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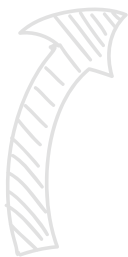
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ŽENE I MUŠKARCI

u Bosni i Hercegovini

WOMEN AND MEN

in Bosnia and Herzegovina



Bosna i Hercegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina



Agencija za statistiku
Bosne i Hercegovine
Agency for Statistics of
Bosnia and Herzegovina



Sarajevo, 2020.

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ŽENE I MUŠKARCI U BiH *WOMEN AND MEN IN BiH*



Bosna i Hercegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina



**Agencija za statistiku
Bosne i Hercegovine**
Agency for Statistics of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarajevo, 2019.

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|----------------------------------|--|
| Izdaje : | Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine Zelenih beretki 26 Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina Telefon: +387 33 91 19 11 Telefaks: +387 33 22 06 22 Elektronska pošta: bhas@bhas.gov.ba Internet stranica: www.bhas.gov.ba |
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| Odgovara: | Dr. sc. Velimir Jukić, direktor |
| Personaly Responsible: | <i>Velimir Jukić, PhD, Director</i> |
| Podatke pripremili: | Aida Eskić-Pihljak, Gorana Knežević, Radoslav Čorović |
| Data prepared by: | <i>Aida Eskić-Pihljak, Gorana Knežević,</i> <i>Radoslav Čorović</i> |
| Lektura: | Amra Kapetanović |
| Proofreading: | <i>Amra Kapetanović</i> |
| Ilustracije i dizajn naslovnice: | Lejla Rakić Bekić |
| Illustrations, cover design: | <i>Lejla Rakić Bekić</i> |
| Tehnička priprema: | Larisa Hasanbegović |
| DTP, pre-press: | <i>Larisa Hasanbegović</i> |

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OSNOVNI POJMOVI

Gender (rod) predstavlja društveno uslovljene razlike između žena i muškaraca koje su, za razliku od bioloških i fizioloških razlika, naučene, promjenljive i zavise od različitih faktora: kulture, religije, društvenog i političkog uređenja, ekonomske situacije, klase, starosne dobi, etničke pripadnosti itd.

Gender statistika je oblast koja prožima sva statistička područja. Cilj joj je identifikovanje, prikupljanje, diseminacija i analiza statističkih podataka razvrstanih po spolu, kako bi se shvatilo na koji način *gender* pitanja utiču na pojedince i društvo općenito. *Gender* statistika bi trebala predstavljati dio institucionalnih mehanizama potrebnih da se razviju spolno ravnopravne politike. Ova statistika je bitna za monitoring i evaluaciju uspješnosti i efektivnosti razvoja spolno ravnopravnih politika.

Jednakost spolova podrazumijeva jednaka prava, odgovornosti i mogućnosti između žena i muškaraca. Jednakost ne promovise identičnost žena i muškaraca, već uvažava njihovo pravo na različitost.

Ravnopravnost spolova podrazumijeva ravnopravnu vidljivost, osposobljenost i učešće spolova u svim vidovima javnog i privatnog života. Ravnopravnost spolova je u suprotnosti sa neravnopravnošću spolova, a ne sa različitošću spolova.

Diskriminacija na osnovu spola predstavlja privilegovanje, isključivanje ili ograničavanje zasnovano na spolu, zbog koga se pojedinkama/cima otežava ili negira priznanje, uživanje ili ostvarivanje ljudskih prava i sloboda.

Direktna spolna diskriminacija je svjestan i promišljen čin (i njegovi rezultati) kojim se favorizuje jedan spol u odnosu na drugi, odnosno, osoba se tretira nepovoljnije u odnosu na drugu osobu, u istoj ili sličnoj situaciji, a na osnovu spola.

Indirektna spolna diskriminacija proizilazi iz društvenih, ekonomskih, političkih, kulturoloških ili drugih aspekata koji stvaraju situaciju nejednakosti, odnosno kada prividno neutralna norma, kriterij ili praksa jednaka za sve dovede u nepovoljan položaj osobu jednog spola u poređenju sa osobama drugog spola.

Gender stereotipi proizilaze iz (često zastarjelih) pretpostavki o ulogama, sposobnostima i osobinama muškaraca i žena. Oni mogu uzrokovati materijalne ili psihološke kočnice, koje će ženama ili muškarcima onemogućiti izbor ili će ih onesposobiti da u potpunosti uživaju svoja prava.

BASIC CONCEPTS

Zakon o ravnopravnosti spolova u Bosni i Hercegovini je usvojen u maju 2003. godine. Izmjene i dopune su usvojene 2009. godine, a 2010. godine usvojen je Zakon o ravnopravnosti spolova u Bosni i Hercegovini – prečišćeni tekst („Službeni glasnik BiH”, br. 32/10). Prema općim odredbama, ovim zakonom uređuje se, promovira i štiti ravnopravnost spolova i garantuje jednake mogućnosti svim građanima, kako u javnoj, tako i u privatnoj sferi društva, te sprječava direktnu i indirektnu diskriminaciju prema spolu. Puna ravnopravnost spolova garantuje se u svim sferama društva, a naročito u oblasti obrazovanja, ekonomiji, zapošljavanju i radu, socijalnoj i zdravstvenoj zaštiti, sportu, kulturi, javnom životu i medijima, bez obzira na bračno i porodično stanje. Diskriminacija po osnovu spola i spolne orijentacije je zabranjena.

Popis stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova proveden je na teritoriji Bosne i Hercegovine u periodu od 1. do 15. oktobra 2013. godine. Osnovni cilj Popisa je da prikupi podatke o broju i teritorijalnoj distribuciji stanovništva u BiH, kao i njegove demografske, geografske, socio-ekonomske, kulturološke i druge karakteristike, koje će služiti za pripremu i implementaciju razvojnih planova u svim sferama društvenog i ekonomskog života u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Gender presents socially conditioned differences between women and men which are, in contrast to the biological and psychological differences, learned, changeable and dependent on different factors: culture, religion, social and political organization, economic situation, class, age, ethnicity, etc.

Gender statistics is a field that permeates all statistical areas. Its goal is identification, collection, dissemination, and analysis of statistical data disaggregated by sex, in order to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society in general. Gender statistics should represent part of the institutional mechanisms needed to develop gender equality policies. This statistics is important for monitoring and evaluation of the success and effectiveness of the development of gender-equal policies.

Gender equity means equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women and men. Equity does not promote uniformity of women and men, but respects their right to be different.

Gender equality means an equal visibility, qualification, and participation of genders in all aspects of public and private life. Gender equality is an opposition to inequality between genders, rather than the differences between genders.

Gender based discrimination means favouritism, exclusion or restriction on the grounds of gender because of which the recognition, exercising, or enjoyment of a person's human rights and freedoms are impeded or denied.

Direct gender discrimination is a conscious and deliberate act (and its results) that favour one gender over the other, i.e. a person is treated less favourably than another person in the same or a similar situation, only based on gender.

Indirect gender discrimination arises from social, economic, political, cultural, or other aspects creating situation of inequality, i.e. when an apparently neutral provision, criterion, or practice equal for all leads a person to disadvantaged position compared to the persons of the other gender.

Gender stereotypes come from (often-outdated) assumptions about the roles, capabilities, and characteristics of men and women. They can cause material or psychological brakes, which will deny choices to women or men or will incapacitate them to fully enjoy their rights.

PREDGOVOR

The Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted in May 2003. Amendments to the Law were adopted in 2009, and in 2010 *The Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina – consolidated text* („Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina“, no. 32/10) was adopted. According to the General Provisions, this law governs, promotes and protects gender equality and guarantees equal opportunities for all citizens in both public and private spheres of society, and prohibits direct and indirect discrimination on the grounds of gender. Full gender equality is guaranteed in all sectors of society, particularly in the fields of education, economy, employment, and labour, social and health care, sport, culture, public life and media, irrespective of marital or family status. Discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation is prohibited.

The Census of Population, Households and Dwellings was conducted on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period 1-15 October 2013. The main goal of the Census is to collect data on the number and territorial distribution of population in BiH, as well as its demographic, geographic, socio-economic, cultural and other characteristics, which will serve for the preparation and implementation of development plans in all spheres of social and economic life in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine u kontinuitetu objavljuje publikaciju „Žene i muškarci u BiH“, koja obuhvata podatke iz različitih statističkih i drugih oblasti razvrstane po spolu. Podaci daju kratak prikaz položaja žena i muškaraca u bosanskohercegovačkom društvu.

Kroz ovu publikaciju, Agencija za statistiku BiH nastoji dati svojevrsan doprinos u postizanju jednakosti i ravnopravnosti među spolovima.

Publikacija se sastoji od sljedećih poglavlja: stanovništvo, zdravstvo i mortalitet, obrazovanje, nauka i istraživanje, zaposlenost, socijalna zaštita, kriminalitet, politička vlast, javna uprava i nasilje nad ženama. U njoj su dati tabelarni i grafički prikazi podataka, a pored apsolutnih podataka prikazanih po spolu, data je i spolna raspodjela prikazana u procentima. U ovogodišnjoj publikaciji se nastoji ostvariti i bolji vizuelni prikaz podataka, pa su određeni podaci prikazani kroz slike i infografiku. Ova publikacija može poslužiti kao izvor informacija svim korisnicima zainteresovanim za položaj žena i muškaraca i za jednakost spolova u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Zakon o ravnopravnosti spolova u Bosni i Hercegovini donesen je 2003. godine. Zakon uređuje, promovise i štiti jednakopravnost spolova i garantuje jednake mogućnosti svim građanima, kako u javnoj, tako i u privatnoj sferi društva, te sprečava direktnu i indirektnu diskriminaciju zasnovanu na spolu.

U članu 18. ovog zakona stoji da svi statistički podaci i informacije koji se prikupljaju, evidentiraju i obrađuju u državnim tijelima na svim nivoima, javnim službama i ustanovama, državnim i privatnim preduzećima i ostalim subjektima, moraju biti iskazani po spolu.

Većina podataka prikazanih u ovoj publikaciji su rezultat istraživanja koje provodi Agencija za statistiku BiH, kao i postojeće statističke dokumentacije, te za njih nije naveden izvor podataka. Manji dio podataka je preuzet iz drugih državnih i entitetskih institucija, čije je ime navedeno ispod tabela i grafikona.

Nadamo se da će publikacija doprinijeti unaprijeđenju spolne ravnopravnosti i poboljšanju položaja žena u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Dr.sc. Velimir Jukić, direktor

FOREWORD

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina in continuity is publishing the bulletin "Women and Men in BiH", which includes data from a variety of statistical and other areas categorized by gender. The data briefly present the status of women and men in BiH society. Through this publication, the Agency for Statistics of BiH seeks to give a specific contribution to the achievement of equality between the sexes.

The bulletin consists of the following chapters: population, health and mortality, education, research and development, employment, social welfare, crime, political power, public administration and violence against women. The bulletin contains tabular and graphical presentation of data, and in addition to absolute data disaggregated by sex, a percentage of the sex distribution is presented as well. This publication aims to achieve a better visual presentation of data, so the particular data are presented through pictures and infographics. This bulletin can serve as a source of information for all users interested in the status of women and men and gender equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Law on Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina is passed in 2003. The law regulates, promotes and protects gender equality and guarantees equal opportunities for all citizens, both in the public and private domain of society, and preventing direct and indirect discrimination based on gender.

Article 18 of the Law states that all statistical data and information collected, recorded and processed in state bodies at all levels, public services and institutions, public and private corporations and other entities, must be presented by gender.

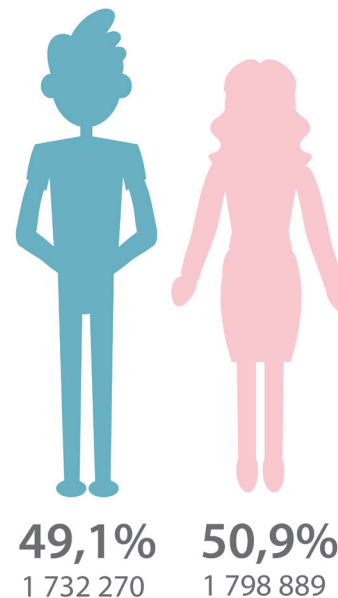
Most data presented in this publication are the result of the survey carried out by the Agency for Statistics of BiH, as well as existing statistical documentation, and for them there is no specified data source. A small portion of the data is taken from other state and entity institutions whose name is listed under the tables and graphs.

We hope that this publication will contribute to improvement of gender equality and advancement of status of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

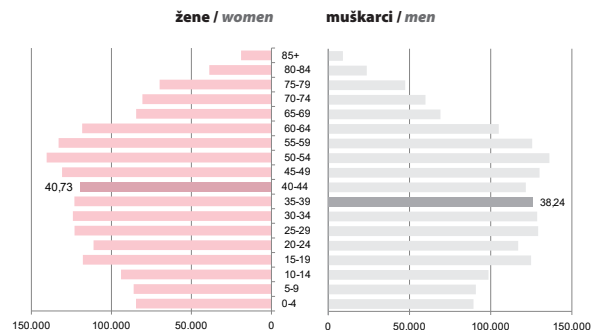
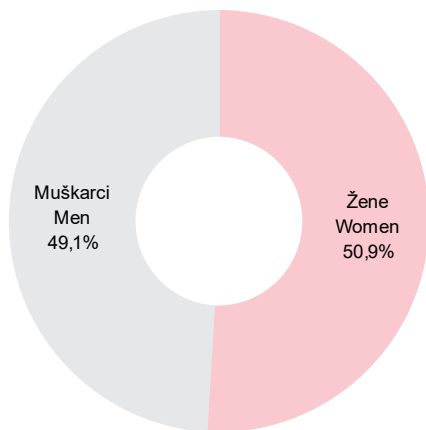
Velimir Jukić, PhD, Director

STANOVNIŠTVO POPULATION

Stanovništvo u BiH, prema spolu u 2013. Population in BiH, by sex in 2013



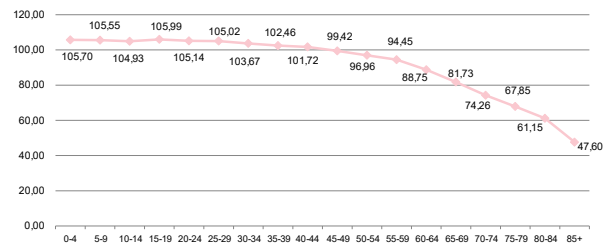
Stanovništvo u BiH, prema spolu, petogodišnjima i prosječnoj starosti, u 2013. / Population in BiH, by sex, five-year age group and average age, in 2013



Prema Popisu stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova, provedenom u Bosni i Hercegovini u periodu od 01.10. do 15.10.2013. godine, u BiH je živjelo 3.531.159 osoba, od čega 1.798.889 žena i 1.732.270 muškaraca.

