



MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

Bosnia and Herzegovina 2011-2012

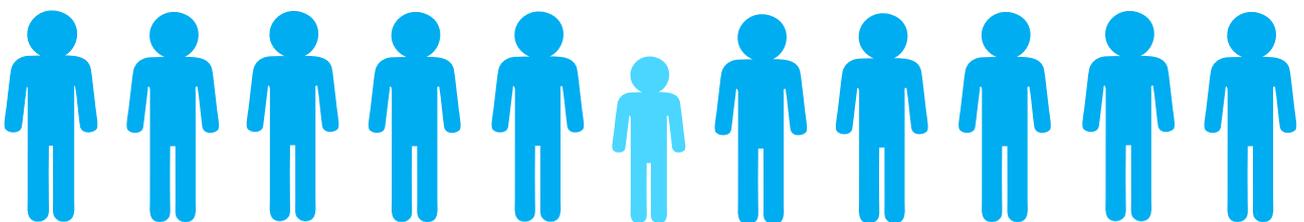
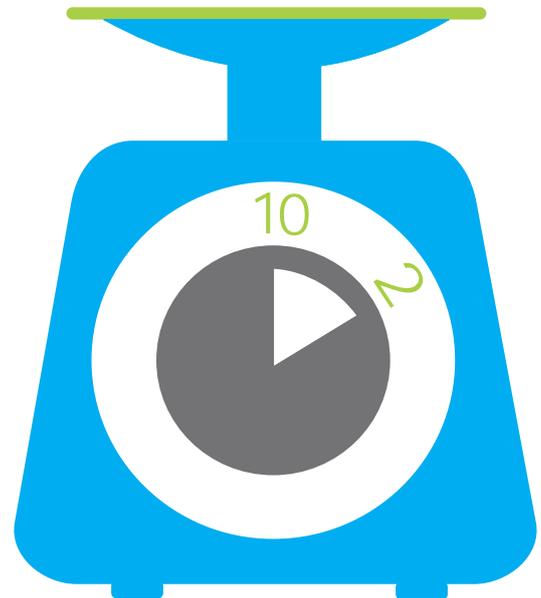
NUTRITION

Overweight, Stunting, Wasting and Underweight

2% OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE ARE UNDERWEIGHT

2% OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE ARE WASTED

17% OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE ARE OVERWEIGHT



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

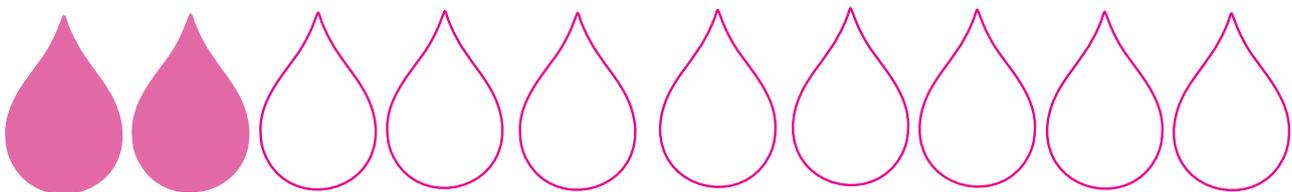
9% OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE ARE STUNTED

BREASTFEEDING



ONLY 2 OUT OF 10 CHILDREN
WERE EXCLUSIVELY
BREASTFED
DURING THE FIRST 5 MONTHS

ALTHOUGH 9 OUT OF 10
NEWBORNS WERE BREASTFED
FOR THE FIRST TIME WITHIN
1 DAY OF BIRTH



Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe. According to WHO and UNICEF recommendations, exclusive breastfeeding is considered appropriate feeding for infants aged 0-5 months.

CHILD HEALTH

Immunisation



IMMUNISATION COVERAGE
OF CHILDREN AGED
18-29 MONTHS, IS

68%

The percentage for immunisation coverage of children aged 18-29 months includes children that have received the BCG vaccine, 3 doses of the DPT vaccine and 3 doses of the polio vaccine by 12 months and the MMR vaccine by 18 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.

