	201	1.7	19.4	148	19.8	53	1.0	113
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	19.7	240	20.4	61.4	190	47.9	51	1.5	173
Second	16.4	254	16.4	48.0	216	(44.0)	39	0.9	188
Middle	14.8	283	14.9	49.2	231	45.1	51	0.5	196
Fourth	14.5	273	16.7	46.7	220	29.5	53	1.1	195
Richest	9.5	329	10.5	39.7	271	28.3	59	1.1	230
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	16.8	777	17.0	52.4	637	45.8	141	0.9	557
Richest 40 per cent	11.8	603	13.3	42.8	491	28.9	112	1.1	424
Language of household head*									
Romani	17.9	777	18.8	51.8	630	38.2	146	1.1	559
Other	10.5	601	11.2	44.0	495	38.8	105	0.9	422
Total	14.6	1380	15.4	48.3	1,127	38.3	253	1.0	981

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

⁴ MICS indicator 8.9

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table. N/A: "Not applicable"

2102-1102 Roma Survey

Table CP.3M: Early marriage and polygyny: men

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

Administrative unit	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage of men 15-19 years currently married/in union ³	Number of men aged 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men aged 15-19 years	Percentage married before age 15-19 years	Number of men aged 15-49 years currently married/in union
Administrative unit									
FBiH	7.0	1511	7.4	(20.0)	49	7.0	1511	0.4	707
RS	3.7	142	3.3	8.1	142	9.1	142	3.7	141
BD	19.7	71	21.3	53.1	61	20.2	71	19.7	707
Age (years)									
15-19	7.0	49	7.4	(20.0)	49	7.0	49	7.4	53
20-24	11.2	96	10.6	11.8	96	9.1	96	11.2	141
25-29	10.6	24	10.6	11.8	24	9.1	24	10.6	141
30-34	13.1	29	13.1	13.1	29	10.2	29	13.1	40
35-39	13.1	22	13.1	13.1	22	10.2	22	13.1	42
40-44	13.1	22	13.1	13.1	22	10.2	22	13.1	58
45-49	13.1	22	13.1	13.1	22	10.2	22	13.1	129
Education									
No formal education	2.2	225	2.2	19.8	225	27.5	225	2.2	148
Primary	4.9	916	5.3	54.1	916	22.8	916	4.9	604
Secondary+	0.3	320	0.0	9.5	320	7.0	320	0.3	149
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.6	248	6.0	(21.0)	248	24.9	248	5.6	166
Second	4.8	492	5.5	(21.5)	492	20.5	492	4.8	166
Middle	3.1	319	3.1	13.9	319	19.7	319	3.1	193
Fourth	3.2	312	3.8	8.7	312	19.2	312	3.2	166
Richest	3.5	312	0.4	7.7	312	21.7	312	3.5	202
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	4.4	830	4.8	18.2	830	21.6	830	4.4	533
Richest 40 per cent	3.4	629	3.9	8.3	629	19.1	629	3.4	368
Language of household head*									
Romani	5.3	836	5.9	14.9	836	26.4	836	5.3	523
Other	2.1	198	2.4	11.5	198	22.7	198	2.1	377
Total	3.9	1456	4.4	13.1	1456	20.5	1456	3.9	906

¹ MICS indicator 8.6

² MICS indicator 8.7

³ MICS indicator 8.8

⁴ MICS indicator 8.9

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

(†) Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

The data on marriage before age 15 and 18 allows us to see the trends in early marriage over time. Table CP.4 presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by age group.

This data shows that 15 per cent of women aged 15-49 were first married before age 15. The practice of entry into marriage did not differ by much across other age groups, meaning that, marital practices have not changed over the years.

Less than one half of Roma women aged 20-49 married before age 18 (48 per cent), with no clear differentials across the age groups.

Table CP.4: Trends in early marriage: women

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by age group, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women aged 15-49	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women aged 20-49
15-19	11.2	253	N/A	N/A
20-24	16.3	258	49.2	258
25-29	16.0	207	49.4	207
30-34	14.7	183	46.4	183
35-39	15.0	184	50.7	184
40-44	13.2	147	43.8	147
45-49	16.7	148	48.8	148
Total	14.6	1,380	48.3	1,127

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table CP.4M presents the proportion of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by age group.

The data shows that, compared to women, a lower percentage of men (4 per cent) aged 15-49 married before age 15. As was the case with women, the trend in early marriage over time does not show evident signs of decline. More than one-fifth of Roma men aged 20-49 married before age 18 (21 per cent), less than half the proportion of women.

Table CP.4M: Trends in early marriage: men

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by age group, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men aged 15-49	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men aged 20-49
15-19	2.1	299	N/A	N/A
20-24	5.8	286	19.8	286
25-29	5.1	220	19.7	220
30-34	2.9	170	21.4	170
35-39	2.0	164	21.1	164
40-44	4.5	172	21.5	172
45-49	5.2	145	20.4	145
Total	3.9	1,456	20.5	1,157

N/A: "Not applicable"

Another significant factor of early marriage is spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women younger by a difference of 10 or more years to their current spouse.

Table CP.5 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that 3 per cent of Roma women aged 15-19 as well as 5 per cent of women aged 20-24 were currently married to a man who was older by ten years or more. However, a higher percentage of the women of these age groups were married to/in union with a younger husband/partner, amongst them 9 per cent of women aged 15-19 and 19 per cent of women aged 20-24.

Table CP.5: Spousal age difference

Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union aged 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference to their husband or partner, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:				Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:				Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/in union			
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older		10+ years older ²	Total	Husband/ Partner's age unknown
FBiH	7.5	62.5	28.5	1.5	100.0	20.2	47.8	28.1	3.9	100.0	0.0	140
RS	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(13.4)	(67.7)	(0.0)	(13.8)	100.0	(5.0)	19
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Age (years)												
15-19	8.6	61.6	27.3	2.5	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20-24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	50.5	25.4	4.8	100.0	0.6	171
Education												
No formal education	(4.2)	(55.6)	(32.6)	(7.6)	100.0	19.0	51.8	24.1	3.6	100.0	1.5	67
Primary	7.9	64.1	27.0	1.0	100.0	15.6	51.6	26.9	6.0	100.0	0.0	81
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28.9	43.0	24.2	3.9	100.0	0.0	23
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	8.4	53.1	35.7	2.8	100.0	17.7	49.7	26.5	5.2	100.0	0.8	119
Richest 40 per cent	(8.9)	(78.5)	(10.6)	(2.0)	100.0	21.1	52.4	22.9	3.6	100.0	0.0	51
Language of household head												
Romani	7.9	61.9	25.8	4.4	100.0	22.2	55.0	20.2	1.8	100.0	0.9	105
Other	(9.5)	(61.1)	(29.4)	(0.0)	100.0	13.2	43.3	33.9	9.6	100.0	0.0	65
Total	8.6	61.6	27.3	2.5	100.0	18.7	50.5	25.4	4.8	100.0	0.6	171

¹ MICS indicator 8.10a

² MICS indicator 8.10b

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

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

N/A: "Not applicable"

Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

MICS4 in BiH assessed the attitudes of women and men aged 15-49 towards violence by husbands/partners against their wives/partners in cases where certain gender roles were not fulfilled by the wife and where she had a lower status in society.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.6 for women and Table CP.6M for men. The data indicates that the Roma women were more likely than men to feel that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner.

In most cases women who justified a husband's violence agreed in instances where the woman neglected the children (32 per cent) or demonstrated her autonomy, for example, if she went out without telling her husband (27 per cent). Around one-fifth of women believed that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she argued with him (22 per cent) and if she refused to have sex with him (20 per cent), while nine per cent of women believed that a husband has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she burnt the food. Justification of wife beating was more present amongst the less educated women and those living in the poorest households.

The highest proportion of men believed that a man has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner if she neglected the children (14 per cent), went out without telling her husband or refused to have sex with him (10 per cent each).

Men and women held different attitudes towards whether a man/partner was justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner with respect to their marital status. A lower percentage of women who had never been married/in union believed that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner in all of the cited instances compared to those currently or ever-married/in union.

Forty-four per cent of Roma women and 21 per cent of Roma men felt that a husband/partner has a right to hit or beat his wife/partner for at least one of the specified reasons.

Men and women who lived in families in the poorest wealth quintile more often supported at least one reason justifying violence against women (25 per cent of men and 48 per cent of women) compared to men and women who were in the richest wealth quintile (15 per cent of men and 38 per cent women).

Table CP.6: Attitudes towards domestic violence: women

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

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of women aged 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	27.4	29.6	21.0	20.1	8.7	42.5	1,085
RS	24.6	40.3	17.9	18.0	9.8	46.8	224
BD	29.6	35.2	40.8	31.0	8.5	47.9	71
Age (years)							
15-19	23.6	27.9	22.1	16.5	7.9	41.2	253
20-24	24.9	28.8	21.3	21.3	6.2	40.5	258
25-29	23.5	30.7	19.5	20.2	5.2	42.8	207
30-34	30.2	29.8	20.9	21.4	9.1	44.8	183
35-39	24.4	33.6	21.3	19.7	10.8	43.2	184
40-44	34.4	40.5	23.5	24.5	14.4	51.4	147
45-49	34.2	35.1	22.7	20.5	12.3	44.6	148
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	28.5	32.9	22.9	21.2	9.2	44.2	981
Formerly married/in union	27.7	33.5	23.1	22.0	12.5	45.8	139
Never married/in union	21.3	25.9	15.3	16.0	5.9	39.6	259
Education							
No formal education	38.0	37.4	30.8	29.6	11.6	50.8	383
Primary	26.4	32.3	20.2	19.7	9.2	44.6	796
Secondary+	9.1	18.0	8.9	5.0	2.5	25.1	201
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.0	34.2	27.7	25.9	10.7	48.2	240
Second	29.7	38.4	20.9	21.7	11.2	46.9	254
Middle	26.9	27.2	17.2	20.1	8.4	41.6	283
Fourth	25.2	32.4	22.7	19.2	10.0	44.7	273
Richest	22.5	27.6	20.1	16.3	5.3	38.0	329
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	29.7	33.1	21.7	22.4	10.1	45.4	777
Richest 40 per cent	23.7	29.8	21.3	17.6	7.4	41.1	603
Language of household head*							
Romani	32.3	33.4	26.8	26.0	9.4	46.5	777
Other	20.0	29.0	14.7	13.0	8.3	39.4	601
Total	27.1	31.6	21.5	20.3	8.9	43.5	1,380

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table CP.6M: Attitudes towards domestic violence: men

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

Administrative unit	Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner:						Number of men aged 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these reasons ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	10.5	12.2	7.9	8.7	4.3	19.4	1,151
RS	9.2	19.0	12.1	13.2	7.8	27.0	241
BD	10.9	18.8	12.5	28.1	7.8	28.1	64
Age (years)							
15-19	11.7	15.8	11.5	14.8	6.6	25.0	299
20-24	11.1	14.4	7.5	13.4	6.2	23.3	286
25-29	9.8	12.4	9.2	7.0	4.4	19.4	220
30-34	9.9	12.0	6.4	5.1	3.1	19.7	170
35-39	11.1	19.4	12.5	13.4	5.1	24.8	164
40-44	10.5	10.9	7.1	7.7	4.0	17.5	172
45-49	5.6	7.9	5.4	5.6	4.1	12.7	145
Marital/Union status							
Currently married/in union	9.4	12.6	7.7	8.1	3.9	19.0	901
Formerly married/in union	15.1	22.9	15.6	21.8	11.5	35.0	84
Never married/in union	11.1	13.8	9.6	12.4	6.0	22.6	471
Education							
No formal education	10.1	14.0	13.0	10.7	6.0	22.3	225
Primary	11.5	14.4	8.8	11.6	5.4	22.3	911
Secondary+	7.0	11.2	5.7	6.3	3.3	16.7	320
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.5	14.6	8.5	12.0	5.5	24.6	248
Second	11.0	15.8	10.9	9.7	4.2	23.9	264
Middle	11.3	12.5	8.3	9.9	4.9	21.6	319
Fourth	10.6	15.5	11.2	11.5	6.9	21.8	314
Richest	5.8	10.2	5.2	8.6	3.8	14.6	312
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	11.9	14.2	9.2	10.5	4.9	23.2	830
Richest 40 per cent	8.2	12.9	8.2	10.1	5.3	18.2	626
Language of household head*							
Romani	11.0	14.1	10.1	12.6	5.7	22.4	836
Other	9.2	12.9	6.8	7.2	4.0	19.1	618
Total	10.3	13.6	8.8	10.3	5.1	21.1	1,456

¹ MICS indicator 8.14

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

Knowledge about HIV Transmission and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

The first step in raising awareness and enabling the population, young people in particular, to protect themselves against infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can hinder prevention efforts and while different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions some appear to be universal, for example, that sharing food can transmit HIV or that mosquito bites can transmit HIV. The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) has called upon governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves against HIV.

Activities taken towards the Millennium Development Goals target of reducing the HIV infection rate by half include improving the level of knowledge on HIV and its prevention and changing behaviour, especially amongst young people.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percentage of young women who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention and transmission. All Roma women and men aged 15-49 who had heard about AIDS were asked whether they knew of the two main ways to prevent HIV transmission, namely having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time. The results are presented in Table HA.1 and HA.1M.

Tables HA.1, HA.2, HA.1M and HA.2M also present the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge and the percentage of those who correctly identified the misconceptions related to HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common misconceptions amongst Roma: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with someone with AIDS. The tables also provide information on whether women and men knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

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

The data presented in Table HA.1 and HA.1M show that more than two-thirds of Roma women aged 15-49 (67 per cent) and less than three quarters of men from the same age group (73 per cent) had heard of HIV/AIDS. A somewhat higher proportion of men compared to women in the FBiH and BD had heard of HIV/AIDS, while the percentage was the same for men and women in RS. Yet a lower percentage of women (42 per cent) and men (58 per cent) knew both of the main ways to prevent the transmission of HIV.

In addition, one half of Roma women and two-thirds of men aged 15-49 knew that having only one faithful uninfected sex partner prevents transmission and 49 per cent of women and 62 per cent of men knew that using a condom every time is one of the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, while more than one-third of women (39 per cent) and one half of men (53 per cent) knew that a healthy looking person can be infected.

About one-third of women (30 per cent) and men (35 per cent) knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and more than a quarter of women (27 per cent) and one-third of men (37 per cent) knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person, while two-fifths of women (40 per cent) and one half of men (51 per cent) knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means.

Eighteen per cent of men and only 9 per cent of Roma women aged 15-49 were found to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods. Men aged 15-24 were the exception: this group included the highest percentage who knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites (39 per cent).

In respect to all of the questions, knowledge was higher amongst women and men who had never been married/in union compared to those who had been or were married/in union and was also higher amongst women and men with secondary or higher education and those in the richest 40 per cent of the population (see Figure HA.1 and HA.1M).

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

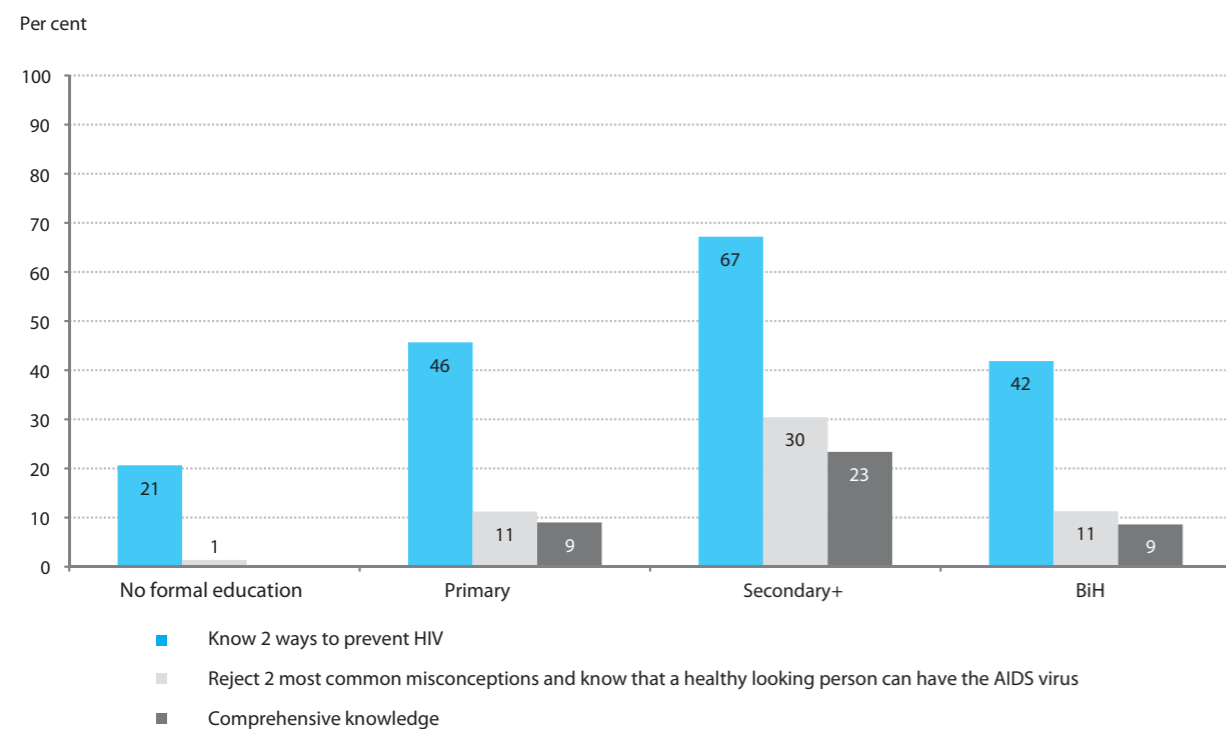


Figure HA.1M: Percentage of men who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

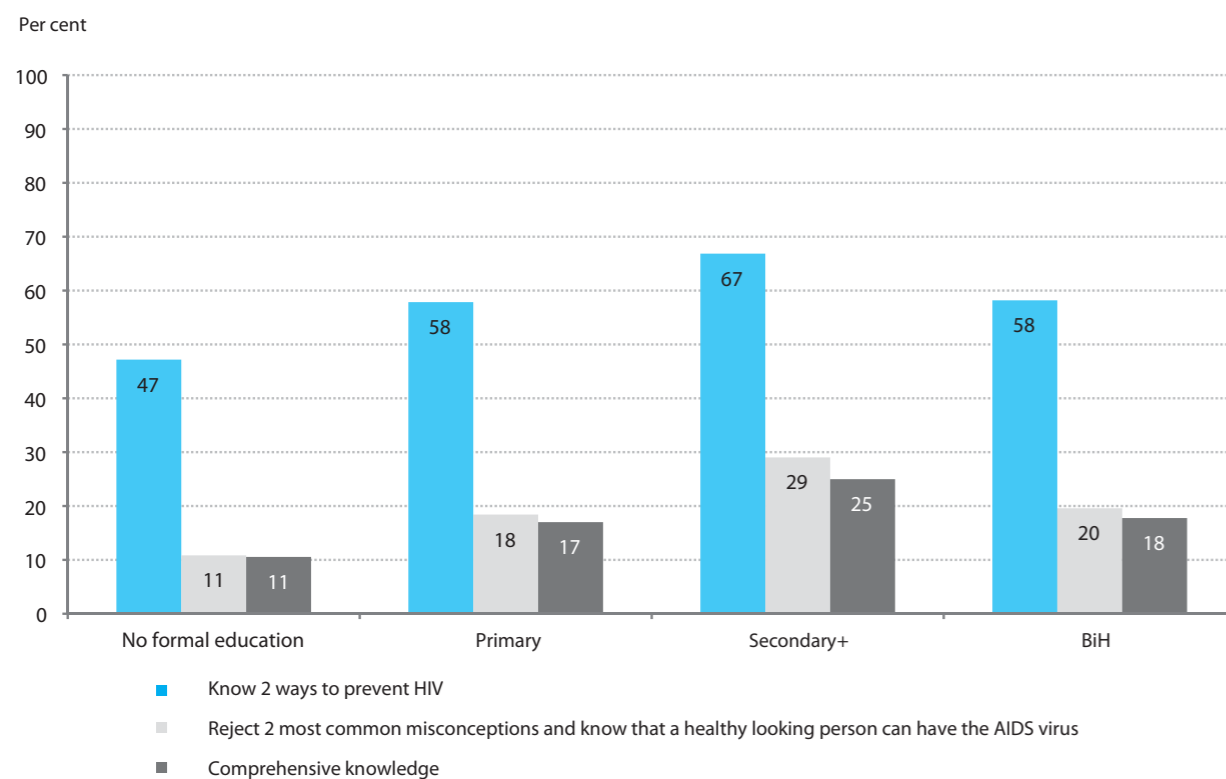


Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV transmission, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission: women aged 15-49
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have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

Administrative unit	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women
	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Administrative unit								
FBiH	63.8	47.2	27.9	37.1	26.6	11.2	8.4	1,085
RS	80.2	57.6	36.8	51.2	30.0	12.5	10.4	224
BD	73.2	52.1	47.9	49.3	26.8	8.5	5.6	71
Age (years)								
15-24	65.2	49.7	31.1	40.8	26.8	11.0	8.9	510
25-29	68.9	52.1	30.9	40.2	24.6	11.5	8.2	207
30-39	72.2	51.0	33.6	43.4	30.2	13.7	9.9	367
40-49	62.1	44.1	24.6	34.5	25.8	8.7	6.8	295
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	65.2	47.5	28.9	38.2	26.0	10.2	7.7	1,121
Never married/in union	74.5	56.4	36.5	47.9	32.3	15.9	12.3	259
Women's education								
No formal education	44.9	26.0	13.4	19.5	9.5	1.4	0.0	383
Primary	71.2	53.1	31.3	42.8	28.6	11.2	9.0	796
Secondary+	92.3	77.8	58.7	68.1	54.9	30.4	23.4	201
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	50.0	27.9	15.1	23.6	14.0	2.9	1.0	240
Second	61.0	45.9	28.4	35.6	19.1	6.8	5.0	254
Middle	68.0	53.3	30.0	39.1	26.8	11.7	9.8	283
Fourth	69.6	52.9	34.4	41.2	31.0	14.3	10.2	273
Richest	80.9	60.6	39.9	55.2	40.0	18.1	14.6	329
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	60.1	43.0	24.9	33.2	20.4	7.4	5.5	777
Richest 40 per cent	75.8	57.1	37.4	48.9	35.9	16.3	12.6	603
Language of household head*								
Romani	59.2	39.9	23.7	33.6	19.1	5.6	3.3	777
Other	76.9	60.9	39.1	48.5	37.4	18.7	15.5	601
Total	67.0	49.2	30.4	40.0	27.2	11.3	8.6	1,380

¹MICS indicator 9.1

*Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

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

Administrative unit	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time			Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with AIDS			
Administrative unit											
FBiH	71.2	66.7	61.6	59.4	51.8	33.5	53.0	36.1	19.6	18.6	1,151
RS	79.7	65.1	58.3	50.6	52.4	39.9	45.8	41.4	18.7	15.0	241
BD	79.7	68.8	75.0	65.6	75.0	40.6	40.6	31.3	21.9	14.1	64
Age (years)											
15-24	72.2	66.5	61.4	58.4	52.9	39.1	53.8	39.4	22.9	20.9	585
25-29	72.2	67.4	61.7	58.7	53.3	34.1	50.2	35.0	17.9	17.0	220
30-39	77.3	70.4	67.6	64.1	57.9	32.9	54.0	41.3	18.8	17.1	334
40-49	70.3	61.9	55.9	51.3	47.4	29.5	44.7	28.4	15.4	13.2	317
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	70.8	63.9	59.6	55.8	51.4	31.8	47.3	32.4	16.7	15.1	985
Never married/in union	77.5	72.1	66.0	63.1	56.0	41.3	59.7	45.8	25.5	23.4	471
Education											
No formal education	57.7	52.3	50.1	47.2	45.5	18.8	32.8	21.0	10.8	10.6	225
Primary	71.3	65.7	60.8	57.9	49.8	34.6	48.8	33.2	18.4	17.0	911
Secondary+	88.3	78.9	72.4	66.9	67.0	46.9	71.3	57.8	29.0	25.0	320
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	62.4	55.0	52.7	48.2	47.2	31.8	38.7	25.5	14.7	13.6	248
Second	69.9	64.8	59.5	57.1	46.1	30.5	47.1	28.8	14.4	13.2	264
Middle	70.8	65.2	58.7	56.2	51.1	27.8	48.8	34.3	15.6	13.9	319
Fourth	79.7	72.2	66.8	62.6	56.9	41.6	60.7	47.6	27.1	25.0	314
Richest	79.3	72.8	68.5	64.7	61.0	41.3	58.0	44.0	24.3	21.6	312
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	68.0	62.0	57.2	54.1	48.4	29.9	45.2	29.9	15.0	13.6	830
Richest 40 per cent	79.5	72.5	67.7	63.6	58.9	41.5	59.4	45.8	25.7	23.3	626
Language of household head*											
Romani	68.3	62.2	58.7	55.2	50.7	32.2	44.7	31.8	17.8	15.7	836
Other	79.2	72.2	65.6	62.0	55.8	38.5	60.4	43.6	22.0	20.7	618
Total	72.9	66.5	61.7	58.2	52.9	34.9	51.3	36.8	19.6	17.8	1,456

¹ MICS indicator 9.1

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

The findings for women and men aged 15-24 are presented separately in Table HA.2 and HA.2M. Results indicate that about two-thirds of Roma women aged 15-24 (65 per cent) and nearly three quarters of Roma men from the same age group (72 per cent) had heard of HIV/AIDS, but a lower percentage of both women (42 per cent) and men (58 per cent) knew of both main ways to prevent HIV transmission.

The results indicate that men were more familiar with the two main ways of preventing HIV transmission than women: about two-thirds of men (67 per cent) and about one half of women (49 per cent) knew that one of the main ways to prevent HIV transmission is to have only one faithful uninfected partner. In addition, a higher percentage of men (61 per cent) than women (50 per cent) knew that using a condom every time is one of the main ways to prevent HIV transmission.

Men aged 15-24 demonstrated a higher level of knowledge compared to women. For instance, compared to women, a higher percentage of men knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites (39 per cent of men and 31 per cent of women) or by sharing food with an infected person (39 per cent of men and 27 per cent women). In addition, a higher proportion of men knew that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means (54 per cent of men versus 41 per cent of women) and that a healthy looking person can be infected (53 per cent of men versus 38 per cent of women).

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention was found amongst more than one-fifth of Roma men aged 15-24 (21 per cent) and a lower percentage of women (9 per cent).

For all the questions, knowledge was higher amongst women and men who had never been married/in union compared to those who had been or were married/in union; knowledge increased with the education level and was highest amongst those with the highest level of education and those from the richest 40 per cent of the population.

Administrative unit	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know that HIV transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of women aged 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of women who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means			
Administrative unit										
FBIH	62.0	47.5	47.8	40.3	37.5	27.0	37.3	26.4	10.6	8.4
RS	78.9	58.3	58.5	52.8	42.4	44.7	56.7	28.7	14.3	13.1
BD	(76.0)	(36.0)	(52.0)	(36.0)	(32.0)	(56.0)	(48.0)	(28.0)	(8.0)	(4.0)
Age (years)										
15-19	67.2	49.5	50.6	42.6	37.8	33.9	40.8	30.6	12.1	10.0
20-24	63.4	47.6	48.7	41.4	38.1	28.3	40.7	23.1	10.0	7.7
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	59.3	44.0	45.0	38.3	32.8	25.9	35.0	21.5	6.9	6.1
Never married/in union	74.2	55.2	56.6	47.6	45.6	38.8	49.4	34.7	17.1	12.9
Women's education										
No formal education	40.4	25.8	26.0	21.2	17.2	12.5	17.5	7.2	0.0	0.0
Primary	66.2	47.0	48.2	40.1	36.5	28.8	40.9	25.1	8.4	6.8
Secondary+	93.9	81.5	83.6	73.6	68.2	61.0	69.7	56.3	32.1	25.7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	46.0	26.8	27.3	19.8	18.9	15.1	23.1	14.3	2.2	2.2
Second	63.8	52.1	49.6	45.3	39.3	30.0	39.3	21.8	8.3	6.8
Middle	69.5	51.5	55.9	45.9	39.3	35.8	41.3	25.1	10.4	8.1
Fourth	73.0	57.9	60.0	51.1	43.6	37.3	46.6	36.2	18.3	14.9
Richest	76.5	58.0	59.3	51.6	50.4	39.5	54.9	37.9	17.3	13.6
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	58.9	42.5	43.2	36.0	31.7	26.2	33.9	20.0	6.7	5.5
Richest 40 per cent	75.1	57.9	59.6	51.4	47.6	38.6	51.5	37.2	17.7	14.1
Language of household head[*]										
Romani	56.6	39.3	40.0	33.7	29.3	26.0	35.6	19.5	5.1	3.5
Other	77.0	61.0	62.6	53.1	50.3	38.4	48.4	36.8	19.3	16.4
Total	65.2	48.5	49.7	42.0	37.9	31.1	40.8	26.8	11.0	8.9

¹ MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table HA.2: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV/AIDS and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission: women aged 15-24
 Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus, percentage who reject common misconceptions and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, BIH Roma Survey 2011-2012

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

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

Administrative unit	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who know that HIV transmission can be prevented by:			Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ¹	Number of men aged 15-24
		Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Percentage of men who know both ways	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means			
Administrative unit										
FBIH	70.8	49.9	52.9	40.3	38.8	33.8	60.8	47.4	40.3	22.8
RS	76.3	58.7	63.5	52.8	40.8	46.0	66.0	57.9	37.9	22.3
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Age (years)										
15-19	71.7	59.8	61.9	47.2	45.1	45.3	58.0	54.5	40.2	24.2
20-24	72.9	62.9	62.9	51.3	37.9	31.3	58.5	52.9	38.5	24.7
Marital status										
Ever married/in union	63.0	58.1	59.9	43.4	31.3	27.7	60.8	59.1	38.5	24.1
Never married/in union	69.7	70.8	63.9	59.1	63.2	47.4	68.8	63.2	38.5	24.1
Education										
No formal education	41.5	27.2	21.9	22.3	27.0	21.2	42.3	33.9	22.1	13.3
Primary	69.3	69.9	60.5	57.9	36.2	49.1	57.9	49.9	33.2	18.1
Secondary+	88.1	96.2	91.6	72.9	50.9	49.9	62.9	62.9	40.9	30.2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	42.5	27.2	27.9	19.8	18.9	15.1	23.1	14.3	15.5	12.1
Second	73.0	57.9	60.0	45.9	39.3	30.0	39.3	21.8	32.3	15.2
Middle	70.0	53.9	59.3	41.3	35.8	35.8	41.3	25.1	35.8	19.8
Fourth	82.9	62.9	66.2	51.1	43.6	37.3	46.6	36.2	43.6	31.2
Richest	79.7	72.2	72.9	51.6	50.4	39.5	54.9	37.9	59.3	24.3
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	47.9	33.2	33.9	36.0	31.7	26.2	33.9	20.0	31.1	15.0
Richest 40 per cent	80.0	69.9	69.9	51.4	47.6	38.6	51.5	37.2	49.6	28.0
Language of household head[*]										
Romani	47.9	20.2	18.5	19.8	18.9	15.1	23.1	14.3	15.5	12.1
Other	82.9	75.7	75.9	53.1	50.3	38.4	48.4	36.8	50.3	25.1
Total	72.2	66.5	61.4	42.0	37.9	31.1	40.8	26.8	39.4	20.9

¹ MICS indicator 9.2; MDG indicator 6.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Women and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery and through breastfeeding. Knowledge of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant in order to avoid infection in the baby.