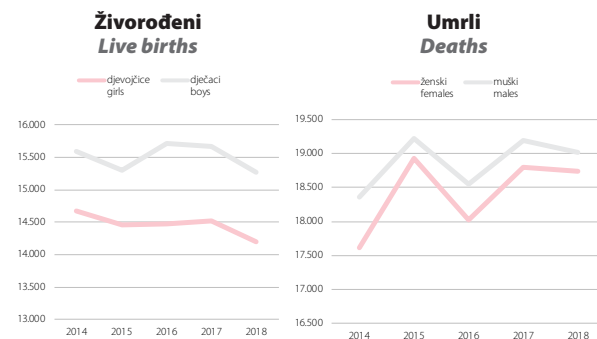
According to the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings, conducted in BiH in the period from 1-15 October 2013, there is 3,531,159 people living in BiH, out of which 1,798,889 are women, and 1,732,270 are men.

Koeficijent maskuliniteta prema starosnim grupama u 2013. / Masculinity coefficient by age groups in 2013



Živorodeni i umrli u BiH Live births and deaths in BiH

| | Živorodeni Live births | | | Umrli Deaths | | |
|-------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | ukupno total | djevojčice girls | dječaci boys | ukupno total | ženski females | muški males |
| 2014. | 30.268 | 14.671 | 15.597 | 35.980 | 17.620 | 18.360 |
| 2015. | 29.770 | 14.462 | 15.308 | 38.150 | 18.931 | 19.219 |
| 2016. | 30.183 | 14.467 | 15.716 | 36.571 | 18.029 | 18.542 |
| 2017. | 30.200 | 14.526 | 15.674 | 37.979 | 18.793 | 19.186 |
| 2018. | 29.467 | 14.199 | 15.268 | 37.744 | 18.737 | 19.007 |



U BiH se svake godine rodi oko 3-4% više muške djece, do za oko 1-2% više muškaraca umire u odnosu na žene.

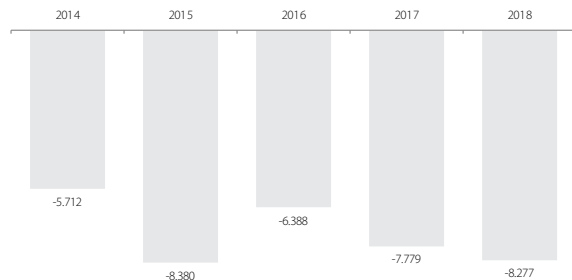
Every year in BiH, about 3-4% more male children are born in BiH, while about 1-2% more men die, compare to women.

Koeficijent maskuliniteta predstavlja broj muškaraca na 100 žena. Prema podacima Popisa stanovništva iz 2013. godine, uočava se najveća stopa maskuliniteta u starosnoj grupi od 15 do 19 godina starosti, gdje na 100 žena dolazi skoro 106 muškaraca. Idući prema starijoj životnoj dobi, stopa maskuliniteta ima tendenciju opadanja, pa od 45 godina i više, u populaciji ima više žena nego muškaraca, te od tog perioda koeficijent maskuliniteta naglo opada, a najniži je u starosnoj grupi 85+ i bilježi vrijednost od 47,6, što znači da u najkasnijoj životnoj dobi, na 100 žena dolazi oko 48 muškaraca.

Masculinity coefficient is a relation between the number of men per 100 women.

According to the 2013 Population Census, the highest masculinity rate is noted in the age group of 15-19 years, where there is almost 100 men per 100 women. Approaching to the older age group, the masculinity rate has a tendency to decrease, and from 45 years or more, there are more women than men, and from that age, the masculinity coefficient decreases sharply. The lowest is in the age group 85+ where recorded value is 47,6, which means that in the latest age, there is 48 men per 100 women.

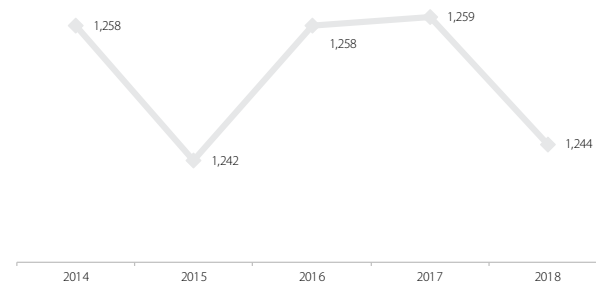
Prirodni priraštaj stanovništva BiH Natural change of BiH population



Prirodni priraštaj predstavlja razliku između broja rođenih i broja umrlih u godini posmatranja i može biti pozitivan i negativan. Od 2009. godine u BiH postoji trend negativnog prirodnog priraštaja, što znači da u referentnoj godini umre više osoba nego što ih se rodi.

Natural change is a difference between the number of live born and the number of dead persons in a given period, and it can be positive or negative. Since 2009, there has been a trend of negative natural change in BiH. It means that in the reference year more people die than they are born.

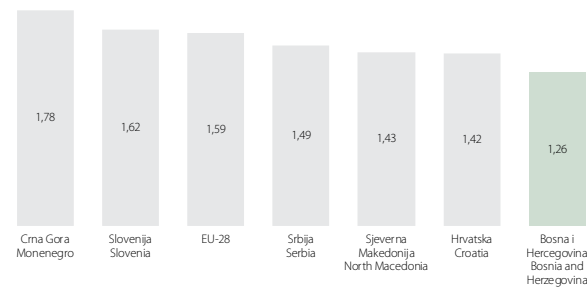
Stope ukupnog fertiliteta u BiH Total fertility rates in BiH



Stopa ukupnog fertiliteta je broj živorođenih na jednu ženu u njenom reproduktivnom životu.

Total fertility rate represents the total number of live births by a woman.

Stope ukupnog fertiliteta u pojedinim zemljama regiona i prosjek EU-28 u 2017. Total fertility rates in some countries of the region and EU-28 average in 2017



Ukupna stopa fertiliteta je u 2017. godini bila najviša u Turskoj (2,07), a od zemalja EU u Francuskoj (1,90), dok je najniža bila u Bosni i Hercegovini i Malti (1,26).

The highest total fertility rate in 2017 was in Turkey (2,07) and in France (1,90), while the lowest was in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Malta (1,26).

Izvor /Source: Eurostat

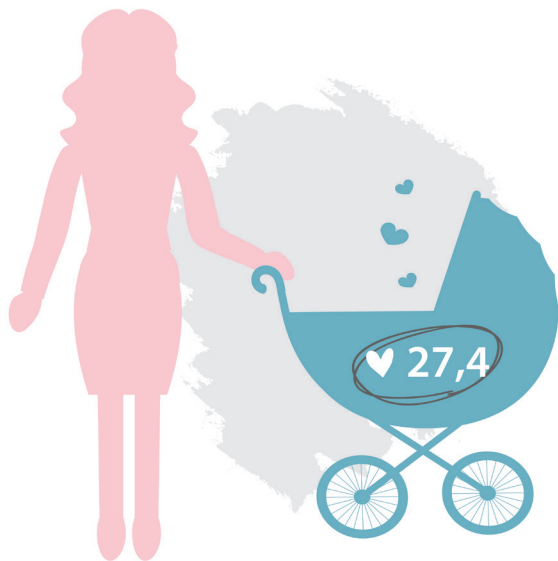
Struktura živorođenih prema redu rođenja Distribution of live births by order proportion

(%)

| | prvo first | drugo second | treće third | četvrto fourth | peto i više fifth and more | nepoznato unknown |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2014. | 47,6 | 36,9 | 11,5 | 2,5 | 1,1 | 0,3 |
| 2015. | 49,0 | 36,0 | 11,3 | 2,3 | 1,2 | 0,2 |
| 2016. | 48,8 | 36,2 | 11,1 | 2,5 | 1,2 | 0,2 |
| 2017. | 48,0 | 36,3 | 11,8 | 2,6 | 1,2 | 0,2 |
| 2018. | 47,1 | 36,6 | 11,9 | 3,0 | 1,3 | 0,1 |

Prosječna starost majke prema redu rođenja živorođene djece Average age of mother by childbirth order of live births

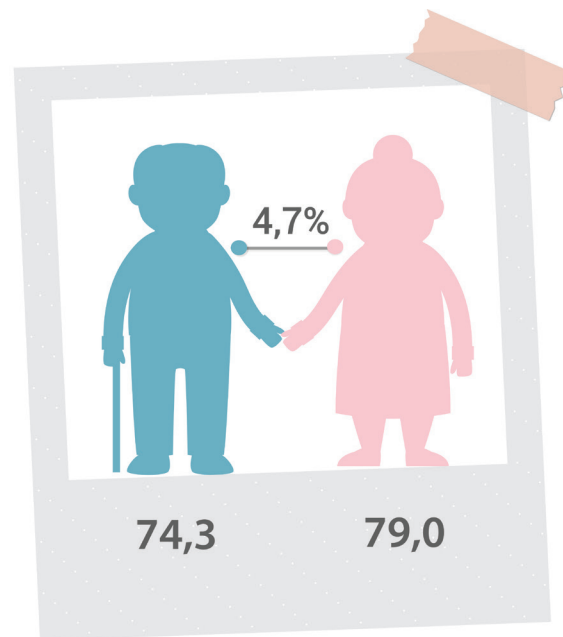
| | prvo first | drugo second | treće third | četvrto fourth | peto i više fifth and more |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2014. | 26,9 | 29,8 | 32,1 | 33,4 | 34,9 |
| 2015. | 27,2 | 29,9 | 32,3 | 33,2 | 34,6 |
| 2016. | 27,0 | 30,1 | 32,3 | 33,2 | 34,5 |
| 2017. | 27,3 | 30,1 | 32,3 | 33,4 | 34,9 |
| 2018. | 27,4 | 30,1 | 32,5 | 33,5 | 34,9 |



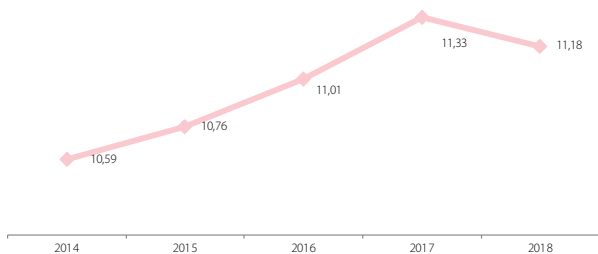
Prosječna starost majke prema rođenju prvog djeteta je u periodu od 2014. do 2018. godine, porasla sa 26,9 na 27,4 godine.

Average age of mother by the birth of the first child increased from 26,9 to 27,4 age of life in the period from 2014 to 2018.

Očekivano trajanje života pri rođenju Life expectancy at birth



Procenat živorođene vanbračne djece Percent of live births to unmarried mothers



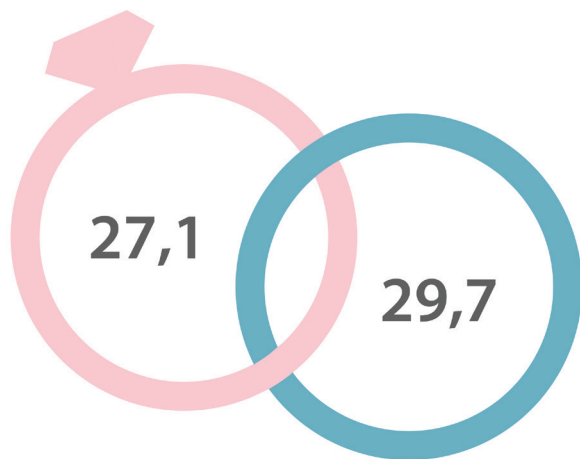
U kategoriju djece rođene izvan braka ulaze djeca čiji roditelji žive zajedno, ali nisu u bračnoj zajednici, kao i djeca čiji roditelji ne žive zajedno. Od ukupnog broja vanbračne djece, kod 82% roditelji žive zajedno, dok kod 18% roditelji ne žive zajedno. Procenat živorođene djece čiji roditelji ne žive zajedno u odnosu na ukupan broj živorođene djece je oko 2%.

The category of live births outside marriage includes children with parents living together, but not married, as well as children whose parents are not living together. Out of total number of live births outside marriage, 82% live with parents together, while 18% are children of parents are not living together. A percentage of live births whose parents are not living together are about 2% in regards of total live births.

Sklopljeni brakovi prema spolu i starosnim grupama Marriages by sex and age groups

| Godina | Spol | Ukupno Total | Starosna grupa (Age Group) | | |
|--------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | < 15 | 15 - 19 | 20 - 24 |
| 2014. | nevjesta / bride | 18.643 | 0 | 2.039 | 5.763 |
| | mladoženja / groom | | 0 | 203 | 3.364 |
| 2015. | nevjesta / bride | 19.686 | 0 | 2.061 | 6.181 |
| | mladoženja / groom | | 0 | 236 | 3.600 |
| 2016. | nevjesta / bride | 19.265 | 0 | 1.930 | 6.066 |
| | mladoženja / groom | | 0 | 256 | 3.575 |
| 2017. | nevjesta / bride | 19.969 | 0 | 1.592 | 6.318 |
| | mladoženja / groom | | 0 | 213 | 3.788 |
| 2018. | nevjesta / bride | 19.911 | 0 | 1.420 | 6.702 |
| | mladoženja / groom | | 0 | 182 | 3.995 |

| Godina | Starosna grupa (Age Group) | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------------------|
| | 25 - 29 | 30 - 34 | 35 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 + | nepoznato unknown |
| 2014. | 5.898 | 2.497 | 989 | 915 | 531 | 11 |
| | 6.915 | 4.242 | 1.650 | 1.315 | 938 | 16 |
| 2015. | 6.360 | 2.595 | 1.015 | 906 | 560 | 8 |
| | 7.326 | 4.503 | 1.818 | 1.225 | 976 | 2 |
| 2016. | 6.019 | 2.641 | 1.071 | 923 | 611 | 4 |
| | 6.990 | 4.383 | 1.767 | 1.294 | 998 | 2 |
| 2017. | 6.457 | 2.805 | 1.108 | 1.101 | 583 | 5 |
| | 7.126 | 4.533 | 1.830 | 1.461 | 1.014 | 4 |
| 2018. | 6.011 | 2.758 | 1.221 | 1.193 | 602 | 4 |
| | 6.744 | 4.538 | 1.967 | 1.488 | 997 | 0 |



Sklopljeni brakovi prema prethodnom bračnom statusu nevjeste i mladoženje u 2018.