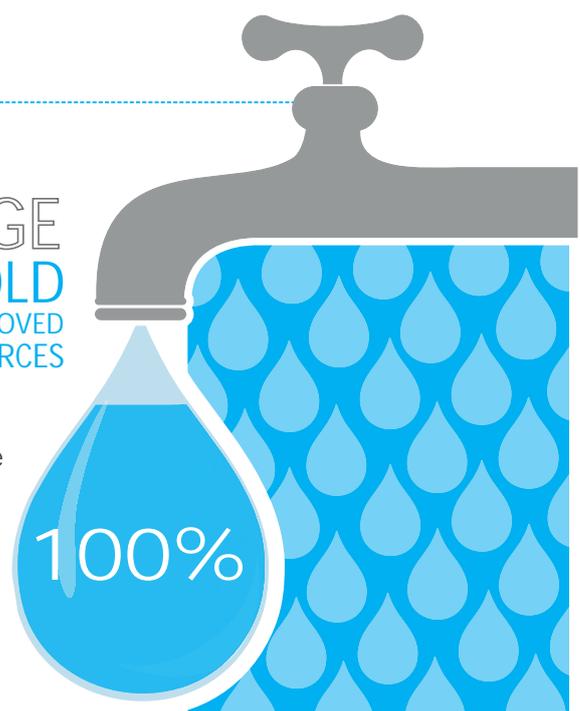
WATER AND SANITATION

Improved source of drinking water and improved sanitation

94%

OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
USES IMPROVED SANITATION

PERCENTAGE
OF HOUSEHOLD
POPULATION USING IMPROVED
DRINKING WATER SOURCES



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

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health; unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of numerous diseases. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third and can significantly lessen the adverse health impact of other disorders.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Use of contraceptives

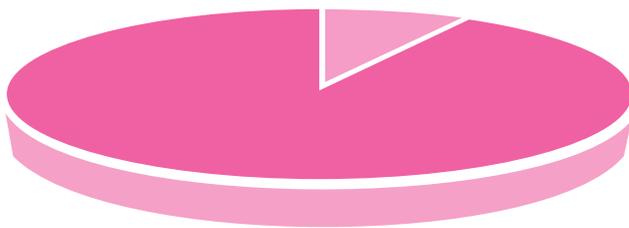
Appropriate family planning is important for the health of women and children through:

- 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.

46%
OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 WHO ARE MARRIED OR IN UNION USE ANY METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION

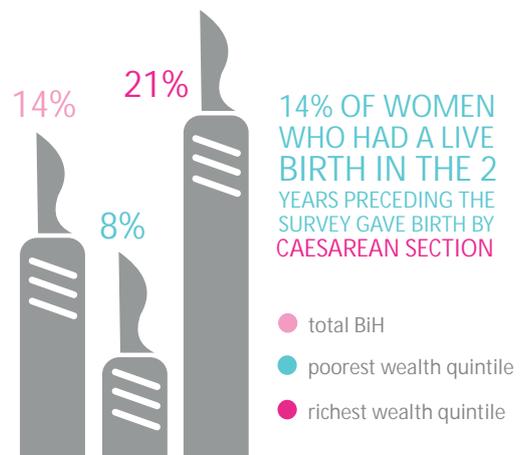
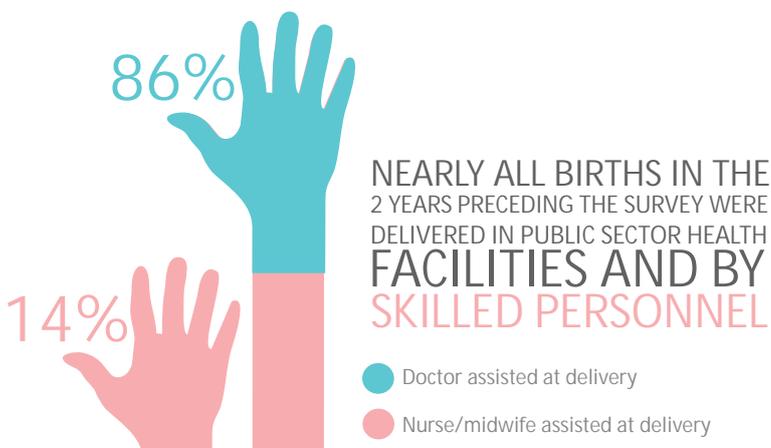
Unmet need for contraception