The level of knowledge amongst women and men aged 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.3 and HA.3M. The survey findings show that more than one half of women (55 per cent) and men (53 per cent) aged 15-49 knew that HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child. A somewhat lower percentage of women and men (about 40 per cent) knew about all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, while one-fifth of men (20 per cent) and a lower percentage of women (12 per cent) did not know of any specific means.

The highest percentage of women who knew of the possible ways in which the mother-to-child transmission of the virus could occur was found in RS, while the highest percentage of men with similar knowledge was found in the FBiH. The percentage of women and men who possessed this knowledge increased with age, the highest knowledge being found amongst those aged 30-39 and declined in the oldest age group (40-49 years).

The proportion of women and men who knew the possible ways to transmit HIV from mother-to-child was highest amongst those with secondary or higher education and amongst those in the richest 40 per cent of the population.

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

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

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child	Per cent who know HIV can be transmitted by:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	52.8	49.1	45.9	43.5	38.3	11.0	1,085
RS	64.2	61.4	59.3	60.0	55.3	16.0	224
BD	62.0	50.7	53.5	57.7	47.9	11.3	71
Age (years)							
15-24	51.2	45.6	41.4	43.4	35.2	14.0	510
15-19	50.1	43.2	38.6	43.0	33.4	17.0	253
20-24	52.3	48.0	44.1	43.7	37.0	11.1	258
25-29	58.0	52.8	54.0	52.3	46.3	10.9	207
30-39	61.0	59.0	55.0	52.9	49.0	11.2	367
40-49	52.5	50.1	48.6	41.9	39.9	9.6	295
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	55.0	51.6	48.9	46.7	41.9	10.2	1,121
Never married/in union	55.7	49.7	46.4	48.1	39.9	18.8	259
Education							
No formal education	36.9	34.1	31.7	31.9	27.5	8.0	383
Primary	58.5	54.2	51.6	49.4	43.9	12.7	796
Secondary+	76.6	72.0	67.9	66.0	58.9	15.6	201
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	38.3	37.3	33.7	33.3	29.6	11.7	240
Second	52.4	45.6	44.8	45.5	38.6	8.7	254
Middle	56.6	51.3	49.7	48.7	41.7	11.4	283
Fourth	57.6	53.8	49.9	47.9	43.1	12.0	273
Richest	66.2	63.5	59.7	55.7	51.2	14.7	329
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	49.5	45.1	43.1	42.9	36.9	10.6	777
Richest 40 per cent	62.3	59.1	55.3	52.1	47.5	13.5	603
Language of household head*							
Romani	48.9	44.6	42.7	42.4	36.7	10.3	777
Other	63.1	59.7	56.1	52.8	48.0	13.7	601
Total	55.1	51.2	48.4	46.9	41.5	11.8	1,380

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

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

	Percentage who know HIV can be transmitted from mother-to-child	Per cent who know HIV can be transmitted by:				Does not know any of the specific means	Number of men
		During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	All three means ¹		
Administrative unit							
FBiH	54.1	49.3	47.4	47.1	42.2	17.1	1,151
RS	50.5	45.4	43.8	42.2	35.7	29.2	241
BD	37.5	34.4	37.5	35.9	34.4	42.2	64
Age (years)							
15-24	52.4	46.0	45.8	44.8	38.9	19.7	585
15-19	52.0	45.5	46.1	45.3	39.5	19.7	299
20-24	52.8	46.4	45.4	44.3	38.3	19.8	286
25-29	50.9	48.0	43.4	44.8	40.5	21.3	220
30-39	58.7	55.0	52.4	52.5	47.8	18.6	334
40-49	48.5	44.1	43.2	41.4	36.9	21.8	317
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	51.1	47.3	45.3	44.4	40.5	19.7	985
Never married/in union	56.3	49.3	48.7	48.8	41.2	21.1	471
Education							
No formal education	35.4	32.4	31.6	31.1	28.3	22.3	225
Primary	50.9	46.1	44.6	45.1	39.9	20.4	911
Secondary+	70.3	64.0	61.8	58.4	52.0	18.0	320
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	45.4	42.9	40.6	38.1	34.8	17.0	248
Second	49.4	44.2	40.1	42.2	35.4	20.4	264
Middle	49.9	44.0	44.1	44.6	39.1	20.9	319
Fourth	59.8	54.7	54.8	55.1	49.0	19.9	314
Richest	57.3	52.4	50.2	47.0	43.4	22.0	312
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	48.4	43.7	41.7	41.9	36.6	19.6	830
Richest 40 per cent	58.5	53.6	52.5	51.1	46.2	20.9	626
Language of household head*							
Romani	45.1	41.1	40.2	39.8	35.8	23.2	836
Other	63.0	57.1	54.6	53.9	47.4	16.2	618
Total	52.8	48.0	46.4	45.8	40.8	20.2	1,456

¹ MICS indicator 9.3

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Accepting Attitudes towards People Living with HIV/AIDS

The indicators on attitudes towards people living with HIV measure stigmatisation and discrimination in a community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude for the four questions below.

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

Tables HA.4 and HA.4M present the attitudes of Roma women and men towards people living with HIV/AIDS. Over four-fifths of Roma women and men who had heard of HIV/AIDS agreed with at least one accepting attitude towards people living with HIV (88 per cent). The most frequent accepting attitudes expressed were: a willingness to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in one's own home and not keeping the HIV status of a family member secret. In an equally high percentage, both women and men showed a willingness to care for a family member living with HIV in their own household (70 per cent of women and 69 per cent of men). More than one half of men (60 per cent) and women (54 per cent) would not want to keep the HIV status of a family member a secret. On the other hand, only 18 per cent of women and 29 per cent of men thought that a female teacher who was HIV positive but is not ill should be allowed to continue teaching in school. In addition, 21 per cent of women and 32 per cent of men would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who was HIV positive.

Overall, 7 per cent of women reported accepting attitudes for all of the four indicators, whereby 9 per cent of women with secondary or higher education and 3 per cent of women with no formal education reported accepting attitudes for all of the four indicators. Accepting attitudes for all of the four indicators were reported by 14 per cent of men (19 per cent for men who had secondary or higher education and only 3 per cent for men with no formal education).

Accepting attitudes for all of the four indicators were reported by 14 per cent of men, of which 19 per cent had secondary or higher education and only 3 per cent no formal education.

Accepting attitudes for all four indicators were found amongst 10 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men belonging to the richest wealth quintile compared to only 3 per cent of men and less than 1 per cent of women from the poorest wealth quintile.

Women and men with no formal education were more likely to believe that a female teacher who was HIV positive, but is not ill, should be allowed to continue teaching (8 per cent of women and 21 per cent of men) than those with secondary or higher education (30 per cent of women and 39 per cent of men). This attitude was far more common amongst women and men in the poorest wealth quintile (11 per cent of women and 20 per cent of men) compared to those from the richest wealth quintile (25 per cent of women and 37 per cent of men).

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

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

Administrative unit	Percentage of women who:				Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not ill should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus		
Administrative unit						
FBiH	71.2	21.9	18.7	53.7	7.5	692
RS	73.3	16.1	17.3	58.1	3.1	180
BD	44.2	17.3	17.3	50.0	3.8	52
Age (years)						
15-24	70.1	19.0	20.9	48.1	6.1	333
15-19	70.1	16.9	17.4	41.2	4.6	170
20-24	70.1	21.2	24.5	55.3	7.7	163
25-29	73.6	27.6	18.3	50.9	6.2	143
30-39	66.5	19.2	16.9	60.3	7.4	265
40-49	72.4	19.6	15.9	59.9	6.1	184
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	69.4	19.6	16.4	58.3	6.2	731
Never married/in union	72.5	24.0	25.7	39.3	7.3	193
Education						
No formal education	62.8	12.1	8.2	56.5	2.7	172
Primary	68.9	19.6	17.5	55.1	6.7	566
Secondary+	80.3	31.1	30.4	50.1	9.4	186
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	62.3	15.3	10.5	57.6	0.8	120
Second	63.5	15.5	13.3	61.4	3.2	155
Middle	76.4	19.2	15.5	57.2	7.8	192
Fourth	74.1	19.3	20.8	54.9	7.0	190
Richest	69.9	27.5	25.2	46.4	9.6	266
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	68.5	17.0	13.5	58.7	4.5	468
Richest 40 per cent	71.7	24.1	23.3	49.9	8.5	457
Language of household head *						
Romani	63.8	16.7	15.9	50.9	5.3	460
Other	76.4	24.4	20.9	58.0	7.7	462
Total	70.1	20.5	18.4	54.4	6.5	924

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

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

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus	Believe that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not ill should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	69.6	32.2	29.5	61.9	85.0	17.2	819
RS	71.8	28.0	26.2	52.8	97.4	3.2	192
BD	41.2	35.3	33.3	60.8	96.1	0.0	51
Age (years)							
15-24	77.3	40.8	35.6	62.6	93.2	19.7	422
15-19	81.7	44.4	41.7	62.9	94.6	23.9	214
20-24	72.8	37.1	29.3	62.3	91.7	15.2	208
25-29	67.5	27.1	28.7	63.0	89.2	10.2	159
30-39	63.9	27.0	24.4	58.5	83.9	10.5	258
40-49	58.6	22.6	22.4	55.6	81.0	9.0	223
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	62.5	26.6	23.9	59.7	85.7	9.4	697
Never married/in union	80.4	41.2	38.9	61.2	91.8	22.2	365
Education							
No formal education	42.1	20.6	21.3	47.7	76.2	3.2	130
Primary	66.3	28.3	26.3	62.0	86.8	13.5	649
Secondary+	86.1	44.3	39.1	61.7	95.4	19.4	283
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	52.6	22.4	19.7	51.9	79.2	3.3	155
Second	67.7	24.3	22.0	62.8	88.6	10.4	184
Middle	69.4	27.7	29.3	56.5	87.5	14.2	226
Fourth	73.4	36.0	31.9	62.2	88.5	18.1	250
Richest	73.8	41.9	37.0	64.7	92.1	18.2	247
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	64.3	25.1	24.3	57.3	85.6	10.0	565
Richest 40 per cent	73.6	38.9	34.5	63.5	90.3	18.2	497
Language of household head*							
Romani	59.9	29.2	29.1	60.1	86.8	10.5	571
Other	78.8	34.5	29.1	60.5	88.9	17.7	489
Total	68.6	31.6	29.1	60.2	87.8	13.8	1,062

¹ MICS indicator 9.4

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

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

Tables HA.5 and HA.5M present data on the knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether women and men aged 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV. More Roma men (49 per cent) than women (23 per cent) knew of a facility where they could be tested for HIV; however, an equally low percentage of men and women had ever been tested for HIV (4 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men). Within the 12 months preceding the survey the same percentage of men and women had been tested for HIV (2 per cent) and almost all of them had been told the result.

A higher percentage of women in RS (30 per cent) and BD (28 per cent) knew where to be tested for HIV compared to the FBiH (21 per cent). In contrast to women, a higher percentage of men in BD (66 per cent) knew where to be tested for HIV than in RS (53 per cent) and the FBiH (47 per cent).

Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing was higher amongst women and men (30 and 54 per cent respectively) who had never been married/in union compared to those who were currently married/in union or were ever married/in union (21 per cent of women and 46 per cent of men), amongst women (55 per cent) and men (69 per cent) with secondary or higher education compared to those with no formal education (10 per cent of women and 34 per cent of men) and amongst women (33 per cent) and men (61 per cent) who belonged to the richest wealth quintile compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (8 per cent of women and 36 per cent of men).

More women and men with secondary or higher education had been tested for HIV (12 and 8 per cent respectively) compared to those with no formal education (2 per cent of women and 4 per cent of men). In addition, more women (6 per cent) and men (7 per cent) from the richest wealth quintile had been tested compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (1 per cent of women and 2 per cent of men).

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

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

	Percentage of women who:				Number of women
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told the result ²	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	20.6	4.4	2.0	2.0	1,085
RS	30.2	2.6	1.4	0.9	224
BD	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Age (years)					
15-24	23.3	3.2	1.9	1.7	510
15-19	23.2	2.2	0.8	0.8	253
20-24	23.5	4.2	2.9	2.5	258
25-29	21.5	4.3	1.6	1.6	207
30-39	22.1	5.2	2.1	2.1	367
40-49	22.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	295
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	20.9	3.9	1.7	1.6	1,121
Never married/in union	30.0	3.8	2.2	2.2	259
Education					
No formal education	9.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	383
Primary	20.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	796
Secondary+	55.0	12.2	6.2	5.6	201
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	7.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	240
Second	21.2	4.8	3.5	3.0	254
Middle	22.3	3.3	1.5	1.5	283
Fourth	25.1	3.7	1.4	1.4	273
Richest	32.8	6.1	2.3	2.3	329
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	17.3	3.0	1.8	1.6	777
Richest 40 per cent	29.3	5.0	1.9	1.9	603
Language of household head*					
Romani	15.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	777
Other	31.7	7.1	3.4	3.3	601
Total	22.6	3.9	1.8	1.7	1,380

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

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

	Percentage of men who:				Number of men
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last twelve months and have been told result ²	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	46.8	4.6	1.7	1.6	1,151
RS	52.9	8.0	1.5	1.1	241
BD	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Age (years)					
15-24	50.6	4.4	1.6	1.6	585
15-19	51.1	3.5	1.9	1.9	299
20-24	50.2	5.3	1.2	1.2	286
25-29	48.5	5.8	1.8	1.4	220
30-39	49.2	5.9	1.9	1.9	334
40-49	44.3	4.3	1.0	0.7	317
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	45.9	4.6	1.5	1.3	985
Never married/in union	54.4	5.7	1.8	1.8	471
Education					
No formal education	34.2	3.7	2.5	2.0	225
Primary	44.9	4.2	0.9	0.8	911
Secondary+	69.4	7.9	2.8	2.8	320
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	35.8	2.1	0.4	0.0	248
Second	42.8	6.4	1.2	0.8	264
Middle	46.8	4.3	1.9	1.9	319
Fourth	52.9	5.1	2.1	2.1	314
Richest	61.3	6.5	1.9	1.9	312
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	42.2	4.3	1.2	1.0	830
Richest 40 per cent	57.1	5.8	2.0	2.0	626
Language of household head*					
Romani	46.8	3.8	1.6	1.5	836
Other	51.2	6.6	1.5	1.4	618
Total	48.6	5.0	1.6	1.4	1,456

¹ MICS indicator 9.5

² MICS indicator 9.6

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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

Tables HA.6 and HA.6M present the results for sexually active women and men aged 15-24. The findings show that more than one half of Roma men aged 15-24 (52 per cent) and a lower percentage of women (19 per cent) knew where to be tested for HIV. In addition, the data indicates that only 3 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men aged 15-24 had ever been tested for HIV. Within the 12 months preceding the survey 2 per cent of women and men aged 15-24 had been tested for HIV and almost all of them told the result.

Knowledge of where to be tested for HIV was higher amongst women with primary education (20 per cent) compared to those with no formal education (5 per cent) and amongst women from the richest wealth quintile (25 per cent) compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (6 per cent).

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

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

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women who:				Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	62.1	408	17.3	3.1	2.0	2.0	254
RS	50.3	77	26.2	2.8	2.8	0.0	39
BD	(84.0)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Age (years)							
15-19	42.6	253	15.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	108
20-24	79.8	258	20.9	3.3	2.4	1.8	206
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	95.2	305	16.9	2.2	1.2	0.9	291
Never married/in union	11.0	205	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Education							
No formal education	80.1	127	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	102
Primary	59.9	283	20.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	169
Secondary+	42.1	101	(50.3)	(13.3)	(11.4)	(8.9)	42
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	75.4	116	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	87
Second	71.9	98	26.1	4.5	3.3	1.8	70
Middle	59.2	97	21.4	5.6	2.2	2.2	57
Fourth	50.3	83	(24.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
Richest	48.6	117	25.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	57
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	69.2	310	16.7	2.9	1.7	1.2	215
Richest 40 per cent	49.3	200	24.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	99
Language of household head*							
Romani	61.6	296	13.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	182
Other	61.3	212	27.8	6.2	4.7	3.9	130
Total	61.4	510	19.2	2.8	1.9	1.6	313

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Fifty-eight per cent of men in RS and 51 per cent in the FBiH knew where to be tested for HIV. Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing was higher amongst men who had never been married/in union (63 per cent) compared to those who were currently married/in union or were ever married/in union (42 per cent) and amongst men with secondary or higher education (69 per cent) compared to those with no formal education (41 per cent) and amongst men who belonged to the richest wealth quintile (66 per cent) compared to those from the poorest wealth quintile (26 per cent).

Five per cent of Roma men aged 15-24 and 3 per cent of women had ever been tested for HIV. A higher percentage of men had ever been tested for HIV in RS (11 per cent) than in the FBiH (4 per cent). More men had been tested for HIV amongst those who had never been married/in union (8 per cent) compared to those who were ever married/in union (3 per cent).

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

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

	Percentage who have had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men who:				Number of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months
			Know a place to get tested	Have ever been tested	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and have been told the result ¹	
Administrative unit							
FBiH	65.7	473	51.2	4.3	2.0	2.0	311
RS	60.4	91	57.6	11.4	4.6	4.6	55
BD	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Age (years)							
15-19	41.9	299	52.0	6.0	4.1	4.1	125
20-24	90.4	286	52.1	4.7	1.4	1.4	259
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	98.5	200	41.9	2.5	1.7	1.7	197
Never married/in union	48.6	385	62.8	7.8	2.9	2.9	187
Education							
No formal education	72.6	80	40.8	5.7	4.1	4.1	58
Primary	66.5	340	47.4	2.8	0.5	0.5	226
Secondary+	60.5	165	69.1	9.8	5.1	5.1	100
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	74.1	96	25.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	71
Second	65.2	95	51.6	4.8	1.4	1.4	62
Middle	67.1	129	49.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	86
Fourth	55.3	140	64.1	8.7	2.6	2.6	77
Richest	69.5	125	65.5	7.6	3.9	3.9	87
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	68.6	320	42.5	2.8	1.5	1.5	220
Richest 40 per cent	62.0	266	64.8	8.1	3.3	3.3	165
Language of household head*							
Romani	69.8	347	46.0	3.6	2.5	2.5	242
Other	59.8	238	62.4	7.6	1.8	1.8	142
Total	65.6	585	52.0	5.1	2.3	2.3	384

¹ MICS indicator 9.7

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

The percentage of women who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. About four-fifths of Roma women aged 15-49 who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care by a health worker (79 per cent): these included a smaller proportion of women who lived in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani (74 per cent) compared to those living in households where the household head spoke another mother tongue (87 per cent).

HIV counselling during antenatal care was received by only 3 per cent of these women. During the antenatal period a small percentage of women had been offered an HIV test were tested and told the result (less than 1 per cent).

Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries over half of new HIV infections occur amongst people aged 15-24 years, thus a change in behaviour amongst this age group is especially important for reducing the rate of new infections. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men and sex with a non-marital/non-cohabitating partner and failure to use a condom.

In the MICS survey on Roma in BiH a set of questions was administered to all women and men aged 15-24 about their sexual behaviour in order to assess their risk of HIV infection; the findings are presented in Table HA.8 and HA.8M.

The findings show that 87 per cent of never-married women and 46 per cent of never-married men aged 15-24 years had never had sex, while 12 per cent of women and 14 per cent of men in this age group had had sex before age 15. Within the last 12 months, 4 per cent of women aged 15-24 had sex with a man who was older by ten years or more, while during the same period, 1 per cent of men in this age group had sex with a woman who was older by ten years or more.

The percentage of women aged 15-24 who had had sex before age 15 was higher amongst those who were currently married/in union or were ever married/in union (19 per cent) compared to women who had never been married/in union (1 per cent). This percentage was also higher amongst women with no formal education (27 per cent) compared to women with secondary or higher education, amongst which no such cases were reported, as well as amongst women in the poorest wealth quintile (18 per cent) compared to women in the richest wealth quintile (6 per cent).

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

Percentage of never-married women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex with a man 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of never married women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a man 10 or more years older ³	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Administrative unit						
FBiH	88.3	159	11.9	408	3.3	254
RS	(89.4)	39	11.3	77	10.3	39
BD	(*)	7	(16.0)	25	(*)	21
Age (years)						
15-19	94.8	147	9.2	253	3.4	108
20-24	68.8	58	14.8	258	4.8	206
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	N/A	N/A	19.3	305	4.6	291
Never married/in union	87.4	205	1.2	205	(*)	23
Education						
No formal education	(85.5)	25	27.3	127	4.1	102
Primary	87.7	118	9.4	283	5.0	169
Secondary+	87.5	62	0.0	101	(2.1)	42
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(85.3)	28	18.4	116	8.4	87
Second	(81.7)	30	16.9	98	2.7	70
Middle	(91.8)	40	13.3	97	3.1	57
Fourth	(97.5)	40	4.6	83	(3.4)	42
Richest	82.1	67	5.9	117	1.9	57
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	86.8	98	16.3	310	5.1	215
Richest 40 per cent	87.9	107	5.3	200	2.5	99
Language of household head*						
Romani	91.0	114	16.3	296	3.3	182
Other	82.7	89	6.1	212	5.8	130
Total	87.4	205	12.0	510	4.3	313

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

Table HA.7: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Amongst women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the last 2 years, percentage of women who received antenatal care from a health professional during their last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and accepted a HIV test and received the results, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of women who:			Number of women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
	Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care ¹	Were offered a HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	
Administrative unit				
FBiH	79.4	2.2	0.0	207
RS	77.1	6.2	2.6	41
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Age (years)				
15-24	80.2	1.7	0.0	135
15-19	80.1	0.0	0.0	51
20-24	80.3	2.8	0.0	84
25-29	74.8	5.6	1.8	58
30-39	78.8	2.3	0.0	65
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	79.1	2.7	0.4	263
Education				
No formal education	72.9	0.9	0.0	89
Primary	80.2	2.0	0.0	148
Secondary+	(93.8)	(12.6)	(4.2)	26
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	77.9	0.9	0.0	74
Second	73.7	2.4	0.0	69
Middle	(73.5)	(6.1)	(0.0)	38
Fourth	(88.5)	(5.6)	(2.5)	43
Richest	(85.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	75.4	2.5	0.0	181
Richest 40 per cent	87.2	3.0	1.3	82
Language of household head				
Romani	74.2	1.9	0.0	159
Other	86.5	3.9	1.0	104
Total	79.1	2.7	0.4	263

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

Percentage of never married men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex, percentage of men aged 15-24 years who have had sex before age 15, and percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex with a woman 10 or more years older during the last 12 months, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of never married men aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ¹	Number of never married men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15 ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a woman 10 or more years older ³	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Administrative unit						
FBiH	46.6	307	12.5	473	1.0	311
RS	43.9	70	23.9	91	0.0	55
BD	(*)	9	(*)	21	(*)	18
Age (years)						
15-19	64.1	251	13.1	299	0.0	125
20-24	11.7	134	15.3	286	1.2	259
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	N/A	N/A	17.2	200	1.6	197
Never married/in union	45.8	385	12.6	385	0.0	187
Education						
No formal education	(*)	41	11.6	80	0.0	58
Primary	49.5	206	13.2	340	1.4	226
Secondary+	39.2	138	17.5	165	0.0	100
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(51.2)	45	13.7	96	0.0	71
Second	54.1	54	11.6	95	1.5	62
Middle	44.3	86	11.4	129	1.1	86
Fourth	49.0	111	18.5	140	1.6	77
Richest	35.7	89	14.5	125	0.0	87
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	48.8	185	12.2	320	0.8	220
Richest 40 per cent	43.1	200	16.6	266	0.8	165
Language of household head*						
Romani	45.9	213	13.5	347	0.0	242
Other	45.4	172	15.3	238	2.2	142
Total	45.8	385	14.2	585	0.8	384

¹ MICS indicator 9.10

² MICS indicator 9.11

³ MICS indicator 9.12

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

N/A: "Not applicable"

The frequency of sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection amongst women and men is presented in Tables HA.9 and HA.9M. In particular this concerns sexual behaviour and condom use during sex amongst women and men aged 15-49 and amongst women and men aged 15-24, especially those who had had sex with more than one partner over the last year:-

The survey data shows that 85 per cent of women and 87 per cent of men aged 15-49 ever had sex, of which 78 per cent of women and 84 per cent of men had sex in the last 12 months. Having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months was reported by 1 per cent of women and 5 per cent of men, whereby men indicated condom use when they had sex the last time in 28 per cent of cases (MICS indicator 9.14: percentages by background characteristics are based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are not shown in Table HA.9M).

The percentage of men aged 15-49 who had sex with more than one partner was higher amongst those aged 15-24 (8 per cent) compared to those aged 40-49 (2 per cent), those men who were never married/in union (9 per cent) compared to married/in union and ever-married/in union men (4 per cent), men with secondary or higher education (11 per cent) compared to those with no formal education (4 per cent) and men in the richest wealth quintile (8 per cent) compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (3 per cent).

Table HA.9: Sex with multiple partners: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of women who:			
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of women aged 15-49 years
Administrative unit				
FBiH	84.3	77.5	1.2	1,085
RS	84.1	75.5	0.8	224
BD	91.5	88.7	2.8	71
Age (years)				
15-24	64.9	61.4	2.1	510
15-19	44.9	42.6	0.9	253
20-24	84.5	79.8	3.2	258
25-29	94.5	89.8	0.5	207
30-39	96.7	92.3	0.9	367
40-49	96.8	79.5	0.8	295
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	92.3	1.3	1,121
Never married/in union	18.2	15.0	1.0	259
Education				
No formal education	90.9	81.4	1.4	383
Primary	85.2	78.8	1.2	796
Secondary+	70.5	66.6	1.2	201
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	88.2	81.8	2.4	240
Second	89.0	83.0	1.7	254
Middle	82.6	74.5	0.0	283
Fourth	83.0	74.7	0.6	273
Richest	81.7	76.1	1.7	329
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	86.4	79.5	1.3	777
Richest 40 per cent	82.3	75.5	1.2	603
Language of household head*				
Romani	83.5	77.0	1.0	777
Other	86.2	78.8	1.4	601
Total	84.6	77.8	1.2	1,380

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

MICS indicator 9.14: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is not presented in Table HA.9M.

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table HA.9M: Sex with multiple partners: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

	Percentage of men who:			
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years
Administrative unit				
FBiH	87.2	84.0	4.9	1,151
RS	86.5	79.9	8.6	241
BD	95.3	95.3	1.6	64
Age (years)				
15-24	69.8	65.6	8.2	585
15-19	46.2	41.9	5.2	299
20-24	94.5	90.4	11.3	286
25-29	97.8	95.0	4.3	220
30-39	99.4	97.6	4.0	334
40-49	100.0	95.1	2.3	317
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	99.9	97.4	3.7	985
Never married/in union	61.2	55.3	8.8	471
Education				
No formal education	90.0	88.5	4.2	225
Primary	88.5	85.1	3.7	911
Secondary+	82.4	76.8	10.9	320
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	90.7	86.1	2.7	248
Second	87.1	84.5	4.0	264
Middle	87.5	83.8	3.8	319
Fourth	82.7	78.4	7.7	314
Richest	89.8	86.8	7.9	312
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	88.3	84.7	3.5	830
Richest 40 per cent	86.2	82.6	7.8	626
Language of household head*				
Romani	88.1	85.3	3.7	836
Other	86.6	81.9	7.7	618
Total	87.4	83.8	5.4	1,456

¹ MICS indicator 9.13

MICS indicator 9.14: Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is not presented in Table HA.9M.

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Tables HA.10 and HA.10M show that about two-thirds of Roma women (65 per cent) and men (70 per cent) aged 15-24 years ever had sex. Sixty-one per cent of women and 66 per cent of men had had sex in the last 12 months, while 2 per cent of women and 8 per cent of men in this age group had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. The percentage of men aged 20-24 who had sex with more than one partner (11 per cent) was higher than that of women (3 per cent). The highest proportion of men with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months was amongst those with secondary or higher education (17 per cent). Men who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months indicated condom use when they had sex the last time in 35 per cent of cases (data not shown in Table HA.10M; the figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution).

Table HA.10: Sex with multiple partners: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	
Administrative unit				
FBiH	65.6	62.1	2.0	408
RS	55.2	50.3	0.8	77
BD	84.0	84.0	8.0	25
Age (years)				
15-19	44.9	42.6	0.9	253
20-24	84.5	79.8	3.2	258
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.2	3.0	305
Never married/in union	12.6	11.0	0.8	205
Education				
No formal education	83.5	80.1	3.1	127
Primary	63.4	59.9	1.9	283
Secondary+	45.7	42.1	1.2	101
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	79.0	75.4	3.4	116
Second	75.2	71.9	3.1	98
Middle	62.3	59.2	0.0	97
Fourth	52.3	50.3	1.8	83
Richest	53.5	48.6	1.9	117
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	72.6	69.2	2.2	310
Richest 40 per cent	53.0	49.3	1.9	200
Language of household head*				
Romani	64.8	61.6	1.6	296
Other	65.2	61.3	2.4	212
Total	64.9	61.4	2.1	510

The percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not presented in Table HA.10.

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table HA.10M: Sex with multiple partners: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	
Administrative unit				
FBiH	69.8	65.7	7.4	473
RS	66.3	60.4	14.1	91
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Age (years)				
15-19	46.2	41.9	5.2	299
20-24	94.5	90.4	11.3	286
Marital status				
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.5	4.9	200
Never married/in union	54.2	48.6	9.9	385
Education				
No formal education	74.6	72.6	6.9	80
Primary	70.0	66.5	4.2	340
Secondary+	67.2	60.5	17.0	165
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76.0	74.1	5.0	96
Second	69.4	65.2	3.8	95
Middle	70.5	67.1	4.7	129
Fourth	61.1	55.3	11.9	140
Richest	74.5	69.5	13.4	125
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	71.8	68.6	4.6	320
Richest 40 per cent	67.5	62.0	12.6	266
Language of household head*				
Romani	71.8	69.8	5.0	347
Other	67.2	59.8	12.9	238
Total	69.8	65.6	8.2	585

The percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not presented in Table HA.10.

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table HA.11 presents the percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, the percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, the percentage who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and amongst those who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner, and the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

Sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months was reported by 13 per cent of Roma women aged 15-24. On the other hand, more than one half of Roma men aged 15-24 had had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months (56 per cent); a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner in 49 per cent of cases.

Table HA.11M shows that the percentage of men who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner was higher in the 15-19 age group (69 per cent) when compared to those in the older age group 20-24 (49 per cent).

The percentage of men who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner was higher amongst men with secondary or higher education (79 per cent) compared to those with no formal education (43 per cent) and amongst men from the richest wealth quintile (63 per cent) compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (41 per cent).