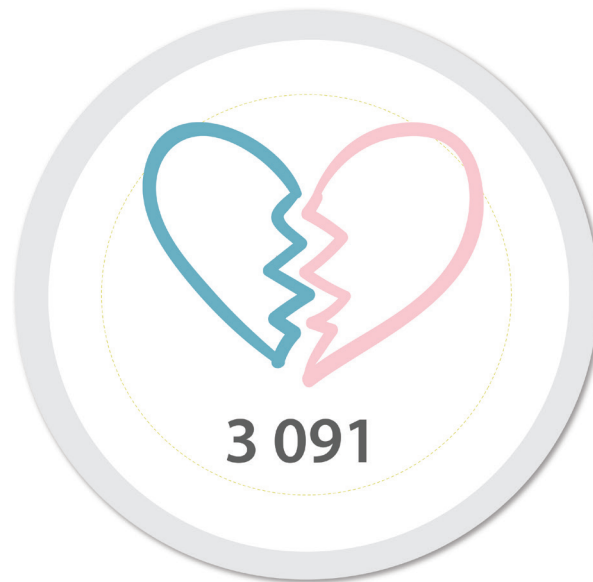
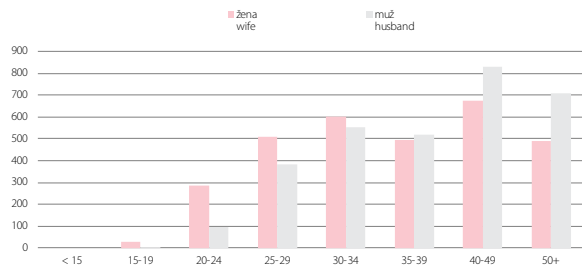
Marriages by previous marital status of bride and groom in 2018

| Prethodno bračno stanje mladoženje <i>Previous marital status of groom</i> | Prethodno bračno stanje nevjeste <i>Previous marital status of bride</i> | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Ukupno <i>Total</i> | neudata <i>never married</i> | razvedena <i>divorced</i> | udovica <i>widowed</i> | nepoznato <i>unknown</i> |
| Ukupno <i>Total</i> | 19.911 | 17.917 | 179 | 1.812 | 3 |
| neoženjen <i>never married</i> | 17.768 | 16.933 | 58 | 775 | 2 |
| razveden <i>divorced</i> | 242 | 61 | 48 | 133 | 0 |
| udovac <i>widowed</i> | 1.900 | 923 | 73 | 904 | 0 |
| nepoznato <i>unknown</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

U 2018. godini sklopljeno je više od 1.200 brakova u odnosu na 2014. godinu. Prosječna starost nevjeste pri zaključenju prvog braka u 2018. godini je bila 27.1 godina, a kod mladoženje 29.7 godina života. U posljednjoj deceniji je zabilježen trend stalnog povećanja godina starosti pri sklapanju prvog braka, što znači da žene i muškarci sve kasnije stupaju u brak.

In 2018 were more than 1.200 marriages than in 2014 The average age of bride for the first marriage in the 2018 was 27.1 years and 29.7 for the groom. In the last decade, there was a trend of continuous increase in the age for first marriage; it means that women and men are marrying later.

Razvedeni brakovi prema spolu i starosnim grupama u 2018. Divorces by sex and age groups in 2018



U 2018. godini došlo je do razvoda 3.091 braka. Najveći broj razvoda i kod žena i kod muškaraca desio se u životnoj dobi od 40 do 49 godina.

In 2018, 3,091 marriage ended with divorce. The biggest number of divorces happen in the age group 40-49, both in women and men.

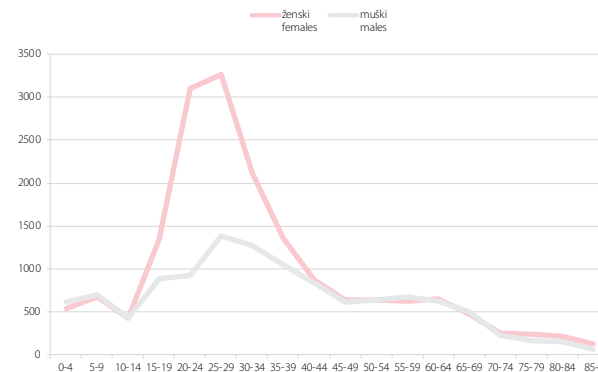
Razvedeni brakovi prema trajanju braka i broju izdržavane djece

Divorces by duration of marriage and number of supported children

| | Trajanje braka Duration of marriage | | | | Broj izdržavane djece Number of supported children | | | |
|-------|--|-----|-----|-------|---|-------|-----|----------------------|
| | < 1 god < 1 year | 1-2 | 3-4 | 5+ | bez djece without children | 1 | 2+ | nepoznato unknown |
| 2014. | 111 | 319 | 323 | 1.933 | 1.188 | 742 | 536 | 220 |
| 2015. | 114 | 379 | 366 | 2.104 | 1.343 | 887 | 592 | 141 |
| 2016. | 126 | 370 | 311 | 1.966 | 1.119 | 767 | 539 | 348 |
| 2017. | 119 | 416 | 326 | 2.161 | 1.445 | 840 | 573 | 164 |
| 2018. | 149 | 402 | 328 | 2.212 | 1.453 | 1.416 | 222 | 0 |

Unutrašnje migracije u Bosni i Hercegovini u 2018.

Internal migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018

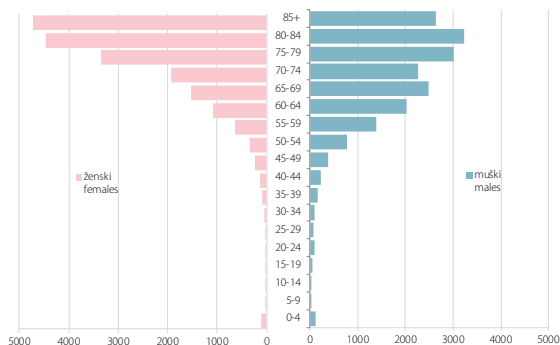


Podaci se odnose na unutrašnja migraciona kretanja stanovništva Bosne i Hercegovine u 2018. godini. Obuhvaćeni su svi stanovnici, po spolnoj i starosnoj strukturi, koji su registrovali promjenu svog prebivališta, uključujući i kretanja između entiteta i Brčko Distrikta. U BiH je broj doseljenih/odselenih stanovnika u 2018. godini iznosio 29.379, od čega je bilo 17.611 (60%) žena i 11.768 (40%) muškaraca.

Data relates to internal migrations of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018. All population is included, by sex and age structure, which registered the change of their residence, including migrations between the entities and Brčko District. In BiH, the number of immigrants/emigrants in 2018 was 29.379, out of which there were 17.611 (60%) women, and 11.768 (40%) men.

ZDRAVSTVO I MORTALITET HEALTH AND MORTALITY

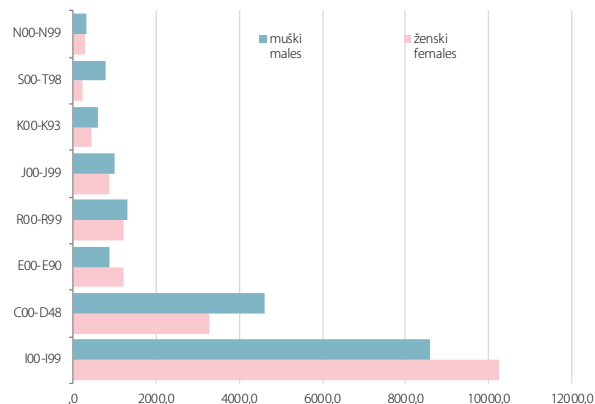
Umrli prema spolu i starosnim grupama u 2018. Deaths by age groups and sex in 2018



Prosječna starost umrlih osoba Average age of deaths

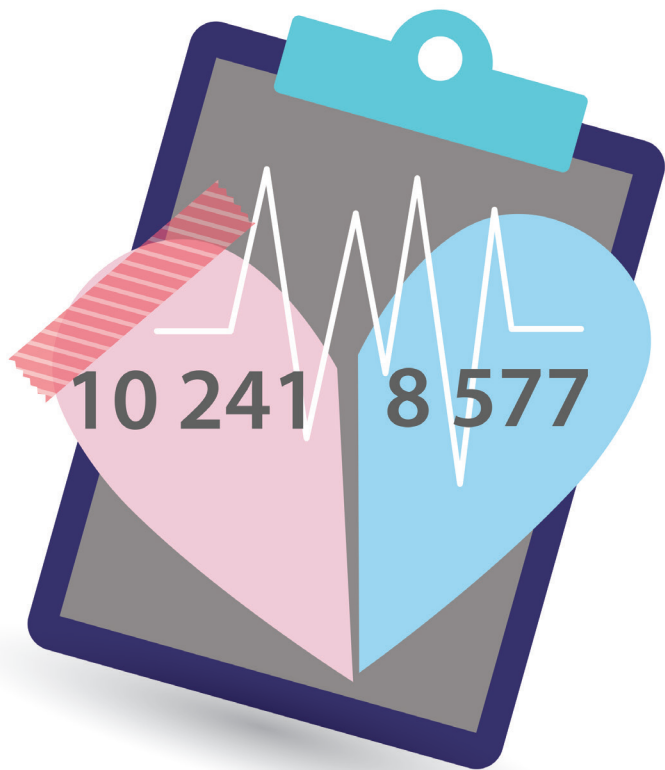
| | Ukupno Total | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
|-------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2014. | 73,0 | 75,8 | 70,4 |
| 2015. | 73,4 | 76,1 | 70,7 |
| 2016. | 73,4 | 76,2 | 70,7 |
| 2017. | 73,9 | 76,5 | 71,2 |
| 2018. | 74,1 | 76,8 | 71,4 |

Umrli prema vodećim uzrocima smrti i spolu u 2018. Deaths by sex and cause of death in 2018



- I00-I99** **Oboljenja cirkulatornog sistema**
Diseases of the circulatory system
- C00-D48** **Tumori / Neoplasms**
- E00-E90** **Endokrina i metabolička oboljenja sa poremećajima u ishrani**
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases
- R00-R99** **Simptomi, znakovi i nedovoljno definisana stanja**
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions
- J00-J99** **Oboljenja respiratornog sistema**
Diseases of the respiratory system
- K00-K93** **Bolesti probavnog sistema**
Diseases of digestive system
- N00 - N99** **Oboljenja genitourinarnog sistema**
Diseases of the genitourinary system
- S00-T98** **Povrede i trovanja / Injuries and intoxications**

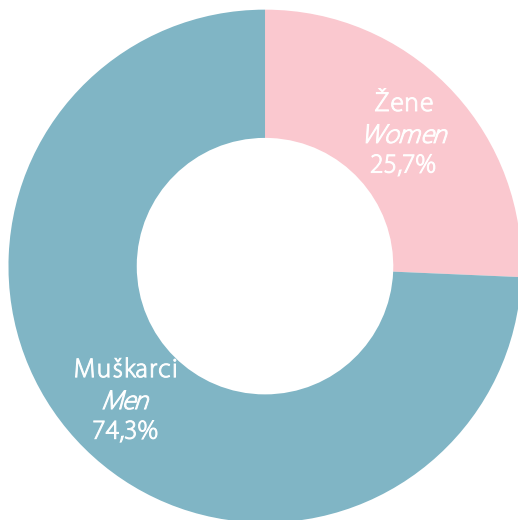
Broj umrlih od kardiovaskularnih bolesti u 2018. Number of deaths from cardiovascular disease in 2018



Nasilne smrti prema vrsti i spolu Violent deaths by type and sex

| | | ukupno total | nesretan slučaj accident | samoubistvo suicide | ubistvo murder | nepoznato unknown |
|-------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2014. | svoga / all | 1.020 | 553 | 383 | 48 | 36 |
| | ženski / females | 234 | 121 | 96 | 12 | 5 |
| | muški / males | 786 | 432 | 287 | 36 | 31 |
| 2015. | svoga / all | 1.083 | 584 | 396 | 46 | 57 |
| | ženski / females | 257 | 131 | 95 | 15 | 16 |
| | muški / males | 826 | 453 | 301 | 31 | 41 |
| 2016. | svoga / all | 1.014 | 525 | 390 | 43 | 56 |
| | ženski / females | 246 | 107 | 104 | 13 | 22 |
| | muški / males | 768 | 418 | 286 | 30 | 34 |
| 2017. | svoga / all | 1.039 | 520 | 392 | 41 | 86 |
| | ženski / females | 270 | 137 | 97 | 10 | 26 |
| | muški / males | 769 | 383 | 295 | 31 | 60 |
| 2018. | svoga / all | 1.000 | 502 | 366 | 34 | 98 |
| | ženski / females | 233 | 111 | 94 | 8 | 20 |
| | muški / males | 767 | 391 | 272 | 26 | 78 |

Broj samoubistava prema spolu u 2018. Number of suicides by sex in 2018



Ukupan broj prekida trudnoće prema starosnim grupama majki u 2017. i 2018. u BiH /Total number of abortions by age groups of mothers in 2017 and 2018 in BiH

| Starosne grupe majki Age groups of mothers | Ukupno prekida trudnoće Total number of abortions | |
|---|--|--------------|
| | 2017. | 2018. |
| UKUPNO /TOTAL | 4.142 | 3.850 |
| do 18 godina /up to 18 years | 119 | 83 |
| 19-29 | 1.432 | 1.344 |
| 30-39 | 2.075 | 1.932 |
| preko 40 godina /over 40 years | 516 | 491 |

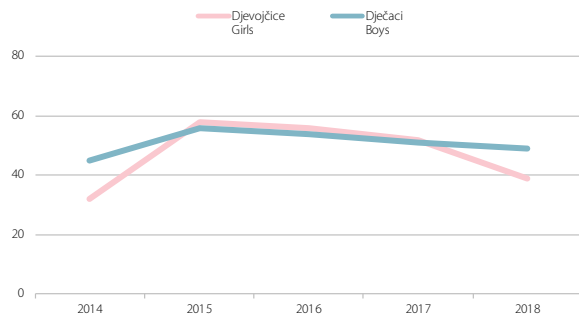
Napomena: U podatke o prekidima trudnoće u Federaciji BiH nisu uključena dva kantona.
Note: Two cantons are not included in the data on abortions in Federation BiH.

