

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, 2013.

Izdaje: Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine,
Zelenih beretki 26, 71000 Sarajevo,
Bosna i Hercegovina
Telefon: +387 33 91 19 11; **Telefaks:** +387 33 22 06 22
Elektronska pošta: bhas@bhas.ba;
Internet stranica: www.bhas.ba

Publishes: Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Zelenih beretki 26, Sarajevo
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Odgovara: Zdenko Milinović, direktor
Personaly Responsible: Zdenko Milinović, Director General

Podatke pripremila: Aida Eskić-Pihljak
Data prepared by: Aida Eskić-Pihljak

Lektura: Janja Jaković
Proofread by: Janja Jaković

Dizajn: Lejla Rakić - Bekić
Design: Lejla Rakić - Bekić

Prijelom: Dražen Harun Salihagić
Pre-press: Dražen Harun Salihagić

Štampa: Štamparija Avery, Sarajevo
Printed by: Printing House Avery, Sarajevo

**Molimo korisnike publikacije da prilikom upotrebe
podataka obavezno navedu izvor.**
Users are kindly requested to refer to the data source.

SADRŽAJ

CONTENTS

Predgovor	5
<i>Foreword</i>	
Osnovni pojmovi	7
<i>Basic concepts</i>	
Stanovništvo	9
<i>Population</i>	
Zdravstvo i mortalitet	21
<i>Health and mortality</i>	
Obrazovanje	28
<i>Education</i>	
Zaposlenost	31
<i>Employment</i>	
Socijalna zaštita	35
<i>Social welfare</i>	
Životni standard	42
<i>Living standard</i>	
Politička vlast	45
<i>Political power</i>	
Lokalni izbori 2012	46
<i>Local Elections 2012</i>	
Javna uprava	49
<i>Public admnistration</i>	
Pravosuđe	52
<i>Administration of justice</i>	
Nasilje nad ženama	54
<i>Violence against women</i>	

PREDGOVOR

FOREWORD

Agencija za statistiku Bosne i Hercegovine po šesti put, 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 slijedećih poglavlja: stanovništvo, zdravstvo i mortalitet, obrazovanje, zaposlenost, socijalna zaštita, životni standard, politička vlast, Lokalni izbori 2012., javna uprava, pravosuđe 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 postocima. 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, promoviše i štiti jednakopravnost spolova i garantuje jednake mogućnosti svim građanima, kako u javnoj, tako i u privatnoj sferi društva, te sprječava 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.

Zdenko Milinović
Direktor
Agencija za statistiku BiH

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the sixth time 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 give a brief presentation of 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, employment, social welfare, living standard, political power, local elections in 2012, public administration, justice and violence against women. In it there are tabular and graphical representations of data, and in addition to absolute data disaggregated by sex, a percentage of the sex distribution is presented as well. 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 this 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.

Zdenko Milinović
Director
Agency for Statistics of BiH

OSNOVNI POJMOVI

BASIC CONCEPTS

Gender (rod) predstavlja društveno uslovljene razlike između žena i muškaraca koje su, za razliku od bioloških i fizioloških razlika, naučene, promjenjive 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 podrazumjeva jednaka prava, odgovornosti i mogućnosti između žena i muškaraca. Jednakost ne promovise identičnost žena i muškaraca, već uvažava njihovo pravo na različitost.

Ravnopravnost spolova podrazumjeva 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.

Gender analiza je analiza koja je označena kao gender senzitivna, gender zasnovana ili gender svjesna i ona čini vidljivom neravnotežu između spolova u datoj situaciji, te analizira ovu neravnotežu u skladu sa važećim sociološkim (ili drugim) teorijama o odnosima među spolovima.

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 svjesan 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.

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 analysis is an analysis that is designated as gender-sensitive, gender-based or gender-aware and it makes imbalance between the sexes apparent in a given situation and analyses this imbalance in accordance with the current sociological (or other) theories about relationships between the sexes.

Gender based discrimination means favouritism, exclusion or restriction on the grounds of gender as a result 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, ie, a person is treated less favourably than another person in the same or a similar situation, only on the basis of gender.

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 žena i muškaraca. Oni mogu da uzrokuju materijalne ili psihološke kočnice, koje će ženama ili muškarcima onemogućiti izbor ili će ih onesposobiti da u potpunosti uživaju svoja prava.