9% OF WOMEN AGED 15-49 WHO ARE MARRIED OR IN UNION HAVE UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION

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

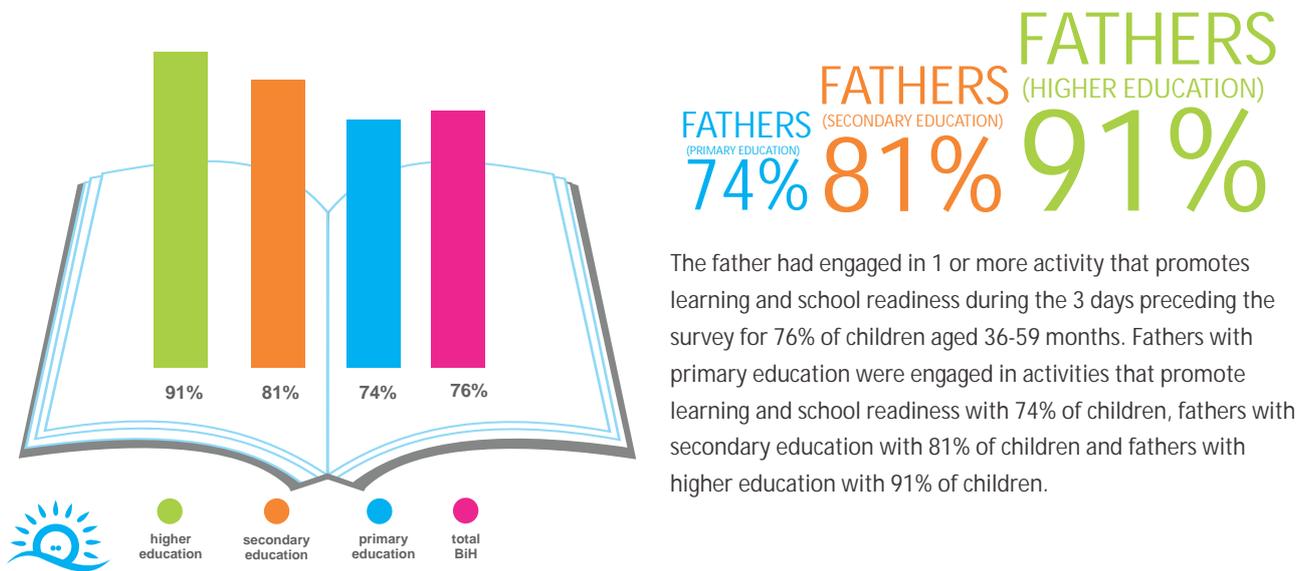
Antenatal care, assistance at delivery and place of delivery