Polovina prekida trudnoće u 2017. i 2018. godine se desila kod majki/trudnica starosne grupe 30-39. godine. /Half of abortions in 2017 and 2018 happen to mothers between 30 to 39 years of age.

Izvor /Source: Zavod za javno zdravstvo Federacije BiH, Institut za javno zdravstvo Republike Srpske i Odjeljenje za zdravstvo i ostale usluge Vlade Brčko distrikta /Institute for Public Health of Federation BiH, Institute for Public Health of Republica Srpska and Sector for Health and other services of Brčko district Government

Mrtvorodeni prema spolu

Stillbirths by sex

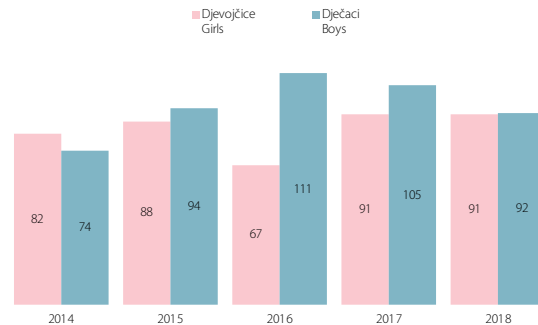


Mrtvorodeni se smatra dijete rođeno, odnosno izvađeno iz tijela majke bez ikakvih znakova života, tj. ako nije disalo ili pokazivalo neki drugi znak života, a nošeno je duže od 22 sedmice i koje ima porođajnu težinu 500 gr i više.

A stillborn child is every child born or taken out from mother's body who exhibits no sign of life, where pregnancy has lasted more than 22 weeks and weight at childbirth has been 500 grams or more.

Umrla dojenčad prema spolu

Infant deaths by sex



Umrlom dojenčadi se smatraju djeca koja su umrla prije navršene godine života.

Dead infants are considered children who died under one year of age.

Doktori zaposleni u javnom zdravstvu prema starosnim grupama Physicians working in public health by age groups

| | Doktorice Female physicians | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Ukupno Total | < 35 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 |
| 2014. | 4.561 | 1.108 | 1.297 | 1.255 | 901 |
| 2015. | 4.554 | 1.072 | 1.354 | 1.188 | 940 |
| 2016. | 4.597 | 999 | 1.452 | 1.057 | 1.089 |
| 2017. | 4.585 | 1.024 | 1.479 | 923 | 1.159 |

| | Doktori Male physicians | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Ukupno Total | < 35 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 |
| 2014. | 2.865 | 667 | 669 | 851 | 678 |
| 2015. | 2.859 | 639 | 714 | 762 | 744 |
| 2016. | 2.856 | 592 | 773 | 669 | 822 |
| 2017. | 2.829 | 595 | 792 | 600 | 842 |

Izvor: Ministarstvo civilnih poslova BiH
Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH

OBRAZOVANJE EDUCATION

Predškolsko, osnovno i srednje obrazovanje u BiH Pre-school, primary and secondary education in BiH

| | Predškolsko obrazovanje Pre-school education | | Osnovno obrazovanje Primary education | | Srednje obrazovanje Secondary education | |
|------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| | Djevojčice Girls | Dječaci Boys | Učenice Female pupils | Učeniči Male pupils | Učenice Female pupils | Učeniči Male pupils |
| 2014/2015. | 10.290 | 11.200 | 144.456 | 152.363 | 71.786 | 72.095 |
| 2015/2016. | 10.983 | 11.918 | 141.454 | 149.888 | 66.520 | 66.708 |
| 2016/2017. | 11.832 | 13.086 | 139.479 | 148.250 | 63.592 | 63.232 |
| 2017/2018. | 12.453 | 13.436 | 137.505 | 145.441 | 62.214 | 61.934 |
| 2018/2019. | 13.656 | 14.855 | 136.181 | 143.837 | 58.654 | 58.821 |

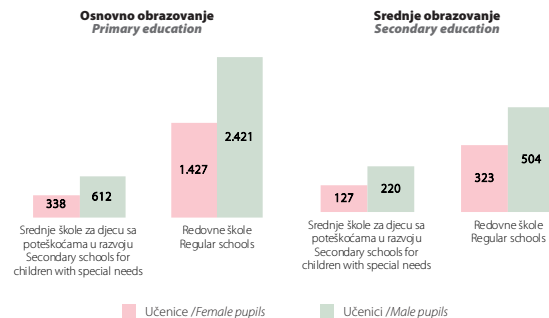
U školskoj 2018/2019. godini u BiH su bile 359 predškolske ustanove, što je za 8,1% više ustanova u odnosu na prethodnu godinu, pri čemu je i broj djece korisnika predškolskih ustanova porastao. Broj učenika u osnovnim i srednjim školama se iz godine u godinu smanjuje.

In 2018/2019 school year, in BiH there were 359 pre-school institutions, which is 8,1% higher comparing to the previous school year, whereby the number of children in pre-school institutions also increased. Number of students in primary and secondary education is decreasing year after year.

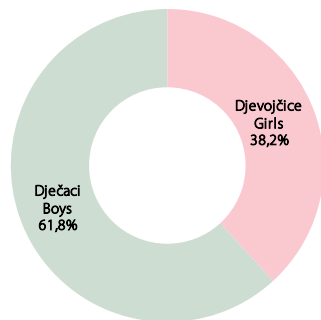
Učenci upisani u prvi razred osnovne i srednje škole u školskoj 2018/2019.
Pupils enrolled in first grade of primary and secondary schools in the school year 2018/2019

| | Osnovno obrazovanje <i>Primary education</i> | | Srednje obrazovanje <i>Secondary education</i> | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | Djevojčice <i>Girls</i> | Dječaci <i>Boys</i> | Učenice <i>Female pupils</i> | Učenci <i>Male pupils</i> |
| Redovne škole / <i>Regular schools</i> | 135.843 | 143.225 | 58.527 | 58.601 |
| Škole za djecu sa poteškoćama u razvoju / <i>Schools for children with special needs</i> | 338 | 612 | 127 | 220 |

Djeca sa poteškoćama u razvoju uključena u osnovno i srednje obrazovanje u školskoj 2018/2019. /***Children with special needs included in primary and secondary education in the school year 2018/2019***

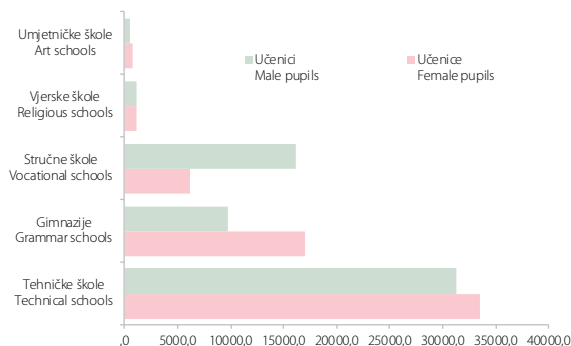


Djeca sa poteškoćama u razvoju u predškolskim ustanovama u školskoj 2018/2019. /***Children with special needs in preschool institutions in the school year 2018/2019***



Srednje obrazovanje u školskoj 2018/2019. prema vrsti škole

Secondary education by the type of school in the school year 2018/2019



U školskoj 2018/2019. godini više od polovine srednjoškolaca je pohađalo tehničke škole, dok je svaki četvrti srednjoškolac pohađao gimnaziju. Razlike u spolnoj zastupljenosti su najveće u stručnim školama, u kojima je oko 70% muškaraca. U drugim vrstama srednjih škola, zastupljenije su učeniце.

In the school year 2018/2019 more than a half of secondary school students attended technical schools, while every fourth secondary school student attended grammar school. Differences in gender representation are the highest in vocational schools, where about 70% are boys. In other types of secondary schools, the percentage of girls is higher.

Upisani studenti u visokoškolskim ustanovama

Enrolled students in institutions of higher education

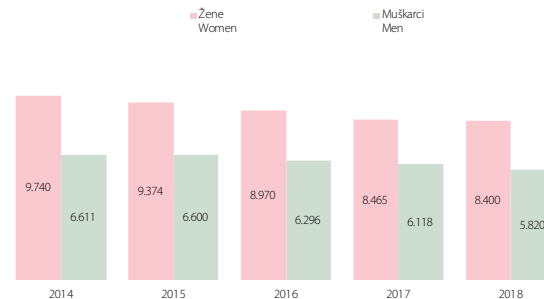
| | ženski females | muški males |
|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 2014/2015. | 67.572 | 53.737 |
| 2015/2016. | 66.312 | 51.872 |
| 2016/2017. | 63.888 | 48.962 |
| 2017/2018. | 60.772 | 45.428 |
| 2018/2019. | 58.847 | 41.913 |

Podaci u tabeli se odnose na upisane studente na svim nivoima visokog obrazovanja.

Data in the table refer to enrolled students in all levels of higher education.

Diplomirani studenti

Graduated students



Magistri nauka, specijalisti i doktori nauka na visokoškolskim ustanovama

Masters of science, specialists and doctors of science on high schools institutions

| | Magistri nauka i specijalisti <i>Masters of science and specialists</i> | | Doktori nauka <i>Doctors of science</i> | |
|-------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | ženski <i>females</i> | muški <i>males</i> | ženski <i>females</i> | muški <i>males</i> |
| 2014. | 2.001 | 1.363 | 116 | 185 |
| 2015. | 2.168 | 1.468 | 128 | 157 |
| 2016. | 2.339 | 1.500 | 99 | 142 |
| 2017. | 2.286 | 1.426 | 133 | 152 |
| 2018. | 2.052 | 1.284 | 87 | 106 |

Napomena: Podaci obuhvataju osobe koje su stekle data zvanja po starom programu i po Bolonjskom programu.

Note: Data includes persons who have acquired the titles according to old program and Bologna compliant program.

Diplomirani studenti, magistri i doktori prema oblasti obrazovanja u 2018.

Graduated students masters and doctors of science by education field in 2018

| Oblast <i>Field</i> | Žene <i>Women</i> | Muškarci <i>Men</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| Ukupno <i>Total</i> | 10.539 | 7.210 |
| Obrazovanje <i>Education</i> | 1.585 | 528 |
| Humanističke nauke i umjetnost <i>Humanities and art</i> | 986 | 429 |
| Društvene nauke, novinarstvo i informacije <i>Social sciences, journalism and information</i> | 1.018 | 640 |
| Poslovanje, administracija i pravo <i>Bussines, administration and law</i> | 2.447 | 1.644 |
| Prirodne nauke, matematika i statistika <i>Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics</i> | 619 | 239 |
| Informacione i komunikacione tehnologije <i>Informations and communication technologies</i> | 288 | 579 |
| Inženjstvo, proizvodnja i građevinarstvo <i>Engineering, manufacturing and construction</i> | 937 | 1.513 |
| Poljoprivreda, šumarstvo, ribarstvo i veterinarstvo <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery and veterinary</i> | 457 | 413 |
| Zdravstvo i socijalna zaštita <i>Health and welfare</i> | 1.754 | 570 |
| Usluge <i>Services</i> | 377 | 594 |
| Nepoznato <i>Not known or unspecified</i> | 71 | 61 |

Zaposleni u obrazovanju u školskoj godini

Employees in education in the school year

| | 2014/2015. | 2015/2016. | 2016/2017. | 2017/2018. | 2018/2019. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Vaspitači u predškolskim ustanovama /Educators in pre-school institutions | | | | | |
| ukupno / total | 1.508 | 1.667 | 1.795 | 1.898 | 2.131 |
| žene / women | 1.485 | 1.645 | 1.771 | 1.870 | 2.102 |
| muškarci / men | 23 | 22 | 24 | 28 | 29 |
| Nastavno osoblje osnovnih škola /Primary school teachers | | | | | |
| ukupno / total | 24.062 | 23.515 | 23.824 | 23.978 | 24.175 |
| žene / women | 17.014 | 16.778 | 17.045 | 17.253 | 17.527 |
| muškarci / men | 7.048 | 6.737 | 6.779 | 6.725 | 6.648 |
| Nastavnici i stručni saradnici u srednjim školama /Secondary school teachers and associates | | | | | |
| ukupno / total | 12.774 | 12.859 | 12.652 | 12.591 | 12.551 |
| žene / women | 7.602 | 7.696 | 7.653 | 7.721 | 7.736 |
| muškarci / men | 5.172 | 5.163 | 4.999 | 4.870 | 4.815 |
| Nastavnici i saradnici visokoškolskih ustanova /Teachers and assistants in higher education* | | | | | |
| ukupno / total | 9.581 | 9.526 | 10.028 | 10.150 | 10.122 |
| žene / women | 4.161 | 4.165 | 4.395 | 4.567 | 4.556 |
| muškarci / men | 5.420 | 5.361 | 5.633 | 5.583 | 5.566 |

***Napomena:** Ukupan broj prikazanih nastavnika i saradnika u visokoškolskim ustanovama ne odgovara stvarnom broju fizičkih lica, s obzirom na to da nastavnici i saradnici mogu predavati na dvije ili više visokoškolskih ustanova.

***Note:** The total number of teaching staff does not correspond to the actual number of natural persons, considering that teachers and assistants may teach at two or more higher education institutions.

Rano napuštanje škole prema spolu

Early leavers from education and training by sex

(%)

| | 2014. | 2015. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Žene /Female | 6,8 | 5,6 | 5,4 | 4,8 | 5,2 |
| Muškarci /Male | 4,9 | 4,8 | 4,4 | 5,3 | 5,6 |

Izvor: Anкета o radnoj snazi BiH, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2018

Rano napuštanje škole je indikator koji predstavlja odnos između osoba u dobi 18-24 godine koje su najviše završile osnovno obrazovanje, a nisu imale nikakvo učešće u obrazovanju ili obukama u četiri sedmice prije provođenja Ankete o radnoj snazi.

Ovaj indikator ukazuje na mlado stanovništvo koje ima najveći rizik od marginalizacije na polju obrazovanja i obuke.

Early leaving from education and training is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18–24 with at most lower secondary education who were not in further education or training during the four weeks preceding the Labor Force Survey.

The indicator provides a measure of the youth population most at risk of being marginalised from education and training.