Among women aged 15-24 who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, 32 per cent⁴¹ indicated condom use when they had sex the last time with such a partner (data not shown in Table HA11; the figure is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution).

41 MICS indicator 9.16; MDG indicator 6.2

Table HA.11: Sex with non-regular partners: women

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months and percentage who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who:		Number of women aged 15-24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months			
Administrative unit					
FBiH	65.6	62.1	408	12.4	254
RS	55.2	50.3	77	13.4	39
BD	(84.0)	(84.0)	25	(*)	21
Age (years)					
15-19	44.9	42.6	253	9.7	108
20-24	84.5	79.8	258	14.6	206
Marital status					
Ever married/in union	100.0	95.2	305	6.2	291
Never married/in union	12.6	11.0	205	(*)	23
Education					
No formal education	83.5	80.1	127	7.5	102
Primary	63.4	59.9	283	13.4	169
Secondary+	45.7	42.1	101	(24.0)	42
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	79.0	75.4	116	12.8	87
Second	75.2	71.9	98	13.8	70
Middle	62.3	59.2	97	9.1	57
Fourth	52.3	50.3	83	(9.0)	42
Richest	53.5	48.6	117	18.8	57
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	72.6	69.2	310	12.2	215
Richest 40 per cent	53.0	49.3	200	14.7	99
Language of household head*					
Romani	64.8	61.6	296	9.0	182
Other	65.2	61.3	212	17.9	130
Total	64.9	61.4	510	12.9	313

¹ MICS indicator 9.15

MICS indicator 9.16: Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner is based on 25–49 unweighted cases and is not presented in the table.

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

XIII Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology

The 2011–2012 MICS survey on Roma in BiH collected information on the exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the Internet.

Information collected concerned:

- exposure of women and men aged 15-49 to newspapers/magazines, radio and television;
- use of computers amongst persons aged 15-24;
- use of the Internet amongst persons aged 15-24.

Access to Mass Media

The proportion of Roma women and men aged 15-49 who read a newspaper, listened to the radio and watched television at least once a week is shown in Table MT.1 and MT.1M.

MICS findings for the Roma population show that men read more newspapers and listened to more radio than women. Forty-four per cent of men and half as many women (20 per cent) read a newspaper at least once a week, while four-fifths of men (80 per cent) and over one half of Roma women (57 per cent) listened to the radio at least once a week. Nearly all men (97 per cent) and women (96 per cent) watched television at least once a week.

A negligible proportion of women and men (1 per cent for both) were not regularly exposed to any of the three types of media (newspaper, radio or television), while 39 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women were exposed to all three types of media at least on a weekly basis.

Table HA.11M: Sex with non-regular partners: men
Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months and amongst those who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner, the percentage who used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who:		Number of men aged 15-24 years	Percentage who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months ¹	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months, who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex with such a partner ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Administrative unit							
FBiH	69.8	65.7	473	53.9	311	47.6	168
RS	66.3	60.4	91	72.4	55	(54.6)	40
BD	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	18	(*)	6
Age (years)							
15-19	46.2	41.9	299	69.2	125	56.3	87
20-24	94.5	90.4	286	49.0	259	44.0	127
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	100.0	98.5	200	13.4	197	(37.7)	26
Never married/in union	54.2	48.6	385	100.0	187	50.6	187
Education							
No formal education	74.6	72.6	80	42.9	58	(31.4)	25
Primary	70.0	66.5	340	48.5	226	36.9	109
Secondary+	67.2	60.5	165	79.1	100	71.2	79
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	76.0	74.1	96	41.3	71	(27.8)	29
Second	69.4	65.2	95	40.4	62	(44.6)	25
Middle	70.5	67.1	129	59.7	86	47.1	52
Fourth	61.1	55.3	140	68.1	77	53.7	53
Richest	74.5	69.5	125	62.8	87	59.5	55
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	71.8	68.6	320	48.3	220	41.2	106
Richest 40 per cent	67.5	62.0	266	65.3	165	56.7	108
Language of household head*							
Romani	71.8	69.8	347	53.1	242	41.7	129
Other	67.2	59.8	238	59.9	142	60.0	85
Total	69.8	65.6	585	55.6	384	49.0	214

¹ MICS indicator 9.15
² MICS indicator 9.16, MDG indicator 6.2
(¹) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases
(²) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age (years)						
15-19	25.3	70.3	97.5	21.9	0.9	253
20-24	19.1	60.1	93.5	16.7	1.2	258
25-29	16.9	58.5	98.0	12.4	1.4	207
30-34	19.4	54.2	96.2	15.0	1.6	183
35-39	19.5	51.7	95.7	15.3	1.0	184
40-44	18.2	56.8	94.9	12.1	0.8	147
45-49	16.1	37.7	92.6	10.9	2.9	148
Administrative unit						
FBiH	21.2	61.6	95.3	17.0	1.6	1,085
RS	16.6	42.1	97.0	12.1	0.0	224
BD	4.2	35.2	95.8	2.8	1.4	71
Education						
No formal education	1.6	39.2	92.1	1.1	0.3	383
Primary	20.3	62.1	96.8	16.4	2.2	796
Secondary+	51.0	71.2	97.9	39.2	0.0	201
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.7	38.6	86.6	4.1	5.1	240
Second	12.7	57.5	95.8	9.2	1.1	254
Middle	18.8	63.1	98.1	15.1	0.0	283
Fourth	26.2	60.0	97.5	20.2	1.4	273
Richest	30.3	62.6	98.3	25.0	0.0	329
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	12.8	53.7	93.8	9.8	1.9	777
Richest 40 per cent	28.4	61.4	97.9	22.8	0.6	603
Language of household head*						
Romani	10.3	49.6	94.1	8.4	1.6	777
Other	31.7	66.8	97.6	24.7	1.0	601
Total	19.6	57.1	95.6	15.5	1.4	1,380

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Furthermore, the data shows that the exposure of men and women to all three types of media at least once a week was highest in the FBiH (42 per cent of men and 17 per cent of women), followed by RS (27 per cent of men and 12 per cent of women) and then BD (22 per cent of men and 3 per cent of women).

Exposure to all the types of media at least once a week for women was highest amongst those aged 15-19 (22 per cent) and lowest for women aged 45-49 (11 per cent). While for women, exposure was negatively associated with age, the same pattern does not hold for men. The highest exposure to all three types of media at least once a week was amongst men aged 40-44 (44 per cent) and lowest amongst those aged 25-29 (32 per cent), while men aged 15-19 had similar levels of exposure (41 per cent) as those in the older age groups.

For both women and men exposure to all of the types of media at least once a week was positively associated with education and household wealth. Thus, 60 per cent of men and 39 per cent of women with secondary or higher education were exposed to all three types of media at least once a week compared to 18 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women with no formal education. In addition, 51 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women in the richest wealth quintile were exposed to all three media forms, while the corresponding proportion in the poorest wealth quintile was 26 per cent for men and 4 per cent for women.

Men (34 per cent) and women (8 per cent) in households where the mother tongue of the household head was Romani had less exposure to all three media types compared to men (45 per cent) and women (25 per cent) in households where the household head spoke another mother tongue.

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-49 who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	No media at least once a week	Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Age (years)						
15-19	45.0	83.4	98.2	41.0	0.6	299
20-24	39.8	81.1	95.6	35.0	2.3	286
25-29	39.5	76.7	98.6	32.4	0.0	220
30-34	45.5	76.2	98.7	36.8	0.7	170
35-39	47.0	78.9	97.1	41.7	0.0	164
40-44	49.5	79.1	95.5	44.0	1.8	172
45-49	49.4	79.3	97.8	42.2	0.0	145
Administrative unit						
FBiH	47.9	78.9	97.1	41.9	1.1	1,151
RS	33.7	81.7	97.8	27.0	0.0	241
BD	21.9	85.9	100.0	21.9	0.0	64
Education						
No formal education	19.6	71.9	94.1	17.6	2.5	225
Primary	41.3	81.7	97.6	36.4	0.5	911
Secondary+	70.5	79.3	98.8	59.5	0.6	320
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	30.5	68.7	89.8	25.7	3.8	248
Second	36.7	78.6	97.9	32.6	0.7	264
Middle	43.6	81.0	98.4	38.3	0.4	319
Fourth	47.7	81.5	100.0	41.8	0.0	314
Richest	59.5	86.2	99.0	51.0	0.0	312
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	37.5	76.5	95.7	32.7	1.5	830
Richest 40 per cent	53.6	83.8	99.5	46.4	0.0	626
Language of household head*						
Romani	39.3	81.5	96.5	34.3	1.4	836
Other	51.4	77.2	98.4	44.5	0.2	618
Total	44.4	79.7	97.3	38.6	0.9	1,456

¹ MICS indicator MT.1

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Use of Information/Communication Technology

The questions on computer and Internet usage were only put to 15-24 year old women and men, as displayed in Table MT.2 and MT.2M. The data shows that a higher proportion of men used computers and the Internet compared to women.

Thus, 69 per cent of men and 43 per cent of women had ever used a computer. In the year preceding the survey 60 per cent of men and 36 per cent of women had used a computer, while 57 per cent of men and 29 per cent of women had used a computer at least once a week during the last month.

The Internet was ever used by 64 per cent of men and 37 per cent of women aged 15-24, while a similar proportion of men (61 per cent) and women (33 per cent) had used the Internet during the last 12 months. The data also shows that 59 per cent of men and 26 per cent of women aged 15-24 used the Internet at least once a week during the last month.

As expected, both computer and Internet use during the last 12 months was more widespread amongst men and women aged 15-19 compared to those aged 20-24.

Use of a computer and the Internet during the last twelve months was positively associated with education and wealth. Thus, during the last 12 months, 81 per cent of men and 80 per cent of women with secondary or higher education had used a computer compared to 29 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women with no formal education. During the last 12 months the Internet had been used 88 per cent of men and 75 per cent of women with secondary or higher education and 26 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women with no formal education.

Similarly, Internet use during the last 12 months was registered amongst 86 per cent of men and 61 per cent of women aged 15-24 in the richest wealth quintile and 30 per cent of men and 9 per cent of women living in the poorest wealth quintile. These differences amongst women and men are even more pronounced when considering computer and internet use during the last month.

Table MT.2: Use of computers and the Internet: women aged 15-24

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who have:			Percentage of women age 15-24 who have:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the Internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age (years)							
15-19	49.8	43.8	34.4	42.7	39.3	30.7	253
20-24	36.1	28.6	23.9	30.5	27.0	21.0	258
Administrative unit							
FBiH	42.6	36.1	28.0	35.9	33.1	24.5	408
RS	46.3	38.9	36.4	41.2	34.8	33.5	77
BD	(36.0)	(28.0)	(24.0)	(32.0)	(28.0)	(24.0)	25
Education							
No formal education	11.4	8.3	5.6	8.3	7.5	4.7	127
Primary	42.1	32.9	25.1	34.2	29.6	21.0	283
Secondary+	84.8	80.1	69.9	78.7	75.2	65.9	101
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	19.4	11.5	7.1	12.3	9.1	6.2	116
Second	31.0	20.4	13.8	25.8	20.6	13.4	98
Middle	42.7	33.8	26.5	34.9	29.3	22.0	97
Fourth	53.2	51.5	40.2	48.2	46.4	32.1	83
Richest	68.7	64.4	57.7	62.5	61.0	54.1	117
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	30.3	21.2	15.3	23.6	19.0	13.4	310
Richest 40 per cent	62.3	59.1	50.5	56.6	55.0	45.0	200
Language of household head*							
Romani	37.0	29.5	22.9	29.5	26.1	19.3	296
Other	51.4	45.6	37.9	46.6	43.2	35.1	212
Total	42.9	36.1	29.1	36.5	33.1	25.8	510

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and the Internet: men aged 15-24

Percentage of young men aged 15-24 who have ever used a computer, percentage who have used a computer during the last 12 months, and frequency of use during the last one month, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who have:			Percentage of men age 15-24 who have:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the Internet	Used the Internet during the last 12 months ²	Used the Internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Age (years)							
15-19	78.5	66.2	63.2	72.1	68.1	65.9	299
20-24	59.4	53.0	50.8	55.0	52.8	51.5	286
Administrative unit							
FBiH	69.7	61.9	59.7	65.2	62.7	60.7	473
RS	64.7	44.4	40.6	52.9	46.4	45.4	91
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Education							
No formal education	31.9	28.9	27.6	27.7	26.1	26.1	80
Primary	65.3	56.9	53.7	58.6	55.3	52.3	340
Secondary+	95.2	80.5	78.5	91.6	88.3	88.3	165
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	38.1	33.4	31.4	32.5	29.8	26.8	96
Second	56.5	46.1	40.8	48.0	44.2	42.1	95
Middle	69.2	55.7	53.4	61.8	57.1	55.6	129
Fourth	81.3	73.4	71.0	76.1	74.1	73.4	140
Richest	89.0	79.1	77.5	87.6	85.5	83.2	125
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	56.1	46.2	43.1	48.9	45.0	42.9	320
Richest 40 per cent	84.9	76.1	74.1	81.5	79.5	78.0	266
Language of household head*							
Romani	64.7	57.1	52.9	59.1	56.2	53.7	347
Other	76.0	63.8	63.5	70.8	67.3	66.6	238
Total	69.2	59.7	57.1	63.7	60.6	58.9	585

¹ MICS indicator MT.2

² MICS indicator MT.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

XIV Tobacco and Alcohol Use

Numerous studies have shown that smoking cigarettes, pipes or cigars is a risk factor for many deadly diseases, including cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness, lung cancer and other forms of cancer. In addition, exposure to tobacco smoke is known to have harmful effects that can potentially lead to serious diseases in non-smokers, especially children.

Excessive alcohol use also increases the risk of many harmful health conditions and can lead to cardiovascular problems, neurological impairment and liver disease as well as social problems. Alcohol abuse is also associated with injuries and violence, including domestic violence.⁴²

Information was collected on tobacco and alcohol use amongst women and men aged 15-49 years regarding:

- ever and current use and early start of cigarette smoking (before age 15);
- ever and current use of smoke and smokeless tobacco products;
- the intensity of use of cigarettes and smoke and smokeless tobacco products;
- ever and current use of alcohol and the intensity of use.

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women aged 15-49 and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

Tobacco Use

The 2011–2012 MICS survey on Roma in BiH shows that the prevalence of tobacco product use was similar for men and women. Thus, 65 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women reported having ever used a tobacco product (Tables TA.1 and TA.1M). There were no clear differentials amongst Roma men and women who were currently using tobacco products in terms of the use of tobacco products by type or combination of products used.

More than one half of men (56 per cent) and women (55 per cent) had used a tobacco product on one or more days during the last month. The use of any tobacco products amongst women during this period was most pronounced in the FBiH (56 per cent), followed by RS (49 per cent) and BD (45 per cent).

42 US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <<http://www.cdc.gov/>>

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products			Ever users			Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month				Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
15-19	62.3	33.6	37.7	3.6	0.5	37.7	25.4	0.6	0.0	26.0	253
20-24	36.4	58.9	63.6	4.2	0.5	63.6	48.1	0.0	0.0	48.1	258
25-29	27.0	66.8	72.4	4.9	0.7	72.4	62.2	0.4	0.0	62.7	207
30-34	26.8	68.4	73.2	4.2	0.5	73.2	61.3	0.0	0.0	61.3	183
35-39	30.4	67.8	69.1	1.3	0.0	69.1	57.3	0.0	0.0	57.3	184
40-44	22.5	76.4	77.5	1.0	0.0	77.5	72.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	147
45-49	19.5	78.2	80.5	2.3	0.0	80.5	74.6	0.4	0.0	75.0	148
Administrative unit											
FBiH	31.8	64.2	68.2	3.6	0.4	68.2	56.2	0.2	0.0	56.4	1,085
RS	40.7	55.4	58.4	2.6	0.4	58.4	48.8	0.6	0.0	49.4	224
BD	53.5	46.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	46.5	45.1	0.0	0.0	45.1	71
Education											
No formal education	36.9	61.9	62.9	1.0	0.0	62.9	56.0	0.2	0.0	56.1	383
Primary	32.4	63.6	67.6	3.6	0.4	67.6	56.1	0.3	0.0	56.4	796
Secondary+	37.3	54.9	62.2	6.5	0.8	62.2	44.9	0.0	0.0	44.9	201
Maternity status											
Pregnant	34.1	60.2	65.9	4.3	1.4	65.9	49.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	84
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Neither	34.4	62.0	65.5	3.2	0.3	65.5	54.8	0.2	0.0	55.0	1,292
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	34.9	63.0	65.1	1.6	0.5	65.1	57.9	0.0	0.0	57.9	240
Second	34.7	61.6	64.9	2.8	0.5	64.9	50.9	0.6	0.0	51.5	254
Middle	30.4	66.6	69.6	2.9	0.0	69.6	62.1	0.3	0.0	62.4	283
Fourth	32.5	62.2	67.1	4.6	0.4	67.1	51.4	0.0	0.0	51.4	273
Richest	38.7	56.8	61.3	4.1	0.5	61.3	50.6	0.2	0.0	50.8	329
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	33.2	63.9	66.7	2.5	0.3	66.7	57.1	0.3	0.0	57.5	777
Richest 40 per cent	35.8	59.3	64.0	4.3	0.4	64.0	51.0	0.1	0.0	51.1	603
Language of household head*											
Romani	39.7	57.9	60.1	1.7	0.4	60.1	51.5	0.3	0.0	51.8	777
Other	27.3	67.0	72.6	5.3	0.3	72.6	58.4	0.2	0.0	58.6	601
Total	34.4	61.9	65.5	3.3	0.4	65.5	54.4	0.2	0.0	54.7	1,380

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

The 2011–2012 MICS survey on Roma in BiH shows that the prevalence of tobacco product use was similar for men and women. Thus, 65 per cent of men and 66 per cent of women reported having ever used a tobacco product (Tables TA.1 and TA.1M). There were no clear differentials amongst Roma men and women who were currently using tobacco products in terms of the use of tobacco products by type or combination of products used.

More than one half of men (56 per cent) and women (55 per cent) had used a tobacco product on one or more days during the last month. The use of any tobacco products amongst women during this period was most pronounced in the FBiH (56 per cent), followed by RS (49 per cent) and BD (45 per cent).

As displayed in Tables TA.2 and TA.2M, most of the men and women that currently smoked cigarettes had smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours: men (87 per cent) more than women (63 per cent).

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco: men
Percentage of men aged 15–49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products			Ever users				Used tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month				Number of men aged 15–49 years
	Only cigarettes	Only other tobacco products	Total	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
15–19	68.3	27.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	30.5	24.9	1.0	0.4	26.3	299	
20–24	33.5	62.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	66.5	53.4	1.4	0.0	54.8	286	
25–29	34.9	59.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	65.1	52.3	2.9	0.0	55.2	220	
30–34	17.2	79.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	82.0	70.8	0.5	0.0	71.3	170	
35–39	20.0	74.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	80.0	70.6	2.3	0.0	73.0	164	
40–44	23.0	76.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	77.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	69.4	172	
45–49	19.6	75.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	80.4	68.2	1.6	0.0	69.8	145	
Administrative unit												
FBiH	34.8	61.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	64.8	54.7	1.4	0.1	56.2	1,151	
RS	35.5	57.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	64.5	52.3	1.8	0.0	54.1	241	
BD	32.8	64.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	67.2	64.1	0.0	0.0	64.1	64	
Education												
No formal education	31.5	67.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	68.5	60.5	0.4	0.0	60.9	225	
Primary	32.3	63.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	67.2	57.1	1.2	0.0	58.2	911	
Secondary+	44.2	49.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	55.5	44.0	2.8	0.4	47.1	320	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	24.0	71.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	75.7	65.1	2.1	0.0	67.2	248	
Second	35.3	60.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	64.7	53.4	1.8	0.0	55.2	264	
Middle	35.9	60.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	63.6	54.2	0.5	0.0	54.7	319	
Fourth	38.3	56.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	60.9	52.6	1.8	0.0	54.5	314	
Richest	38.4	58.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	61.6	50.2	0.9	0.4	51.5	312	
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	32.1	63.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	67.5	57.2	1.4	0.0	58.6	830	
Richest 40 per cent	38.4	57.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	61.3	51.4	1.4	0.2	53.0	626	
Language of household head*												
Romani	34.6	62.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	65.3	56.2	1.2	0.0	57.5	836	
Other	35.2	59.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	64.1	52.7	1.6	0.2	54.5	618	
Total	34.8	61.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	64.9	54.7	1.4	0.1	56.2	1,456	

¹ MICS indicator TA.1

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use: women

Percentage of women aged 15–49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and per cent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, BiH: Roma Survey, 2011–2012

Age (years)	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Number of women aged 15–49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Number of women aged 15–49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5–9	10–19	20+	
15–19	16.9	253	13.1	4.9	24.1	48.0	67
20–24	22.3	258	9.5	4.4	37.3	15.8	121
25–29	20.9	207	9.4	1.7	31.7	5.9	130
30–34	22.9	183	9.8	3.9	21.8	7.5	113
35–39	22.4	181	7.2	4.2	26.2	9.0	105
40–44	26.8	147	0.9	8.9	14.7	7.7	106
45–49	23.9	141	4.3	9.9	16.9	2.2	111
Administrative unit							
FBiH	22.9	1,085	5.8	8.8	25.2	62.2	613
RS	21.3	422	7.3	4.2	23.9	64.6	111
BD	11.1	17	0.0	0.0	28.1	6.1	32
Education							
No formal education	25.3	383	4.8	7.4	25.8	64.6	216
Primary	22.8	796	5.4	6.6	24.7	63.3	450
Secondary+	21.1	202	10.1	7.0	26.0	56.9	90
Maternity status							
Pregnant	28.2	84	6.7	7.5	27.5	53.2	41
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	4.1	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Neither	21.2	2,292	5.6	5.6	25.0	63.7	1,113
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	28.8	240	5.5	3.8	23.8	99.9	139
Second	22.9	251	8.8	9.0	26.6	7.5	132
Middle	23.5	283	9.3	0.5	29.1	59.5	176
Fourth	20.9	273	5.0	7.7	28.0	59.3	141
Richest	4.1	329	3.8	5.5	18.6	72.0	167
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	24.9	777	6.8	5.8	26.7	70.9	448
Richest 40 per cent	17.1	603	4.3	5.9	22.9	2.9	309
Language of household head*							
Romani	22.2	777	4.8	6.2	23.4	55.5	404
Other	21.4	601	6.9	6.0	27.2	60.0	353
Total	21.8	1,380	5.8	6.1	25.2	62.9	756

¹ MICS indicator TA.2

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Alcohol Use

Tables TA.3 and TA.3M show alcohol use amongst women and men aged 15-49. A higher proportion of Roma men (48 per cent) than women (14 per cent) had consumed at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last month. Viewed by age, alcohol use during the last month was highest amongst men in the oldest age group 45-49 years (59 per cent), while the highest use amongst women (20 per cent) was reported in the 15-19 age group.

Amongst men who had at least one drink of alcohol during the last month the highest percentage was in RS (92 per cent), while amongst women the highest percentage was in the FBiH (16 per cent). Twice as many women with secondary or higher education (22 per cent) had consumed alcohol during the last month compared to those with no formal education (10 per cent), while the pattern was reversed amongst men: a higher proportion of men with no formal education had consumed alcohol during the last month (56 per cent) compared to those with secondary or higher education (37 per cent).

A higher percentage of men aged 15-49 (19 per cent) had had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 compared to women (5 per cent).

Viewed by age, the use of alcohol before the age of 15 was highest amongst men aged 20-29 (21 per cent), while the highest percentage of women who drank alcohol before age 15 was in the age group 15-19 years (11 per cent). There were no clear differentials by educational status of women who drank alcohol before age 15. In contrast, a higher percentage of men with no formal education (25 per cent) had consumed alcohol before age 15 compared to men with primary (18 per cent) and secondary or higher education (17 per cent). Alcohol use before age 15 was most common amongst men in the poorest wealth quintile and much more common amongst men (29 per cent) than amongst women (7 per cent) in this group.

More than one half of Roma women (55 per cent) and about one-third of men (31 per cent) had never had one drink of alcohol. The highest proportion of women who never used alcohol was amongst women aged 45-49 (64 per cent), while amongst men this percentage was highest in the 15-19 age group (57 per cent).

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use: men
Percentage of men aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and per cent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

Age (years)	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of men aged 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Total	Number of men aged 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Missing/DK			
15-19	12.4	299	3.5	2.2	18.2	76.1	0.0	100.0	77	
20-24	19.4	286	0.0	3.4	11.2	85.4	0.0	100.0	159	
25-29	19.8	220	0.0	2.4	7.2	90.4	0.0	100.0	122	
30-34	24.8	170	0.9	0.0	12.7	86.4	0.0	100.0	121	
35-39	18.7	164	0.0	0.8	8.7	90.6	0.0	100.0	120	
40-44	25.5	172	0.7	1.0	8.2	88.3	1.9	100.0	121	
45-49	19.3	145	0.0	2.0	11.5	86.5	0.0	100.0	102	
Administrative unit										
FBiH	19.7	1,151	0.6	1.5	10.2	87.4	0.3	100.0	651	
RS	20.7	241	0.6	3.5	15.9	79.9	0.0	100.0	130	
BD	6.3	64	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(97.6)	(0.0)	100.0	41	
Education										
No formal education	25.3	225	0.5	0.7	6.0	92.1	0.7	100.0	137	
Primary	19.5	911	0.5	1.9	9.6	87.7	0.2	100.0	536	
Secondary+	14.3	320	0.8	2.0	18.8	78.3	0.0	100.0	150	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	28.6	248	0.5	0.0	8.5	91.0	0.0	100.0	169	
Second	20.0	264	0.0	2.8	10.9	85.6	0.7	100.0	146	
Middle	19.7	319	0.0	1.7	10.6	87.7	0.0	100.0	175	
Fourth	13.8	314	1.1	1.7	16.4	80.1	0.7	100.0	173	
Richest	16.3	312	1.2	2.7	6.8	89.4	0.0	100.0	159	
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	22.5	830	0.2	1.4	10.0	88.2	0.2	100.0	490	
Richest 40 per cent	15.1	626	1.2	2.2	11.8	84.5	0.4	100.0	333	
Language of household head										
Romani	19.4	836	0.4	1.7	6.4	91.5	0.0	100.0	484	
Other	18.9	618	0.8	1.8	17.0	79.8	0.7	100.0	338	
Total	19.3	1,456	0.6	1.7	10.7	86.7	0.3	100.0	823	

¹ MICS indicator TA.2
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol: women

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of women who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ²	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	55.6	10.7	19.8	253
20-24	52.4	7.6	15.1	258
25-29	52.2	2.3	11.9	207
30-34	52.8	5.7	16.4	183
35-39	56.8	3.5	11.8	184
40-44	56.6	1.6	12.7	147
45-49	63.6	2.3	8.9	148
Administrative unit				
FBiH	52.2	5.6	15.8	1,085
RS	58.4	5.7	10.8	224
BD	91.5	0.0	1.4	71
Education				
No formal education	69.3	6.6	10.1	383
Primary	53.4	4.9	14.4	796
Secondary+	35.9	4.8	21.7	201
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	67.0	7.1	9.7	240
Second	57.8	6.4	13.6	254
Middle	53.4	3.0	17.3	283
Fourth	45.9	5.7	16.9	273
Richest	54.0	5.0	13.4	329
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	59.1	5.4	13.7	777
Richest 40 per cent	50.3	5.3	15.0	603
Language of household head*				
Romani	64.9	5.4	13.6	777
Other	42.8	5.2	15.2	601
Total	55.2	5.3	14.3	1,380

¹ MICS indicator TA.3

² MICS indicator TA.4

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol: men

Percentage of men aged 15-49 who have never had one drink of alcohol, percentage who first had one drink of alcohol before age 15, and percentage of men who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of men who:			Number of men aged 15-49 years
	Never had one drink of alcohol	Had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 ²	Had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	57.0	17.9	24.9	299
20-24	32.0	21.2	50.7	286
25-29	28.7	20.7	50.9	220
30-34	20.5	18.3	55.5	170
35-39	20.7	15.9	55.3	164
40-44	18.0	17.5	57.0	172
45-49	16.1	19.2	59.2	145
Administrative unit				
FBiH	33.5	17.9	43.4	1,151
RS	23.8	24.0	58.8	241
BD	7.8	17.2	92.2	64
Education				
No formal education	28.3	25.1	56.2	225
Primary	28.6	18.1	50.2	911
Secondary+	38.8	16.9	36.5	320
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	28.7	29.3	53.9	248
Second	30.4	14.5	45.9	264
Middle	33.7	17.8	45.8	319
Fourth	31.6	15.4	45.2	314
Richest	28.9	18.9	50.6	312
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	31.1	20.2	48.2	830
Richest 40 per cent	30.3	17.2	47.9	626
Language of household head*				
Romani	28.6	19.7	54.3	836
Other	33.7	17.6	39.6	618
Total	30.8	18.9	48.1	1,456

¹ MICS indicator TA.3

² MICS indicator TA.4

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

XV Subjective Well-Being

It is well known that the subjective perceptions of individuals concerning their income, health, living environment, happiness and the like play a significant role in their lives and can have an impact on their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help us to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with his or her job, income, family life, friends and other aspects of his or her life but still be unhappy.

Indicators related to subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction: the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who were very satisfied or satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they lived, how they were treated by others and how they looked.
- Happiness: the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who were very happy or happy.
- Perception of a better life: the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who thought that their lives had improved during the last one year and who expected that their lives would be better after one year.

In the 2011–2012 MICS survey on Roma in BiH a set of questions were asked of women and men between 15-24 years of age in order to understand how satisfied this group of young people was with different areas of their lives. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.⁴³

Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who were very satisfied or satisfied with each of the following aspects of their life: family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they lived, how they were treated by others, how they looked and their current income.

The findings show that the highest percentage of women and men aged 15-24 were very satisfied or satisfied with how they looked (89 per cent of women and 88 per cent of men), their school (88 per cent of women and 83 per cent of men)⁴⁴ and their family life (84 per cent of women and 80 per cent of men).

43 To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F).

44 These findings are for women who currently attended school (13 per cent) and men who currently attended school (20 per cent).