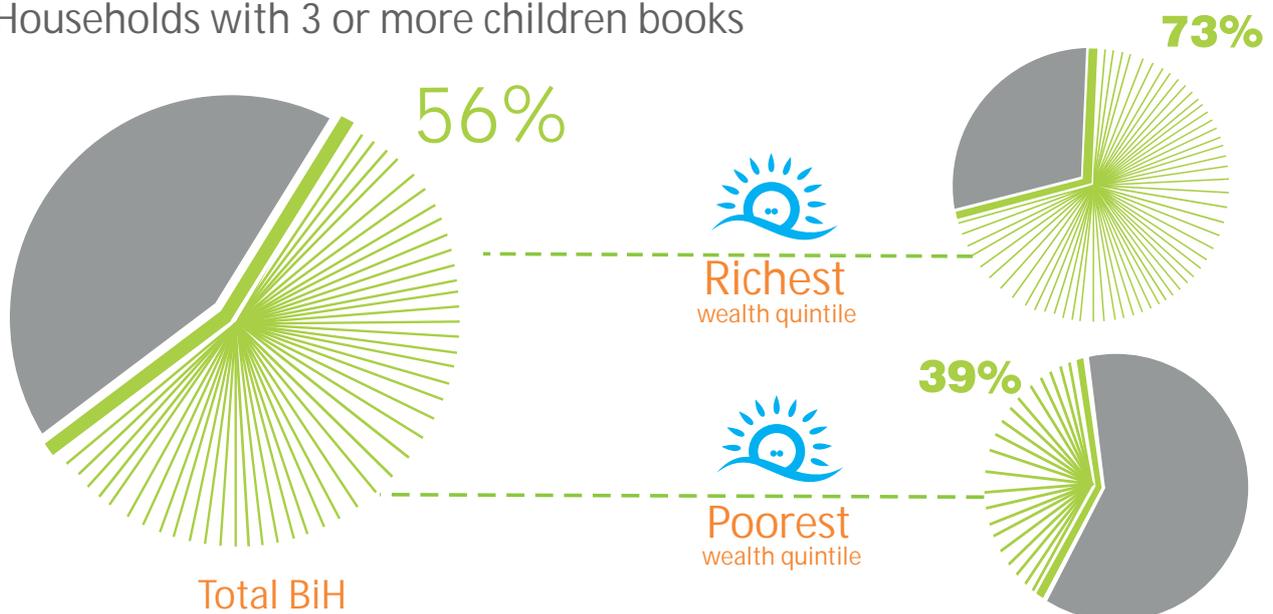
During the antenatal period pregnant women may be reached through a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. UNICEF and WHO recommend a minimum of 4 antenatal care visits during pregnancy. Three-quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. „A World Fit for Children“ goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Childhood learning: father's involvement by education level



Households with 3 or more children books



56% OF CHILDREN AGED 0-5 YEARS LIVED IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE 3 OR MORE CHILDREN'S BOOKS WERE PRESENT

6 years ago (MICS3)



EDUCATION

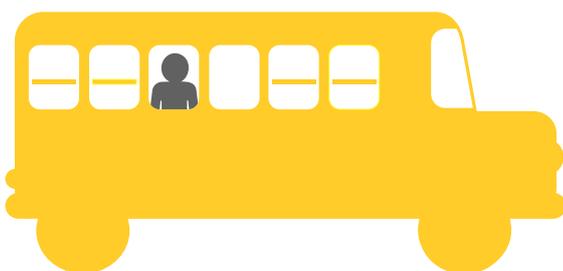
Attendance at early childhood education



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

ONLY 13% OF CHILDREN AGED 36-59 MONTHS WERE ATTENDING AN ORGANISED EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME

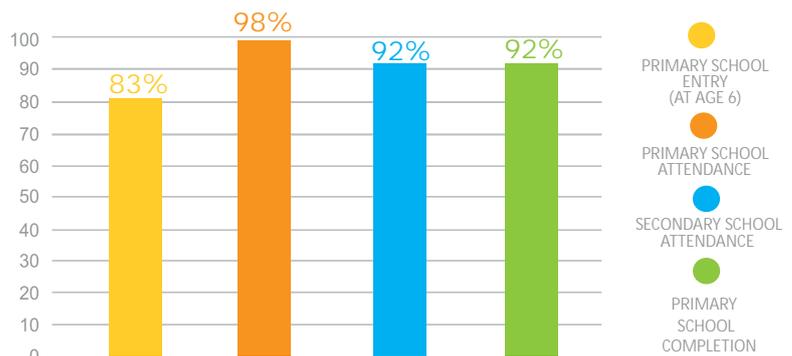
School readiness



ONLY 16% OF CHILDREN WHO WERE ATTENDING THE FIRST GRADE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL HAD ATTENDED PRESCHOOL THE PREVIOUS YEAR

Primary school entry, primary school attendance, primary school completion and secondary school attendance

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.