Mlade osobe koje nisu zaposlene, niti uključene u obrazovanje i obuku prema spolu

Young persons not in employment, education or training (NEET) by sex

(%)

| | 2014. | 2015. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Žene /Female | 24,0 | 26,0 | 24,7 | 24,0 | 21,1 |
| Muškarci /Male | 27,9 | 29,2 | 28,0 | 24,5 | 22,1 |

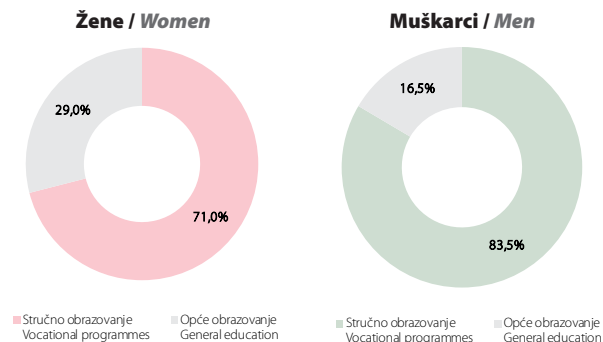
Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi BiH, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2018

Osobe koje nisu zaposlene, niti uključene u obrazovanje i obuku je indikator koji obuhvata mlade osobe dobi 15-24 godine koje nisu bile zaposlene, ali ni uključene u obrazovanje ili obuku u četiri sedmice prije provođenja Ankete o radnoj snazi. Podatak je izražen kao procenat od ukupnog stanovništva iste starosne grupe i spola. Ovaj indikator ukazuje na mlado stanovništvo koje ima najveći rizik od marginalizacije na tržištu rada, kao i od neadekvatnog iskorištavanja njihovih potencijala.

Persons not in employment, education or training (NEET) is the indicator which provides information on young people aged 15–24 who were not employed nor included in education or training during the four weeks preceding the Labour Force Survey. Data is expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age group and gender. This indicator provides a measure of the youth population most at risk of being marginalised from the labour market and underutilising their skills.

Učeniци prema vrsti srednjeg obrazovanja u 2019.

Students by type of secondary education in 2019



Stručno obrazovanje je namijenjeno sticanju specifičnih znanja, sposobnosti i vještina za određenu vrstu zanimanja. Stručno obrazovanje uključuje stručne, tehničke, vjerske i umjetničke škole. **Opće obrazovanje** uključuje gimnazije. Od ukupnog broja srednjoškolaca, svaka 3. učenica i svaki 5. učenik su uključeni u opće srednje obrazovanje. Na ukupnom nivou, u 2019. godini je 3/4 srednjoškolaca pohađalo stručne srednje škole i taj trend je konstantan kroz godine.

Vocational education is designed for learners to acquire specific knowledge, skills and competences about a particular occupation or trade. Vocational education includes vocational, technical, religious and art secondary schools. **General education** includes grammar schools. Out of total number of pupils in secondary education, every third girl and every fifth boy attend general secondary education. In 2019, out of total, 3/4 of secondary school pupils attended vocational secondary education and the trend is constant over the years.

Postignuće u visokom obrazovanju prema spolu

Tertiary education attainment by sex

(%)

| | 2014. | 2015. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ukupno / Total | 18,9 | 17,2 | 23,1 | 23,8 | 23,5 |
| Žene / Female | 23,2 | 21,3 | 29,4 | 28,4 | 28,4 |
| Muškarci / Male | 15,2 | 13,4 | 16,6 | 19,4 | 18,8 |

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi BiH, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2018

Postignuće u visokom obrazovanju i rodni jaz u EU zemljama i BiH u 2018. /Tertiary education attainment and gender gap in EU countries and BiH in 2018



Izvor: Eurostat
Source: Eurostat

Postignuće u visokom obrazovanju je indikator koji se definiše kao procenat osoba starosti 30-34 godine koje su uspješno završile tercijarno obrazovanje (fakultete/akademije/univezitete).

Rodni jaz u postignuću u visokom obrazovanju predstavlja razliku između postignuća muškaraca i žena. U BiH je on -9,6, što znači da je za 9,6% više žena završilo srednje obrazovanje u odnosu na muškarce.

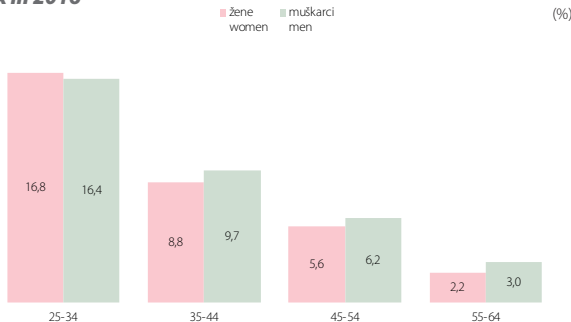
Tertiary education attainment is the indicator defined as percentage of the population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary education (faculties/academy/university).

Gender gap in tertiary education attainment presents a difference between tertiary attainment of men and women. In BiH the gap is -9,6%, which means that 9,6% more women completed tertiary education.

OBRAZOVANJE ODRASLIH ADULT EDUCATION

Stopa učešća u neformalnom obrazovanju prema starosnim grupama i spolu u 2016.

Participation rate in non-formal education by age groups and sex in 2016

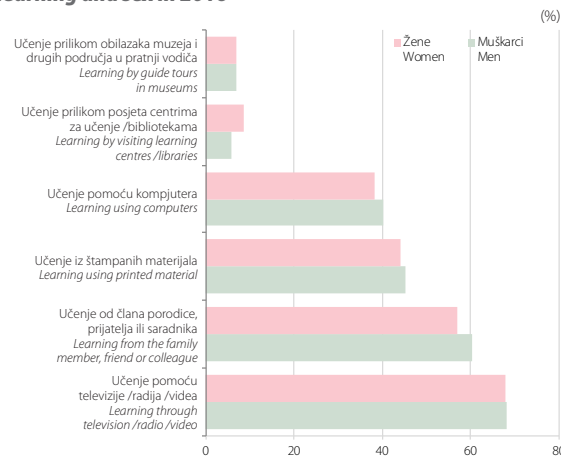


Neformalno obrazovanje se može provoditi unutar ili izvan obrazovnih ustanova i uključuje osobe svih starosnih grupa. Vodi sticanju kvalifikacija koje nisu priznate kao formalne, ali može rezultirati dobijanjem neke diplome ili potvrde. Obično se odvija u obliku kratkih kurseva, radionica ili seminara. Programi neformalnog obrazovanja mogu biti: kursevi na radnom mjestu ili u slobodno vrijeme; radionice ili seminari na radnom mjestu ili u slobodno vrijeme; praktično osposobljavanje na radnom mjestu; privatni časovi kod plaćenog nastavnika/instruktora.

Non-formal education can be organized inside or outside educational institutions and includes persons of all age groups. It leads to the acquisition of qualifications that are not recognized as formal but may result in obtaining a degree or certificate. It usually takes place in the form of short courses, workshops or seminars. Some non-formal education programs are: courses held at workplace or in leisure time; workshops or seminars at work or in leisure; practical training at the workplace; private lessons with paid teacher/instructor.

Izvor: Anketa o obrazovanju odraslih, 2017.
Source: Adult Education Survey, 2017

Stopa učešća u informalnom učenju prema načinu učenja i spolu u 2016. /Participation rate in informal learning by type of learning and sex in 2016



Informalno učenje je sticanje znanja kroz svakodnevne aktivnosti. To je oblik učenja koje je namjerno ili svjesno, ali ne i institucionalizovano. Informalno učenje može uključivati aktivnosti učenja koje se događaju u porodici, na radnom mjestu, u lokalnoj zajednici i u svakodnevnom životu. Poput formalnog i neformalnog obrazovanja, informalno učenje razlikuje se od nenamjernog ili učenja putem iskustva. Najvažnije je postojanje namjere pojedinca da nešto nauči.

Informal learning is acquiring knowledge through everyday activities. It is a form of learning that is deliberately or consciously but not institutionalized. Informal learning can include learning activities that occur in the family, in the workplace, in the local community, and in everyday life. As is the case with formal and non-formal education, informal learning differs from unintentional learning or learning through experience. The most important thing is the intent of an individual to learn something.

Izvor: Anketa o obrazovanju odraslih, 2017.
Source: Adult Education Survey, 2017

Poznavanje stranih jezika, prema spolu u 2016. Knowledge of foreign languages by sex in 2016

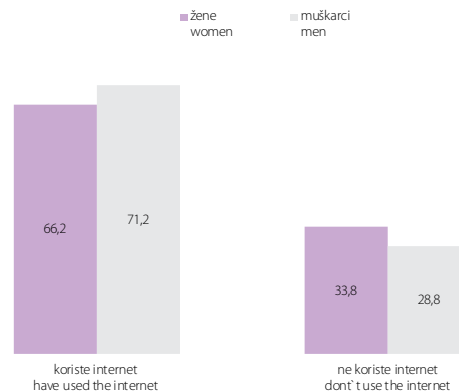


Prema podacima Ankete o obrazovanju odraslih, u 2016. godini više od polovine stanovništva BiH nije govorilo nijedan strani jezik (61%), dok je 30,8 % stanovništva govorilo jedan, a 8% više od jednog stranog jezika.

According to the Adult Education Survey, in 2016 more than a half of BiH population did not speak any foreign language (61%), while 30,8% of population speak one and 8% more than one foreign language.

INFORMACIONO-KOMUNIKACIONE TEHNOLOGIJE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Udio korisnika interneta prema spolu u 2019. Share of internet users by sex in 2019



Podaci se odnose na korisnike interneta starosne grupe 16-74 godine. U grupu osoba koje koriste internet ulaze osobe koje su koristile internet u posljednja tri mjeseca koja su prethodila istraživanju.

Data refer to Internet users of the age group 16-74. The group of Internet users consists of persons who have used the Internet in the last three months prior to the survey.

Izvor: Upotreba informaciono-komunikacionih tehnologija u domaćinstvima i pojedinačno, 2019.
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals, 2019

RADNA SNAGA LABOUR FORCE

Osnovne karakteristike stanovništva prema aktivnosti i spolu Principal population characteristics by activities and sex

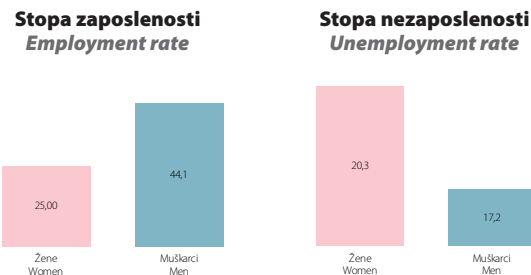
| | Ukupno / Total | | | Ženske / Females | | | Muški / Males | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
| Stopa aktivnosti Activity rate | 43,1 | 42,6 | 42,1 | 32,1 | 32,4 | 31,4 | 54,9 | 53,3 | 53,2 |
| Stopa zaposlenosti Employment rate | 32,2 | 33,9 | 34,3 | 22,4 | 24,9 | 25,0 | 42,5 | 43,2 | 44,1 |
| Stopa nezaposlenosti Unemployment rate | 25,4 | 20,5 | 18,4 | 30,0 | 23,1 | 20,3 | 22,5 | 18,9 | 17,2 |

Anketa o radnoj snazi je redovno istraživanje koje provodi Agencija za statistiku BiH. Anketa se provodi jednom godišnje, s ciljem prikupljanja podataka o osnovnim karakteristikama radno sposobnog stanovništva, na osnovu kojih se vrši procjena ukupne radne snage u zemlji. Anketom za 2018. godinu je obuhvaćeno 10.647 domaćinstava. U upitnik za anketiranje 2017. i 2018. godine uveden je novi set pitanja za radnu aktivnost u cilju dobijanja kvalitetnijih informacija o radnoj aktivnosti anketiranih osoba, što je dijelom uticalo na porast podataka zaposlenosti, kao i smanjenje podataka nezaposlenosti, odnosno smanjenje stope aktivnosti i nezaposlenosti, te povećanja stope zaposlenosti u odnosu na podatke iz 2016. godine.

Labor Force Survey is a regular survey conducted by the Agency for Statistics of BiH. The Survey is conducted annually with the aim to compile data on basic characteristics of the working age population, based on which the total labour force in the country is estimated. The 2018 Survey covered 10.647 households. In 2017 and 2018, a new set of questions on labour activity was introduced in the survey questionnaire in order to obtain more quality data on the activity of respondents, which partly affect the increase of employment data and decrease of unemployment data, i.e. decreasing activity and unemployment rates and increasing employment rates in comparison to the 2016 data.

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018. /Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Mjere aktivnosti stanovništva prema spolu u 2018. Measures of the activity of the population by sex in 2018



Stopa aktivnosti predstavlja odnos radne snage (ekonomski aktivno stanovništvo) i radno sposobnog stanovništva (sve osobe stare 15 i više godina).

Stopa zaposlenosti predstavlja odnos zaposlenih i radno sposobnog stanovništva.

Stopa nezaposlenosti predstavlja odnos nezaposlenih i radne snage (ekonomski aktivno stanovništvo).

Activity rate represents a ratio between labour force and working age population.

Employment rate represents a ratio between employed and working age population.

Unemployment rate represents a ratio between unemployed persons and labour force.

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.

Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Struktura radno sposobnog stanovništva prema aktivnosti i starosnim grupama

Structure of working-age population by activity and age groups

| | Radno sposobno stanovništvo Working-age population | | | Radna snaga / Labour force | | |
|------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | Zaposlene osobe Employed persons | | |
| | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
| <i>Ženski / Female</i> | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 13,6 | 12,5 | 13,1 | 5,3 | 5,7 | 6,6 |
| 25-49 | 33,1 | 32,0 | 30,5 | 60,0 | 58,6 | 55,8 |
| 50-64 | 28,4 | 29,0 | 29,3 | 31,9 | 31,7 | 33,7 |
| 65+ | 25,0 | 26,4 | 27,2 | (2,8) | (4,0) | (3,9) |
| <i>Muški / Male</i> | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 16,3 | 15,7 | 15,4 | 7 | 8,3 | 9,1 |
| 25-49 | 36,1 | 33,8 | 32,9 | 57,4 | 55,2 | 53,6 |
| 50-64 | 28,7 | 28,8 | 29,8 | 33,2 | 33,2 | 34,3 |
| 65+ | 18,9 | 21,7 | 21,8 | (2,4) | (3,4) | (3,0) |

Oznake: () - podatak je manje siguran; - podatak je ekstremno nesiguran
Radno sposobno stanovništvo obuhvata sve osobe koje imaju 15 i više godina, podijeljene u dvije glavne kategorije: radnu snagu i ekonomski neaktivno stanovništvo.

Radnu snagu ili aktivno stanovništvo čine zaposlene i nezaposlene osobe.

Neaktivno stanovništvo čine sve osobe koje imaju 15 i više godina i koje u referentnoj sedmici nisu radile, te koje tokom četiri sedmice nisu preduzimale nikakve radnje sa ciljem traženja posla, kao i osobe koje nisu spremne početi raditi u naredne dvije sedmice ako bi im posao bio ponuđen.