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very satisfied or satisfied in selected domains, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Percentage of women aged 15-24 who are very satisfied or satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of women aged 15-24 who:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income		
15-19	87.8	76.1	85.6	(75.5)	86.9	69.9	73.3	91.8	53.9	78.6	89.4	69.9	253	
20-24	79.4	65.6	(*)	(57.2)	79.5	60.7	69.7	85.6	40.6	94.6	85.1	62.6	258	
Administrative unit														
FBiH	85.5	71.5	88.0	66.5	83.3	65.2	72.5	88.4	43.9	86.1	87.1	64.8	408	
RS	78.4	71.9	(*)	(*)	82.1	66.2	68.6	90.1	(60.1)	85.1	83.9	65.5	77	
BD	(68.0)	(56.0)	-	-	(84.0)	(64.0)	(64.0)	(88.0)	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.0)	25	
Marital Status														
Ever married/in union	81.5	67.1	(*)	(58.0)	79.1	61.8	69.2	84.9	42.9	95.7	86.3	62.6	305	
Never married/in union	86.6	76.3	93.7	(*)	89.2	70.5	74.8	94.2	53.5	73.1	88.7	71.6	205	
Education														
No formal education	75.8	60.4	-	(*)	74.4	60.7	66.2	82.9	(43.3)	100.0	86.6	69.7	127	
Primary	85.6	71.8	(*)	(64.7)	83.8	65.5	70.9	90.0	42.6	92.9	87.7	63.4	283	
Secondary+	87.8	81.0	(93.7)	(*)	92.5	70.4	79.9	92.4	(63.8)	52.2	86.7	69.9	101	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	73.9	57.4	(*)	(*)	74.7	51.0	50.9	82.4	(25.1)	93.8	83.1	60.8	116	
Second	86.2	75.4	(*)	(*)	81.1	59.7	73.4	87.1	(42.2)	93.1	90.2	67.1	98	
Middle	85.5	74.9	(*)	(*)	85.7	68.6	75.1	92.8	(*)	83.3	90.2	73.1	97	
Fourth	90.6	71.4	(*)	(*)	85.1	65.1	74.7	87.3	(*)	78.7	89.8	70.2	83	
Richest	84.4	76.3	(*)	(*)	89.8	81.3	84.9	93.7	(70.8)	82.6	84.6	62.4	117	
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	81.4	68.5	(77.5)	(51.4)	80.1	59.2	65.5	87.1	37.1	90.3	87.6	66.6	310	
Richest 40 per cent	87.0	74.3	(95.9)	(83.9)	87.9	74.6	80.7	91.0	60.6	81.0	86.7	65.6	200	
Language of household head*														
Romani	81.3	70.0	(81.4)	(71.1)	81.5	64.1	71.3	86.5	45.7	91.0	90.2	71.8	296	
Other	87.1	71.6	(92.3)	(61.1)	85.3	67.4	71.4	91.6	47.7	80.4	83.5	58.6	212	
Total	83.6	70.8	88.2	64.7	83.2	65.3	71.5	88.7	46.5	86.7	87.3	66.2	510	

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very satisfied or satisfied in selected domains, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of men aged 15-24 who are very satisfied or satisfied with selected domains:										Percentage of men aged 15-24 who:		Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Family life	Friendships	School	Current job	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Current income	Are not currently attending school	Do not have a job	Do not have any income	
Age (years)													
15-19	82.6	83.4	83.3	83.7	89.1	70.1	77.7	87.6	79.0	64.7	74.1	68.3	299
20-24	76.8	74.7	(*)	74.8	87.0	61.1	71.1	88.4	70.7	95.7	70.1	61.9	286
Administrative unit													
FBiH	81.9	80.1	84.4	78.7	88.8	67.2	74.9	88.6	75.3	78.2	74.8	67.1	473
RS	73.8	76.9	(*)	(74.0)	85.7	52.3	69.5	85.5	(67.3)	86.0	62.7	58.2	91
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Marital Status													
Ever married/in union	77.9	74.9	(*)	76.1	87.7	62.7	74.7	88.4	71.3	95.8	68.8	65.4	200
Never married/in union	80.7	81.3	83.1	80.9	88.2	67.3	74.3	87.8	76.2	71.6	73.9	65.1	385
Education													
No formal education	64.7	66.9	–	(*)	81.6	54.6	63.7	79.8	(74.4)	100.0	73.2	66.0	80
Primary	79.1	78.2	(71.3)	78.7	87.8	63.3	73.2	87.9	75.3	88.1	71.8	65.2	340
Secondary+	88.5	87.0	88.8	(77.9)	91.7	76.1	82.1	92.3	73.1	53.1	72.3	64.7	165
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	66.6	70.6	(*)	(77.3)	84.6	45.0	66.3	87.4	(76.9)	90.7	71.7	67.5	96
Second	65.9	70.8	(*)	(83.5)	82.8	51.9	62.2	84.0	(71.0)	89.5	74.3	65.1	95
Middle	86.5	82.2	(73.6)	(73.8)	89.2	66.7	76.2	85.3	71.2	79.5	71.0	60.4	129
Fourth	84.7	83.7	(78.0)	(75.3)	89.7	74.7	84.9	93.5	72.6	70.3	71.5	63.9	140
Richest	87.8	83.6	(94.3)	(87.5)	91.6	80.9	76.4	88.1	(82.9)	75.2	72.7	69.8	125
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	74.4	75.4	(79.7)	77.5	85.9	55.8	69.1	85.5	72.7	85.9	72.2	63.9	320
Richest 40 per cent	86.2	83.7	85.0	80.9	90.6	77.6	80.9	91.0	77.0	72.6	72.0	66.7	266
Language of household head*													
Romani	77.1	78.3	80.1	81.3	86.6	66.6	73.7	86.6	80.2	85.7	70.2	63.3	347
Other	83.6	80.2	85.2	75.2	90.1	64.6	75.8	90.4	65.1	71.3	74.9	67.8	238
Total	79.8	79.1	83.0	79.0	88.0	65.7	74.4	88.0	74.6	79.9	72.1	65.2	585

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

The proportion of women aged 15-24 years with life satisfaction is shown in Table SW.2 and the same indicator for men is presented in Table SW.2M. In MICS 'life satisfaction' as a summary indicator is defined as being very satisfied or satisfied with all of the following aspects of their lives: one's family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where the respondent lives, how they are treated by others and how they look.

According to the survey findings, a higher percentage of men aged 15-24 (48 per cent) than women (39 per cent) were satisfied with their life. Young people of both sexes were more satisfied with life in the age group 15-19 years (45 per cent of women and 54 per cent of men) than those aged 20-24 (32 per cent of women and 41 per cent of men).

Life satisfaction was higher amongst men aged 15-24 with secondary or higher education (56 per cent) compared to those with no formal education (38 per cent) and amongst men and women this age living in the richest 40 per cent of the population (48 per cent of women and 58 per cent of men) compared to those in the poorest 60 per cent of the population (33 per cent of women and 39 per cent of men).

This survey indicates an almost identical average life satisfaction score for Roma women (2.1) and men (2.0).⁴⁵

Data was also obtained on the proportion of women and men aged 15-24 years who were very happy or happy: a similar proportion of men (77 per cent) and women (75 per cent).

For both sexes, people aged 15-19 (79 per cent of women and 80 per cent of men) were happier than those aged 20-24 (71 per cent of women and 75 per cent of men); women and men aged 15-24 who had secondary or higher education (83 per cent of women and 85 per cent of men) were happier than those with no formal education (65 per cent of women and 66 per cent of men), while women and men in this age group in the richest wealth quintile (76 per cent of women and 87 per cent of men) were happier than those in the poorest wealth quintile (61 per cent of women and 67 per cent of men).

⁴⁵ The average life satisfaction score is the arithmetic mean of responses to questions included in the calculation of life satisfaction (on a scale of 1 to 5): lower scores indicate higher satisfaction levels.

Table SW.2: Life satisfaction and happiness: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very satisfied or satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others and the way they look; the average life satisfaction score, percentage of women with life satisfaction who are also very satisfied or satisfied with their income and percentage of women aged 15-24 years who are very happy or happy, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of women with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Women with life satisfaction who are very satisfied or satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very happy or happy ²	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Age (years)							
15-19	44.9	2.0	0.4	32.4	70.3	79.2	253
20-24	32.4	2.2	0.4	15.3	63.0	70.7	258
Administrative unit							
FBiH	37.7	2.1	0.5	19.3	65.3	78.5	408
RS	43.9	2.2	0.0	(39.6)	65.5	63.2	77
BD	(36.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(*)	(92.0)	(52.0)	25
Marital Status							
Ever married/in union	35.4	2.2	0.6	20.3	63.2	75.4	305
Never married/in union	43.4	2.0	0.0	27.7	71.6	74.1	205
Education							
No formal education	35.5	2.3	0.0	(32.6)	69.7	64.6	127
Primary	39.1	2.1	0.7	16.8	64.1	76.7	283
Secondary+	41.0	1.9	0.0	(30.6)	69.9	82.9	101
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.3	2.4	1.7	(8.6)	62.5	60.6	116
Second	38.3	2.1	0.0	(22.1)	67.1	79.7	98
Middle	37.3	2.0	0.0	(*)	73.1	80.3	97
Fourth	46.2	2.0	0.0	(*)	70.2	82.0	83
Richest	49.4	2.0	0.0	(40.0)	62.4	75.6	117
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	32.5	2.2	0.6	16.2	67.3	72.8	310
Richest 40 per cent	48.1	2.0	0.0	32.5	65.6	78.2	200
Language of household head*							
Romani	40.4	2.2	0.3	26.0	72.1	71.6	296
Other	36.4	2.0	0.5	20.1	59.1	79.2	212
Total	38.6	2.1	0.4	22.8	66.6	74.9	510

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table SW.2M: Life satisfaction and happiness: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very satisfied or satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, living environment, treatment by others and the way they look; the average life satisfaction score, percentage of men with life satisfaction who are also very satisfied or satisfied with their income and percentage of men aged 15-24 years who are very happy or happy, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of men with life satisfaction ¹	Average life satisfaction score	Missing/ Cannot be calculated	Men with life satisfaction who are very satisfied or satisfied with their income	No income/ Cannot be calculated	Percentage who are very happy or happy ²	Number of men aged 15-24 years
Age (years)							
15-19	53.7	1.9	0.0	60.6	68.3	80.1	299
20-24	41.1	2.1	0.4	50.7	62.2	74.5	286
Administrative unit							
FBiH	51.4	2.0	0.2	56.0	67.3	79.3	473
RS	26.7	2.1	0.0	(46.0)	58.2	68.4	91
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Marital Status							
Ever married/in union	43.9	2.1	0.5	56.3	65.9	79.4	200
Never married/in union	49.4	1.9	0.0	54.8	65.1	76.2	385
Education							
No formal education	37.5	2.2	0.0	(53.3)	66.0	65.6	80
Primary	46.0	2.0	0.3	56.4	65.5	76.3	340
Secondary+	55.7	1.9	0.0	54.0	64.7	85.1	165
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	31.3	2.2	1.1	(46.9)	68.6	66.8	96
Second	35.3	2.2	0.0	(47.9)	65.1	68.7	95
Middle	47.3	2.0	0.0	53.6	60.4	80.2	129
Fourth	58.8	1.9	0.0	57.2	63.9	78.7	140
Richest	56.9	1.8	0.0	(68.2)	69.8	87.4	125
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	38.9	2.1	0.3	50.2	64.2	72.8	320
Richest 40 per cent	57.9	1.9	0.0	61.9	66.7	82.8	266
Language of household head*							
Romani	48.2	2.0	0.0	61.7	63.3	75.1	347
Other	46.8	2.0	0.4	44.5	68.2	80.8	238
Total	47.6	2.0	0.2	55.3	65.4	77.3	585

¹ MICS Indicator SW.1

² MICS indicator SW.2

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Women's perceptions of a better life are shown in Table SW.3 while the corresponding indicator for men is shown in Table SW.3M.

The findings show that a higher percentage of Roma women aged 15-24 years thought that their lives had improved during the last year (29 per cent) compared to men (21 per cent) and a higher percentage of them expected that their lives would get better after one year (77 per cent) compared to men (61 per cent).

A higher percentage of women (25 per cent) compared to men (19 per cent) had positive perceptions with respect to both of the previous statements, believing that their lives had improved during the last year *and* expecting that their lives would get better after one year. Such perceptions were more common amongst men aged 15-24 with secondary or higher education (23 per cent) compared to those with no formal education (12 per cent).

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life: women aged 15-24

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of women who think that their life:			Number of women aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	33.6	80.0	29.5	253
20-24	25.1	73.2	21.1	258
Administrative unit				
FBiH	28.0	76.5	24.7	408
RS	37.9	73.1	30.2	77
BD	(24.0)	(88.0)	(20.0)	25
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	30.6	72.7	26.2	305
Never married/in union	27.4	82.2	23.8	205
Education				
No formal education	27.0	70.0	24.1	127
Primary	29.4	78.5	25.2	283
Secondary+	32.1	79.3	26.8	101
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	23.8	63.9	18.8	116
Second	17.9	79.8	16.7	98
Middle	36.1	78.5	31.4	97
Fourth	31.4	77.7	23.9	83
Richest	37.1	83.8	34.7	117
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	25.8	73.5	22.1	310
Richest 40 per cent	34.8	81.3	30.2	200
Language of household head*				
Romani	28.5	76.2	25.2	296
Other	30.7	77.3	25.6	212
Total	29.3	76.5	25.3	510

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life: men aged 15-24

Percentage of men aged 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Percentage of men who think that their life:			Number of men aged 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	
Age (years)				
15-19	22.2	65.2	21.2	299
20-24	18.8	55.7	17.4	286
Administrative unit				
FBiH	20.8	62.4	20.0	473
RS	17.0	58.4	13.9	91
BD	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	17.4	53.6	17.4	200
Never married/in union	22.1	64.2	20.4	385
Education				
No formal education	14.0	35.7	11.6	80
Primary	20.4	58.9	19.5	340
Secondary+	24.0	76.0	22.8	165
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	22.4	50.9	21.4	96
Second	16.4	60.7	14.6	95
Middle	20.8	56.7	19.9	129
Fourth	22.1	63.8	20.0	140
Richest	20.1	68.2	20.1	125
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	20.0	56.1	18.8	320
Richest 40 per cent	21.2	65.9	20.1	266
Language of household head*				
Romani	22.2	55.8	21.9	347
Other	18.1	67.3	15.7	238
Total	20.5	60.5	19.4	585

¹ MICS indicator SW.3

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Appendix A: Sample Design

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include the target sample size, sample allocation, sampling frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the MICS survey on Roma in BiH was to produce statistically reliable estimates for most indicators at the BiH, FBiH and RS level.

A one-stage stratified sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The target sample size for the Roma communities MICS was calculated as 1,800 households in 62 municipalities. Data from MICS3 on Roma in Serbia in 2005 was used to calculate specific indicators. At the time of the sample design the Serbian MICS3 was the only unique source of data on the Roma population in the sub-region (BiH, Montenegro, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia). The key indicator used for the calculation of the sample size was the immunisation coverage rate for the tuberculosis vaccine amongst children aged 18-29 months. Out of the 30 indicators 17 required a smaller sample size than 1,800 households and the remaining 13 required a larger sample size of households. Of the 13 indicators that required a larger sample size than that of 1,800 households the average size of the confidence interval for a sample of 1,800 households was calculated at 7.4 per cent. The below formula was used to estimate the required sample size for these indicators.

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(f)(1.1)]}{[(0.12r)^2(p)(\bar{n})]}$$

Wherein:

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households for the KEY indicator;
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence;
- r is the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion;
- 1.1 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 10 per cent for the expected non-response;
- f is the shortened symbol for *deff* (design effect);
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence, defined as 12 per cent of ' r ' (relative margin of error of r);
- p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator ' r ' is based;
- \bar{n} is the average household size (number of persons per household).

In the calculation ' r ' (immunisation coverage for the tuberculosis vaccine) was assumed to be 75.8 per cent. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.3 based on estimates from the Serbian MICS3 on Roma, ' p ' (percentage of children aged 0-4 years in the total population of households with children under-5) was taken as 2.6 per cent, \bar{n} (average household size of households with children under-5) was taken as 3.9 households, and the response rate was assumed to be 90 per cent.

The households were selected with equal probability within each stratum (municipality) at the first sampling stage, based on the Roma listing conducted by MHRR BiH in 2009. The sampling rate used was 1,800/4,307. Of the 67 municipalities in the master sample frame, 62 were selected. Table SD.1 shows the allocation of sample households to municipalities (strata) and the distribution of the household population by stratum for households listed during the MICS4 fieldwork.

Table SD.1: Allocation of sample households (primary sampling units) by municipality (stratum)

Municipality (stratum) code	Municipality (stratum)	Population of households (2009 estimates)	Number of Households selected in the sample	Population of households (2012 MICS fieldwork)
		Total	Total	Total
501	Bihac	72	30	50
502	BosanskaKrupa	46	19	42
503	Cazin	4	2	3
504	Kljuc	39	16	31
505	Sanski Most	11	5	5
506	Odzak	11	5	2
507	Banovici	87	36	77
508	Celic	19	8	20
509	Gracanica	57	24	57
510	Gradacac	35	15	31
511	Kalesija	55	23	55
512	Kladanj	12	5	14
513	Lukavac	136	57	137
514	Srebrenik	25	10	25
515	Tuzla	316	132	232
516	Teocak	6	3	7
517	Zivinice	200	84	203
518	Sapna	13	5	14
519	Breza	25	10	25
520	Kakanj	299	125	223
521	Maglaj	12	5	14
522	Visoko	244	102	245
523	Zavidovici	105	44	83
524	Zenica	239	100	208
525	DonjiVakuf	58	24	58
526	Fojnica	11	5	12
527	Jajce	56	23	49
528	Kiseljak	100	42	100
529	Novi Travnik	9	4	9
530	Travnik	114	48	114
531	Vitez	138	58	88
532	Capljina	13	5	13
533	Jablanica	22	9	22
534	Konjic	28	12	28
535	Stolac	6	3	6
536	Sarajevo-Centar	104	43	104
537	Sarajevo-Hadzici	27	11	21
538	Sarajevo-Ilidza	85	36	85
539	Sarajevo-Ilijas	37	15	37
540	Sarajevo-Novigrad	143	60	143
541	Sarajevo-Novo Sarajevo	141	59	141
542	Sarajevo-Stari Grad	9	4	9
543	Sarajevo-Vogosca	34	14	34
544	Grad (city of) Banja Luka	40	17	28
545	KozarskaDubica	18	8	18
546	Gradiska	130	54	113
547	Laktasi	14	6	0
548	Prijedor	70	29	61
549	Prnjavor	27	11	28
550	Bijeljina	269	112	184
551	Derventa	35	15	30
552	Doboj	65	27	55
553	Modrica	79	33	59

Municipality (stratum) code	Municipality (stratum)	Population of households (2009 estimates)	Number of Households selected in the sample	Population of households (2012 MICS fieldwork)
		Total	Total	Total
554	Vukosavlje	59	25	37
555	Teslic	28	12	20
556	Ugljevik	6	3	6
557	Bratunac	8	3	9
558	Srebrenica	3	1	7
559	Gacko	2	1	0
560	Trebinje	7	3	7
561	Brcko District of BiH	172	72	179
562	Grad (town) Mostar	67	28	67
	Total	4,302	1,800	3,784

Sampling Frame

Sampling frames for the Roma population were non-existent in BiH until 2009⁴⁶ when MHRR BiH conducted an enumeration of Roma in BiH as part of activities within the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015.

The master sample frame was prepared using information from the 2009 enumeration. During the 2009 enumeration procedure data was collected on 4,307 Roma households living in Roma communities in 67 municipalities. The total number of municipalities in BiH is 142. Data from the remaining 75 municipalities was not collected due to a lack of information on the presence of Roma in these municipalities. Five municipalities with 1 Roma household were excluded from the master sample frame.

Municipalities in the FBiH, RS and BD were identified as the sample strata and a one-stage stratified sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample, with households defined as the primary sampling units (PSUs).

Households were selected from each of the sampling strata (municipalities) by using systematic pps sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the strata from the 2009 enumeration of Roma in BiH.

Listing Activities

Since the sampling frame (the 2009 enumeration of Roma in BiH) was not up-to-date a new listing of households was conducted in all of the sample municipalities during MICS fieldwork.⁴⁷ For this purpose, the fieldwork teams, who visited each municipality, listed the occupied households. The measurer in the team was responsible for maintaining the list of households. Roma households were listed based on self-identification of the household head as Roma.

During MICS fieldwork, fewer households were listed compared to the number of households from the 2009 enumeration. MICS teams were informed that many households had left BiH in the period between 2009 and MICS fieldwork (4,302 households were enumerated during the Roma registration conducted in 2009, while the number of households enumerated during MICS fieldwork was 3,784).

Selection of Households

All households where the head of household declared himself or herself to be of Roma ethnicity were considered as Roma households.

Households were selected within each stratum based on the date of birth of the household head. If the date of birth of the household head was not available then the date of birth of the next oldest person in the household with an available date of birth was used. If none of the household members had an available date of birth then the date of birth of the interviewer was used as the reference.

For each stratum within the sample a random 'starting point' (day and month) was randomly selected and an 'end point' date calculated based on the sample size, using available information from the sampling frame. All households where the date of birth of the household head fell between the starting point date and the end point date were interviewed. This method ensured the definition of a randomised time segment.

Due to the potential for demographic changes within Roma communities it was possible for there to be more or less Roma households within the randomised time segment than initially expected. Therefore, in order to maintain the total number of households to be contacted for interviews in each stratum the interviewers applied the strategies listed below.

1. If the number of Roma households was *higher* in the randomised time segment than that of the expected number of households to be interviewed within the stratum the interviewers stopped interviews once they had reached the expected number of interviews. The team continued listing the households until all Roma households in the stratum were enumerated.
2. If the number of Roma households was *lower* in the randomised time segment than that of the expected number of households to be interviewed within the stratum the interviewers increased the end date of the randomised time segment by one month and conducted additional interviews starting from the beginning of the list of Roma households and interviewing those households that met the new criteria. When interviewers had contacted the expected number of households to be interviewed they stopped the interviews. If the number of interviewed Roma households was still lower than expected the interviewers added an additional month to the end of the randomised time segment and repeated the procedure. The use of additional months was completed either once the expected number of households to be selected within the stratum had been reached or when all households within the stratum had been interviewed and the number remained lower than the expected number to be selected in the stratum.

In order to have a random sample design – for each stratum (municipality) a list of Roma settlements was produced then this list was ordered randomly (using a random number generator). Interviewers were instructed to interview settlements in a predefined (random) order. In this way each household had the same probability of selection within each stratum.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Roma Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in BiH sample was not self-weighting. In order to obtain representative results for the Roma settlements, sample weights were calculated. These sample weights were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data. In the calculation of the weights the initial number of households by municipality (from the 2009 enumeration of Roma) was replaced by updated data collected during the fieldwork listing.

Thus, for each stratum different weights were produced using the below formula.

$$W_{hi} = \frac{N'_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{n'_h}{n''_h} = \frac{N'_h}{n''_h}$$

Wherein:

- W_{hi} is the weight
- N'_h is the total number of Roma households in municipality (stratum) h based on the updated MICS 2011–2012 listing
- n'_h is the number of households found in the stratum (number of in-scope Roma households selected in stratum h)
- n''_h is the total number of completed Roma household interviews in municipality h

Since the original sample allocation was based on the 2009 sampling frame, there were cases where the number of households selected in the municipality was greater than N'_h , in which case a value of 1 was used for the first stage probability of selection instead of the formula.

A second component in the calculation of sample weights accounted for the level of non-response for the households and individuals interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_h = \frac{\text{Number of interviewed households in stratum } h}{\text{Number of occupied households listed in stratum } h}$$

⁴⁶ The last census in BiH was conducted in 1991.

⁴⁷ The list was used to correct the weights of Roma households within the strata.

After completion of the fieldwork the response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Roma Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 of this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men and children under-5) for each stratum is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR_h = \frac{\text{Completed women's (or under-5's or men's) questionnaires in stratum } h}{\text{Eligible women (or under-5's or men) in stratum } h}$$

The non-response adjustment factors for women's, men's and under-5's questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and children under-5 were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which was to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level.

Normalisation was achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for non-response) by the average of these weights across all households at the BiH level. This was performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level and divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed for obtaining standardised weights for the women's, men's and children under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) weights varied between 0.483875 and 2.859160 in the 62 sample municipalities (see Table SD.2).

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

Municipality (stratum) code ⁴⁸	Municipality (stratum)	Weights for:			
		Households	Women	Men	Children under-5
501	Bihac	0.680752	0.682033	0.700221	0.675400
502	BosanskaKrupa	1.160862	1.344663	1.202353	1.151735
503	Cazin	0.612677	1.161300	0.571118	N/A
504	Kljuc	0.847901	0.843757	0.836880	0.841235
505	Sanski Most	0.510564	0.483875	0.634575	0.506550
506	Odzak	0.816903	0.774200	0.761490	0.810480
507	Banovici	1.048359	0.993557	0.977246	1.040116
508	Celic	1.021129	0.967750	1.903726	1.013100
509	Gracanica	0.970072	0.919362	0.904270	0.962445
510	Gradacac	0.844133	0.800007	0.786873	0.837496
511	Kalesija	1.021129	0.967750	0.951863	1.013100
512	Kladanj	1.429580	1.693562	1.332608	1.418340
513	Lukavac	0.981717	0.930398	0.930376	0.973998
514	Srebrenik	1.021129	0.967750	0.951863	1.013100
515	Tuzla	0.817764	0.798741	0.864386	0.869287
516	Teocak	0.953053	0.903233	0.888405	0.945560
517	Zivinice	1.036445	0.997378	1.039333	1.028297
518	Sapna	1.143664	1.393560	1.184541	1.134672
519	Breza	1.134587	1.075278	1.057626	1.125667
520	Kakanj	1.247735	1.253109	1.179714	1.263715
521	Maglaj	1.429580	1.354850	1.332608	1.418340
522	Visoko	1.352305	1.511158	1.276946	1.420595
523	Zavidovici	0.892144	0.922372	0.896853	0.885130
524	Zenica	0.933603	0.924124	0.931706	0.926263
525	DonjiVakuf	1.030008	0.976165	0.960140	1.021910
526	Fojnica	1.633806	1.548400	1.522981	1.620960

⁴⁸ None of the households in the Municipality of Laktasi (547) declared themselves as Roma, while in the Municipality of Gacko (559) the survey team was informed that the Roma households had relocated during the period between the 2009 enumeration process conducted by MHRR BiH and the MICS4 fieldwork.

Municipality (stratum) code ⁴⁸	Municipality (stratum)	Weights for:			
		Households	Women	Men	Children under-5
527	Jajce	0.909733	0.905286	1.009552	0.902580
528	Kiseljak	1.317585	1.248710	1.228210	1.307226
529	Novi Travnik	1.225354	1.741950	1.142236	N/A
530	Travnik	0.970072	0.985031	0.904270	0.962445
531	Vitez	0.816903	0.774200	0.803795	0.810480
532	Capljina	1.769956	1.677433	2.474844	1.756040
533	Jablanica	1.123241	1.064525	1.177930	1.114410
534	Konjic	1.143664	1.354850	1.066087	1.134672
535	Stolac	0.816903	0.774200	0.761490	N/A
536	Sarajevo-Centar	1.287241	1.253839	1.257064	1.277120
537	Sarajevo-Hadzici	0.857748	0.812910	0.799565	0.851004
538	Sarajevo-Ilidza	1.239942	1.228540	1.155834	1.230193
539	Sarajevo-Ilijas	1.162516	1.101746	1.173964	1.153376
540	Sarajevo-Novi Grad	1.168171	1.126194	1.106495	1.158987
541	Sarajevo-Novo Sarajevo	1.175340	1.140421	1.121093	1.166099
542	Sarajevo-Stari Grad	0.919016	0.870975	0.856677	0.911790
543	Sarajevo-Vogosca	1.157279	1.096783	1.078778	1.148180
544	Grad (city of) Banja Luka	0.762443	0.889337	1.184541	0.756448
545	KozarskaDubica	1.050304	0.995400	1.468589	1.042046
546	Gradiska	0.923100	1.087646	1.164184	0.915843
548	Prijedor	0.859156	0.983879	1.105974	0.852402
549	Prnjavor	1.143664	1.083880	1.421449	1.134672
550	Bijeljina	0.683228	0.653679	0.643449	0.677856
551	Derventa	0.942580	0.893308	0.878643	0.935169
552	Doboj	1.012907	1.066620	1.124046	1.228264
553	Modrica	0.777375	0.818599	0.841522	0.832964
554	Vukosavlje	0.719652	0.714511	0.754691	0.793327
555	Teslic	0.907670	1.204311	1.184541	N/A
556	Ugljevik	0.816903	0.774200	0.761490	0.810480
557	Bratunac	1.225354	1.161300	1.142236	1.215720
558	Srebrenica	2.859160	N/A	N/A	N/A
560	Trebinje	1.429580	N/A	1.332608	N/A
561	Brcko District of BiH	1.044469	1.003812	1.004045	1.036257
562	Grad (town) Mostar	1.189837	1.193971	1.109127	1.180482

N/A: "Not applicable"

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman, men or child under-5 with these sample weights.

Appendix B: List of Personnel Involved in the Survey⁴⁹

Steering Committee

Danijela Alijagic, UNFPA BiH
Ferid Huseinbegovic, FMH
Gordana Stojnic, UNHCR BiH
Hedina Sijercic, MHRR BiH
Saliha Djuderija, MHRR BiH
Selma Kazic, UNICEF BiH
Tatjana Gajic, MHSW RS
Zdenko Milinovic, BHAS

Survey Coordinators

Dajana Mitrovic, Household Survey Specialist, BHAS
Mirza Puzic, Survey Coordinator, MHRR BiH
Zoran Husanovic, Data Processing Coordinator, MHRR BiH

Sample design

Fahrudin Memic, Sampling Specialist, MHRR BiH Consultant

Fieldwork Supervisors

Ivana Grgic
Jasmina Hakic
Srdjan Cegar

Fieldwork Editors

Adnan Subert
Haris Mirojevic
Kenan Hadziomerovic

Interviewers

Adem Fehratovic
Admir Osmanovic
Alen Mirkovic
Aldijana Dedic
Arif Beganovic
Dragisa Radic
Ismeta Beganovic
Jasmina Softic
Merima Mulaosmanovic
Mujo Music
Nena Halilovic
Snjezana Mirkovic

Measurers

Denis Music
Pasana Halilovic
Snjezana Mirkovic

Data entry

Supervisor

Zoran Husanovic, Data Processing Coordinator, MHRR BiH

Control and editing

Damir Karahasanovic, MHRR BiH
Dragi Popovic, MHRR BiH

Data entry operators

Danijela Skakavac
Emir Tucakovic
Suzana Obrenovic
Vedran Jovancic

Support to fieldwork organisation

Alena Tahirovic, Kljuc
Edin Sejdic, Kakanj
Husein Softic, Zenica
Melisa Demirovic, Bihac
Mirzet Husic, Travnik
Muhamed Beganovic, Bijeljina
Mujo Fafulic, president of the 'Eur Romalen Kakanj', Centre for Support, Information and Action
Pero Martinovic, Teslic
Raif Alimanovic, president of the Association 'Romi i prijatelji' Ilijas
Rajka Zdjelar, Municipality of Prijedor
Redzo Seferovic, Zavidovici
Sabahudin Tahirovic, Jajce
Sead Dzemaili, Bihac
Stanko Markovic, Municipality of Prijedor
Zeljko Kantar, Centre for Social Work Prijedor

Support during survey implementation

Alen Gavranovic, Regional Coordinator for Roma Issues Sarajevo, MHRR BiH
Hedina Sijercic, Regional Coordinator for Roma Issues in BiH, MHRR BiH
Drop-in Centre for Children Involved in Street Work of the Sarajevo Canton

Trainers

Lead trainers

Elmedin Muratbegovic, Survey Methodologist, MHRR BiH Consultant (University of Sarajevo/Criminal Policy Research Center)
Fahrudin Memic, Sampling Specialist, MHRR BiH Consultant

Assisting trainers

Aida Filipovic-Hadziomeragic, Nutrition Specialist, IPH FBiH
Ana Abdelbasit, Survey Coordinator, UNICEF BiH Consultant
Dajana Mitrovic, Household Survey Specialist, BHAS
Mirza Puzic, Survey Coordinator, MHRR BiH

⁴⁹ Names are listed in alphabetical order.