CHILD PROTECTION

Child discipline

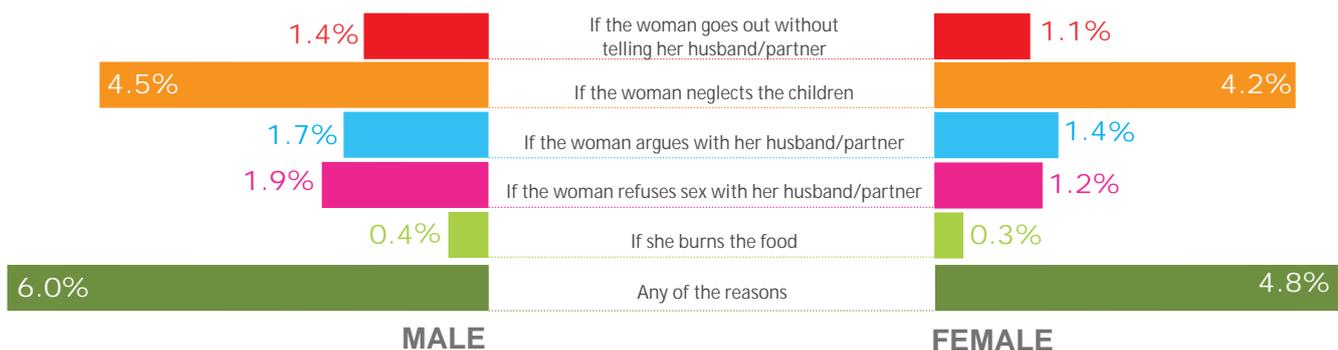


MORE THAN A HALF OF CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO SOME METHOD OF VIOLENT DISCIPLINE (PSYCHOLOGICAL OR PHYSICAL) BY THEIR PARENTS OR OTHER ADULT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DURING THE MONTH PRECEDING THE SURVEY [55%]

„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.

Attitudes towards domestic violence

EVERY 20TH WOMAN AND EVERY 20TH MAN AGED 15-49 BELIEVES THAT A HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS A RIGHT TO HIT OR BEAT HIS WIFE/PARTNER FOR AT LEAST ONE OF THE REASONS SPECIFIED IN MICS4

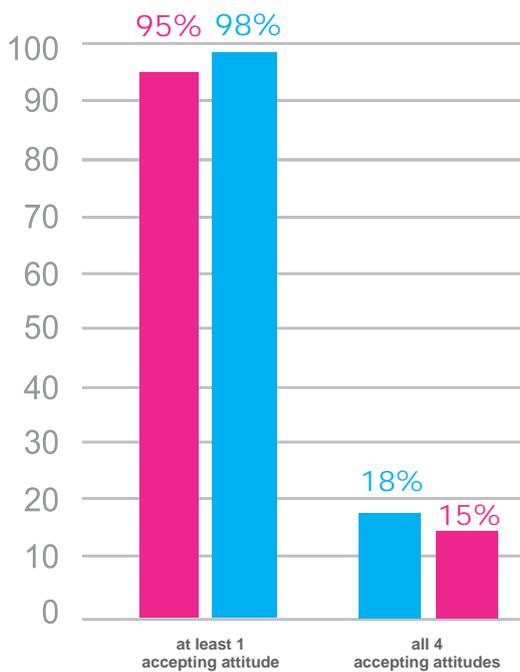


The main assumption is that those women that agree with statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified in beating their wives/partners, tend in reality to be abused by their own husbands/partners; similarly, men who agree with such statements tend in reality to exercise violence towards their wives or partners.