Gender mainstreaming predstavlja ugradnju prioriteta i potreba žena i muškaraca u sve zakone, strategije, planove, programe i akcije društva, radi postizanja jednakosti i ravnopravnosti spolova, uzimajući u obzir posljedice koje će ove akcije imati na žene i muškarce. Ovaj termin je uveden u upotrebu donošenjem Pekinške deklaracije i platforme za akciju, na Četvrtoj svjetskoj konferenciji o ženama (Peking, 1995.). Termin nije preveden na domaći jezik, jer nije pronađena adekvatna riječ koja bi obuhvatila značenje i definiciju gender mainstreaminga.

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, promoviše i štiti ravnopravnost spolova i garantuje se 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.

***Indirect gender discrimination** arise from social, economic, political, cultural or other aspects creating situation of inequality, ie when an apparently neutral provision, criterion or practice equal for all leads person of one gender to disadvantaged position compared with 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.*

***Gender mainstreaming** represents incorporation of the priorities and needs of women and men in all laws, strategies, plans, programs and actions of the society, in order to achieve gender equity and equality, taking into account the consequences that these actions will have on women and men. This term was introduced with adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). This term was not translated into the local language, because no adequate word that would encompass the meaning and definition of gender mainstreaming was found.*

***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.

STANOVNIŠTVO

POPULATION

Struktura stanovništva prema spolu i starosnim grupama u 2011. godini

Population structure by sex and age groups in 2011

(%)

Starosna grupa	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>	Age group
0 - 5	5,6	5,4	5,8	0 - 5
6 - 17	15,0	14,6	15,5	6 - 17
18 - 34	22,2	20,9	23,6	18 - 34
35 - 64	41,3	41,3	41,3	35 - 64
65 +	15,8	17,8	13,8	65 +
Prosječna starost	39,7	40,8	38,6	Average age

Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

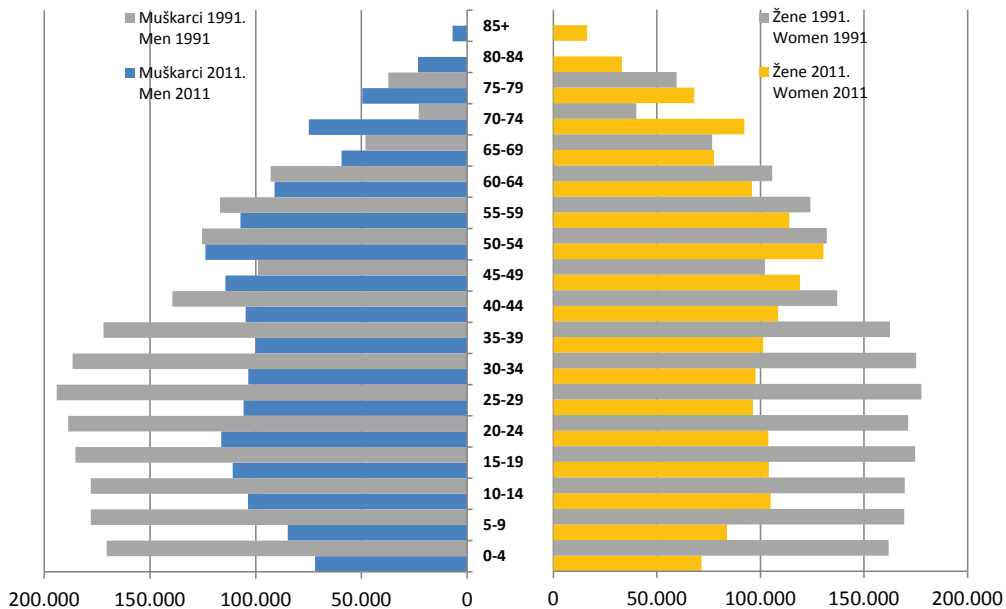
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u Bosni i Hercegovini je redovno istraživanje koje provodi Agencija za statistiku BiH. Osnovna svrha Ankete je prikupljanje informacija o strukturi i nivou izdataka za potrošnju prema glavnim socioekonomskim i geografskim karakteristikama domaćinstava. Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH je provedena 2004, 2007. i 2011. godine. Anketa je 2011. godine uključivala 7.400 domaćinstava. Ukupan broj stanovnika u Bosni i Hercegovini, izračunat kao direktna procjena iz Ankete o potrošnji domaćinstava, u 2011. godini je iznosio 3.169.986, od čega 1.618.275 (51%) žena i 1.551.711 (49%) muškaraca. Procijenjeni broj domaćinstava u BiH je 1.033.452, a prosječan broj članova u domaćinstvu 3,1.