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.

| | Radna snaga / Labour force | | | Neaktivne osobe Inactive persons | | |
|------------------------|---|-------|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Nezaposlene osobe Unemployed persons | | | | | |
| | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
| <i>Ženski / Female</i> | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 17,6 | 20,0 | 21,5 | 15,7 | 14,2 | 14,6 |
| 25-49 | 66,0 | 62,8 | 62,8 | 19,5 | 18,8 | 18,3 |
| 50-64 | 14,4 | 15,9 | (15,7) | 29,0 | 29,4 | 28,9 |
| 65+ | . | . | - | 35,8 | 37,6 | 38,2 |
| <i>Muški / Male</i> | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 26,2 | 27,0 | 24,1 | 22,3 | 20,1 | 19,7 |
| 25-49 | 53,4 | 53,8 | 54,0 | 11,2 | 9,8 | 9,3 |
| 50-64 | 19,5 | 19,0 | 21,5 | 27,1 | 26,9 | 27,2 |
| 65+ | . | . | . | 39,3 | 43,2 | 43,8 |

Symbols: () - less accurate estimate; - extremely inaccurate data
Working age population includes all persons of 15 years of age or older, divided into two basic categories. Labour force and economically inactive population.

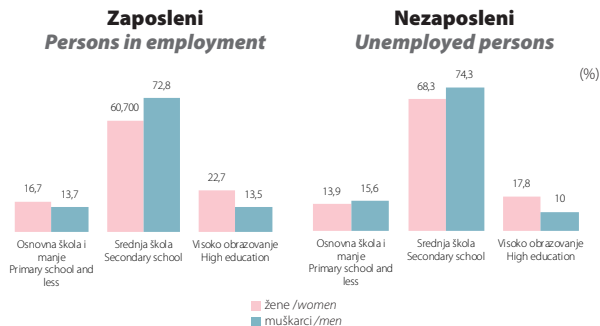
Labour force, or the active population, is composed of the employed and unemployed population.

Inactive population are all persons of 15 years of age or older who were not employed during the reference week and who during the four weeks did not take any actions seeking for employment, as well as persons who are not ready to start working within two subsequent weeks should they be offered an employment.

Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

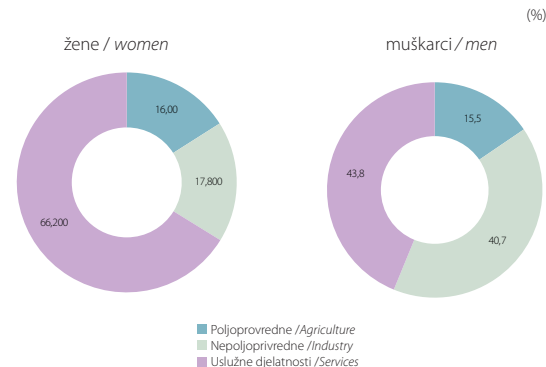
Struktura zaposlenih i nezaposlenih osoba prema najvišoj završenoj školskoj spremi u 2018.

Structure of persons in employment and unemployed persons by the highest education level attained in 2018



Struktura zaposlenih prema grupama područja djelatnosti¹ u 2018.

Structure of persons in employment by groups of sections of economic activities¹ in 2018



Struktura zaposlenih prema statusu u zaposlenosti

Structure of persons in employment by employment status

| | Ukupno / Total | | | Ženski / Females | | | Muški / Males | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
| Zaposlenici / Employees | 75,6 | 75,4 | 78,6 | 77,2 | 75,2 | 78,9 | 74,7 | 75,6 | 78,5 |
| Samozaposlenici / Self-employed persons | 21,1 | 20,6 | 17,6 | 16,5 | 17,4 | 14,3 | 23,6 | 22,6 | 19,6 |
| Neplaćeni pomažući članovi / Unpaid family workers | (3,3) | (3,9) | (3,7) | (6,3) | (7,4) | (6,8) | (1,7) | (1,9) | (1,9) |

Oznaka: () - podatak je manje siguran
Symbol: () - less accurate estimate

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

¹ Grupe područja djelatnosti (NACE Rev 2): poljoprivredne (A), nepoljoprivredne (B,C,D,E,F) i uslužne djelatnosti (G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U)

¹ Groups of sections of economic activities (NACE Rev 2): agriculture (A), industry (B,C,D,E,F) and services (G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U)

Struktura zaposlenih sa punim i kraćim od punog radnog vremena

Structure of persons in employment working full-time or part-time

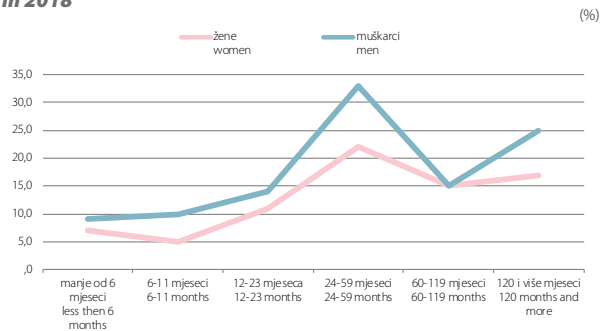
| | Žene / Women | | | Muškarci / Men | | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
| Puno radno vrijeme / Full time | 91,2 | 89,9 | 91,3 | 94,3 | 91,6 | 94,0 |
| Kraće od punog radnog vremena / Part time | 8,8 | 10,1 | 8,7 | 5,7 | 8,4 | 6,0 |

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Prosjek uobičajenih sedmičnih sati rada na glavnom poslu prema grupama područja djelatnosti
Average hours usually worked per week on main job by groups of economic activities

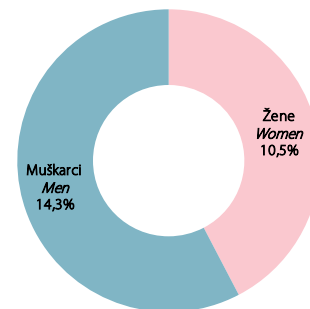
| | Žene / Women | | | Muškarci / Men | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. | 2016. | 2017. | 2018. |
| Ukupno / Total | 40,9 | 40,4 | 40,8 | 43,3 | 42,3 | 43,1 |
| Poljoprivredne djelatnosti <i>Agriculture</i> | 38,7 | 37,2 | 39,3 | 44,8 | 42,7 | 43,2 |
| Nepoljoprivredne djelatnosti <i>Industry</i> | 42,5 | 42,3 | 42,7 | 44,1 | 42,7 | 44,1 |
| Uslužne djelatnosti <i>Services</i> | 41,1 | 40,9 | 40,7 | 42,1 | 41,7 | 42,2 |

Struktura nezaposlenih prema trajanju nezaposlenosti u 2018.
Structure of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment in 2018



Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Omjer nezaposlenog mladog stanovništva (% dobi 15-24) u 2018.
Youth unemployment ratio (% aged 15-24) in 2018

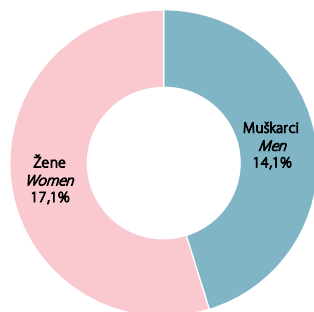


Omjer nezaposlenog mladog stanovništva predstavlja broj nezaposlenih osoba dobi 15-24 godine izražena kao procenat ukupnog stanovništva te dobi.

The youth unemployment ratio is the number of unemployed persons aged 15-24 expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age group (and/or sex).

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Stopa dugoročne nezaposlenosti (% dobi 15-74) u 2018. Long-term unemployment rate (% aged 15-74) in 2018



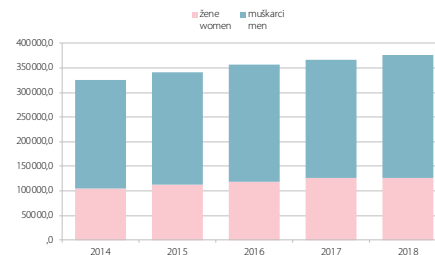
Stopa dugoročne nezaposlenosti je broj nezaposlenih osoba koje su nezaposlene 12 ili više mjeseci, predstavljena kao procenat ukupnog broja osoba aktivnih u radnoj snazi (iste starosne grupe i spola).

The long-term unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons who have been unemployed for 12 months or more expressed as a percentage of the total number of active persons (labour force) in the labour market (of the same age group and/or sex).

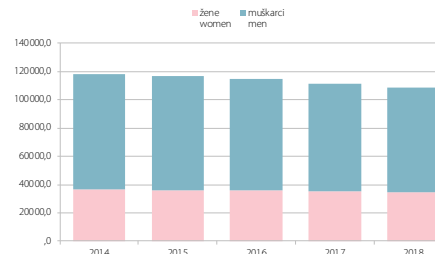
Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Korisnici prava na penziju prema spolu Pension beneficiaries by sex

Starosne penzije / Old age pensions



Invalidske penzije / Disability pensions



Fond za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje Republike Srpske ne vrši podjelu korisnika porodične penzije prema spolu, jer u određenim slučajevima postoji više od jednog korisnika prava na penziju nakon umrlog. Ukupno je u RS-u 2018. godini podjeljeno 75.483 porodične penzije, a u Federaciji 118.127.

Republika Srpska Pension and Disability Insurance Fund does not classify the family pension beneficiaries by gender because in certain cases there are more than one person entitled to receive the pension of a deceased beneficiary. In 2018, in total, in RS, 75,483 family pensions were allocated, and in Federation of BiH 118,127 family pensions were allocated.

Izvor: Federalni zavod za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje i Fond za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje RS
Source: Federal Pension and Disability Insurance Institute and Fund for Pension and Disability Insurance of RS

ISTRAŽIVANJE I RAZVOJ RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Zaposleni na poslovima istraživanja i razvoja prema sektorima u 2017. / *Employees engaged in research and development by sector in 2017*

| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| UKUPNO / TOTAL | 1.696 | 1.793 |
| Istraživači / <i>Researchers</i> | 1.113 | 1.264 |
| Stručni saradnici / <i>Research associates</i> | 229 | 202 |
| Tehničko osoblje / <i>Technicians</i> | 129 | 134 |
| Rukovodeće osoblje / <i>Managers</i> | 39 | 87 |
| Ostalo osoblje / <i>Other supporting staff</i> | 186 | 106 |
| POSLOVNI SEKTOR / BUSINESS SECTOR | 237 | 241 |
| Istraživači / <i>Researchers</i> | 54 | 69 |
| Stručni saradnici / <i>Research associates</i> | 91 | 71 |
| Tehničko osoblje / <i>Technicians</i> | 48 | 64 |
| Rukovodeće osoblje / <i>Managers</i> | 17 | 26 |
| Ostalo osoblje / <i>Other supporting staff</i> | 27 | 11 |
| DRŽAVNI SEKTOR / GOVERNMENT SECTOR | 144 | 138 |
| Istraživači / <i>Researchers</i> | 86 | 86 |
| Stručni saradnici / <i>Research associates</i> | 17 | 19 |
| Tehničko osoblje / <i>Technicians</i> | 16 | 9 |
| Rukovodeće osoblje / <i>Managers</i> | 5 | 12 |
| Ostalo osoblje / <i>Other supporting staff</i> | 20 | 12 |

nastavak / *continued*

| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| VISOKO OBRAZOVANJE / HIGHER EDUCATION | 1.313 | 1.411 |
| Istraživači / <i>Researchers</i> | 971 | 1.109 |
| Stručni saradnici / <i>Research associates</i> | 121 | 110 |
| Tehničko osoblje / <i>Technicians</i> | 65 | 61 |
| Rukovodeće osoblje / <i>Managers</i> | 17 | 48 |
| Ostalo osoblje / <i>Other supporting staff</i> | 139 | 83 |
| NEPROFITNI SEKTOR / NON-PROFIT SECTOR | 2 | 3 |
| Istraživači / <i>Researchers</i> | 2 | 0 |
| Stručni saradnici / <i>Research associates</i> | 0 | 2 |
| Tehničko osoblje / <i>Technicians</i> | 0 | 0 |
| Rukovodeće osoblje / <i>Managers</i> | 0 | 1 |
| Ostalo osoblje / <i>Other supporting staff</i> | 0 | 0 |

Istraživanje i razvoj je sistemski stvaralački rad usmjeren povećanju znanja o prirodi, čovjeku, kulturi i društvu, te primjeni nastalih otkrića u praksi.

Research and development comprise systematic creative work aimed at increasing knowledge about nature, man, culture and society and its use in practice.

Zaposleni na poslovima istraživanja i razvoja prema naučnoj oblasti u 2017. /Persons engaged in research and development by field of science in 2017

| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| UKUPNO / TOTAL | 1.696 | 1.793 |
| Prirodne nauke / Natural sciences | 171 | 138 |
| Inženjerstvo i tehnologija / Engineering and Technology | 612 | 910 |
| Medicinske i zdravstvene nauke / Medical and Health sciences | 189 | 130 |
| Poljoprivredne nauke / Agricultural sciences | 151 | 154 |
| Društvene nauke / Social sciences | 369 | 309 |
| Humanističke nauke / Humanities | 183 | 111 |
| Multidisciplinarnе nauke / Multidisciplinary sciences | 21 | 41 |

Istraživači zaposleni na poslovima istraživanja i razvoja prema godinama starosti u 2017. /Researchers engaged in research and development by age in 2017

| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| UKUPNO / TOTAL | 1.113 | 1.264 |
| Manje od 25 / 25 and under | 7 | 5 |
| 25-29 | 115 | 81 |
| 30-34 | 124 | 118 |
| 35-39 | 208 | 180 |
| 40-44 | 197 | 214 |
| 45-49 | 163 | 176 |

nastavak / continued

| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 50-54 | 137 | 152 |
| 55-59 | 94 | 132 |
| 60-64 | 46 | 110 |
| 65-69 | 20 | 62 |
| 70 i više / 70 and more | 2 | 34 |

Istraživači su stručnjaci angažovani na stvaranju novih znanja, metoda i sistema, te provođenju istraživačkih projekata.

Researchers are professionals engaged in the creation of new knowledge, methods and systems, and also in the management of the projects concerned.