HIV/AIDS

Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Nearly all men and women aged 15-49 who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting attitude toward people living with HIV/AIDS. However, 2 in 10 men and 2 in 10 women express accepting attitudes for all four indicators covered by MICS4.

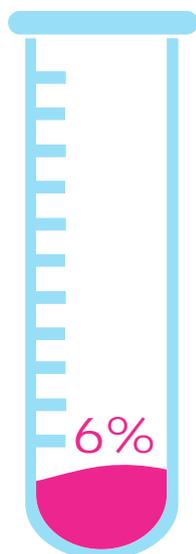


ACCEPTING ATTITUDES INCLUDE:

- WILLINGNESS TO CARE FOR A FAMILY MEMBER WITH THE AIDS VIRUS IN ONE'S OWN HOME
- WILLINGNESS TO BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR WHO HAS THE AIDS VIRUS
- BELIEVING THAT A FEMALE TEACHER WITH THE AIDS VIRUS WHO IS NOT SICK SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING
- WILLINGNESS TO NOT KEEP SECRET THAT A FAMILY MEMBER IS INFECTED WITH THE AIDS VIRUS

● female ● male

HIV testing during antenatal care



DURING THE ANTENATAL PERIOD ONLY 6% OF WOMEN WERE OFFERED AN HIV TEST, WERE TESTED AND TOLD THE RESULT

Knowledge of the mother-to-child transmission of HIV is an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant in order to avoid infection in the baby. Detection of maternal infection early in pregnancy through voluntary counselling and HIV testing is critical for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

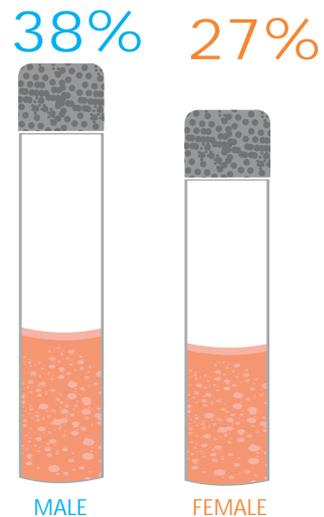


TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

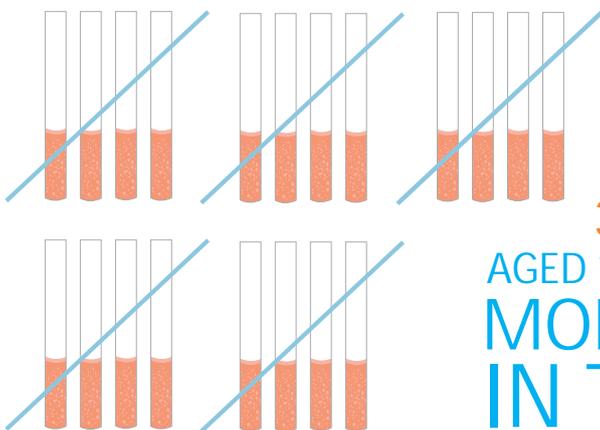
Many studies have shown that using tobacco products is a risk factor for many deadly diseases, including cardiovascular disease and respiratory illness. Excessive and long-term alcohol use also increases the risk of cardiovascular problems, neurological impairment, liver disease and social problems.

Smoking on one or more days during the last one month

27% OF WOMEN AND 38% OF MEN AGED 15-49 HAD SMOKED CIGARETTES ON ONE OR MORE DAYS DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH



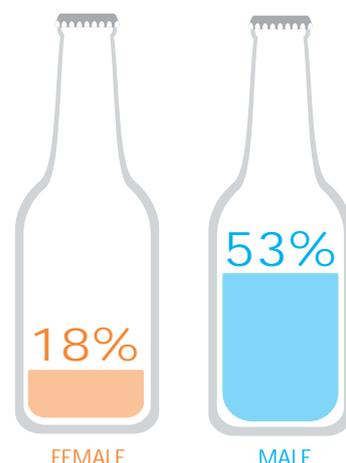
Frequency of use - cigarettes



37% OF WOMEN AND 70% OF MEN AGED 15-49 WHO ARE CURRENT SMOKERS HAD MORE THAN 20 CIGARETTES IN THE LAST 24 HOURS

Alcohol use on one or more days during the last one month

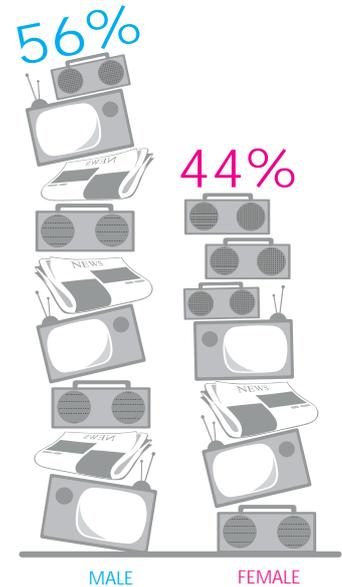
18% OF WOMEN AND 53% OF MEN AGED 15-49 HAD AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL ON ONE OR MORE DAYS DURING THE LAST MONTH



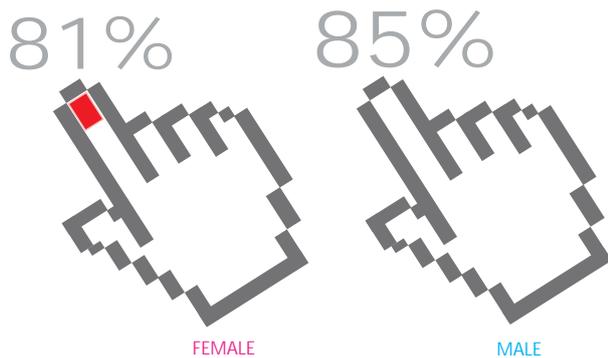
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

Access to mass media

44% OF WOMEN AND 56% OF MEN
AGED 15-49 ARE EXPOSED TO THE TV,
RADIO AND NEWSPAPERS AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK



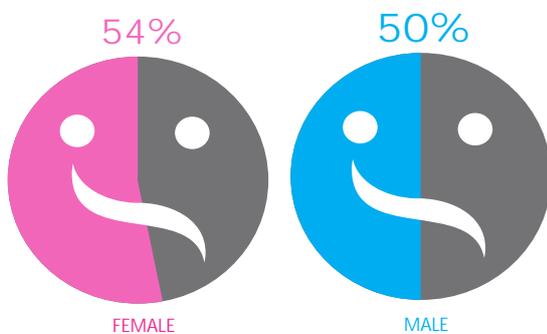
Access to the Internet – last one month



81% OF WOMEN, 85% OF MEN
AGED 15-24 USED
THE INTERNET
AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK DURING THE PAST MONTH

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Life satisfaction



54% OF WOMEN AND 50% OF MEN AGED 15-24
ARE VERY OR SOMEWHAT SATISFIED WITH THEIR LIFE

Perception of a better life

33% OF WOMEN AND 36% OF MEN AGED 15-24
BELIEVED THAT THEIR LIVES HAD IMPROVED DURING
THE LAST YEAR AND EXPECTED THAT THEIR LIVES
WOULD GET BETTER AFTER ONE YEAR



Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding the satisfaction of young women and young men in different areas of their lives can help gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations.



MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

SURVEY BACKGROUND

The BiH MICS4 2011-2012 was conducted using a representative sample in order to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children, women and men as well as household living conditions at the level of BiH, the Federation of BiH (FBiH), Republika Srpska (RS) and for urban and rural areas.

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

The primary aim of MICS is to provide indicators for monitoring the level of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Action for „A World Fit for Children” as well as other international and national commitments undertaken by BiH.

Fieldwork period: November 2011 – March 2012

Sampled households: 6,838

Occupied households: 6,334

Interviewed households: 5,778

Response rate: 91%