Financial processing, MHRR BiH

Aida Dzihanic
Danka Cvijetic
Elma Duran
Salih Karcic
Sead Muminovc
Suada Hadzimehmedagic
Tamara Ilic

UNICEF Geneva and New York

Attila Hancioglu, Senior Adviser, MICS Global Coordinator, UNICEF New York
Ivana Bjelic, Statistics Specialist, UNICEF New York
Siraj Mahmudlu, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist/Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS
Turgay Unalan, Statistics Specialist (Household Surveys), UNICEF New York
Yadigar Coşkun, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF New York

Consultants

Aleksandar Zoric, Data Processing Specialist, Regional MICS Consultant, UNICEF
Ana Abdelbasit, Survey Coordinator, UNICEF BiH Consultant
Bo Pedersen, Household Survey Specialist, Global MICS Consultant, UNICEF
David Megill, Sampling Specialist, Global MICS Consultant, UNICEF
Dzejlana Sutkovic, Interpreter
Emma Holmberg, Household Survey Specialist, Regional MICS Consultant, UNICEF
Fahrudin Memic, Sampling Specialist, MHRR BiH Consultant
Pierre Martel, Household Survey Specialist, Regional MICS Consultant, UNICEF
Shane M. Khan, Household Survey Specialist, Global MICS Consultant, UNICEF
Sinan Turkyilmaz, Sampling Specialist, Regional MICS Consultant, UNICEF

Appendix C: Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the MICS survey on Roma in BiH was only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would have yielded results that differed somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The simple one-stage stratified sample design for the MICS survey on Roma in BiH is reflected in the calculations of the sampling errors, whereby the strata are municipalities and the primary sampling units (PSUs) are households (clusters of persons).

Given the overall high sampling rate (1,800/3,784), sampling without replacement was used in order to apply a finite population correction factor. As part of the estimation procedure, the first stage sampling rate for each stratum (municipality) was specified. For strata with a sampling rate of 1, the finite population correction factor was zero (resulting in a zero variance component for the corresponding stratum).

The sampling error measures below are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators.

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. The Taylor Linearization method was used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se/r*): is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (*deff*): is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits: are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$) of the statistic in 95 per cent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

The SPSS Version 18 Complex Samples Module was used for the calculation of sampling errors within the MICS data. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error, the measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors were calculated for indicators of primary interest for the BiH, FBiH, RS and BD levels. Five of the selected indicators were based on household members, 19 were based on women, 10 were based on men and 17 were based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors were calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.5 show the calculated sampling errors for the selected domains.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations, BiH Roma Survey

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age
9.18	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Children aged 0-17 years
8.5	Violent discipline	Children aged 2-14 years
WOMEN		
–	Pregnant women	Women aged 15-49 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women aged 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5.9	Caesarean section	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
7.1	Literacy rate amongst women aged 15-24	Women aged 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Women aged 20-49 years
8.9	Polygyny	Women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst women aged 15-24	Women aged 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the result	Women aged 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active women aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the result	Women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 amongst women aged 15-24	Women aged 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey
MEN		
7.1	Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	Men aged 15-24 years
8.7	Marriage before age 18	Men aged 20-49 years
8.9	Polygyny	Men aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	Men aged 15-24 years
9.3	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Men aged 15-49 years
9.4	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Men aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV
9.6	Men who have been tested for HIV and know the result	Men aged 15-49 years
9.7	Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the result	Men aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
9.11	Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	Men aged 15-24 years
9.16	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital/non-cohabiting partner in the 12 months preceding the survey

MICS4 Indicator		Base Population
UNDER-5's		
2.1a	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
2.2a	Stunting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.3a	Wasting prevalence	Children under age 5
2.6	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Total number of infants under 6 months of age
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Children aged 0-23 months
–	Received tuberculosis immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received polio immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received DPT immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received measles immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Received hepatitis B immunisation	Children aged 18-29 months
–	Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
–	Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	Children under age 5
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
6.1	Support for learning	Children aged 36-59 months
6.7	Attendance at early childhood education	Children aged 36-59 months
8.1	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample, Roma Survey

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

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9741	0.00291	0.003	0.517	0.719	5,852	1,544	0.968	0.980
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.7311	0.00886	0.012	0.616	0.785	5,852	1,544	0.714	0.748
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.2258	0.01350	0.060	0.518	0.720	495	498	0.199	0.252
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0427	0.00468	0.110	1.358	1.165	2,521	2,538	0.033	0.052
Violent discipline	8.5	0.5764	0.01337	0.023	0.632	0.795	1,846	864	0.550	0.603
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	–	0.0611	0.00497	0.081	0.595	0.771	1,380	1,380	0.051	0.071
Early childbearing	5.2	0.3102	0.02136	0.069	0.544	0.737	258	256	0.268	0.352
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.2481	0.00924	0.037	0.449	0.670	981	982	0.230	0.266
Unmet need	5.4	0.2841	0.01064	0.037	0.546	0.739	981	982	0.263	0.305
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.7906	0.01712	0.022	0.471	0.686	263	267	0.757	0.824
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.6202	0.02118	0.034	0.507	0.712	263	267	0.578	0.662
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9871	0.00463	0.005	0.447	0.668	263	267	0.978	0.996
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9901	0.00418	0.004	0.474	0.689	263	267	0.982	0.998
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1316	0.01509	0.115	0.530	0.728	263	267	0.102	0.161
Literacy rate among women aged 15-24	7.1	0.6886	0.01500	0.022	0.538	0.734	510	514	0.659	0.718
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.4826	0.01102	0.023	0.545	0.739	1,127	1,122	0.461	0.504
Polygyny	8.9	0.0100	0.00247	0.246	0.601	0.776	981	982	0.005	0.015
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women aged 15-24	9.2	0.0886	0.00877	0.099	0.489	0.699	510	514	0.071	0.106
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4154	0.00994	0.024	0.561	0.749	1,380	1,380	0.396	0.435
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0647	0.00654	0.101	0.657	0.810	924	930	0.052	0.078
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0173	0.00304	0.176	0.750	0.866	1,380	1,380	0.011	0.023
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0195	0.00530	0.273	0.463	0.680	313	315	0.009	0.030
Sex before age 15 among women aged 15-24	9.11	0.1201	0.01024	0.085	0.509	0.713	510	514	0.100	0.140
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	41	39	*	*

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate among men aged 15-24	7.1	0.9041	0.00909	0.010	0.556	0.746	585	584	0.886	0.922
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2053	0.00866	0.042	0.530	0.728	1,157	1,155	0.188	0.222
Polygyny	8.9	0.0045	0.00168	0.376	0.574	0.757	901	906	0.001	0.008
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.2087	0.01274	0.061	0.573	0.757	585	584	0.184	0.234
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4076	0.00992	0.024	0.593	0.770	1,456	1,456	0.388	0.427
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1380	0.00830	0.060	0.620	0.787	1,062	1,070	0.122	0.154
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.6	0.0142	0.00228	0.161	0.542	0.736	1,456	1,456	0.010	0.019
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.7	0.0226	0.00596	0.264	0.614	0.784	384	383	0.011	0.034
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.1419	0.01007	0.071	0.485	0.697	585	584	0.122	0.162
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.4896	0.02282	0.047	0.442	0.665	214	213	0.445	0.535
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0880	0.00862	0.098	0.665	0.816	718	719	0.071	0.105
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.2106	0.01222	0.058	0.621	0.788	689	692	0.187	0.235
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0833	0.00771	0.093	0.533	0.730	682	686	0.068	0.098
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2234	0.02989	0.134	0.376	0.613	74	74	0.163	0.284
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3985	0.02112	0.053	0.544	0.737	292	293	0.357	0.440
Received tuberculosis immunisation	–	0.8565	0.02142	0.025	0.538	0.733	145	145	0.814	0.899
Received polio immunisation	–	0.1518	0.01931	0.127	0.405	0.637	141	141	0.114	0.190
Received DPT immunisation	–	0.1368	0.01813	0.133	0.376	0.613	138	136	0.101	0.173
Received measles immunisation	–	0.2489	0.02574	0.103	0.475	0.689	137	135	0.198	0.300
Received hepatitis B immunisation	–	0.1614	0.01986	0.123	0.411	0.641	142	142	0.122	0.201
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.1501	0.00992	0.066	0.576	0.759	748	748	0.131	0.170
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.0958	0.00851	0.089	0.624	0.790	748	748	0.079	0.113
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5207	0.03285	0.063	0.445	0.667	112	104	0.455	0.586
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7486	0.03870	0.052	0.525	0.725	72	67	0.670	0.827
Support for learning	6.1	0.6615	0.01689	0.026	0.387	0.622	306	305	0.628	0.695
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.0149	0.00698	0.469	1.009	1.005	306	305	0.001	0.029
Birth registration	8.1	0.9581	0.00613	0.006	0.699	0.836	748	748	0.946	0.970

(*) The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50.

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: FBiH, Roma Survey

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

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9678	0.00369	0.004	0.502	0.709	4,543	1,147	0.961	0.975
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.7135	0.01059	0.015	0.629	0.793	4,543	1,147	0.693	0.734
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.2263	0.01570	0.069	0.536	0.732	397	382	0.195	0.257
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0349	0.00442	0.127	1.069	1.034	1,937	1,846	0.026	0.044
Violent discipline	8.5	0.6180	0.01521	0.025	0.621	0.788	1,406	634	0.588	0.648
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	–	0.0662	0.00593	0.090	0.592	0.770	1,085	1,041	0.055	0.078
Early childbearing	5.2	0.3029	0.02432	0.080	0.563	0.750	211	202	0.255	0.351
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.1915	0.01009	0.053	0.482	0.694	766	734	0.172	0.211
Unmet need	5.4	0.3217	0.01294	0.040	0.562	0.750	766	734	0.296	0.347
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.7937	0.01993	0.025	0.480	0.693	207	199	0.754	0.833
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.5948	0.02526	0.042	0.524	0.724	207	199	0.545	0.645
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9902	0.00518	0.005	0.546	0.739	207	199	0.980	1.000
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9941	0.00451	0.005	0.682	0.826	207	199	0.985	1.003
Caesarean section	5.9	0.1469	0.01823	0.124	0.525	0.725	207	199	0.111	0.183
Literacy rate among women aged 15-24	7.1	0.6988	0.01702	0.024	0.540	0.735	408	393	0.665	0.732
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.4819	0.01286	0.027	0.562	0.750	887	850	0.457	0.507
Polygyny	8.9	0.0085	0.00272	0.320	0.643	0.802	766	734	0.003	0.014
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women aged 15-24	9.2	0.0835	0.01011	0.121	0.523	0.723	408	393	0.064	0.103
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3828	0.01142	0.030	0.574	0.758	1,085	1,041	0.360	0.405
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0754	0.00832	0.110	0.659	0.812	692	665	0.059	0.092
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0201	0.00375	0.186	0.740	0.860	1,085	1,041	0.013	0.027
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0198	0.00655	0.331	0.539	0.734	254	244	0.007	0.033
Sex before age 15 among women aged 15-24	9.11	0.1190	0.01166	0.098	0.508	0.713	408	393	0.096	0.142
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	31	29	*	*

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	0.9067	0.01021	0.011	0.572	0.756	473	465	0.887	0.927
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.2023	0.01003	0.050	0.552	0.743	908	886	0.183	0.222
Polygyny	8.9	0.0048	0.00206	0.432	0.614	0.784	707	688	0.001	0.009
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.2280	0.01515	0.066	0.605	0.778	473	465	0.198	0.258
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4217	0.01138	0.027	0.597	0.773	1,151	1,126	0.399	0.444
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.1716	0.01032	0.060	0.601	0.775	819	803	0.151	0.192
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.6	0.0157	0.00264	0.168	0.508	0.712	1,151	1,126	0.011	0.021
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.7	0.0197	0.00591	0.299	0.547	0.740	311	304	0.008	0.031
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.1255	0.01103	0.088	0.514	0.717	473	465	0.104	0.147
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	0.4759	0.02563	0.054	0.434	0.659	168	166	0.425	0.527
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0876	0.00997	0.114	0.645	0.803	547	520	0.068	0.107
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.2290	0.01424	0.062	0.570	0.755	521	497	0.201	0.257
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0807	0.00915	0.113	0.554	0.744	515	492	0.063	0.099
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	0.2127	0.03219	0.151	0.316	0.562	55	52	0.147	0.279
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.4135	0.02452	0.059	0.533	0.730	227	216	0.365	0.462
Received tuberculosis immunisation	–	0.9003	0.02407	0.027	0.626	0.791	105	98	0.852	0.948
Received polio immunisation	–	0.1275	0.02015	0.158	0.347	0.589	102	96	0.087	0.168
Received DPT immunisation	–	0.1151	0.01916	0.166	0.335	0.579	101	94	0.077	0.153
Received measles immunisation	–	0.2569	0.03133	0.122	0.478	0.691	101	94	0.194	0.320
Received hepatitis B immunisation	–	0.1382	0.02238	0.162	0.395	0.629	101	95	0.093	0.183
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.1779	0.01239	0.070	0.566	0.752	570	540	0.154	0.202
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	–	0.1106	0.01043	0.094	0.596	0.772	570	540	0.090	0.131
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	0.5289	0.03574	0.068	0.466	0.683	101	92	0.457	0.600
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	0.7681	0.04248	0.055	0.567	0.753	63	57	0.682	0.854
Support for learning	6.1	0.7679	0.01896	0.025	0.436	0.660	229	217	0.730	0.805
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.0158	0.00883	0.561	1.087	1.043	229	217	-0.002	0.033
Birth registration	8.1	0.9563	0.00718	0.008	0.666	0.816	570	540	0.942	0.970

(*) The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50.

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: RS, Roma Survey

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

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	0.9945	0.00272	0.003	0.437	0.661	1,027	327	0.989	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.7382	0.01835	0.025	0.568	0.754	1,027	327	0.702	0.774
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	0.2697	0.02937	0.109	0.434	0.659	81	100	0.211	0.328
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0731	0.01325	0.181	1.451	1.205	447	561	0.047	0.099
Violent discipline	8.5	0.4348	0.02963	0.068	0.654	0.809	334	184	0.376	0.493
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0470	0.00950	0.202	0.538	0.734	224	268	0.028	0.066
Early childbearing	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	32	39	*	*
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.4256	0.02331	0.055	0.424	0.652	159	192	0.380	0.472
Unmet need	5.4	0.1716	0.01817	0.106	0.444	0.666	159	192	0.136	0.207
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	0.7712	0.03162	0.041	0.295	0.543	41	53	0.708	0.835
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	0.6824	0.03561	0.052	0.304	0.552	41	53	0.611	0.754
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	0.9664	0.01418	0.015	0.322	0.567	41	53	0.938	0.995
Institutional deliveries	5.8	0.9664	0.01418	0.015	0.322	0.567	41	53	0.938	0.995
Caesarean section	5.9	0.0779	0.02298	0.295	0.382	0.618	41	53	0.032	0.124
Literacy rate among women aged 15-24	7.1	0.6501	0.03356	0.052	0.470	0.686	77	96	0.583	0.717
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.4325	0.02311	0.053	0.457	0.676	179	211	0.387	0.478
Polygyny	8.9	0.0082	0.00362	0.439	0.306	0.553	159	192	0.001	0.015
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women aged 15-24	9.2	0.1313	0.02023	0.154	0.341	0.584	77	96	0.091	0.172
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.5527	0.02099	0.038	0.476	0.690	224	268	0.511	0.594
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0311	0.00858	0.276	0.517	0.719	180	213	0.014	0.048
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0091	0.00466	0.510	0.641	0.800	224	268	0.000	0.018
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	0.0280	0.00029	0.010	0.000	0.012	39	50	0.027	0.029
Sex before age 15 among women aged 15-24	9.11	0.1130	0.02053	0.182	0.400	0.632	77	96	0.072	0.154
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	5	6	*	*

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	0.8794	0.02264	0.026	0.469	0.685	91	98	0.834	0.925
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.1629	0.01596	0.098	0.400	0.632	195	215	0.131	0.194
Polygyny	8.9	0.0046	0.00286	0.626	0.294	0.543	141	165	-0.001	0.010
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	0.1232	0.01604	0.130	0.231	0.481	91	98	0.091	0.155
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3574	0.02079	0.058	0.499	0.706	241	266	0.316	0.398
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0316	0.01013	0.321	0.722	0.849	192	216	0.012	0.052
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.6	0.0106	0.00558	0.528	0.789	0.888	241	266	0.000	0.022
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.7	0.0465	0.02481	0.534	0.833	0.913	55	61	-0.004	0.097
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	0.2387	0.02764	0.116	0.408	0.639	91	98	0.183	0.294
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	40	41	*	*
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.0684	0.01706	0.249	0.667	0.817	117	147	0.034	0.102
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1429	0.02505	0.175	0.733	0.856	115	144	0.093	0.193
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	0.0598	0.01108	0.185	0.315	0.561	116	145	0.038	0.082
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	12	16	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	0.3499	0.04453	0.127	0.532	0.729	49	62	0.260	0.439
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	26	33	*	*
Received polio immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	25	31	*	*
Received DPT immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	23	28	*	*
Received measles immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	23	28	*	*
Received hepatitis B immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	26	33	*	*
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0727	0.01554	0.214	0.548	0.740	123	154	0.042	0.104
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0626	0.01732	0.277	0.782	0.884	123	154	0.028	0.097
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	9	10	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	8	9	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	0.4231	0.03472	0.082	0.301	0.549	49	62	0.353	0.493
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	0.0189	0.01339	0.707	0.589	0.768	49	62	-0.008	0.046
Birth registration	8.1	0.9641	0.01072	0.011	0.509	0.713	123	154	0.943	0.985

(*) The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50.

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: BD, Roma Survey

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

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	1.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	282	70	1.000	1.000
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	0.9889	0.00863	0.009	0.468	0.684	282	70	0.972	1.006
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	17	16	*	*
Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	9.18	0.0534	0.03997	0.748	4.107	2.026	137	131	-0.027	0.134
Violent discipline	8.5	*	*	*	*	*	107	46	*	*
WOMEN										
Pregnant women	-	0.0282	0.01538	0.546	0.605	0.778	71	71	-0.003	0.059
Early childbearing	5.2	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	*	*
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	0.5179	0.05209	0.101	0.598	0.773	56	56	0.413	0.622
Unmet need	5.4	0.0893	0.02973	0.333	0.598	0.773	56	56	0.030	0.149
Antenatal care coverage – at least once by skilled personnel	5.5a	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	*	*
Antenatal care coverage – at least four times by any provider	5.5b	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	*	*
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	*	*
Institutional deliveries	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	*	*
Caesarean section	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	15	15	*	*
Literacy rate among women aged 15-24	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	25	25	*	*
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.6393	0.04452	0.070	0.516	0.718	61	61	0.550	0.729
Polygyny	8.9	0.0357	0.01935	0.542	0.598	0.773	56	56	-0.003	0.074
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among women aged 15-24	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	25	25	*	*
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.4789	0.04634	0.097	0.602	0.776	71	71	0.386	0.572
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0385	0.02016	0.524	0.560	0.748	52	52	-0.002	0.079
Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.6	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	71	71	0.000	0.000
Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results	9.7	*	*	*	*	*	21	21	*	*
Sex before age 15 among women aged 15-24	9.11	*	*	*	*	*	25	25	*	*
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	*	*

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									<i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	<i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
MEN										
Literacy rate amongst men aged 15-24	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	21	21	*	*
Marriage before age 18	8.7	0.4074	0.05023	0.123	0.554	0.744	54	54	0.307	0.508
Polygyny	8.9	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	53	53	0.000	0.000
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst men aged 15-24	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	21	21	*	*
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	9.3	0.3438	0.05146	0.150	0.740	0.860	64	64	0.241	0.447
Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	9.4	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	51	51	0.000	0.000
Men who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.6	0.0000	0.00000	0.000	N/A	N/A	64	64	0.000	0.000
Sexually active men aged 15-24 who have been tested for HIV and know the result	9.7	*	*	*	*	*	18	18	*	*
Sex before age 15 amongst men aged 15-24	9.11	*	*	*	*	*	21	21	*	*
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.16	*	*	*	*	*	6	6	*	*
UNDER-5's										
Underweight prevalence	2.1a	0.1346	0.03995	0.297	0.699	0.836	54	52	0.053	0.216
Stunting prevalence	2.2a	0.1765	0.05133	0.291	0.907	0.952	53	51	0.072	0.281
Wasting prevalence	2.3a	*	*	*	*	*	51	49	*	*
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	6	6	*	*
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	2.14	*	*	*	*	*	16	15	*	*
Received tuberculosis immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	15	14	*	*
Received polio immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	15	14	*	*
Received DPT immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	15	14	*	*
Received measles immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	13	13	*	*
Received hepatitis B immunisation	-	*	*	*	*	*	15	14	*	*
Diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0370	0.01974	0.533	0.579	0.761	56	54	-0.003	0.077
Illness with a cough in the previous 2 weeks	-	0.0185	0.01452	0.784	0.615	0.784	56	54	-0.011	0.048
Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	3.8	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	*	*
Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	3.10	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	*	*
Support for learning	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	27	26	*	*
Attendance at early childhood education	6.7	*	*	*	*	*	27	26	*	*
Birth registration	8.1	0.9630	0.02849	0.030	1.206	1.098	56	54	0.905	1.021

(*) The number of unweighted cases is fewer than 50.
N/A: "Not applicable"

Appendix D: Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single year age distribution of household population by sex, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	81	2.7	61	2.1	45	36	1.2	37	1.3
1	81	2.7	68	2.4	46	34	1.1	40	1.4
2	70	2.3	83	2.9	47	25	0.9	29	1.0
3	97	3.2	75	2.6	48	24	0.8	27	0.9
4	69	2.3	68	2.4	49	33	1.1	21	0.7
5	82	2.7	75	2.6	50	38	1.3	38	1.3
6	72	2.4	74	2.6	51	29	1.0	28	1.0
7	74	2.5	59	2.1	52	22	0.7	36	1.3
8	63	2.1	68	2.4	53	23	0.8	16	0.6
9	56	1.9	54	1.9	54	23	0.8	23	0.8
10	78	2.6	65	2.3	55	21	0.7	25	0.9
11	76	2.5	76	2.7	56	15	0.5	13	0.5
12	56	1.9	73	2.6	57	18	0.6	25	0.9
13	67	2.2	67	2.3	58	13	0.4	16	0.6
14	76	2.6	71	2.5	59	13	0.4	16	0.6
15	67	2.2	43	1.5	60	14	0.5	11	0.4
16	62	2.1	65	2.3	61	13	0.4	14	0.5
17	74	2.5	73	2.5	62	10	0.3	12	0.4
18	59	2.0	42	1.5	63	11	0.4	9	0.3
19	61	2.0	59	2.1	64	7	0.2	8	0.3
20	75	2.5	63	2.2	65	9	0.3	7	0.2
21	74	2.5	61	2.1	66	3	0.1	2	0.1
22	55	1.8	58	2.0	67	5	0.2	8	0.3
23	57	1.9	45	1.6	68	5	0.2	10	0.4
24	52	1.7	42	1.5	69	2	0.1	7	0.2
25	57	1.9	55	1.9	70	4	0.1	6	0.2
26	55	1.8	45	1.6	71	5	0.2	4	0.1
27	40	1.3	32	1.1	72	7	0.2	6	0.2
28	42	1.4	42	1.5	73	2	0.1	2	0.1
29	43	1.4	44	1.5	74	0	0.0	1	0.0
30	53	1.8	36	1.3	75	4	0.1	2	0.1
31	36	1.2	41	1.4	76	4	0.1	1	0.1
32	39	1.3	34	1.2	77	2	0.1	6	0.2
33	27	0.9	38	1.3	78	1	0.0	2	0.1
34	32	1.1	39	1.4	79	4	0.1	3	0.1
35	39	1.3	35	1.2	80	1	0.0	2	0.1
36	40	1.3	32	1.1	81	1	0.0	3	0.1
37	40	1.3	30	1.1	82	0	0.0	2	0.1
38	23	0.8	51	1.8	83	0	0.0	1	0.0
39	29	1.0	39	1.4	84	1	0.0	0	0.0
40	30	1.0	36	1.3	85+	0	0.0	1	0.0
41	36	1.2	33	1.1					
42	45	1.5	28	1.0	DK/ Missing	1	0.0	0	0.0
43	26	0.9	28	1.0					
44	40	1.4	32	1.1	Total	2,992	100.0	2,860	100.0

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

Household population of women aged 10-54, interviewed women aged 15-49 and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Household population of women aged 10-54 years		Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Per cent	
10-14	351		N/A	N/A	N/A
15-19	282		253	18.3	89.5
20-24	270		259	18.8	96.0
25-29	218		206	15.0	94.7
30-34	188		185	13.4	98.4
35-39	188		181	13.2	96.7
40-44	157		146	10.6	92.9
45-49	154		147	10.7	95.8
50-54	140		N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (15-49)	1,456		1,377	100.0	94.6
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49					0.91

Table DQ.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men aged 10-54, interviewed men aged 15-49 and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Household population of men aged 10-54 years		Interviewed men aged 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Per cent	
10-14	353		N/A	N/A	N/A
15-19	323		302	20.6	93.4
20-24	313		288	19.7	92.2
25-29	238		224	15.3	94.0
30-34	187		174	11.9	93.1
35-39	171		165	11.2	96.2
40-44	177		173	11.8	97.5
45-49	153		142	9.6	92.5
50-54	134		N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (15-49)	1,562		1,467	100.0	93.9
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49					0.88

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of under-5's in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children aged 0-7, children aged 0-4 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of children under-5 whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single ages, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Household population of children aged 0-7 years		Interviewed under-5 children		Percentage of eligible under-5's interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number		Number	Per cent	
0	142		141	19.0	98.9
1	149		147	19.8	98.5
2	153		151	20.3	98.6
3	172		169	22.8	98.2
4	137		135	18.2	98.1
5	157		N/A	N/A	N/A
6	147		N/A	N/A	N/A
7	134		N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (0-4)	754		742	100.0	98.5
Ratio of 5 to 4					1.14

Table DQ.4: Women's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of women aged 15-49, interviewed women aged 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

	Household population of women aged 15-49 years		Interviewed women aged 15-49 years		Per cent of eligible women interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	1,144	78.6	1,089	79.1	95.2
RS	237	16.2	214	15.5	90.5
BD	75	5.2	74	5.4	98.6
Household size					
1-3	407	28.0	388	28.2	95.3
4-6	800	55.0	758	55.0	94.7
7+	249	17.1	231	16.8	93.1
Education of household head					
No formal education	337	23.2	320	23.2	94.8
Primary	902	62.0	857	62.2	95.0
Secondary +	217	14.9	201	14.6	92.5
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	254	17.4	242	17.6	95.3
Second	275	18.9	254	18.4	92.2
Middle	301	20.7	280	20.3	93.2
Fourth	283	19.4	270	19.6	95.7
Richest	344	23.6	331	24.0	96.2
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	830	57.0	776	56.3	93.6
Richest 40 per cent	626	43.0	601	43.7	96.0
Language of household head					
Romani	824	56.6	786	57.1	95.4
Other	629	43.2	588	42.7	93.5
Missing/DK	3	0.2	3	0.2	100.0
Total	1,456	100.0	1,377	100.0	94.6

Table DQ.4M: Men's completion rates by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of men aged 15-49, interviewed men aged 15-49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by selected social and economic characteristics of the household, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

	Household population of men aged 15-49 years		Interviewed men aged 15-49 years		Per cent of eligible men interviewed (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	1,235	79.0	1,182	80.6	95.8
RS	258	16.5	218	14.8	84.3
BD	69	4.4	67	4.6	97.0
Household size					
1-3	451	28.9	431	29.4	95.6
4-6	828	53.0	769	52.5	93.0
7+	284	18.2	266	18.2	94.0
Education of household head					
No formal education	340	21.7	320	21.8	94.4
Primary	985	63.0	930	63.4	94.5
Secondary +	238	15.2	216	14.8	91.0
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	264	16.9	252	17.2	95.6
Second	285	18.3	262	17.9	92.0
Middle	338	21.6	320	21.8	94.9
Fourth	336	21.5	316	21.6	94.2
Richest	339	21.7	315	21.5	92.9
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	887	56.8	835	56.9	94.2
Richest 40 per cent	675	43.2	632	43.1	93.6
Language of household head					
Romani	889	56.9	850	57.9	95.6
Other	671	43.0	615	42.0	91.7
Missing/DK	2	0.1	2	0.1	100.0
Total	1,562	100.0	1,467	100.0	93.9

Table DQ.5: Completion rates for under-5 questionnaires by socio-economic characteristics of households

Household population of children under-5, under-5 questionnaires completed, and percentage of children under-5 for whom interviews were completed, by selected socio-economic characteristics of the household, BiH Roma Survey 2011-2012

	Household population of children under-5		Interviewed children under-5		Per cent of eligible under-5's with completed under-5 questionnaires (Completion rates)
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Administrative unit					
FBiH	574	76.1	567	76.3	98.7
RS	123	16.4	119	16.1	96.5
BD	56	7.5	56	7.6	100.0
Household size					
1-3	136	18.1	136	18.4	100.0
4-6	444	58.8	436	58.7	98.2
7+	174	23.1	170	23.0	98.0
Education of household head					
No formal education	209	27.8	209	28.2	100.0
Primary	442	58.6	432	58.2	97.7
Secondary +	103	13.6	101	13.6	98.5
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	222	29.5	215	28.9	96.6
Second	180	23.9	179	24.2	99.6
Middle	124	16.5	121	16.3	97.4
Fourth	125	16.6	125	16.9	100.0
Richest	102	13.5	102	13.7	100.0
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	527	69.8	515	69.4	97.9
Richest 40 per cent	227	30.2	227	30.6	100.0
Language of household head					
Romani	457	60.7	452	60.9	98.8
Other	296	39.2	290	39.0	98.0
Missing/DK	1	0.1	1	0.1	100.0
Total	754	100.0	742	100.0	98.5

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Per cent with missing/incomplete information*	Number of cases
Household			
Age	All household members	0.0	5,864
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	1,544
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	1,544
Women			
Woman's date of birth	All women aged 15-49		
Only month		0.6	1,380
Both month and year		0.3	1,380
Date of first birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Only month		2.5	1,003
Both month and year		1.0	1,003
Completed years since first birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth with year of first birth unknown	12.2	10
Date of last birth	All women aged 15-49 with a live birth in last 2 years		
Only month		0.5	1,003
Both month and year		0.3	1,003
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women aged 15-49		
Only month		15.8	1,121
Both month and year		8.0	1,121
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women aged 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.5	1,121
Age at first intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.3	331
Time since last intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.3	331
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.1	1,380
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.2	1,380
Men			
Man's date of birth	All men aged 15-49		
Only month		0.1	1,456
Both month and year		0.0	1,456
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men aged 15-49		
Only month		11.5	985
Both month and year		1.9	985
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men aged 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	1.3	985
Age at first intercourse	All men aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.2	409
Time since last intercourse	All men aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.5	409
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	1,456
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	1,456
Under-5			
Date of birth	All children under-5		
Only month		0.4	748
Both month and year		0.0	748
Anthropometric measurements	All children under-5		
Weight		3.4	748
Height		5.9	748
Both weight and height		3.4	748
Starting time of interview	All children under-5	0.1	748
Ending time of interview	All children under-5	0.1	748