SOCIJALNA ZAŠTITA SOCIAL WELFARE

Korisnici socijalne zaštite Social welfare beneficiaries

| | Maloljetni korisnici Minor beneficiaries | | Punoljetni korisnici Adult beneficiaries | |
|-------|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| | Ženski Females | Muški Males | Ženski Females | Muški Males |
| 2014. | 68.168 | 73.844 | 210.118 | 199.077 |
| 2015. | 68.799 | 74.753 | 211.618 | 206.114 |
| 2016. | 63.099 | 70.405 | 211.076 | 198.156 |
| 2017. | 60.329 | 67.353 | 200.388 | 213.502 |
| 2018. | 60.382 | 69.291 | 205.863 | 214.010 |

Korisnik socijalne zaštite je svaka osoba koja je u toku izvještajne godine jednom ili više puta koristila određene oblike i mjere socijalne zaštite i usluge socijalnog rada.

Maloljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite su podijeljeni u slijedeće grupe: maloljetnici ugroženi porodičnom situacijom, maloljetnici ometeni u fizičkom i psihičkom razvoju, maloljetnici s poremećajima u ponašanju i ličnosti, psihički bolesne osobe, te maloljetnici u stanju različitih potreba socijalne zaštite.

Punoljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite su podijeljeni u slijedeće grupe: korisnici subvencioniranih troškova (stanarine, grijanje, sahrane), fizički i psihički ometene osobe, te osobe koje nemaju dovoljno prihoda za izdržavanje, kao i materijalno neosigurane osobe.

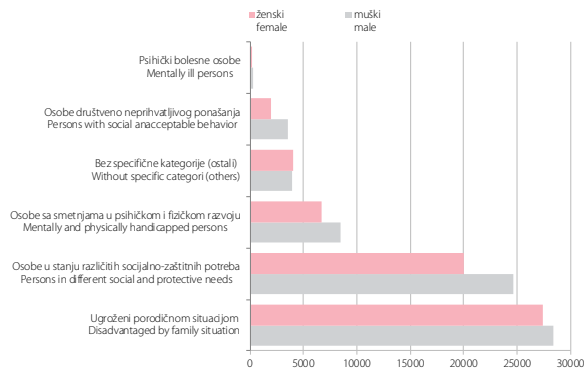
Social welfare beneficiary is every person who has used certain forms and measures of social welfare and social work services, once or several times during the reference year.

Minor social welfare beneficiaries are divided in following groups: minor beneficiaries disadvantaged by family situation, physically and mentally handicapped minors, minors with behavioural and personality disorders, mentally ill persons and minor beneficiaries in need of different social and protective services.

Adult social welfare beneficiaries are divided in following groups: beneficiaries of subventions (for rents, heating, funeral), physically and mentally disabled and persons not having a sufficient income to support themselves.

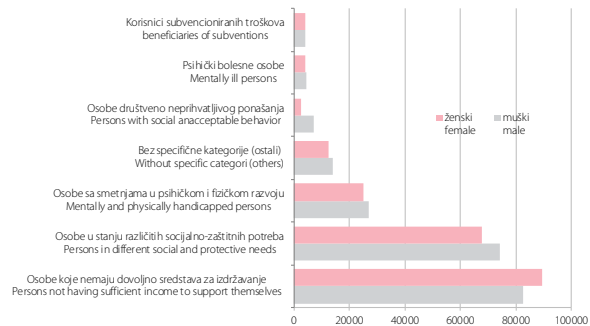
Maloljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema grupama kategorija i spolu u 2018.

Minor beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2018



Polnoljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema grupama kategorija i spolu u 2018.

Adult beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2018



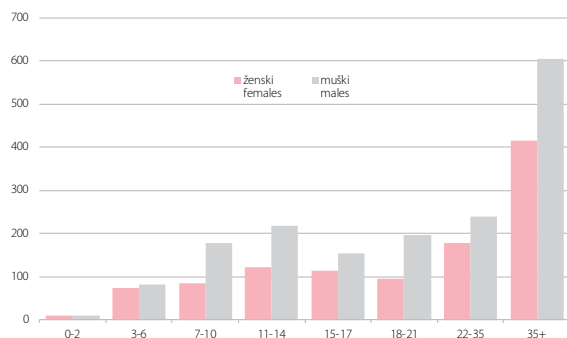
Korisnici domova za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja prema starosnim grupama

Residents of institutions for children and adolescents without parental care by age groups

| | Ukupno Total | Godine starosti korisnika / Age of beneficiaries | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|--|-------|--------|---------|---------|------|-----|
| | | 0 - 2 | 3 - 6 | 7 - 10 | 11 - 14 | 15 - 17 | 18 + | |
| 2016. | svoga total | 970 | 62 | 99 | 133 | 209 | 302 | 165 |
| | ženski females | 483 | 20 | 53 | 64 | 96 | 163 | 87 |
| | muški males | 487 | 42 | 46 | 69 | 113 | 139 | 78 |
| 2017. | svoga total | 1.070 | 60 | 103 | 165 | 228 | 276 | 238 |
| | ženski females | 532 | 22 | 57 | 75 | 106 | 150 | 122 |
| | muški males | 538 | 38 | 46 | 90 | 122 | 126 | 116 |
| 2018. | svoga total | 965 | 64 | 102 | 148 | 199 | 260 | 192 |
| | ženski females | 489 | 30 | 51 | 69 | 96 | 133 | 110 |
| | muški males | 476 | 34 | 51 | 79 | 103 | 127 | 82 |

Korisnici ustanova socijalne zaštite za djecu, omladinu i odrasle ometene u psihičkom i fizičkom razvoju u 2018.

Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions for physically and mentally disabled children, adolescents and adults in 2018



Starateljstvo nad maloljetnim osobama prema starosti

Guardianship of minors by age

| | Ukupno Total | Prema starosti / By age | | | | | | Od ukupnog broja: djeca sa poteškoćama u razvoju From the total number: children with special needs |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|-----|--|
| | | 0 - 2 | 3 - 5 | 6 - 10 | 11 - 14 | 15 - 18 | | |
| 2017. | svoga total | 1.355 | 56 | 111 | 288 | 430 | 470 | 84 |
| | ženski females | 640 | 22 | 44 | 150 | 194 | 230 | 33 |
| | muški males | 715 | 34 | 67 | 138 | 236 | 240 | 51 |
| 2018. | svoga total | 1.219 | 44 | 86 | 278 | 356 | 455 | 73 |
| | ženski females | 573 | 19 | 40 | 141 | 158 | 215 | 31 |
| | muški males | 646 | 25 | 46 | 137 | 198 | 240 | 42 |

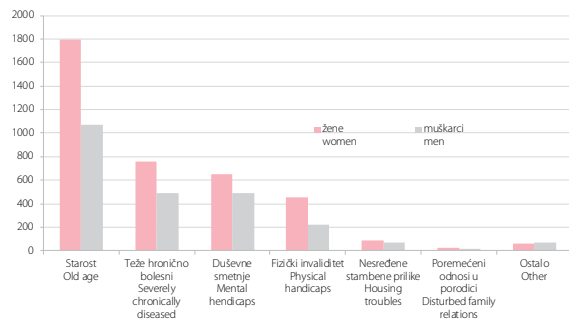
Usvojena djeca prema starosti

Adopted children by age

| | Ukupno Total | Potpuna i nepotpuna usvojenja Fully and partially adopted | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|-----|------|-------|-------|---|
| | | 0-2 | 3-5 | 6-10 | 11-14 | 15-18 | |
| 2017. | svoga total | 48 | 27 | 8 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| | ženski females | 19 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| | muški males | 29 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 2018. | svoga total | 50 | 27 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| | ženski females | 29 | 17 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| | muški males | 21 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

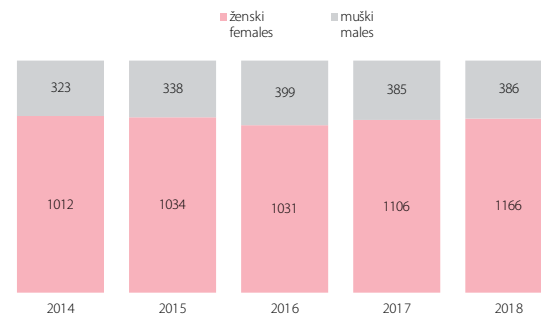
Korisnici ustanova socijalne zaštite za odrasle osobe prema razlogu smještaja u 2018.

Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions for adult persons by reason of institutionalization in 2018



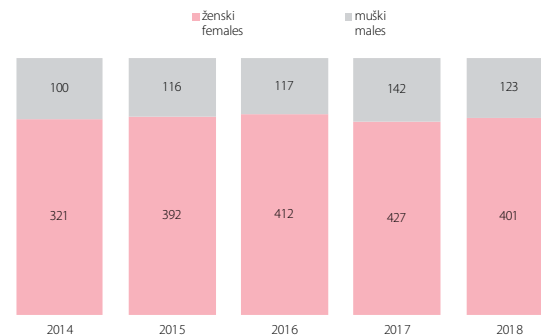
Zaposleni u centrima za socijalni rad

Employees in the social welfare institutions



Žene čine 3/4 zaposlenih u centrima za socijalni rad.
3/4 of employees in social welfare centres are women.

Zaposleni u domovima za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja /Employees in the institutions for children and adolescents without parental care



KRIMINALITET CRIME

Prijavljene, optužene i osuđene maloljetne osobe Reported, accused and convicted juvenile persons

| | Prijavljeni / Reported | | Optuženi / Accused | | Osuđeni / Convicted | |
|-------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men | Žene Women | Muškarci Men | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
| 2015. | 35 | 678 | 24 | 301 | 28 | 153 |
| 2016. | 37 | 593 | 7 | 132 | 5 | 127 |
| 2017. | 36 | 536 | 8 | 115 | 5 | 91 |
| 2018. | 43 | 492 | 9 | 109 | 7 | 88 |

Najveći broj optuženih maloljetnih osoba u 2018. godini je bio za krivično djelo protiv imovine. Od 95 izrečenih krivičnih sankcija maloljetnim osobama u 2018. godini, 94 su bile vaspitne mjere, dok je kod samo jednog slučaja kazna bila maloljetnički zatvor.

The most of accused juvenile persons in 2018 were accused for criminal offence against property. Out of 95 imposed criminal sanctions to juvenile persons in 2018, 94 were corrective measurements and only 1 case was juvenile imprisonment.

Prijavljene, optužene i osuđene punoljetne osobe Reported, accused and convicted adult persons

| | Prijavljeni / Reported | | Optuženi / Accused | | Osuđeni / Convicted | |
|-------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men | Žene Women | Muškarci Men | Žene Women | Muškarci Men |
| 2015. | 1.845 | 20.549 | 800 | 13.007 | 736 | 12.025 |
| 2016. | 1.643 | 18.965 | 818 | 11.878 | 729 | 11.022 |
| 2017. | 2.012 | 19.894 | 729 | 10.721 | 660 | 9.870 |
| 2018. | 2.226 | 17.926 | 691 | 10.576 | 673 | 9.633 |

Od ukupnog broja krivičnih prijava koje se odnose na poznate punoljetne počiniocce u 2018. godini, skoro 90% se odnose na muškarce. Kod prijavljenih, ali i optuženih i osuđenih punoljetnih osoba, krivična djela protiv imovine su bila najbrojnija.

Out of total number of criminal reports pertaining to known adult perpetrators in 2018, almost 90% are related to men. In the case of both registered and convicted adult persons, criminal offences against property were the most numerous.

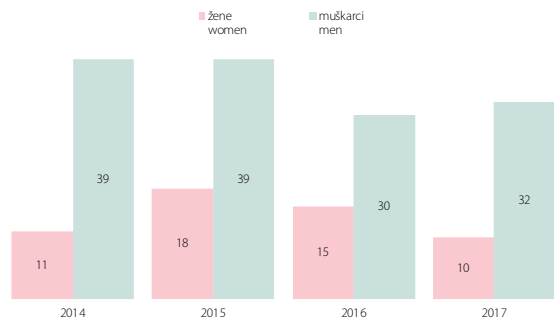
Zatvorenici i osoblje zaposleno u zatvorima prema spolu u BiH Prisoners and staff employed in prisons by sex in BiH

| | Zatvorenici / Prisoners | | Zatvorsko osoblje / Prison staff | |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | žene women | muškarci men | žene women | muškarci men |
| 2014. | 60 | 2.477 | 297 | 1.547 |
| 2015. | 86 | 2.228 | 289 | 1.544 |
| 2016. | 48 | 2.166 | 284 | 1.519 |
| 2017. | 74 | 2.287 | 290 | 1.515 |

Izvor: Ministarstvo pravde BiH

Source: Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ubistva prema spolu žrtve u BiH Murders by sex of the victim in BiH



Izvor: Federalno ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srpske i Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova Brčko distrikta

Source: Ministry of Interior of Federation of BiH, Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska and Ministry of Interior of Brcko district

OPĆI IZBORI 2018. GENERAL ELECTIONS 2018

Struktura ovjerenih kandidata na Općim izborima 2018. Structure of certified candidates in General Elections 2018

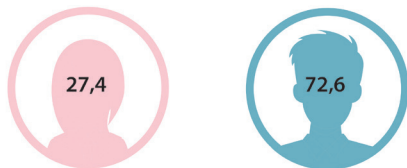
| Organ vlasti Authority | Žene Women | Muškarci Men | Spolna struktura, % Sex structure, % | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | žene women | muškarci men |
| Ukupno u BiH Total in BiH | 3.119 | 4.378 | 41,6 | 58,4 |
| Predsjedništvo BiH Presidency of BiH | 2 | 13 | 13,3 | 86,7 |
| Parlamentarna skupština BiH Parliamentary assembly of BiH | 299 | 434 | 40,8 | 59,2 |
| Parlament Federacije BiH Parliament of Federation of BiH | 551 | 741 | 42,6 | 57,4 |
| Predsjednik i potpredsjednik RS President and vice President of RS | 5 | 32 | 13,5 | 86,5 |
| Narodna skupština RS National assembly of RS | 605 | 833 | 42,1 | 57,9 |
| Skupštine kantona Cantonal assemblies | 1.657 | 2.325 | 41,6 | 58,4 |

Spolna struktura registrovanih birača koji su glasali na Općim izborima 2018. /Sex structure of registered voters who voted in General Elections 2018

| Ukupan broj birača Total number of voters | Žene Women | % žena % of women | Muškarci Men | % muškaraca % of men |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1.812.839 54,02 % | 900.260 | 49,66 | 912.579 | 50,34 |