Household Budget Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina (HBS) is a regular survey conducted by the Agency for Statistics of BiH. The main purpose of the Survey is to collect information on the structures and levels of consumption expenditure by the main social, economic and territorial characteristics of households. The Household Budget Survey in BiH was conducted in 2004, 2007 and 2011. In 2011, HBS included 7.400 households. The total population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2011, based on a direct assessment of the Household Budget Survey is 3.169.986, of this 1.618.275 (51%) women and 1.551.711 (49%) men. Estimated number of households in BiH is 1.033.452, and the average number of members within the household is 3.1.

Struktura stanovništva prema starosnim grupama i spolu prema Anketi o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011. i uporedba sa Popisom stanovništva 1991. godine

Population structure by age groups and sex according to Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011 and the comparison with Census 1991

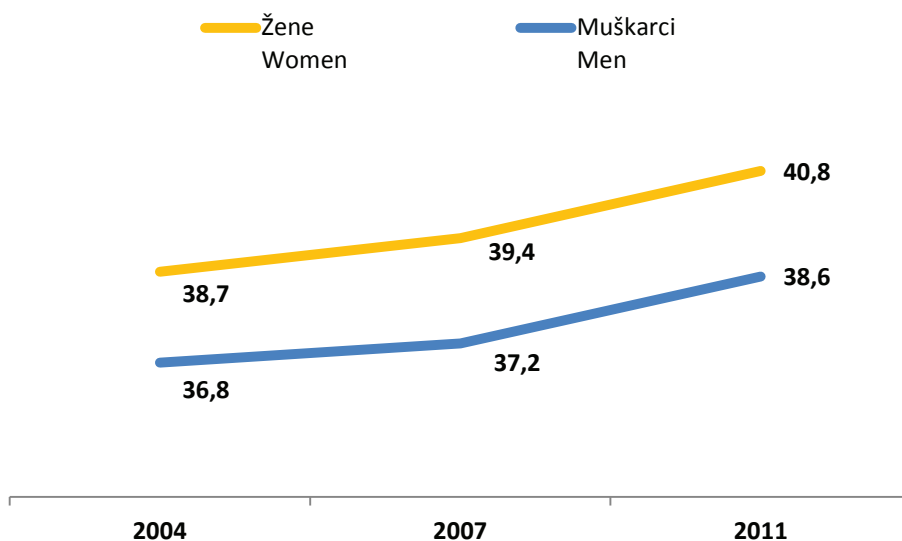


Prema Popisu stanovništva iz 1991. godine, u BiH je živjelo 4.377.033 stanovnika, od čega 2.193.238 žena i 2.183.795 muškaraca. Prema procjeni Ankete o potrošnji domaćinstava, u 2011. godini je bilo 3.169.986 stanovnika. Baza starosne piramide, prema Anketi o potrošnji domaćinstava za 2011. godinu je sužena, što ukazuje na manje učešće stanovništva dobi 0-4 godine, što je uzrokovano padom nataliteta. Na nepravilan oblik ove starosne piramide je uticao nepravilan trend rađanja, umiranja, migracionih tokova, kao i vanjski faktori. Najveći procenat stanovništva otpada na starosnu grupu od 45-59 godina.

According to Census 1991, population in BiH was 4,377,033, of which 2,193,238 women and 2,183,795 men. According to estimate from the Household Budget Survey, in 2011, 3,169,986 inhabitants lived in BiH. The base of the age pyramid, according to this survey in 2011 has narrowed, indicating a lower share of the population aged 0-4 years, which is caused by declining birth rate. The irregular shape of the age pyramid was influenced by irregular trend of births, deaths, migration flows, as well as external factors. The highest percentage of the population is age group of 45-59 years.