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.7: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators

Distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information for anthropometric indicators, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis			Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured, incomplete date of birth				
Weight by age								
<6 months	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	74
6-11 months	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	71
12-23 months	94.6	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	148
24-35 months	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	150
36-47 months	95.3	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	172
48-59 months	94.0	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	6.0	133
Total	96.1	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.9	748
Reason for exclusion from analysis								
	Valid height and date of birth	Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Height by age								
<6 months	93.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	6.8	74
6-11 months	85.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0	14.1	71
12-23 months	89.2	9.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	10.8	148
24-35 months	97.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	2.7	150
36-47 months	91.9	5.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	8.1	172
48-59 months	94.7	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	133
Total	92.5	5.3	0.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	7.5	748
Reason for exclusion from analysis								
	Valid weight and height	Weight not measured	Height not measured	Height and weight not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Weight by height								
<6 months	93.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	4.1	100.0	6.8	74
6-11 months	85.9	0.0	4.2	5.6	4.2	100.0	14.1	71
12-23 months	88.5	0.0	4.7	4.7	1.4	100.0	10.8	148
24-35 months	96.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.7	100.0	3.3	150
36-47 months	91.3	0.0	2.3	3.5	1.7	100.0	7.6	172
48-59 months	89.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.3	100.0	9.8	133
Total	91.2	0.0	2.1	3.2	2.9	100.0	8.3	748

Table DQ.8: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for decimals, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Digits	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0	46	6.4	49	6.8
1	74	10.2	107	14.8
2	97	13.4	104	14.4
3	94	13.0	100	13.8
4	63	8.7	78	10.8
5	63	8.7	59	8.1
6	75	10.4	75	10.4
7	67	9.3	62	8.6
8	82	11.3	50	6.9
9	63	8.7	40	5.5
0 or 5	109	15.1	108	14.9
Total	724	100.0	724	100.0

Table DQ.9: Observation of places for hand washing

Percentage of places for hand washing observed by the interviewer in all interviewed households, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Place for hand washing				Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed				
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other		
Administrative unit						
FBiH	94.1	4.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	1,147
RS	95.7	3.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	327
BD	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	80.2	14.1	0.0	5.7	100.0	298
Second	95.3	3.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	318
Middle	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	315
Fourth	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	301
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	312
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	91.3	6.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	931
Richest 40 per cent	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	613
Total	94.7	3.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	1,544

Table DQ.10: Observation of under-5's birth certificates

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificate and percentage of birth calendar seen, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

	Child does not have birth certificate	Child has birth certificate			Total	Per cent of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
		Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Don't know/ Missing			
Administrative unit							
FBiH	6.9	74.4	18.7	0.0	100.0	79.9	540
RS	5.2	70.1	24.7	0.0	100.0	74.0	154
BD	3.7	96.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	54
Child's age (years)							
0	14.0	71.3	14.7	0.0	100.0	82.9	143
1	3.4	74.5	22.1	0.0	100.0	77.1	149
2	4.0	79.5	16.6	0.0	100.0	82.8	151
3	5.2	77.9	16.9	0.0	100.0	82.2	172
4	5.3	71.4	23.3	0.0	100.0	75.4	133
Total	6.3	75.1	18.6	0.0	100.0	80.2	748

Table DQ.11: Observation of vaccination cards

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Child does not have vaccination card		Child has vaccination card		Total	Don't know/ Missing	Per cent of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Administrative unit								
FBiH	5.0	18.0	33.7	20.2	100.0	0.4	62.5	540
RS	4.5	13.0	42.2	13.6	100.0	0.0	75.6	154
BD	0.0	1.9	61.1	1.9	100.0	0.0	97.1	54
Child's age (years)								
0	2.1	16.1	39.2	16.8	100.0	0.7	70.0	143
1	5.4	16.1	42.3	14.8	100.0	0.7	74.1	149
2	3.3	16.6	36.4	20.5	100.0	0.0	64.0	151
3	5.8	14.5	32.0	20.3	100.0	0.0	61.1	172
4	6.0	15.8	38.3	14.3	100.0	0.0	72.9	133
Total	4.5	15.8	37.4	17.5	100.0	0.3	68.1	748

Table DQ.12: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age (years)	Mother in the household			Mother not in the household		Total	Number of children under 5
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Other adult male interviewed			
Age (years)							
0	97.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	142
1	98.2	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
2	93.2	0.6	4.6	1.6	1.6	100.0	153
3	93.8	2.8	2.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	172
4	94.5	3.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	100.0	137
Total	95.4	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.9	100.0	754

Table DQ.13: Selection of children aged 2-14 years for the child discipline module

Per cent of households with at least two children aged 2-14 years where correct selection of one child for the child discipline module was performed, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Administrative unit	Per cent of households	Number of households
	where correct selection was performed	with 2 or more children aged 2-14 years
FBiH	95.8	384
RS	92.0	112
BD	93.9	33
Number of children aged 2-14 years		
2	96.2	263
3	96.6	145
4	91.4	70
5+	88.2	51
Total	94.9	529

Table DQ.15: Sex ratio at birth amongst children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) amongst children ever born (at birth), children living and children deceased, by age of women, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

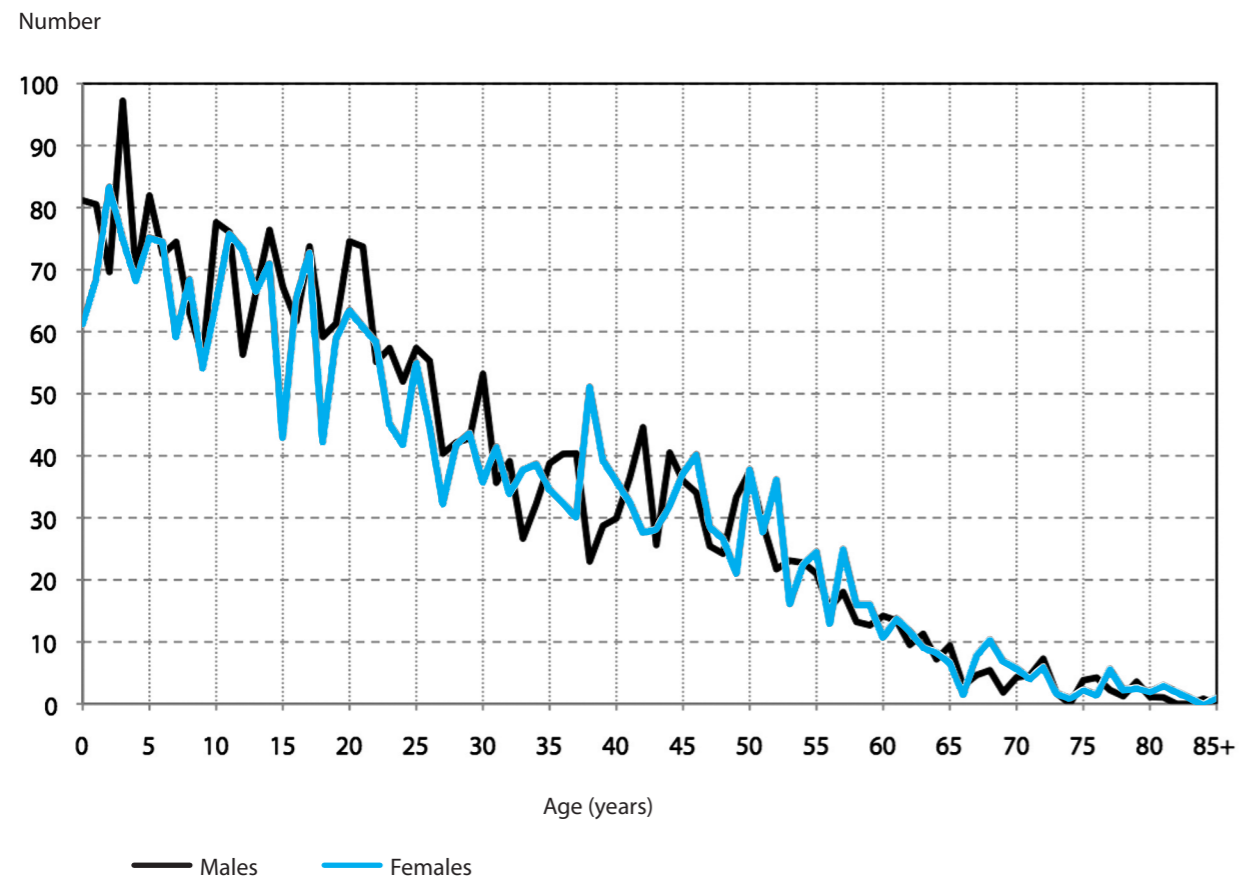
Age (years)	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Number of sons ever born	Number of daughters ever born	Sex ratio at birth	Number of sons living	Number of daughters living	Sex ratio	Number of deceased sons	Number of deceased daughters	Sex ratio	
15-19	50	40	1.25	49	40	1.23	1	0	.	258
20-24	179	151	1.19	175	150	1.17	4	1	4.00	256
25-29	243	209	1.16	233	206	1.13	10	3	3.33	205
30-34	301	273	1.10	295	265	1.11	6	8	0.75	185
35-39	334	311	1.07	322	303	1.06	12	8	1.50	181
40-44	258	222	1.16	246	216	1.14	12	6	2.00	148
45-49	287	245	1.17	277	237	1.17	10	8	1.25	147
Total	1,652	1,451	1.16	1,597	1,417	1.14	55	34	2.14	1,380

Table DQ.14: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population aged 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Currently attending:															Missing/DK	Total	Number of household members			
		Preschool	Primary school grade									Secondary school grade								Higher than secondary		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	Missing						
5	91.2	2.4	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
6	50.0	2.6	41.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	158
7	33.3	0.8	20.1	42.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129
8	28.3	0.0	8.9	20.5	37.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
9	21.6	0.0	5.3	8.6	19.5	38.4	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	132
10	19.4	0.0	1.9	0.7	9.5	28.4	36.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	143
11	20.9	0.0	1.5	2.5	4.7	10.1	27.5	26.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	143
12	24.2	0.0	1.0	1.6	4.9	7.5	7.1	18.6	31.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
13	34.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.2	6.3	5.2	23.4	23.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	147
14	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	7.1	8.9	23.9	11.2	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
15	56.7	0.0	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.8	8.8	0.0	16.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	114
16	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.4	3.6	0.0	11.6	9.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	127
17	72.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	4.0	7.9	10.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	145
18	81.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.8	8.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
19	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.6	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
20	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
21	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	123
22	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
23	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99
24	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105

Figure DQ.1: Number of household population by single age, BiH Roma Survey 2011–2012



Appendix E: MICS4 BiH Roma Survey Indicators – Numerators and Denominators

MICS4 INDICATOR ^[M]	Module ⁵⁰	Numerator	Denominator	MDG ⁵¹
1. MORTALITY				
1.1	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 5 years		MDG 4.1
1.2	CM	Probability of dying by exact age 1 year		MDG 4.2
2. NUTRITION				
2.1a 2.1b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	AN	Number of children under age 5 who (a) fall below minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) from the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed the child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.5	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.6	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁵²	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.7	BF	Number of children aged 12-15 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months	
2.8	BF	Number of children aged 20-23 months who are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 20-23 months	

[M] Indicates that the indicator was also calculated for men, for the same age group. Calculations were carried out by using modules in the Men's Questionnaire

50 Some indicators were constructed by using questions in several modules. In such cases, only the module(s) which contained most of the necessary information are indicated

51 MDG indicators as of February 2010

52 Infants receiving breast milk but not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG	
2.9	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BF	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ⁵³ during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.10	Duration of breastfeeding	BF	The age in months when 50 per cent of children aged 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		
2.11	Bottle feeding	BF	Number of children aged 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children aged 0-23 months	
2.12	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BF	Number of infants aged 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants aged 6-8 months	
2.13	Minimum meal frequency	BF	Number of children aged 6-23 months receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum times ⁵⁴ or more, according to breastfeeding status, during the previous day	Total number of children aged 6-23 months	
2.14	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BF	Number of children aged 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁵⁵ during the previous day	Total number of children aged 0-23 months	
2.15	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BF	Number of non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children aged 6-23 months	
2.18	Low birth weight infants	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
2.19	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
3. CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months ⁵⁶ who received BCG vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	
3.2	Polio immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months who received OPV3 vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	
3.3	Immunisation coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months who received DPT3 vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	
3.4	Measles mumps and rubella (MMR) immunisation coverage ⁵⁷	IM	Number of children aged 18-29 months who received the MMR vaccine by 18 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunisation coverage	IM	Number of children age 18-29 months who received the third dose of the hepatitis B vaccine by 12 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months	

53 Infants who received breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals and medicines), but did not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

54 Breastfeeding children: solid, semi-solid or soft foods two times for infants aged 6-8 months and 3 times for children aged 9-23 months. Non-breastfeeding children: solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children aged 6-23 months.

55 Infants aged 0-5 who are exclusively breastfed and children aged 6-23 months who are breastfed and eat solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

56 Indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 in the BiH MICS were calculate for children aged 18-29, but may be calculated for a different age group such as 12-23 months or 15-26 months, depending on the immunisation schedule.

57 The standard MICS indicator refers to measles immunisation only. In BiH the measles vaccine is given as part of the combined MMR vaccine.

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG	
3.8	Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks	
3.9	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who were taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.10	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	CA	Number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks	
3.11	Solid fuels	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuel as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
4. WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children aged 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children aged 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for hand washing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap	HW	Number of households with soap anywhere in the dwelling	Total number of households	
5. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	CM	Age specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years for the one year period preceding the survey		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM	Number of women aged 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women aged 20-24 years	
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need ⁵⁸	UN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years who were attended during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey (a) at least once by skilled personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.5

58 See MICS4 manual for a detailed description

MICS4 INDICATOR		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during their last pregnancy	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who delivered in a health facility	Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey who were delivered by caesarean section	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey	
6. CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Support for learning	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.2	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activity to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.3	Learning materials: children's books	EC	Number of children under aged 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.4	Learning materials: playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 with two or more playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.5	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the past week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Early Childhood Development Index	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in the literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
6.7	Attendance at early childhood education	EC	Number of children aged 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months	
7. LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate amongst young women ^(M)	WB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended preschool during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	

MICS4 INDICATOR		Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary school completion rate	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age-appropriate to final grade of primary school)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
7.9	Gender Parity Index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
7.10	Gender Parity Index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
8. CHILD PROTECTION					
8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported/registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.5	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children aged 2-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the past month	Total number of children aged 2-14 years	
8.6	Marriage before age 15 ^(M)	MA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 15	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
8.7	Marriage before age 18 ^(M)	MA	Number of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union by the exact age of 18	Total number of women aged 20-49 years	
8.8	Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union ^(M)	MA	Number of women aged 15-19 years who are currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years	
8.9	Polygyny ^(M)	MA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	
8.10a 8.10b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women currently married or in union whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) for women aged 15-19 years (b) for women aged 20-24 years	Total number of women currently married or in union (a) aged 15-19 years (b) aged 20-24 years	
8.14	Attitudes towards domestic violence ^(M)	DV	Number of women who state that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him and (5) she burns the food	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND ORPHANS					
9.1	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, ⁵⁹ know that a healthy looking person can have HIV and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.2	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention amongst young people ^(M)	HA	Number of women aged 15-24 years who correctly identify two ways of preventing HIV infection, ⁵⁹ know that a healthy looking person can have HIV and reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	MDG 6.3

59 Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful uninfected partner

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
9.3	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ⁶⁰ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.4	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions ⁶¹ towards people living with HIV ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.5	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.6	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who knew their results ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.7	HA	Number of sexually active young women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey, who have been tested for HIV in the 12 months preceding the survey and who know their results ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.8	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.9	HA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey and received antenatal care reporting that they were offered and accepted a HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey	
9.10	SB	Number of never married women aged 15-24 years who have never had sex ^(M)	Total number of never married women aged 15-24 years	
9.11	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sexual intercourse before age 15 ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
9.12	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a partner who was 10 or more years older ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who have had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.13	SB	Number of women aged 15-49 years who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the 12 months preceding the survey ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
9.14	SB	Number of women aged 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.15	SB	Number of sexually active women aged 15-24 years who have had sex with a non-marital/non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey	

60 Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery and by breastfeeding

61 Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became ill with the AIDS virus

MICS4 INDICATOR	Module	Numerator	Denominator	MDG
9.16	SB	Number of women aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital/non-cohabitating sex partner in the 12 months preceding the survey ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital/ non-cohabitating partner in the 12 months preceding the survey	MDG 6.2
9.17	HL	Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent	Total number of children aged 0-17 years	
9.18	HL	Number of children aged 0-17 years with one or both parents dead	Total number of children aged 0-17 years	
10. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
MT.1	MT	Number of women aged 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
MT.2	MT	Number of young women aged 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
MT.3	MT	Number of young women aged 15-24 who used the Internet during the last 12 months ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
11. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
SW.1	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, and how they look ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
SW.2	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
SW.3	LS	Number of women aged 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-24 years	
12. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE				
TA.1	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoke or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
TA.2	TA	Number of women aged 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
TA.3	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink on one or more days during the last one month ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	
TA.4	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 ^(M)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years	

Appendix F: MICS4 BiH Roma Survey Questionnaires

An identical approach to the MICS4 methodology was applied in the FBiH, RS and BD. Questionnaires were translated into local languages and were administered during fieldwork in the FBiH, RS and BD.



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____	HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	HH4. Supervisor name and code: Name _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____		
HH6. Settlement type: Urban 1 Rural 2	HH7. Region FBiH Canton: Una-Sana Canton.....01 Posavina Canton02 Tuzla Canton03 Zenica-Doboj Canton.....04 Bosnia-Podrinje Canton05 Central Bosnia Canton06 Herzegovina-Neretva Canton07 West Herzegovina Canton.....08 Canton Sarajevo09 Canton 10..... 10	Republic of Srpska 11 Brcko District of BiH..... 15

WE ARE FROM THE **MINISTRY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given → Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given → Complete HH9. Inform your supervisor of this result.

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

HH8. Name and surname of head of household: _____	
HH9. Result of the household interview: Household questionnaire completed01 No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit.....02 Entire household absent for extended period of time03 Household refused the interview04 Dwelling unit vacant / Address not a dwelling05 Dwelling unit destroyed06 Dwelling unit not found07 Other (specify)..... 96	HH10. Respondent to household questionnaire: Name: _____ Line Number from Module HL: _____
HH12. Number of women aged 15-49 years: _____	HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH13A. Number of men aged 15-49 years: _____	HH13. Number of completed Questionnaires for women aged 15-49: _____
HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____	HH13B. Number of completed Questionnaires for men aged 15-49: _____
HH16. Control carried out by (Name and code): Name _____	HH15. Number of completed under-5 questionnaires: _____
	HH17. Data entry operator (Name and code): Name _____

HH18.

Record the interview start time

Hour ____

Minutes ____

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LISTING FORM

HL

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
Enter data for the head of household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the head of household (HL3), and their gender (HL4)

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHER PERSONS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?
If "yes", complete the listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person, one person at a time.
Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the household member listing form have been used.

						For women aged 15-49	For men aged 15-49 godina	For children aged 5-14	For children under age 5	For children aged 0-17 years					
HL1. Line No	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. Is (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female		HL5. WHAT IS (name)'s DATE OF BIRTH?		HL6. HOW OLD IS (NAME)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	HL7. Circle line no. if woman is aged 15-49	HL7A. Circle line no. if man is aged 15-49	HL8. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL9. WHO IS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THIS CHILD? Record line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL11. Is (name)'s BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ HL13 8 DK ↘ HL13	HL12. DOES (name)'s BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line no. of mother or '00' for "No"	HL13. Is (name)'s BIOLOGICAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line 8 DK ↘ Next Line	HL14. DOES (name)'s BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? Record line no. of father or '00' for "No"
Line	Name	Relationship*	M	F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	Mother	Mother	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father
01		01	1	2	___	_____	___	01	01	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
02		___	1	2	___	_____	___	02	02	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
03		___	1	2	___	_____	___	03	03	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
04		___	1	2	___	_____	___	04	04	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
05		___	1	2	___	_____	___	05	05	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
06		___	1	2	___	_____	___	06	06	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
07		___	1	2	___	_____	___	07	07	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
08		___	1	2	___	_____	___	08	08	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
09		___	1	2	___	_____	___	09	09	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___
10		___	1	2	___	_____	___	10	10	___	___	1 2 8	___	1 2 8	___

Tick here if additional questionnaire was used

Ask again if there are any additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Enter the names of additional members in the list of household members and complete the form according to the instructions.

Now for each woman aged 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other necessary information in the information panel of a separate **Questionnaire for Women Aged 15 to 49**.
For each man aged 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other necessary information in the information panel of a separate **Questionnaire for Men Aged 15 to 49**.
For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of a separate **Under-5 Questionnaire**.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3: Relationship to the head of household:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 01 Head | 06 Parent | 11 Niece / Nephew |
| 02 Wife / Husband | 07 Parent-In-Law | 12 Other relative |
| 03 Son / Daughter | 08 Brother / Sister | 13 Adopted / Fostered / Stepchild |
| 04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law | 09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law | 14 Not related |
| 05 Grandchild | 10 Uncle / Aunt | 98 Don't know |

EDUCATION

ED

For household members aged 5 and above						For household members aged 5-24 years						
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age <i>Copy from Household Member Listing Form, HL2 and HL6</i>		ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR A PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION?	ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL (name) HAS ATTENDED?	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?	ED5. DURING THIS SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR (2011-2012), DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR IS (name) ATTENDING?	ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, THAT IS (2010-2011), DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL AT ANY TIME?			ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR DID (name) ATTEND?	
			1 Yes 2 NO ↘ Next Line	Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK <i>If level=0, skip to ED5</i>	Grade/Year: 98 DK <i>If less than 1 grade/year, enter '00'.</i>	1 Yes 2 No ↘ ED7	Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK <i>If level=0, skip to ED7</i>	Grade/Year: 98 DK	1 Yes 2 No ↘ Next Line 8 DK ↘ Next Line	Level: 0 Preschool 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3 Higher 8 DK <i>If level=0, go to next person</i>	Grade/Year: 98 DK	
Line	Name	Age	Yes No	Level	Grade/Year	Yes No	Level	Grade/Year	Y N DK	Level	Grade/Year	
01		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
02		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
03		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
04		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
05		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
06		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
07		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
08		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
09		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	
10		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2	0 1 2 3 8	___	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 8	___	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water (main water-supply) Piped water in apartment/house 11 Piped water in estate 12 Piped water at neighbours 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Covered (protected) well 31 Uncovered (unprotected) well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (specify) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6 14⇒WS3 21⇒WS3 31⇒WS3 32⇒WS3 41⇒WS3 42⇒WS3 51⇒WS3 61⇒WS3 81⇒WS3 96⇒WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND WASHING HANDS?	Piped water (main water-supply) Piped water in apartment/house 11 Piped water in estate 12 Piped water at neighbours 13 Public tap / standpipe 14 Tube Well, Borehole 21 Dug well Covered (protected) well 31 Uncovered (unprotected) well 32 Water from spring Protected spring 41 Unprotected spring 42 Rainwater collection 51 Tanker-truck 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81 Bottled water 91 Other (specify) 96	11⇒WS6 12⇒WS6 13⇒WS6
WS3. WHERE IS THIS WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own apartment/house 1 In own estate 2 Elsewhere 3	1⇒WS6 2⇒WS6
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO TO THE WATER SOURCE, COLLECT WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes _____ DK 998	
WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD? <i>Probe:</i> IS THIS PERSON UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE? WHAT GENDER?	Adult woman (age 15+ years) 1 Adult man (age 15+ years) 2 Female child (under 15) 3 Male child (under 15) 4 DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER FOR DRINKING?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒WS8 8⇒WS8

WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER FOR DRINKING? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	Boil A Add chlorine B Strain it through a cloth C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) D Solar disinfection E Let it stand and settle F Other (specify) X DK Z	
WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? <i>If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	Flush / Pour flush Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Flush to pit (latrine) 13 Flush to somewhere else 14 Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15 Pit latrine Ventilated improved latrine with pit 21 Pit latrine with slab 22 Pit latrine without slab / Open pit 23 Ecological toilet (with composting) 31 Bucket 41 No facility, bush, field 95 Other (specify) 96	95⇒Next Module
WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS TOILET FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY FOR PUBLIC USE?	Other households only (not public) 1 Toilet facility for public use 2	2⇒Next Module
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) 0 ___ Ten or more households 10 DK 98	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1b. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	Bosnian..... 1 Croatian..... 2 Serbian 3 Romany 4 Other language (specify)..... 6	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms _ _	
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural floor Earth / Sand 11 Straw 13 Rudimentary floor Wood planks 21 Finished floor Parquet or polished wood..... 31 Vinyl / Linoleum or asphalt strips 32 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement..... 34 Carpet 35 Laminate..... 36 Other (specify) 96	
HC4. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural roofing No Roof 11 Thatch 12 Rudimentary Roofing Wood planks (shingle) 23 Cardboard 24 Finished roofing Metal / Sheet metal 31 Wood..... 32 Calamine roofing / Cement fibre 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement (slab) 35 Roofing shingles 36 Other (specify) 96	
HC5. Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	Natural walls Trunks 12 Dirt 13 Rudimentary walls Reed and mud 21 Stone with mud 22 Uncovered adobe 23 Plywood 24 Cardboard 25 Reused wood 26 Finished walls Cement..... 31 Stone with lime / Cement..... 32 Bricks..... 33 Cement blocks..... 34 Covered adobe 35 Wooden planks / Shingles..... 36 Facade (e.g. cement and limestone mortar)..... 37 Other (specify) 96	
HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity 01 Liquid propane gas (LPG, gas from a cylinder) 02 Natural gas (from the gas mains) 03 Coal / Lignite 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass 09 Residue from agricultural crops 11 No food is cooked in the household 95 Other (specify) 96	01⇒HC8 02⇒HC8 03⇒HC8 95⇒HC8

HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS? <i>If "In the house", probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i>	In the apartment/house In a separate room used as kitchen 1 Elsewhere in the house 2 In a separate building 3 Outdoors 4 Other (specify) 6	
HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE: [A] ELECTRICITY? [B] A RADIO? [C] A TELEVISION? [D] A FIXED TELEPHONE (NON-MOBILE)? [E] A REFRIGERATOR? [F] BED? [G] ELECTRICAL COOKER? [H] COMPUTER / LAPTOP? [I] INTERNET CONNECTION? [J] AIR-CONDITIONING? [K] DIGITAL CAMERA? [L] WASHING MACHINE? [M] CLOTHES DRYER? [N] DISHWASHER? [O] VACUUM CLEANER [P] DVD PLAYER? [Q] JACUZZI BATHTUB? [R] VIDEO SECURITY SYSTEM (CCTV)?	Yes No Electricity..... 1 2 Radio..... 1 2 Television..... 1 2 Fixed telephone (non-mobile)..... 1 2 Refrigerator..... 1 2 Bed..... 1 2 Electrical cooker..... 1 2 Computer / Laptop..... 1 2 Internet connection..... 1 2 Air-conditioning 1 2 Digital camera 1 2 Washing machine..... 1 2 Clothes dryer..... 1 2 Dishwasher 1 2 Vacuum cleaner 1 2 DVD player 1 2 Jacuzzi bathtub 1 2 Video security system (CCTV) 1 2	
HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN: [A] A WATCH? [B] A MOBILE TELEPHONE? [C] A BICYCLE? [D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER? [E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART? [F] A CAR OR TRUCK? [G] A TRACTOR?	Yes No Watch..... 1 2 Mobile telephone..... 1 2 Bicycle..... 1 2 Motorcycle / Scooter 1 2 Animal drawn-cart 1 2 Car / Truck..... 1 2 Tractor 1 2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? <i>If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Rented from someone else", circle '2'. For other responses, circle '6'.</i>	Own 1 Rent 2 Other (Not owned or rented) 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC13
HC12. HOW MANY DUNUMS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ALTOGETHER? <i>If less than 1, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Dunums _ _	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS OR POULTRY?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? [A] HEIFERS, MILK COWS, CALVES OR BULLS? [B] HORSES, DONKEYS, OR MULES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKENS, CHICKS OR ROOSTERS? [H] OTHER POULTRY? [F] PIGS [G] BEE HIVES? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	Heifers, milk cows, calves or bulls..... _ _ _ Horses, donkeys, or mules..... _ _ _ Goats..... _ _ _ Sheep..... _ _ _ Chickens, chicks or roosters..... _ _ _ Other poultry _ _ _ Pigs _ _ _ Bee hives..... _ _ _	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes 1 No 2	

CHILD DISCIPLINE

CD

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

- List each of the children aged 2-14 years below in the order they appear in the Household Member Listing Form (module HL). Do not include any household members outside of the age range 2-14 years.
- Record the line number, name, gender, and age for each child.
- Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD6).
- If there are no children aged 2-14 years in the household, skip to the next module.

CD1. Rank	CD2. Line number from HL1	CD3. Name from HL2	CD4. Gender from HL4		CD5. Age from HL6
Rank	Line no.	Name	M	F	Age
1	---		1	2	--- --
2	---		1	2	--- --
3	---		1	2	--- --
4	---		1	2	--- --
5	---		1	2	--- --
6	---		1	2	--- --
7	---		1	2	--- --
8	---		1	2	--- --
CD6.	Total children aged 2-14 years				--- --

- If there is only one child aged 2-14 years in the household, skip table 2 and go to CD8; enter '1' and continue with CD9.

TABLE 2: RANDOM SELECTION OF CHILD FOR QUESTIONS ON CHILD DISCIPLINE

- Use Table 2 to select **one child** between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in the household within the specified age range.
- Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the row number you should go to in the table below (CD7).
- Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) at CD6 in Table 1 above. This is the column number you should go to.
- Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank of the child (CD1) for which the questions will be asked.