Spolna struktura izabranih kandidata na Općim izborima 2018, prema nivoima vlasti /Sex structure of elected candidates on General Elections 2018, by level of authority

| Organ vlasti Authority | Žene Women | % žena % of women | Muškarci Men | % muškaraca % of men |
|---|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Ukupno u BiH Total in BiH | 142 | 27,4 | 376 | 72,6 |
| Predsjedništvo BiH Presidency of BiH | 0 | 0,0 | 3 | 100,0 |
| Parlamentarna skupština BiH Parliamentary assembly of BiH | 7 | 16,7 | 35 | 83,3 |
| Parlament Federacije BiH Parliament of Federation of BiH | 26 | 26,5 | 72 | 73,5 |
| Predsjednik i potpredsjednik RS President and vice President of RS | 1 | 33,3 | 2 | 66,7 |
| Narodna skupština RS National assembly of RS | 15 | 18,1 | 68 | 81,9 |
| Skupštine kantona Cantonal assemblies | 93 | 32,2 | 196 | 67,8 |



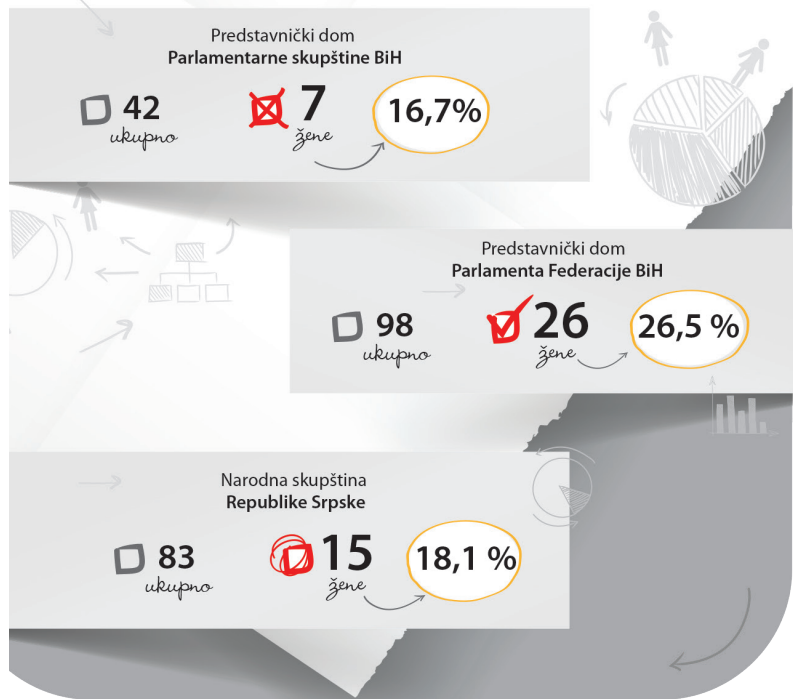
| | | |
|------|---|-------|
| 0,0 | Predsjedništvo BiH Presidency of BiH | 100,0 |
| 16,7 | Parlamentarna skupština BiH Parliamentary assembly of BiH | 83,3 |
| 26,5 | Parlament Federacije BiH Parliament of Federation of BiH | 73,5 |
| 33,3 | Predsjednik i potpredsjednik Republike Srpske President and vice President of Republica Srpska | 66,7 |
| 18,1 | Narodna skupština Republike Srpske National assembly of Republica Srpska | 81,9 |
| 32,2 | Skupštine kantona Cantonal assemblies | 67,8 |

Izvor: Centralna izborna komisija BiH
Source: Central Election Commission of BiH

Opći izbori

Izabrani poslanici 2018

žene



JAVNA UPRAVA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Spolna struktura državnih službenika BiH prema službenim zvanjima (stanje na dan 30.06.2019.) Sex structure of civil servants of BiH by official title on date June 30th 2019

| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men | Spolna struktura, % Sex structure, % | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| | | | ženski females | muški males |
| Stručni saradnik Junior officer | 364 | 251 | 59,2 | 40,8 |
| Viši stručni saradnik Senior Associate | 548 | 432 | 55,9 | 44,1 |
| Stručni savjetnik Senior Adviser | 711 | 572 | 55,4 | 44,6 |
| Šef unutrašnje organizacione jedinice Head of internal organizational unit | 324 | 364 | 47,1 | 52,9 |
| Pomoćnik ministra/direktora Minister/director Assistant | 94 | 121 | 43,7 | 56,3 |
| Sekretar Secretary | 6 | 13 | 31,6 | 68,4 |
| Sekretar sa posebnim zadatkom (rukovodioci institucija) Secretary with a special assignment (Heads of institutions) | 10 | 47 | 17,5 | 82,5 |

Izvor: Agencija za državnu službu BiH
Source: Civil Service Agency of BiH

U državnim institucijama, na ukupnom nivou, zaposleno je nešto više žena u odnosu na muškarce (53%). Međutim, uočava se spolni disbalans kada se posmatra spolna struktura rukovodećih pozicija - zastupljenost muškaraca na rukovodećim pozicijama je znatno veća.

In total, comparing to men some more women are employed in state institutions (53%). However, gender imbalance is noticeable when observing the gender structure of managerial positions - the representation of men in managerial positions is considerably higher.

Ambasadori i generalni konzuli u diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima BiH Ambassadors and General Consuls in Diplomatic-Consular Offices of BiH

| | Žene Women | Muškarci Men | Spolna struktura, % Sex structure, % | |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| | | | ženski females | muški males |
| 2014. | 14 | 40 | 25,9 | 74,1 |
| 2015. | 13 | 43 | 23,2 | 76,8 |
| 2016. | 12 | 44 | 21,5 | 78,5 |
| 2017. | 9 | 42 | 17,6 | 82,4 |
| 2018. | 13 | 36 | 26,5 | 73,5 |

Izvor: Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova BiH
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH

Zastupljenost žena u sistemu sigurnosti u BiH u 2017. i 2018. Share of women in the security system in BiH in 2017 and 2018

| | % žena /% of women | |
|---|--------------------|-------|
| | 2017. | 2018. |
| Direkcija za koordinaciju policijskih tijela BiH <i>Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies of BiH</i> | 5,3 | 6,2 |
| Državna agencija za istrage i zaštitu (SIPA) <i>State Investigation and Protection Agency</i> | 14,6 | 15,1 |
| Granična policija BiH <i>Border Police of BiH</i> | 7,8 | 8,7 |
| Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srpske <i>Ministry of Interior of Republica Srpska</i> | 9,0 | 9,3 |
| Policija Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko district Police</i> | 5,5 | 6,1 |
| Kantonalna ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova <i>Cantonal Ministries of Interior</i> | 8,0 | 8,5 |
| Federalna uprava policije <i>Federal Police Administration</i> | 9,4 | 10,4 |

Udio žena u sistemu sigurnosti se odnosi na činove: starija narednica, narednica, starija policajka, policajka, mlađa inspektorica, inspektorica, viša inspektorica, samostalna inspektorica i glavna inspektorica.

Share of women in the security system refers to following police ranks: senior Sergeant, Sergeant, senior Policeman, Policeman, junior Inspector, Inspector, senior Inspector, independent Inspector and chief Inspector.

Izvor: Izvještaj o provedbi Akcionog plana za implementaciju UN Rezolucije 1325 "Žene, mir i sigurnost" u BiH, 2017. i 2018.

Source: Report on the implementation of the Action plan for the UN Resolution 1325 "Women, peace and security" in BiH, 2017 and 2018

Sudska vlast prema vrsti institucije i spolu u 2017. i 2018. Administration of justice by the institution type and sex in 2017 and 2018

| | 2017. | | 2018. | |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Sudnice <i>Female judges</i> | Sudije <i>Male judges</i> | Sudnice <i>Female judges</i> | Sudije <i>Male judges</i> |
| Sud BiH <i>BiH Court</i> | 25 | 27 | 24 | 26 |
| Vrhovni sud Federacije BiH <i>Supreme Court of Federation BiH</i> | 32 | 12 | 33 | 12 |
| Vrhovni sud Republike Srpske <i>Supreme Court of Republica Srpska</i> | 15 | 8 | 16 | 7 |
| Viši privredni sud <i>High Commercial Court</i> | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Kantonalni sudovi <i>Cantonal Courts</i> | 101 | 38 | 100 | 34 |
| Okružni sudovi <i>Regional Courts</i> | 71 | 39 | 72 | 39 |
| Općinski sudovi <i>Municipal Courts</i> | 268 | 150 | 270 | 152 |
| Osnovni sudovi <i>Courts of first instance</i> | 121 | 77 | 119 | 76 |
| Osnovni sud Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Court of first instance</i> | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 |
| Apelacioni sud Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Appeal Court</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Prema podacima iz 2018, zastupljenost žena u sudovima BiH je oko 64%.

According to 2018 data, representation of women in BiH Courts is about 64%.

Izvor: Visoko sudsko i tužilačko vijeće BiH

Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

Tužilaštvo prema vrsti institucije i spolu u 2017. i 2018. Prosecutors' offices by the institution level and sex in 2017 and 2018

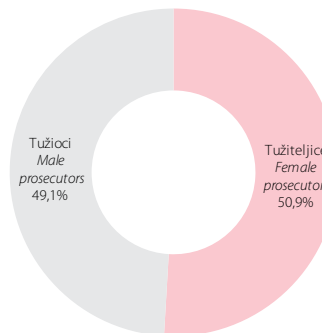
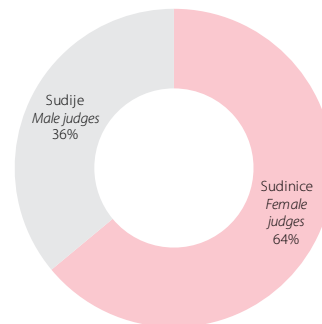
| | 2017. | | 2018. | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Tužiteljice Female prosecutors | Tužioci Male prosecutors | Tužiteljice Female prosecutors | Tužioci Male prosecutors |
| Državni tužioci BiH BiH Country Prosecutors | 28 | 30 | 27 | 29 |
| Tužilaštvo Federacije BiH Prosecutors' office of Federation BiH | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Tužilaštvo Republike Srpske / Prosecutors' office of Republica Srpska | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Kantonalna tužilaštva Cantonal Prosecutors' offices | 105 | 98 | 106 | 99 |
| Okružna tužilaštva Regional Prosecutors' offices | 43 | 40 | 44 | 42 |
| Tužilaštvo Brčko distrikta Brcko District Prosecutors' office | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |

Prema podacima iz 2018, zastupljenost žena u tužilaštvima BiH bila je 51%.

According to 2018 data, representation of women in Prosecutors' offices in BiH was 51%.

Izvor: Visoko sudsko i tužilačko vijeće BiH
Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

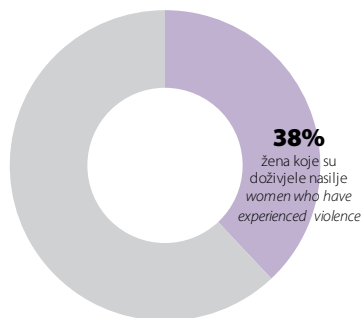
Sudska vlasti i tužilaštva u BiH u 2018. Administration of justice and prosecutors's offices in BiH in 2018



Izvor: Visoko sudsko i tužilačko vijeće BiH
Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

NASILJE NAD ŽENAMA VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Prevalenca nasilja nad ženama u BiH (%) Prevalence of violence against women in BiH (%)



OSCE je u proljeće/ljeto 2018. godine proveo Studiju o dobrobiti i sigurnosti žena u BiH. Istraživanje je dalo sveobuhvatan pregled problema vezanih za nasilje nad ženama i nasilje u situacijama sukoba. Istraživanje je provedeno na osnovu reprezentativnog uzorka od 2.321 žene u dobi između 18 i 74 godine koje žive na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine, a zasniva se na metodologiji koju je koristila Agencija za osnovna prava EU (FRA) u istraživanju obavljenom 2012. godine o nasilju nad ženama u 28. članica Evropske unije i stoga je uporedivo s njim.

The Study on Well-being and Safety of Women in BiH was implemented in spring/summer 2018 by OSCE. The survey provided an overview of issues related to violence against women and conflict-related acts of violence. A survey was conducted on the representative sample of 2.321 women aged 18-74 living in BiH, and it's based on the methodology used by the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for its 2012 survey on violence against women in 28 EU member states and it is therefore comparable to the FRA study.

Prema Studiji o dobrobiti i sigurnosti žena u BiH, provedenoj 2018. godine, skoro svaka četvrta žena (38%) je izjavila da je iskusila psihičko, fizičko ili seksualno nasilje od petnaeste godine života od strane partnera ili nepartnera.

According to the Study on Well-being and Safety of Women in BiH conducted in 2018, nearly four of ten (38%) of women say they have experienced psychological, physical or sexual violence since the age of 15 at the hands of a partner or non-partner.

Izvor: Studija o dobrobiti i sigurnosti žena u BiH, 2018. - OSCE
Source: Study on Well-being and Safety of Women in BiH, 2018. - OSCE

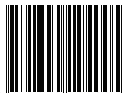
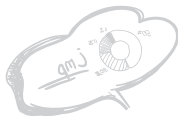
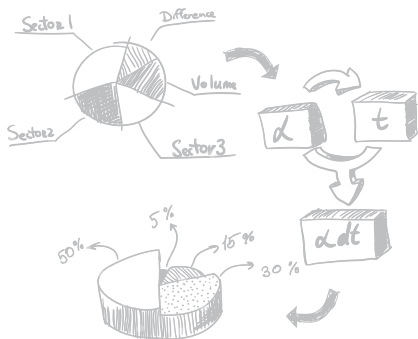
Prevalenca nasilja nad ženama prema počiniocu i vrsti nasilja u BiH (%)

Prevalence of violence by perpetrator and type of violence in BiH (%)

| Počinitelj nasilja <i>Perpetrator</i> | Vrsta nasilja <i>Type of violence</i> | Od 15. godine života <i>Since age of 15</i> | Zadnjih 12 mjeseci <i>Past 12 months</i> |
|--|--|--|---|
| Nasilje od strane nepartnera <i>Non-partner violence</i> | Fizičko <i>Physical</i> | 7% | 1% |
| | Seksualno <i>Sexual</i> | 1% | 0,40% |
| Nasilje od strane intimnog partnera (bilo kojeg) <i>Intimate partner violence (any partner)</i> | Fizičko <i>Physical</i> | 10% | 3% |
| | Seksualno <i>Sexual</i> | 4% | 1% |
| | Psihološko <i>Psychological</i> | 35% | 10% |

Izvor: Studija o dobrobiti i sigurnosti žena u BiH, 2018. - OSCE

Source: Study on Well-being and Safety of Women in BiH, 2018. - OSCE



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