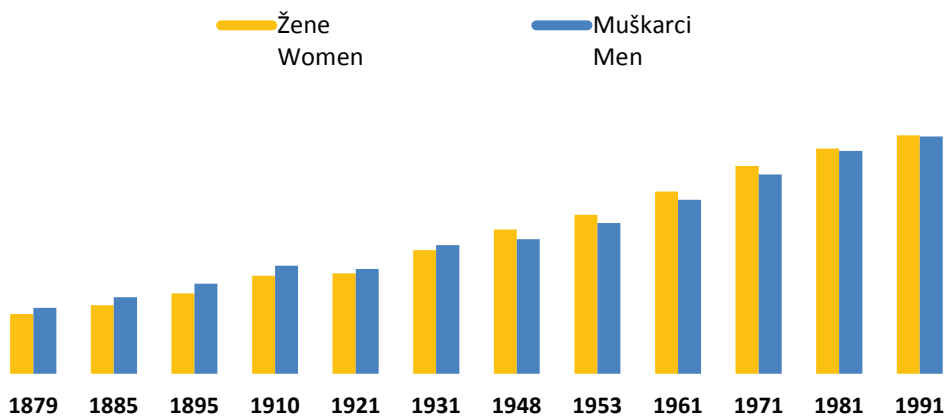
Prosječna starost stanovništva prema Anketi o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH u 2004, 2007. i 2011. godini

Average age of population according the Household Budget Survey in BiH in 2004, 2007 and 2011



Stanovništvo prema spolu, prema Popisima stanovništva (1879- 1991)

Population by sex, according Censuses (1879 - 1991)



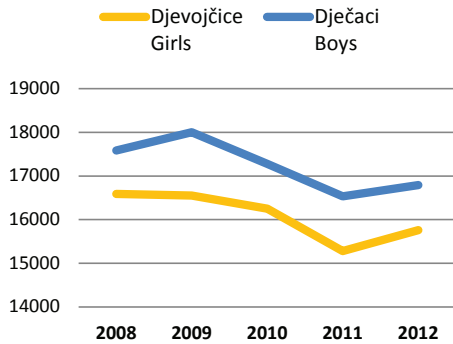
Struktura živorođenih i umrlih u BiH

Sex structure of live births and deaths in BiH

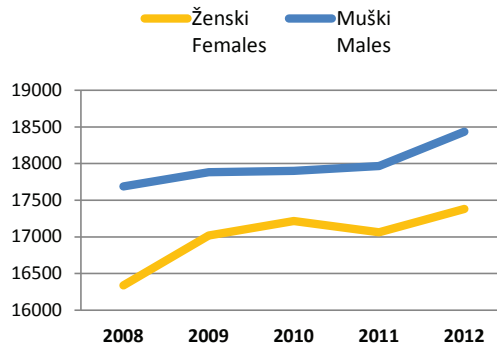
(%)

	Živorodeni / Live births			Umrli / Deaths		
	ukupno total	djevojčice girls	dječaci boys	ukupno total	ženski females	muški males
2008.	34.176	48,5	51,5	34.026	48,0	52,0
2009.	34.550	47,9	52,1	34.904	48,8	51,2
2010.	33.528	48,5	51,5	35.118	49,0	51,0
2011.	31.811	48,0	52,0	35.028	48,7	51,3
2012.	32.547	48,4	51,6	35.817	48,5	51,5

Živorodeni / Live births



Umrli / Deaths

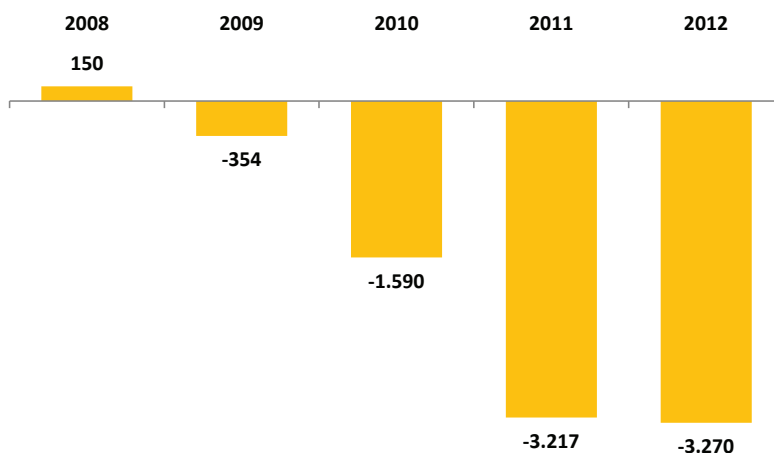


U BiH se svake godine rodi nešto više od hiljadu dječaka, odnosno oko 3-4% više muške živorođene djece, a gotovo u istom tom procentu umire više muškaraca u odnosu na žene.