CD7. Last digit of household number (HH2)	Total number of eligible children in the household (CD6)								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5	
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6	
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8	
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2	
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3	
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4	
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	

CD8. Record the rank of the selected child from Table 1 (CD1)

CD9. Write the name and line number of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank in CD8.	Name	
	Line number	
CD10. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN PROPER BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED AND I WANT YOU TO TELL ME IF YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH (name) DURING THE PAST MONTH.		
CD11. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD12. EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOR WAS WRONG.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD13. SHOOK HIM/HER.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD14. SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD15. GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD16. SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD17. HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD18. CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY OR A SIMILAR NAME.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD19. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD20. HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM OR LEG.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD21. BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER REPEATEDLY AS HARD AS ONE CAN.	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
CD22. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 Don't know / No opinion 8	



HAND WASHING		HW
HW1. PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH THEIR HANDS.	Observed 1 Not observed Not in apartment/house / on estate..... 2 No permission to observe place 3 Other reason 6	2 ⇨HW4 3 ⇨HW4 6 ⇨HW4
HW2. Observe the presence of water at the specific place for washing hands. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump or sink, bucket, water container, etc., for presence of water.</i>	Water is available..... 1 Water is not available..... 2	
HW3. Record if soap or detergent is present at the specific place for washing hands. <i>Circle all that apply. Skip to HH19 if any soap or detergent code has been circled (A, B, C or D). If "None" is circled (Y), continue with HW4.</i>	Bar of soap A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B Liquid soap C Ash / Sand D None Y	A⇨HH19 B⇨HH19 C⇨HH19 D⇨HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP, DETERGENT OR ANY OTHER CLEANING AGENT IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD USED FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇨HH19
HW5. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME? <i>Record the observation. Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar of soap A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) B Liquid soap C Ash / Sand D Not able to / Does not want to show Y	

HH19. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes :
---	--------------------------------

HH20. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the Household Member Listing Form:

A separate Questionnaire for Individual Women has been issued for each woman aged 15-49 years in the household list (HL7)

A separate Questionnaire for Children Under Five has been issued for each child under the age of 5 in the household list (HL9)

A separate Questionnaire for Individual Men has been issued for each man aged 15-49 years in the household list (HL7A)

Return to the cover page and make sure that all information has been entered, including the number of eligible women (HH12), children under 5 years of age (HH14) and eligible men (HH13A).

Organise the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Controller's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 [BiH]

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL7 in the Household Questionnaire). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.</i>		
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name: _____	WM4. Woman's line number: _____	
WM5. Interviewer name and code: _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE **MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT **20** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇨ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇨ Complete WM7. Inform your supervisor of this result.

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Questionnaire completed01
	Respondent not at home02
	Refused03
	Questionnaire partly completed04
	Respondent incapacitated05
Other (specify) 96	

WM8. Control carried out by (Name and number) Name _____	WM9. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____
--	--

WM10. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes:.....	
---	------------------------------	--

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND	WB
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WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month DK month98 Year DK year9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare WB1 and/or WB2 and correct if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR A PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3	0⇒WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter '00'</i>	Grade/year	
WB6. Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with WB7		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the respondent. If the respondent cannot read the whole sentence, probe:</i> CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of the sentence 2 Able to read the whole sentence 3 The sentence isn't written in a language understood by the respondent 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	MT
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MT1. Check WB7: <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or more education) ⇒ Continue with MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence available in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/mute, etc. (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3		
MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH TV ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT5. Check WB2: Is the respondent aged 15-24 years? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MT6 <input type="checkbox"/> No, age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MT9
MT7. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MT9
MT8. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use of Internet from any location, with any device, etc.</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
MT11. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

CHILD MORTALITY		CM
<p><i>This module has to be administered to all women aged 15-49. Questions CM0-CM12 refer only to LIVE births.</i></p>		
<p>CM0. Check cluster number in WM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Continue with CM0A. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Go to CM1</p>		
<p>CM0A. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your lifetime. How many live born children have you had in your entire life? <i>Probe to determine whether respondent is referring to live born children.</i> BY LIVE BORN CHILDREN, I MEAN A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS. If “None”, circle ‘00’.</p>	None.....00 Number of live-born children.....__ __	⇒CM12A
<p>CM0B. WHAT IS THE DATE OF YOUR LAST BIRTH (EVEN IF THE BABY DIED)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	Date of last birth Day.....__ __ DK day.....98 Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __	⇒CM12A
<p>CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM8
<p>CM2. WHAT WAS THE DATE OF YOUR FIRST BIRTH? I MEAN THE VERY FIRST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER LIVING, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. <i>Skip to CM4 only if year of first birth is given. Otherwise, continue with CM3.</i></p>	Date of first birth Day.....__ __ DK day.....98 Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year.....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998	⇒CM4
<p>CM3. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST BIRTH?</p>	Completed years since first birth.....__ __	
<p>CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM6
<p>CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record ‘00’.</i></p>	Sons living at home.....__ __ Daughters living at home.....__ __	
<p>CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM8
<p>CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record ‘00’.</i></p>	Sons living elsewhere.....__ __ Daughters living elsewhere.....__ __	
<p>CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If “No” probe by asking:</i> I MEAN TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM10
<p>CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record ‘00’.</i></p>	Boys dead.....__ __ Girls dead.....__ __	
<p>CM10. Sum answers in CM5, CM7 and CM9.</p>	Sum.....__ __	
<p>CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE NOTED THIS CORRECTLY, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (total number in CM10) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check and mark below: <input type="checkbox"/> No live births (i.e. the sum in CM10 equals 0) ⇒ Continue with CM12A <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with CM12 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to CM12</p>		

<p>CM12. OF THESE (total number in CM10) BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD, WHEN DID YOU DELIVER THE LAST ONE (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	Date of last birth Day.....__ __ DK day.....98 Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __			
<p>CM12A. SOMETIMES WOMEN HAVE PREGNANCIES THAT MIGHT NOT END WITH A LIVE BIRTH. HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH, OR THAT WAS TERMINATED EARLY (ABORTED)?</p>	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒CM13		
<p>CM12B. HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY.</p>	None.....00 Number of miscarriages.....__ __			
<p>CM12C. IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH? BY STILLBIRTH, I MEAN A BIRTH THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.</p>	None.....00 Number of stillbirths.....__ __			
<p>CM12D. AND HOW MANY EARLY TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY (ABORTIONS) HAVE YOU HAD DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION), I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	None.....00 Number of early terminations of pregnancy (abortions).....__ __	00⇒CM13		
<p>CM12E. WHEN DID YOUR (LAST) EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION) TAKE PLACE? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	Date of (last) early termination of pregnancy (abortion) Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __			
<p>CM12F. Check in CM12E when the last abortion took place and if: <input type="checkbox"/> There are no abortions during the last 2 years. ⇒ Go to CM12J <input type="checkbox"/> The last abortion took place during the last 2 years, that is, since (the month of interviewing) in 2009 ⇒ Continue with CM12G</p>				
<p>CM12G. If the respondent has mentioned more than one early termination (abortion), i.e. CM12D is higher than 1, then ask her for the exact month and year of each mentioned early termination (abortion) that took place during the last 2 years, i.e. since (the month of interviewing) 2009. Write down month and year for each early termination (abortion) in CM12H, starting from the last, and for each recorded early termination (abortion) ask the respondent to tell you how many weeks/months she was pregnant when she had the early termination (abortion) and record this appropriately.</p>				
	Last early termination (abortion)	Previous to the last early termination (abortion)	Second last from the last early termination (abortion)	Third last from the last early termination (abortion)
<p>CM12H. WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOUR (LAST) EARLY TERMINATION (ABORTION) TAKE PLACE?</p>	<i>Don't ask, it is given in CM12E</i>	Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __	Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __	Month.....__ __ Year.....__ __ __ __
<p>CM12I. HOW MANY MONTHS (WEEKS) WERE YOU PREGNANT WHEN YOUR PREGNANCY WAS ABORTED? <i>If the respondent answers in weeks, write down on the appropriate line for weeks, otherwise just record the given months</i></p>	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __	Weeks 1.....__ __ Months 2.....__ __
<p>CM12J. Check total number of early terminations (abortions) in CM12D and if total is: <input type="checkbox"/> from 01 to 04 ⇒ Go to CM13 <input type="checkbox"/> greater than 04 ⇒ Continue with CM12K</p>				
<p>CM12K. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU HAVE YOUR FIRST EARLY TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (ABORTION)?</p>	Date of first abortion Month.....__ __ DK month.....98 Year.....__ __ __ __ DK year.....9998			⇒CM13
<p>CM12L. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST EARLY TERMINATION (ABORTION)?</p>	Age (in completed years).....__ __			

<p>CM13. Check CM0B or CM12: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, i.e. since (day and month of interview) in 2009</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, there were no live births in the last 2 years or no live birth at all. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOM Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, one or more live births in the last 2 years. ⇒ Ask for the name of the last-born child</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of last-born child _____</p> <p>If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules. Continue with the next module.</p>
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DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Check CM13 in the child mortality module CM and record the name of the last-born child here _____.</p> <p>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</p>		
<p>DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (name), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	1 ⇒ Next Module
<p>DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</p>	<p>Later 1</p> <p>Did not want more children 2</p>	2 ⇒ Next Module
<p>DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT?</p>	<p>Months 1 ____</p> <p>Years 2 ____</p> <p>DK 998</p>	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN												
<p>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. Check CM13 in the child mortality module CM and record the name of the last-born child here _____.</p> <p>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</p>														
<p>MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2 ⇒ MN17												
<p>MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p>Probe: ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p> Doctor A</p> <p> Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Other person</p> <p> Traditional birth attendant F</p> <p> Family member/Friend H</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p>													
<p>MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p>	<p>Number of times ____</p> <p>DK 98</p>													
<p>MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WAS ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?</p> <p>[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?</p> <p>[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blood pressure.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Blood pressure.....	1	2	Urine sample.....	1	2	Blood sample.....	1	2	
	Yes	No												
Blood pressure.....	1	2												
Urine sample.....	1	2												
Blood sample.....	1	2												
<p>MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)?</p> <p>Probe: ANYONE ELSE?</p> <p>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</p> <p>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</p>	<p>Health professional:</p> <p> Doctor A</p> <p> Nurse / Midwife B</p> <p>Other person</p> <p> Traditional birth attendant F</p> <p> Relative / Friend H</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p> <p>No one Y</p>													

<p>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?</p> <p>Probe to identify the type of source.</p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place, institution, organisation, etc.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of institution, organisation, etc.)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Your home 11</p> <p>Other home 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Hospital 21</p> <p>Health centre 22</p> <p>Other public facility (specify) 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital 31</p> <p>Private clinic 32</p> <p>Private maternity home 33</p> <p>Other private medical facility (specify) 36</p> <p>Other (specify) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇒ MN20</p> <p>12 ⇒ MN20</p> <p>96 ⇒ MN20</p>
<p>MN19. WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>MN20. WHEN (name) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE: VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>Very large 1</p> <p>Larger than average 2</p> <p>Average 3</p> <p>Smaller than average 4</p> <p>Very small 5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN21. WAS (name) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	2 ⇒ MN23 8 ⇒ MN23
<p>MN22. HOW MUCH DID (name) WEIGH?</p> <p>Record weight from health card, if available.</p>	<p>From card 1 (kg) ____ . ____</p> <p>From recall 2 (kg) ____ . ____</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	
<p>MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	
<p>MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (name)?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2 ⇒ Next Module
<p>MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (name) TO THE BREAST?</p> <p>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</p> <p>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</p> <p>Otherwise, record days.</p>	<p>Immediately 000</p> <p>Hours 1 ____</p> <p>Days 2 ____</p> <p>DK / don't remember 998</p>	
<p>MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (name) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	2 ⇒ Next Module
<p>MN27. WHAT WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</p>	<p>Milk (other than breast milk) A</p> <p>Plain water B</p> <p>Sugar or glucose water C</p> <p>Homemade anti-colic (cramp) solution D</p> <p>Sugar and salt water solution E</p> <p>Fruit juice F</p> <p>Infant formula G</p> <p>Tea / Herbal infusion H</p> <p>Honey I</p> <p>Other (specify) X</p>	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS		IL
<p>IS1. Check Household Member Listing Form, column HL9 in the Household Questionnaire Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under the age of 5?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p>		
<p>IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY.</p> <p>WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE YOUR CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/ caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms. Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions</p>	<p>Child not able to drink or breastfeedA Child becomes sicker B Child develops a fever C Child has fast breathingD Child has difficulties breathingE Child has blood in his/her stoolF Child is drinking poorlyG</p> <p>Other (specify)X Other (specify) Y Other (specify) Z</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP0. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. COUPLES USE DIFFERENT WAYS OR METHODS IN ORDER TO POSTPONE OR AVOID PREGNANCY. HAVE YOU HEARD OF :</p>		
[A] FEMALE STERILISATION? <i>Probe:</i> AN OPERATION WOMEN UNDERTAKE IN ORDER TO AVOID PREGNANCY.	Yes 1 No 2	
[B] MALE STERILISATION? <i>Probe:</i> AN OPERATION MEN UNDERTAKE IN ORDER TO AVOID PREGNANCY.	Yes 1 No 2	
[C] IUD? <i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN HAVE A COIL PLACED INSIDE THE UTERUS BY A DOCTOR.	Yes 1 No 2	
[D] INJECTIBLES? <i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN RECEIVE INJECTIONS THAT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THEIR HORMONES AND PREVENT PREGNANCY OVER A PERIOD OF A FEW MONTHS.	Yes 1 No 2	
[E] IMPLANTS? <i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN HAVE ONE OR MORE SMALL IMPLANTS (RODS) IMPLANTED IN THEIR UPPER ARM BY A DOCTOR THAT PREVENT PREGNANCY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS.	Yes 1 No 2	
[F] PILL? <i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN TAKE PILLS ON AN EVERYDAY BASIS TO AVOID GETTING PREGNANT.	Yes 1 No 2	
[G] MALE CONDOM? <i>Probe:</i> MEN CAN PUT A RUBBER COVER ON THEIR PENIS BEFORE OR DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.	Yes 1 No 2	
[H] FEMALE CONDOM? <i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN PUT A COVER INSIDE THEIR VAGINA BEFORE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.	Yes 1 No 2	
[I] DIAPHRAGM? <i>Probe:</i> WOMEN CAN INSERT A SOFT RUBBER CUP IN THEIR VAGINA TO BLOCK THE SPERM FROM ENTERING THEIR UTERUS OR FALLOPIAN TUBES.	Yes 1 No 2	
[J] FOAM / JELLY? <i>Probe:</i> WOMEN MAY USE SPERMICIDAL PRODUCTS (E.G. FOAM, JELLY, CREAM) THAT CAN KILL OR PREVENT THE SPERM FROM MOVING AND REACHING THE EGG.	Yes 1 No 2	
[K] LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM)?	Yes 1 No 2	
[L] PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM METHOD? <i>Probe:</i> THE WOMAN CAN AVOID PREGNANCY BY NOT HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE DURING FERTILE DAYS IN THE MONTH, I.E. DAYS SHE IS MOST LIKELY TO GET PREGNANT.	Yes 1 No 2	
[M] WITHDRAWAL? <i>Probe:</i> MEN CAN PULL OUT DIRECTLY BEFORE EJACULATING.	Yes 1 No 2	
[N] EMERGENCY / POSTCOITAL CONTRACEPTION? <i>Probe:</i> AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE, WITHIN A PERIOD OF 3 DAYS, AFTER HAVING UNPROTECTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WOMEN CAN TAKE SPECIAL PILLS TO PREVENT PREGNANCY.	Yes 1 No 2	
[X] HAVE YOU HEARD OF ANY OTHER WAYS OR METHODS THAT MEN OR WOMEN CAN UTILISE IN ORDER TO AVOID PREGNANCY?	Yes 1 _____ (specify) _____ (specify) No 2	
CP1. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant 1 No 2 Unsure or DK 8	1 ⇒ Next Module

CP2. AS WE MENTIONED EARLIER, COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY. ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID PREGNANCY?	Yes..... 1	2⇒Next Module
	No..... 2	
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? <i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i>	Female sterilisation.....A	
	Male sterilisation.....B	
	IUD.....C	
	Injectables.....D	
	Implants.....E	
	Pill.....F	
	Male condom.....G	
	Female condom.....H	
	Diaphragm.....I	
	Foam / Jelly.....J	
	Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).....K	
Periodic abstinence / Rhythm.....L		
Withdrawal.....M		
Other (specify)..... X		

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1. Is the respondent currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇒UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later..... 1 No more children..... 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child..... 1 No more..... 2 Undecided / Don't know..... 8	1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
UN5. Check CP3. Is the respondent currently using "Female sterilisation"? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (ANOTHER) A CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (another) a child..... 1 No more / None..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant..... 3 Undecided / Don't know..... 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (ANOTHER) A CHILD?	Months..... 1 ___ Years..... 2 ___ Soon / Now..... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant..... 994 After marriage..... 995 Other..... 996 Don't know..... 998	994⇒UN11
UN8. Check CP1. Is the respondent currently pregnant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9		
UN9. Check CP2. Is the respondent currently using a contraceptive method? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10		
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ UN13 8 ⇒ UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent or no sex.....A Menopausal.....B Never menstruated.....C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus).....D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result.....E Postpartum amenorrhea.....F Still breastfeeding.....G Too old.....H Fatalistic.....I Other (specify).....X Don't know.....Z	
UN12. Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned? <input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13		
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?	Days ago..... 1 ___ Weeks ago..... 2 ___ Months ago..... 3 ___ Years ago..... 4 ___ In menopause / Has had a hysterectomy..... 994 Before last birth..... 995 Never menstruated..... 996	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND BECOMES ANNOYED OR GETS ANGRY AT THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes No DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling him.....	1 2 8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects the children.....	1 2 8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him.....	1 2 8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex.....	1 2 8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns the food.....	1 2 8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a man..... 2 No, not married..... 3	3⇒MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age in years DK.....98	
MA2A. Check cluster number in WM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to MA7 <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with MA3.		
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number..... DK.....98	⇒MA7 98⇒MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married..... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man..... 2 No..... 3	3 ⇒Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once 1 More than once..... 2	
MA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month..... DK month.....98 Year..... DK year9998	⇒Next Module
MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years.....	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure you are alone with the respondent.		
SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GET A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse00 Age in years Had intercourse for the first time when started living with (first) husband/partner.....95	00⇒Next Module
SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? <i>Record 'years ago' only if last intercourse was one or more years ago. If 12 months or more the answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago1 Weeks ago.....2 Months ago3 Years ago4	4⇒SB15
SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERSON YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse. If "boyfriend", then ask: WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? If response is "yes", circle '2'. If response is "no", circle '3'.</i>	Husband 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Boyfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (specify) 6	3 ⇒SB7 4 ⇒SB7 6 ⇒SB7
SB6. Check MA1: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man as if married (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to SB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7		
SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... DK.....98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse If "boyfriend" then ask: Were you living together as if married? If "yes", circle '2'. If "no", circle '3'.</i>	Husband 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Boyfriend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (specify) 6	3 ⇒SB12 4 ⇒SB12 6 ⇒SB12
SB11. Check MA1 and MA7: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to SB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with SB12		
SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe: About how old is this person?</i>	Age of sexual partner..... DK.....98	
SB13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON, OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒SB15
SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners.....	
SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate. If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners..... DK.....98	

HIV/AIDS		HA																				
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE HIV VIRUS OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS (OR SIDA)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ Next Module																				
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8																					
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>During pregnancy.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>During delivery.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By breastfeeding.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	DK	During pregnancy.....	1	2	8	During delivery.....	1	2	8	By breastfeeding.....	1	2	8					
	Yes	No	DK																			
During pregnancy.....	1	2	8																			
During delivery.....	1	2	8																			
By breastfeeding.....	1	2	8																			
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR SALESPERSON IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends..... 8																					
HA13. Check CM13: Did the respondent have any live births in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years ⇒ Go to HA24 <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14																						
HA14. Check MN1: Did the respondent receive antenatal care? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No, did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24																						
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE VISITS AS PART OF ANTENATAL CARE FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name), WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES CONTRACTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Contracting virus that causes AIDS from the mother.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>What things can be done.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tested for virus that causes AIDS.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offered a test.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	Contracting virus that causes AIDS from the mother.....	1	2	8	What things can be done.....	1	2	8	Tested for virus that causes AIDS.....	1	2	8	Offered a test.....	1	2	8	
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Offered a test.....	1	2	8																			

HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE (PREGNANCY CHECKS)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ HA19 8 ⇒ HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ HA22 8 ⇒ HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING / ATTEND CONSULTATIONS AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING / ATTEND CONSULTATIONS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ HA22 2 ⇒ HA22 8 ⇒ HA22
HA19. Check MN17: Was the birth delivered by a health professional (A or B)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by a health professional ⇒ Continue with HA20 <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by a health professional ⇒ Go to HA24		
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ HA25
HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	1 ⇒ Next Module 2 ⇒ Next Module 3 ⇒ Next Module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ Next Module 2 ⇒ Next Module 8 ⇒ Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED SMOKING CIGARETTES, EVEN TAKING ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED AN ENTIRE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette.....00 Age.....	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA6
TA4. HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE IN THE LAST 24 HOURS?	Number of cigarettes.....	
TA5. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS (E.G. CUBAN), A PIPE OR WATERPIPE (NARGHILE/HOOKAH)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned responses.</i>	Cigars.....A Water pipe.....B Cigarillos.....C Pipe.....D Other (specify).....X	
TA9. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "every day" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, TOBACCO FOR SNIFFING (SNUFF) OR DIPPING TOBACCO?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA14
TA11. DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒TA14
TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobacco.....A Snuff.....B Dip.....C Other (specify).....X	
TA13. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "every day" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒Next Module
TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF STRONG DRINK. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol.....00 Age.....	00⇒Next Module
TA16. DURING THE LAST MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "every day" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Did not have one drink in last month.....00 Number of days.....0 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Every day / Almost every day.....30	00⇒Next Module
TA17. IN THE LAST MONTH, ON THOSE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAD?	Number of drinks.....	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. Check WB2: Is the respondent aged between 15 and 24? <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with LS2		
LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 1 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	Very happy..... 1 Happy..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy..... 3 Unhappy..... 4 Very unhappy..... 5	
LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF YOUR LIFE. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 2 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. For questions LS3 to LS13, circle the response code shown by the respondent.</i> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS5. DURING THE CURRENT (2011-2012) SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? <i>If the respondent says that he/she does not have a job, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have a job..... 0 Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied..... 3 Unsatisfied..... 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	

LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent responds that he/she does not have any income, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?	Improved..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	
LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse..... 3	

HEALTH CARE		HE
HE0. Check cluster number in WM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to WM11 <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with HE1.		
HE1. DO YOU HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE2. DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ HE9
HE3. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HEALTH CENTRE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HE5
HE4. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE5. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HOSPITAL?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HE7
HE6. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HOSPITAL FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE7. DO YOU USE EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES?	Yes 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒ HE9
HE8. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	
HE9. DO YOU PAY ALL NECESSARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATION?	Yes 1 Sometimes yes, sometimes no 2 No..... 3	1 ⇒ WM11
HE10. DO YOU PAY ONLY VITAL/URGENTLY NEEDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATIONS?	Yes 1 No..... 2	1 ⇒ WM11
HE11. CAN YOU AFFORD MEDICATIONS WITHOUT ONE-OFF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?	Yes 1 No..... 2	

WM11. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
---	-----------------------------	--

WM12. Check the Household Member Listing Form, column HL9 in the Household Questionnaire. <i>Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child aged 0-4 living in this household?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with the same respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. <i>Check for the presence of any other eligible women, men or children under-5 in the household.</i>
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Interviewer's Observations

Controller's Observations

Supervisor's Observations



SIDE 1: SHOWCARD LS 1 / MLS 1

Very happy	Happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Unhappy	Very unhappy

SIDE 2: SHOWCARD LS 2 / MLS 2

Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN AGED 15 TO 49
[BiH]

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
<i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL7A in the Household Questionnaire). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.</i>		
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name: _____ Name _____	MWM4. Man's line number: _____	
MWM5. Interviewer name and code: _____ Name _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____/_____/_____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE **MINISTRY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇒ Complete MWM7. Inform your supervisor of this result.

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Questionnaire completed01 Respondent not at home02 Refused03 Questionnaire partly completed04 Respondent incapacitated.....05 Other (specify)..... 96
--	--

MWM8. Control carried out by (Name and number): Name _____	MWM9. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____
--	---

MWM10. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes :
--	--------------------------------

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month DK month98 Year DK year9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU ON YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare MWB1 and/or MWB2 and correct if inconsistent.</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR A PRESCHOOL INSTITUTION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL YOU ATTENDED?	Preschool 0 Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3	0⇒MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If less than 1 grade, enter '00'.</i>	Grade/year	
MWB6. Check MWB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary or higher. ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary ⇒ Continue with MWB7		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show the sentence on the card to the respondent. If the respondent cannot read the whole sentence, probe:</i> <i>Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	Cannot read at all 1 Able to read only parts of the sentence 2 Able to read the whole sentence 3 The sentence isn't written in a language understood by the respondent 4 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / mute, visually / speech impaired 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MMT
MMT1. Check MWB7: <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (Respondent has secondary or more education) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence available in required language (codes 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/mute, etc. (codes 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3		
MMT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH TV ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT5. Check MWB2: Is the respondent aged 15-24 years? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MMT6 <input type="checkbox"/> No, age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
MMT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT7. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MMT9
MMT8. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒Next Module
MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use of Internet from any location, with any device, etc.</i>	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
MMT11. DURING THE LAST MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day 1 At least once a week 2 Less than once a week 3 Not at all 4	

CHILD MORTALITY		MCM
MCM0. Check cluster number in MWM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with MCM1.		
All questions refer only to LIVE births.		
MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFETIME. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME. HAVE YOU HAD ANY BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8
MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR (FIRST) CHILD WAS BORN?	Age in years.....	
MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL SONS OR DAUGHTERS WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MCM6
MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Number of sons at home..... Number of daughters at home.....	
MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY BIOLOGICAL SONS OR DAUGHTERS WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MCM8
MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons living elsewhere..... Daughters living elsewhere.....	
MCM8. HAVE YOU HAD A BIOLOGICAL SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking additional question: I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MCM10
MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead..... Girls dead.....	
MCM10. Sum answers to questions MCM5, MCM7 and MCM9.	Sum.....	
MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE NOTED THIS CORRECTLY, IN TOTAL YOU HAVE BEEN THE BIOLOGICAL FATHER OF (total number in MCM10) LIVE-BORN CHILDREN DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check and note below: <input type="checkbox"/> No live-born children ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live-born children ⇒ Continue with MCM11A <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary.		
MCM11A. DID ALL THE BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN YOU HAVE, HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	1⇒MCM12
MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU HAD BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN WITH?	Number of women.....	
MCM12. OF THESE (total number in MCM10) BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)? <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	Date of last birth Day..... DK day.....98 Month..... Year.....	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV
MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND BECOMES ANNOYED OR GETS ANGRY AT THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS: [A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM? [B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN? [C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM? [D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM? [E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Yes No DK Goes out without telling him..... 1 2 8 Neglects the children..... 1 2 8 Argues with him..... 1 2 8 Refuses sex..... 1 2 8 Burns the food..... 1 2 8	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married..... 1 Yes, living with a woman..... 2 No, not married..... 3	3⇒MMA5
MMA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WAS YOUR WIFE/PARTNER ON HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age in years..... DK.....98	
MMA2A. CHECK CLUSTER NUMBER IN MWM1. <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE CLUSTER NUMBER IS FROM 001-474 (MAINSTREAM SURVEY) ⇒ GO TO MMA7. <input type="checkbox"/> IF THE CLUSTER NUMBER IS FROM 501-562 (ROMA SURVEY) ⇒ CONTINUE WITH MMA3.		
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes (More than one)..... 1 No (Only one)..... 2	2⇒MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE-IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	Number.....	⇒MMA7
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married..... 1 Yes, formerly lived in with a woman..... 2 No..... 3	3⇒Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed..... 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated..... 3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once..... 1 More than once..... 2	
MMA8. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of first marriage Month..... DK month.....98 Year..... DK year.....9998	⇒Next Module
MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR FIRST WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years.....	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure you are alone with the respondent.		
MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GET A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU PROVIDE WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse00 Age in years Had intercourse for the first time when started living with (first) wife/partner95	00⇒Next Module
MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Don't remember 8	
MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? RECORD 'YEARS AGO' ONLY IF LAST INTERCOURSE WAS ONE OR MORE YEARS AGO. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE THE ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	Days ago1 ___ Weeks ago2 ___ Months ago3 ___ Years ago4 ___	4⇒MSB15
MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PERSON YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.</i> <i>If "girlfriend", then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If response is "yes", circle '2'.</i> <i>If response is "no", circle '3'.</i>	Wife..... 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Girlfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Sex worker 5 Other (specify)..... 6	3⇒MSB7 4⇒MSB7 5⇒MSB7 6⇒MSB7
MSB6. Check MMA1: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living as if married with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to MSB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in a union (MMA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with MSB7		
MSB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner DK.....98	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes 1 No 2	
MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i> <i>If "girlfriend" then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If "yes", circle '2'. If "no", circle '3'.</i>	Wife..... 1 Cohabiting partner 2 Girlfriend..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Sex worker 5 Other (specify)..... 6	3⇒MSB12 4⇒MSB12 5⇒MSB12 6⇒MSB12
MSB11. Check MMA1 and MMA7: <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a woman (MMA1 = 1 or 2) AND Married only once or lived with a woman only once (MMA7 = 1) ⇒ Go to MSB13 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with MSB12		
MSB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? <i>If response is DK, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner DK.....98	
MSB13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON, OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MSB15
MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners.....	
MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners..... DK.....98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE HIV VIRUS OR AN ILLNESS CALLED AIDS (OR SIDA)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒ Next Module
MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy 1 2 8 During delivery 1 2 8 By breastfeeding..... 1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR SALESPERSON IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HIM OR HER IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes 1 No 2 DK / Not sure / Depends 8	
MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago..... 1 12-23 months ago..... 2 2 or more years ago..... 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THIS TEST?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	1⇒Next Module 2⇒Next Module 8⇒Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES AIDS?	Yes 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED SMOKING CIGARETTES, EVEN TAKING ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED AN ENTIRE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette.....00 Age..... ____	00⇒MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA6
MTA4. HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE DURING THE LAST MONTH?	Number of cigarettes..... ____	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS (E.G. CUBAN), A PIPE OR WATERPIPE (NARGHILE/HOOKAH)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned responses.</i>	CigarsA Water pipe.....B CigarillosC Pipe.....D Other (<i>specify</i>).....X	
MTA9. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	
MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, TOBACCO FOR SNIFFING (SNUFF) OR DIPPING TOBACCO?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA11. DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2 ⇒MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobaccoA Snuff.....B DipC Other (<i>specify</i>).....X	
MTA13. ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST MONTH? <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month..... 10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒Next Module
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF STRONG DRINK. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, NOT COUNTING A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol.....00 Age..... ____	00⇒Next Module
MTA16. DURING THE LAST MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? <i>If respondent did not drink, circle '00'. If less than 10 days, record the number of days. If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle '10'. If "everyday" or "almost every day", circle '30'.</i>	Did not have one drink in last month00 Number of days.....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month.....10 Everyday / Almost every day.....30	00⇒Next Module
MTA17. IN THE LAST MONTH, ON THOSE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAD?	Number of drinks..... ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. Check MWB2: Is the respondent aged between 15 and 24? <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MLS2		
MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 1 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	Very happy..... 1 Happy2 Neither happy nor unhappy.....3 Unhappy4 Very unhappy.....5	
MLS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF YOUR LIFE. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU RESPOND. <i>Show side 2 of the showcard to the respondent and explain what each symbol represents. For questions MLS3 to MLS13, circle the response code shown by the respondent.</i> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied..... 1 Satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied.....5	
MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied.....5	
MLS5. DURING THE CURRENT (2011-2012) SCHOOL/ACADEMIC YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL/ UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2	2⇒MLS7
MLS6. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied.....5	
MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? <i>If the respondent says that he/she does not have a job, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have a job.....0 Very satisfied 1 Satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied.....5	
MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied.....5	
MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? <i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i>	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied.....2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied3 Unsatisfied4 Very unsatisfied.....5	

MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? <i>If the respondent responds that he/she does not have any income, circle '0' and continue with the next question. Do not ask additional questions to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.</i>	Does not have any income 0 Very satisfied 1 Satisfied..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied 3 Unsatisfied 4 Very unsatisfied..... 5	
MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?	Improved..... 1 More or less the same 2 Worsened 3	
MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better 1 More or less the same 2 Worse..... 3	

HEALTH CARE		MHE
MHE0. Check cluster number in MWM1. <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to MWB11 <input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Continue with MHE1.		
MHE1. DO YOU HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET?	Yes 1 No 2	
MHE2. DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ MHE9
MHE3. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HEALTH CENTRE?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MHE5
MHE4. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No 2	
MHE5. DO YOU USE HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE HOSPITAL?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MHE7
MHE6. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HOSPITAL FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No 2	
MHE7. DO YOU USE EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES?	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MHE9
MHE8. ARE YOU PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes 1 No 2	
MHE9. DO YOU PAY ALL NECESSARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATION?	Yes 1 Sometimes yes, sometimes no 2 No 3	1 ⇒ MWB11
MHE10. DO YOU PAY ONLY VITAL/URGENTLY NEEDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND MEDICATIONS?	Yes 1 No 2	1 ⇒ MWB11
MHE11. CAN YOU AFFORD MEDICATIONS WITHOUT ONE-OFF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE?	Yes 1 No 2	

MWB11. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
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MWB12. Check Household Member Listing Form, column HL9 in the Household Questionnaire. <i>Is the respondent the caretaker of any child aged 0-4 living in this household?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with the same respondent. <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. <i>Check for the presence of any other eligible men in the household.</i>
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Interviewer's Observations

Controller's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
[Brcko District of BiH]

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
<p><i>This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL9 in the Household Questionnaire) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 (see Household Member Listing Form, column HL6 in the Household Questionnaire). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>		
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	UF4. Child's line number: _____	
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	UF6. Mother's / Caretaker's line number: _____	
UF7. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	UF8. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / _____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this respondent, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND OTHER SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRCKO DISTRICT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE WORKING ON A PROJECT CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT **(child's name from UF3)**'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT **(child's name from UF3)**'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE UP TO **20** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission not given ⇒ Complete UF9. Inform your supervisor of this result.

<p>UF9. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p><i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</i></p>	<p>Questionnaire completed 01</p> <p>Respondent not at home 02</p> <p>Interview refused 03</p> <p>Questionnaire partly completed 04</p> <p>Respondent incapacitated 05</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>
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<p>UF10. Control carried out by (Name and number):</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>UF11. Data entry operator (Name and number):</p> <p>Name _____</p>
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UF12. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes : ____
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AGE OF CHILD		AG
<p>AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE (name)'S HEALTH.</p> <p>IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN?</p> <p>Probe: WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also enter the day; otherwise, circle '98' for day</i></p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day ____</p> <p>DK day 98</p> <p>Month ____</p> <p>Year ____</p>	
<p>AG2. HOW OLD IS (name)?</p> <p>Probe: HOW OLD WAS (name) ON HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if child is less than 1 year old.</i></p> <p><i>Compare AG1 and/or AG2 and correct if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years)..... ____</p>	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
<p>BR0. Check cluster number in UF1.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 001-474 (Mainstream survey) ⇒ Go to next module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> If the cluster number is from 501-562 (Roma survey) ⇒ Go to BR1</p>		
<p>BR1. DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE?</p> <p>If "Yes", ask: MAY I SEE IT?</p>	<p>Yes, seen 1</p> <p>Yes, not seen 2</p> <p>No 3</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Next Module</p> <p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>BR2. HAS (name)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTRY OFFICE?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH IN THE BIRTH REGISTER?</p>	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																																			
<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (<i>name</i>)?</p>	None.....00 Number of children's books.....0__ Ten or more books 10																																				
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (<i>name</i>) PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME.</p> <p>DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH:</p> <p>[A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)?</p> <p>[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?</p> <p>[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS OR LEAVES)?</p> <p><i>If the respondent says "YES" to any of the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Y N DK</p> <p>Homemade toys 1 2 8</p> <p>Toys from a shop..... 1 2 8</p> <p>Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8</p>																																				
<p>EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, TO THE DOCTOR OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN.</p> <p>ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (<i>name</i>):</p> <p>[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN ONE HOUR?</p> <p><i>If response is "none" enter '0':</i> <i>If response is "don't know" enter '8':</i></p>	<p>Number of days child was left alone for more than an hour.....__</p> <p>Number of days child was left with other child for more than one hour.....__</p>																																				
<p>EC4. Check AG2: Age of child</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 3 or 4 years ⇒ Continue with EC5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child aged 0, 1 or 2 years ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>																																					
<p>EC5. DOES (<i>name</i>) ATTEND ANY ORGANISED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR PUBLIC FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR A CHILD CARE CENTRE IN THE COMMUNITY?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒EC7 8⇒EC7																																			
<p>EC6. WITHIN THE LAST 7 DAYS, ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (<i>name</i>) ATTEND?</p>	Number of hours __ __																																				
<p>EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, WERE YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE INVOLVED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (<i>name</i>):</p> <p><i>If "Yes", ask:</i> WHO WAS INVOLVED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p><i>Circle all responses that apply.</i></p> <p>[A] READ BOOKS TO (<i>name</i>) OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO (<i>name</i>) OR WITH (<i>name</i>), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK (<i>name</i>) OUTSIDE THE HOME OR YARD?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (<i>name</i>)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Mother</th> <th>Father</th> <th>Other</th> <th>No one</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Read books</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Told stories</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sang songs</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Took outside</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Played with</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Named/counted/drew</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No one	Read books	A	B	X	Y	Told stories	A	B	X	Y	Sang songs	A	B	X	Y	Took outside	A	B	X	Y	Played with	A	B	X	Y	Named/counted/drew	A	B	X	Y	
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Played with	A	B	X	Y																																	
Named/counted/drew	A	B	X	Y																																	

<p>EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR CHILD. CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF YOUR CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN (<i>name</i>) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE (LATIN/ CYRILLIC) ALPHABET?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC9. CAN (<i>name</i>) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC10. DOES (<i>name</i>) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNISE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC11. CAN (<i>name</i>) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC12. IS (<i>name</i>) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC13. DOES (<i>name</i>) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC14. WHEN (<i>name</i>) IS GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, CAN HE/SHE DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC15. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC16. DOES (<i>name</i>) BITE OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
<p>EC17. DOES (<i>name</i>) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?</p>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING		BF
BF1. Has (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF3 8⇒BF3
BF2. Is HE/SHE STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF3. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT LIQUIDS THAT (<i>name</i>) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED IN WHETHER (<i>name</i>) HAD THE LIQUID EVEN IF IT WAS COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK PLAIN WATER YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF4. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF6 8⇒BF6
BF5. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK INFANT FORMULA YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF6. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK MILK, SUCH AS POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF8 8⇒BF8
BF7. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK POWDERED OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF8. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK JUICE OR FRUIT DRINKS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF9. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK CLEAR SOUP (YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF10. Did (<i>name</i>) CONSUME VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF11. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK AN ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION (ORS) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF12. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANY OTHER LIQUIDS YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF13. Did (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT SOUR-MILK OR YOGHURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF15 8⇒BF15
BF14. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT SOUR-MILK OR YOGHURT YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF15. Did (<i>name</i>) EAT THIN PORRIDGE OR SEMOLINA PORRIDGE YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
BF16. Did (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒BF18 8⇒BF18
BF17. How MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) EAT SOLID OR SEMI-SOLID (SOFT, MUSHY) FOOD YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Number of times..... ___	
BF18. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

CARE FOR ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (<i>name</i>) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK WHILE HE/SHE HAD DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT OR MORE THAN USUAL? <i>If response is "Less", probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less..... 1 Somewhat less..... 2 About the same..... 3 More..... 4 Nothing to drink..... 5 DK..... 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (<i>name</i>) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL OR NOTHING? <i>If response is "Less", probe:</i> WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less..... 1 Somewhat less..... 2 About the same..... 3 More..... 4 Stopped food..... 5 Never gave food..... 6 DK..... 8	
CA4. DURING THE PERIOD OF DIARRHOEA, WAS (<i>name</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: <i>Read each item aloud and record response before continuing with the next item.</i> [A] A FLUID FOR ORAL REHYDRATION MADE FROM A SPECIAL INFUSION CALLED OROSAL, NELIT OR SOMETHING SIMILAR? [B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA?	Y N DK	Fluid from ORS packet..... 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid..... 1 2 8
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA7 8⇒CA7
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? <i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all treatments given. Write the name of every medicine mentioned.</i> _____ (Name of medicine)	Pill or Syrup Antibiotic.....A Medicine for diarrhoea (antimotility).....B Zinc.....C Other (Excluding antibiotic, medicine for diarrhoea (antimotility) or zinc).....G Unknown pill or syrup.....H Injection Antibiotic.....L Not an antibiotic.....M Unknown injection.....N Intravenous infusion.....O Home remedy / Herbal medicine.....Q Other (specify).....X	
CA7. DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA8. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14

CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only 1 Blocked or runny nose only 2 Both 3 Other (specify) 6 DK 8	2⇒CA14 6⇒CA14
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA12 8⇒CA12
CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE? <i>Circle all service providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the institution/organisation.</i> _____ (Name of institution/organisation)	Public sector Hospital A Health centre B Mobile (visiting) clinic E Other public institution (specify) H Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic I Private physician J Private pharmacy K Private mobile (visiting) clinic L Other private medical institution (specify) O Other source Relative / Friend P Shop Q Traditional practitioner R Other (specify) X	
CA12. WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE TO TREAT THIS ILLNESS?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	2⇒CA14 8⇒CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN? <i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE? <i>Circle all medicines given. Write the name of every medicine mentioned.</i> _____ (Names of medicines)	Antibiotic Pill / Syrup A Injection B Paracetamol / Panadol P Aspirin Q Ibuprofen R Other (specify) X DK Z	
CA14. Check AG2: Is the child aged under 3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA15 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module		
CA15. THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, HOW WERE THE STOOLS DISPOSED OF?	Child used toilet / latrine 01 Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine 02 Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) 04 Buried 05 Left in the open 06 Other (specify) 96 DK 98	

IMMUNISATION										IM
<i>If a health booklet / immunisation card is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunisation recorded in the booklet / on the card. Questions IM6-IM16 are for registering the vaccinations that are not recorded in the booklet / on the card. IM6-IM16 will only be asked when a card is not available.</i>										
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET / VACCINATION CARD IMMUNISATIONS (name) RECEIVED ARE RECORDED? (If "Yes") MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?					Yes, seen 1 Yes, not seen 2 No booklet / card 3			1⇒IM3 2⇒IM6		
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A HEALTH BOOKLET / VACCINATION CARD FOR (name)?					Yes 1 No 2			1⇒IM6 2⇒IM6		
IM3. a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the booklet. b) Write '44' in day column if booklet shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.					Date of Immunisation					
					Day	Month		Year		
[A] BCG	BCG									
[B] Polio 1	IPV1/OPV1									
[C] Polio 2	IPV2/OPV2									
[D] Polio 3	IPV3/OPV3									
[E] Polio 4	IPV4/OPV4									
[F] Di-Te-Per1	DPT1									
[G] Di-Te-Per2	DPT2									
[H] Di-Te-Per3	DPT3									
[I] Di-Te-Per4	DPT4									
[J] HepB1 at birth	H1									
[K] HepB2	H2									
[L] HepB3	H3									
[M] Hib1	Hib1									
[N] Hib 2	Hib2									
[O] Hib 3	Hib3									
[P] Hib 4 (Only for RS & BD)	Hib4									
[Q] Mo-Ru-Pa (MMR)	MMR									
IM4. Check IM3. Have all vaccines (BCG to MMR) been recorded? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UF13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5										

IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED IN THIS BOOK / ON THIS CARD, DID (<i>name</i>) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINES? Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccines listed in the table above.	Yes..... 1 (Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding column for the day for each vaccine mentioned. Then skip to UF13) No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒UF13 8⇒UF13
IM6. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM CONTRACTING DISEASES?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒UF13 8⇒UF13
IM7. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM8. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH OR INJECTION TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM GETTING CHILD PARALYSIS (POLIO)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM11 8⇒IM11
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE VACCINE AGAINST CHILD PARALYSIS (POLIO) RECEIVED?	Number of times..... _	
IM11. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED A DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR ARM (SHOULDER) – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA? <i>Probe by explaining that the DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio vaccination.</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM13 8⇒IM13
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A DPT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... _	
IM13. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN A HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE) VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH OR ARM (SHOULDER) – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE)? <i>Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines</i>	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM15A 8⇒IM15A
IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE) VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH, OR LATER?	Within 24 hours..... 1 Later 2	
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS A HEPATITIS B (INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE) VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... _	
IM15A. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER BEEN GIVEN TWO VACCINATIONS AT THE SAME TIME, – THAT IS, TWO INJECTIONS IN THE ARM (SHOULDER) OR ONE IN THE THIGH AND ONE IN THE ARM (SHOULDER) – TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B (Hib)?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM16 8⇒IM16
IM15B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B (Hib) VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times..... _	
IM16. HAS (<i>name</i>) EVER RECEIVED AN MMR (MO-RU-PA) INJECTION – THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER - TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES, RUBELLA OR MUMPS?	Yes..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	

UF13. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes : ..	
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UF14. Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child aged 0-4 living in this household?
 Yes ⇒ Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later on. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be completed with the same respondent.
 No ⇒ End the interview with this respondent by thanking them for their cooperation and telling them that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child.

Check to see if there are other women's, men's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.
 Move to another women's, men's or under-5 questionnaire, or start making arrangements for anthropometric measurements of all children under 5 in the household.

ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer has to weigh and measure the length/height of each child.
 Record the weight and length/height in the questionnaire below, ensuring that you record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the Household Member Listing Form in the Household Questionnaire before recording the measurements.

AN1. Measurer's name and number:	Name.....	
AN2. Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured..... 1 Child not present..... 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused 3 Other (specify)..... 6	2⇒AN6 3⇒AN6 6⇒AN6
AN3. Child's weight	Kilograms (kg)..... . Weight not measured 99.9	
AN4. Child's length or height	<p>Check age of child in AG2:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down) Length (cm) Lying down 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up) Height (cm) Standing up 2 Length / Height not measured 9999.9	

AN6. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?
 Yes ⇒ Record measured values for the next child.
 No ⇒ Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.

End the interview with this household by thanking everyone for their cooperation

Collate all the questionnaires for this household and check that all the ID numbers have been recorded in the information panel on every questionnaire. On the Household Questionnaire, record the total number of completed women's, men's and under-5 questionnaires.

Interviewer's Observations

Controller's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

In the MICS4 on Roma in BiH two country-specific modules that are not part of the standard MICS set of questionnaires were used:

- 1) Questionnaire form about the possession of documents;
- 2) Questionnaire for drug use assessment.

An analysis of the data collected using these questionnaires is not presented in this report.



ROMA POPULATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FORM ABOUT POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS



[BiH]

POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS QUESTIONNAIRE FORM		PD
PD1. Cluster number: _____	PD2. Household number: _____	
PD3. Name of respondent: Name _____	PD4. Line number of respondent: _____	
PD5. Interviewer name and number: Name _____	PD6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / _____	

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:

If greeting has already been read to this respondent, then read the following:

WE ARE FROM THE **MINISTRY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY CONCERNED WITH FAMILY HEALTH AND EDUCATION. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT GOVERNMENT ISSUED DOCUMENTS THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS POSSESS. THIS WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT GOVERNMENT ISSUED DOCUMENTS THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS POSSESS. THIS WILL TAKE ABOUT **15** MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION YOU GIVE ME WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

MAY I START NOW?

- Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to PD10 to record the time and then begin the interview.
- No, permission is not given ⇒ Complete PD7. Inform your supervisor of this result.

PD7. Result of interview for possession of documents	Completed 01 Not at home 02 Refused 03 Partly completed 04 Incapacitated 05 Other (specify) 96
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PD8. Control carried out by (Name and code): Name _____	PD9. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____
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PD10. Record the interview start time.	Hour and minutes : ____
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POSSESSION OF DOCUMENT		PD
<i>This module has to be administered to the respondent of the Household Questionnaire or another knowledgeable adult.</i>		
PD11. Check the Household Listing Form in the Household Questionnaire and record the following here: [A] Total number of household members younger than 18 years: ____ [B] Total number of household members aged 18 to 49 years: ____ [C] Total number of household members aged 50 and above: ____ [D] Total number of household members: ____		
PD12. Do ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A UNIQUE ID NUMBER RECORDED IN THE UIN RECORDS IN BiH?	Yes, everyone does 1 Some do, some do not 2 None 3	1⇒PD14 3⇒PD14
PD13. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A UNIQUE ID NUMBER RECORDED IN THE UIN RECORDS IN BiH?	Number of members..... ____	
PD14. Check PD11[A] for number of household members younger than 18, if: <input type="checkbox"/> number is '01' or more ⇒ Continue with PD15 <input type="checkbox"/> number is '00' ⇒ Go to PD17		
PD15. Do ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS HAVE A UNIQUE ID NUMBER RECORDED IN THE UIN RECORDS IN BiH?	Yes, everyone does 1 Some do, some do not 2 None 3	1⇒PD17 3⇒PD17
PD16. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS HAVE A UNIQUE ID NUMBER RECORDED IN THE UIN RECORDS IN BiH?	Number of children ____	
PD17. Do ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN ID CARD FOR BiH CITIZENS (VALID FOR 10 YEARS)?	Yes, everyone does 1 Some do, some do not 2 None 3	1⇒PD27 3⇒PD19
PD18. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE ID CARD FOR BiH CITIZENS (VALID FOR 10 YEARS)?	Number of members..... ____	
PD19. Do ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A BiH ID CARD FOR ALIENS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒PD21
PD20. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A BiH ID CARD FOR ALIENS?	Number of members..... ____	
PD21. Do ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN ID CARD FOR BiH CITIZENS - FOR DISPLACED PERSONS (VALID FOR 2 YEARS)?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒PD23
PD22. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN ID CARD FOR BiH CITIZENS - FOR DISPLACED PERSONS (VALID FOR 2 YEARS)?	Number of members..... ____	
PD23. Do ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN OFFICIAL DECISION ON DP STATUS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒PD27
PD24. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN OFFICIAL DECISION ON DP STATUS?	Number of members..... ____	
PD25. Do ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR DISPLACED PERSONS?	Yes 1 No 2	2⇒PD27
PD26. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FOR DISPLACED PERSONS?	Number of members..... ____	
PD27. Do ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A BiH PASSPORT?	Yes, everyone does 1 Some do, some do not 2 None 3	1⇒PD29 3⇒PD29
PD28. How MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A BiH PASSPORT?	Number of members..... ____	
PD29. Check PD11[A] for number of household members younger than 18, if: <input type="checkbox"/> number is '01' or more ⇒ Continue with PD30 <input type="checkbox"/> number is '00' ⇒ Go to PD32		
PD30. Do ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS HAVE A BiH PASSPORT?	Yes, everyone does 1 Some do, some do not 2 None 3	1⇒PD32 3⇒PD32



QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR DRUG USE ASSESSMENT

PD31. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS HAVE A <u>BiH</u> PASSPORT?	Number of children	
PD32. DO ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A PASSPORT FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒PD34
PD33. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A PASSPORT FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY?	Number of members.....	
PD34. Check PD11[A] for number of household members younger than 18, if: <input type="checkbox"/> number is '01' or more ⇒ Continue with PD35 <input type="checkbox"/> number is '00' ⇒ Go to PD37		
PD35. DO ANY HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS HAVE A PASSPORT FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒PD37
PD36. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS HAVE A PASSPORT FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY?	Number of children	
PD37. Check PD12, if: <input type="checkbox"/> codes 2 or 3 "Some members do, some do not" or "None" ⇒ Continue with PD38 <input type="checkbox"/> code 1 "Yes, everyone does" ⇒ Go to PD44		
PD38. DO ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A REFUGEE CARD (ISSUED IN BiH)?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒PD40
PD39. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE A REFUGEE CARD (ISSUED IN BiH)?	Number of members.....	
PD40. DO ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SEEKER CARD?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒PD42
PD41. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION SEEKER CARD?	Number of members.....	
PD42. DO ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE CONFIRMATION OF IDENTITY FOR STATELESS PERSONS?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒PD44
PD43. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 18 AND ABOVE HAVE CONFIRMATION OF IDENTITY FOR STATELESS PERSONS?	Number of members.....	
PD44. Check PD11[C] for number of household members aged 50 and above, if: <input type="checkbox"/> number is '01' or more ⇒ Continue with PD45 <input type="checkbox"/> number is '00' ⇒ Go to PD52		
PD45. DO ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 50 AND ABOVE HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?	Yes, everyone does1 Some do, some do not2 None.....3	1⇒PD47 3⇒PD47
PD46. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 50 AND ABOVE HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE?	Number of members.....	
PD47. DO ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 50 AND ABOVE POSSESS A HEALTH BOOKLET?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇒PD50
PD48. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 50 AND ABOVE POSSESS A HEALTH BOOKLET?	Number of members.....	
PD49. Check PD11[C] and PD48: Is the number of members the same in both? <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with PD50 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to PD52		
PD50. ARE ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 50 AND ABOVE PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
PD51. ARE ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 50 AND ABOVE PROVIDED WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT THE NEAREST HOSPITAL FREE OF CHARGE?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
PD52. Record the interview end time.	Hour and minutes	

DRUG USE QUESTIONNAIRE FORM		DU
<i>This questionnaire should be used for all women/men aged 15-49.</i>		
DU1. Cluster number: _____	DU2. Household number: _____	
DU3. Interviewer name and code: Name _____	DU4. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / _____	
DU5. Is respondent: <input type="checkbox"/> Female ⇒ DU6 <input type="checkbox"/> Male ⇒ DU7		
DU6. Woman's line number: _____	DU7. Man's line number: _____	
DU8. Check WB7 / MWB7 in the Women's / Men's questionnaire for this respondent: <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank or code 3 ⇒ Give the form and envelope to respondent and ask them to complete the form and return it to you in the sealed envelope. <input type="checkbox"/> Codes 1, 2, 4 or 5 ⇒ DU9		
DU9. Result of completion of form <i>Completed by interviewer.</i>	Respondent not at home 01 Refused 02 Respondent incapacitated 03 Other (specify) 96	
DU10. Result of completion of form <i>Completed by field editor.</i>	Questionnaire completed 1 Questionnaire partially completed 2 Respondent left questionnaire blank 3	
DU11. Control carried out by (Name and number) Name _____	DU12. Data entry operator (Name and number): Name _____	

DRUG USE (SELF-ADMINISTERED)					DU
NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU FOR INFORMATION ON THE USE OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING FORM AND RETURN IT TO THE INTERVIEWER IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED TO YOU.					
DU13. HAVE YOU EVER USED ANY DRUGS (NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES) IN YOUR LIFE?	Yes.....1 ⇒ If "Yes", answer the questions below. No.....2 ⇒ If "No", place the form in the envelope, seal the envelope and return it to the interviewer.				
<i>Circle only one code and follow the instructions.</i>					
DU14. WHEN DID YOU LAST TAKE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES / DRUGS? <i>Circle one code for each row.</i>	Never	During the last 12 months	Earlier than 12 months ago	Don't know or don't remember	
[A] CANNABIS (MARIJUANA AND/OR HASHISH)	1	2	3	8	
[B] ECSTASY	1	2	3	8	
[C] AMPHETAMINE AND/OR METHAMPHETAMINE, MOST COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS "SPEED"	1	2	3	8	
[D] COCAINE OR CRACK	1	2	3	8	
[E] HEROIN	1	2	3	8	
[F] LSD (TRIP / ACID)	1	2	3	8	
[G] MAGIC MUSHROOMS	1	2	3	8	
[H] SUBSTANCES WHICH ARE INHALED, SUCH AS GLUE AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS WHICH ARE DELIBERATELY INHALED	1	2	3	8	

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

PLEASE PLACE THE COMPLETED FORM IN THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED TO YOU AND RETURN THE SEALED ENVELOPE TO THE INTERVIEWER.

Appendix G: Education Tables by ISCED

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

The methodology applied in MICS4 is designed to respond to the needs and standards of the country in which the survey is being implemented and to respond to global reporting criteria on the situation of women, men and children. For this reason, the BiH MICS4 presents data on education based on the official standards for preschool, primary and secondary education at the BiH, FBiH, RS and BD level. In addition, relevant data on education according to ISCED is presented in order to enable global comparison of BiH achievements in the area of education.

ISCED establishes the following standards:

1. preschool education (ISCED0) that includes education programmes for children aged 3-6;
2. primary education (ISCED1) that includes children aged 5, 6 and 7 and generally lasts from three to four years;
3. lower secondary education (ISCED2) that starts after four to six years (most commonly six) of primary education and most often lasts for three years;
4. upper secondary school (ISCED3) that includes children of secondary school entry age, aged 15 or 16, and lasts from two to five years.

In order to present data on education in BiH according to ISCED, the following criteria were used:

- preschool education covers children aged 3-5, including age 5;
- primary education covers children aged 6-10;
- lower secondary school covers children aged 11-13;
- upper secondary school covers children aged 14-18.

Indicators presented by ISCED for primary school net attendance, and lower and upper secondary school net attendance are shown in Table ED.1 ISCED, ED.2 (a) ISCED and ED.2 (b) ISCED.

Table ED.1 ISCED: Primary school attendance

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

	Male		Female		Total	
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Number of children
Administrative unit						
FBiH	69.8	272	67.5	247	68.7	519
RS	69.4	68	73.9	61	71.5	129
BD	(*)	11	(*)	20	(43.3)	31
Age at beginning of school year						
6	39.5	81	54.7	77	46.9	158
7	62.1	70	70.3	59	65.9	129
8	77.4	55	66.5	62	71.7	117
9	80.6	71	74.8	61	77.9	132
10	87.3	75	75.2	68	81.5	143
Mother's education						
None	57.5	138	57.7	133	57.6	271
Primary	74.6	195	70.7	165	72.8	360
Secondary+	(*)	19	(97.0)	30	(91.8)	48
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	55.0	100	50.2	75	53.0	174
Second	67.5	79	61.7	76	64.6	154
Middle	70.2	64	76.0	71	73.2	135
Fourth	77.2	64	79.2	56	78.1	120
Richest	(84.1)	45	78.8	50	81.3	96
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	63.1	243	62.4	221	62.7	464
Richest 40 per cent	80.1	109	79.0	107	79.6	216
Language of household head*						
Romani	63.8	215	58.3	197	61.2	412
Other	76.5	134	82.0	130	79.2	265
Total	68.3	352	67.8	328	68.1	679

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table ED.2 (a) ISCED: Lower secondary school attendance

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

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary school	Number of children
Administrative unit									
FBiH	47.2	24.7	162	42.5	27.4	159	44.9	26.1	321
RS	(56.7)	(27.8)	30	55.6	17.4	44	56.1	21.7	73
BD	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	16
Age at beginning of school year									
11	31.9	45.6	70	33.0	45.5	74	32.5	45.6	143
12	(50.7)	(24.5)	51	55.2	20.1	69	53.3	22.0	120
13	59.6	10.3	80	48.3	10.5	68	54.4	10.4	147
Mother's education									
None	36.0	25.0	81	28.8	28.8	60	32.9	26.6	141
Primary	53.1	30.2	102	48.9	24.7	131	50.7	27.1	232
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	20	(70.3)	(17.4)	37
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(22.8)	(39.7)	33	15.2	36.6	53	18.2	37.8	86
Second	(44.7)	(16.5)	40	(33.5)	(24.4)	33	39.6	20.1	73
Middle	(51.5)	(22.6)	45	(52.2)	(22.2)	40	51.9	22.4	85
Fourth	(51.1)	(33.1)	41	(61.3)	(27.9)	42	56.3	30.5	84
Richest	(63.4)	(21.8)	40	(69.2)	(15.2)	42	66.4	18.4	82
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	41.2	25.4	119	31.7	28.8	126	36.3	27.2	244
Richest 40 per cent	57.2	27.5	82	65.3	21.5	85	61.3	24.5	166
Language of household head*									
Romani	39.5	30.9	103	34.7	31.3	122	36.9	31.1	224
Other	56.3	21.3	97	60.8	18.8	87	58.4	20.1	184
Total	47.7	26.3	200	45.2	25.9	210	46.4	26.1	410

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

Table ED.2 (b) ISCED: Upper secondary school attendance

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

	Male			Female			Total		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary or lower secondary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary or lower secondary school	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Per cent attending primary or lower secondary school	Number of children
Administrative unit									
FBiH	35.2	21.5	269	19.7	14.4	231	28.1	18.2	500
RS	42.3	16.0	54	36.6	4.4	56	39.4	10.0	110
BD	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	23
Age at beginning of school year									
14	51.3	49.3	72	35.6	37.7	65	43.8	43.8	138
15	39.3	31.1	63	19.0	10.5	51	30.2	21.9	114
16	40.9	11.5	60	20.1	7.2	67	29.8	9.2	127
17	24.5	5.2	80	23.7	1.4	65	24.2	3.5	145
18	24.9	1.9	59	10.5	0.0	50	18.3	1.0	109
Mother's education									
None	30.2	25.0	60	(20.3)	(12.7)	43	26.0	19.9	104
Primary	45.4	32.3	117	33.1	23.6	104	39.6	28.2	220
Secondary+	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	12	(77.5)	(22.0)	31
Mother not in household	29.2	16.5	58	13.4	2.6	78	20.1	8.5	136
Cannot be determined	20.7	2.6	80	8.5	0.0	62	15.4	1.5	141
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	16.3	26.5	51	6.3	12.5	52	11.2	19.4	103
Second	15.9	15.6	50	12.2	10.4	53	14.0	12.9	102
Middle	29.2	19.3	69	31.8	12.4	74	30.5	15.7	142
Fourth	49.3	19.3	93	31.8	15.2	58	42.6	17.8	150
Richest	53.5	20.7	72	25.0	9.4	62	40.3	15.5	134
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	21.4	20.4	169	18.6	11.8	179	20.0	16.0	348
Richest 40 per cent	51.2	19.9	165	28.3	12.2	120	41.5	16.7	284
Language of household head*									
Romani	24.6	20.3	193	12.5	8.7	167	19.0	14.9	360
Other	52.1	20.0	140	35.4	16.2	130	44.1	18.2	271
Total	36.1	20.2	334	22.5	12.0	299	29.7	16.3	633

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

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

* Missing cases for the background characteristic "Language of household head" are not shown in the table.

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