Each year, a little more than a thousand boys are born in BiH, or about 3-4% more male live births, and there is almost the same percentage of men deaths compared to women.

Priradni priraštaj stanovništva u BiH

Natural increase of population in BiH

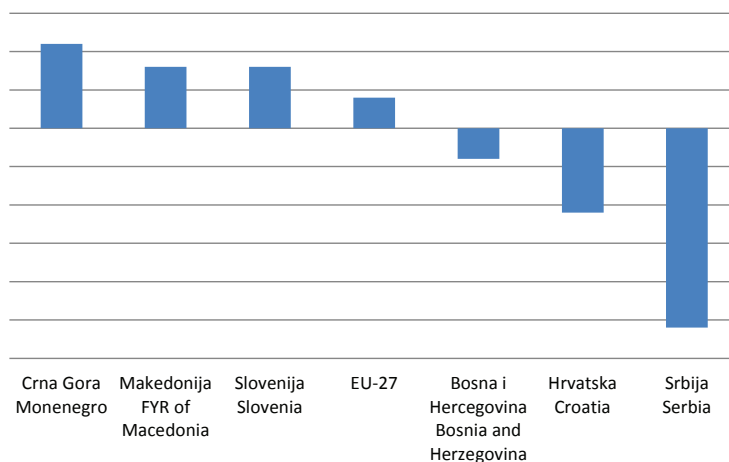


Priradni priraštaj predstavlja razliku između broja rođenih i broja umrlih u godini posmatranja i može biti pozitivan i negativan. Od 2008-2012. godine u BiH postoji trend negativnog prirodnog priraštaja, sa izuzetkom 2008. godine, kada je prirodni priraštaj bio pozitivan, što znači da je te godine rođeno 150 osoba više u odnosu na one koje su umrle. 2012. godine umrlo je 3.270 osoba više nego što se rodilo.

Natural increase of population is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in the year of observation and can be positive or negative. In period 2008 - 2012 BiH had negative natural growth, with the exception in 2008, when the natural increase of population was positive, which means in that year ratio between births and deaths was in favor of newly borne by 150. In 2012, 3270 more people died than it was born.

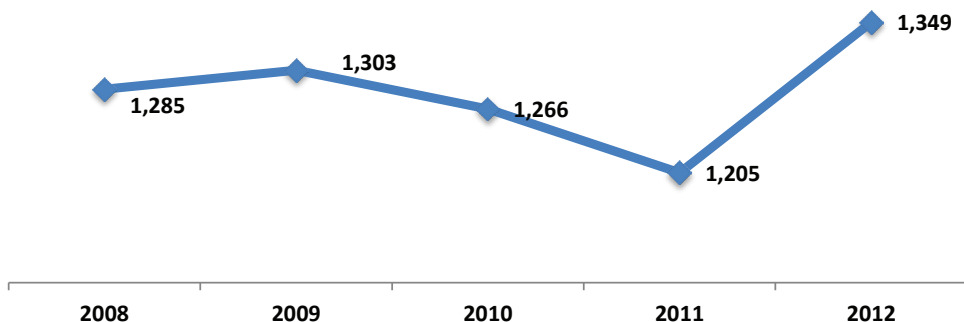
Stope prirodnog priraštaja u pojedinim zemljama regiona, EU-27 i BiH u 2011. godini

Natural change rates in some country of a region, EU-27 and BiH in 2011



Stopa ukupnog fertiliteta u BiH

Total fertility rate in BiH

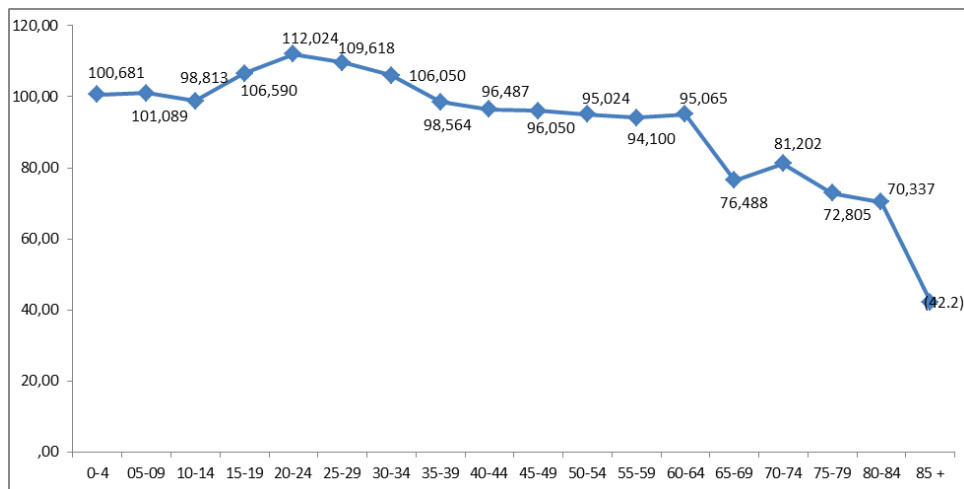


Stopa ukupnog fertiliteta predstavlja ukupan broj živorođene djece na jednu ženu. Stopa ukupnog fertiliteta za BiH je urađena na osnovu procijenjenog broja stanovnika (3.84 miliona).

Total fertility rate represents the total number of live births by a woman. Total fertility rate in BiH is based on estimated number of population (3.84 million).

Koeficijent maskuliniteta prema starosnim grupama u 2011. godini

Masculinity coefficient by age groups in 2011



Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Koeficijent maskuliniteta predstavlja broj muškaraca na 100 žena. U mlađim starosnim grupama broj muškaraca je veći od broja žena. Najveća stopa zabilježena je u starosnim grupama između 20. i 24. godine, gdje na 100 žena dolazi oko 112 muškaraca. Nakon 60. godine starosti, koeficijent maskuliniteta značajno opada, pa je najniži koeficijent nakon 85. godine života, gdje na 100 žena dolazi svega 40 muškaraca.

Masculinity coefficient is a relation between the number of men per 100 women. In younger age groups, the number of males exceeds that of females. The highest rate is observed in the group age between 20 and 24 years, where there are 112 males per 100 females. After 60 years of age, the masculinity coefficient decreases considerably, so minimum value is after 85 years of age, where there are only 40 males for every 100 females.

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

(%)

	Ukupno živorođenih <i>Total live births</i>	prvo <i>first</i>	drugo <i>second</i>	treće <i>third</i>	četvrto <i>fourth</i>	peto i više <i>fifth and more</i>	nepoznato <i>unknown</i>
2008.	34.176	49,1	35,3	10,9	2,8	1,3	0,6
2009.	34.550	48,5	35,8	11,4	2,7	1,2	0,4
2010.	33.528	47,5	36,0	11,5	2,9	1,5	0,6
2011.	31.811	47,6	36,9	11,1	2,7	1,4	0,3
2012.	32.547	47,0	37,0	11,7	2,7	1,4	0,2

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

	prvo <i>first</i>	drugo <i>second</i>	treće <i>third</i>	četvrto <i>fourth</i>	peto i više <i>fifth and more</i>
2008.	24,9	28,2	30,8	32,8	34,1
2009.	25,3	28,3	31,0	32,6	34,1
2010.	25,9	28,9	31,6	33,1	34,0
2011.	26,3	29,1	31,5	33,1	34,5
2012.	26,5	29,3	31,8	33,2	35,0

Živorodeni prema školskoj spremi roditelja u 2012. godini

Live births by educational attainment of parents in 2012

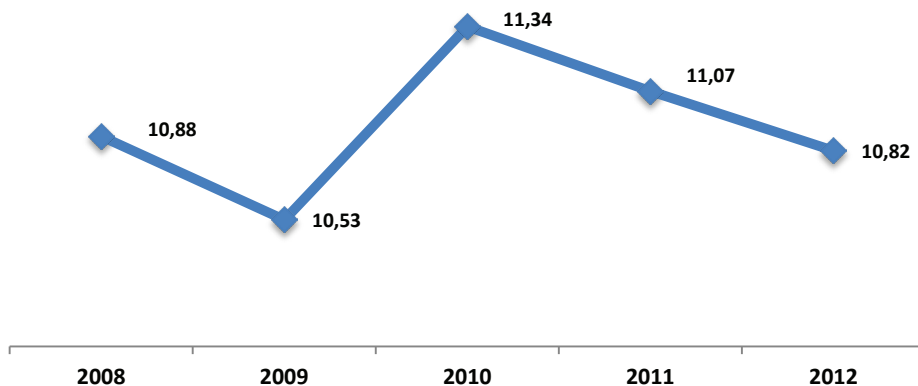
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Bez škole <i>Without education</i>	Nepotpuna osnovna škola <i>Incomplete basic school</i>	Osnovna škola <i>Basic school</i>	Srednja škola <i>Secondary school</i>
Majka <i>Mother</i>	32.547	253	349	4.438	19.713
Otac <i>Father</i>		133	175	2.334	20.425

	Viša škola <i>Non-university high school</i>	Visoka škola <i>University degree</i>	Magisterij <i>Master degree</i>	Doktorat <i>Doctorate</i>	Nepoznato <i>Unknown</i>
Majka <i>Mother</i>	1.564	5.277	255	30	668
Otac <i>Father</i>	998	3.660	234	58	4.530

Procenat živorođene vanbračne djece

Percent of live births to unmarried mothers

(%)



Struktura domaćinstava prema tipu domaćinstva u 2011. godini

Households structure by household type in 2011

(%)

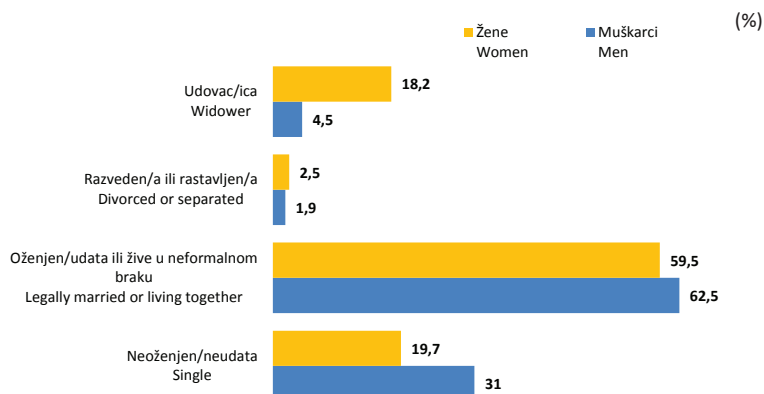
Tip domaćinstva	2011	Household typology
Samačko domaćinstvo < 65 god.	6,1	Single member household < 65 years
Samačko domaćinstvo 65+ god.	10,7	Single member household 65+ years
Bračni par bez djece < 65 god.	8,9	Couple without children < 65 years
Bračni par bez djece 65+ god.	10,1	Couple without children 65+ years
Bračni par sa 1 djetetom	14,2	Couple with 1 child
Bračni par sa 2 djeteta	17,9	Couple with 2 children
Bračni par sa 3 i više djece	5,9	Couple with 3 and more children
Samohrani roditelj	7,5	Single parent
Drugi tipovi domaćinstva	18,5	Other types of household

Od ukupnog broja samačkih domaćinstava u kojima su nosioci domaćinstva osobe starije od 65 godina, 3/4 čine ženska samačka domaćinstva. Udio ženskih i muških samačkih domaćinstava u kojima su nosioci domaćinstva mlađi od 65 godina, je gotovo jednak (2,5% više ženskih samačkih domaćinstava < 65). Prema Anketi o potrošnji domaćinstava 2011. godine, u BiH je, od ukupnog broja samohranih roditelja, bilo oko 85% samohranih majki i 15% samohranih očeva.

Of the total number of single member households where the head is a person older than 65 years, three quarters are female single member households. The share of male and female single member households where the head of household is younger than 65 years, is almost the same (2.5% more female single member households <65). According to Household Budget Survey in 2011, Bosnia and Herzegovina had, out of total number of single parents, around 85% of single mothers and 15% of single fathers

Struktura stanovništva starosti 15 i više godina prema bračnom statusu i spolu u 2011. godini

Distribution of population 15 years and older by marital status and sex in 2011



Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

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

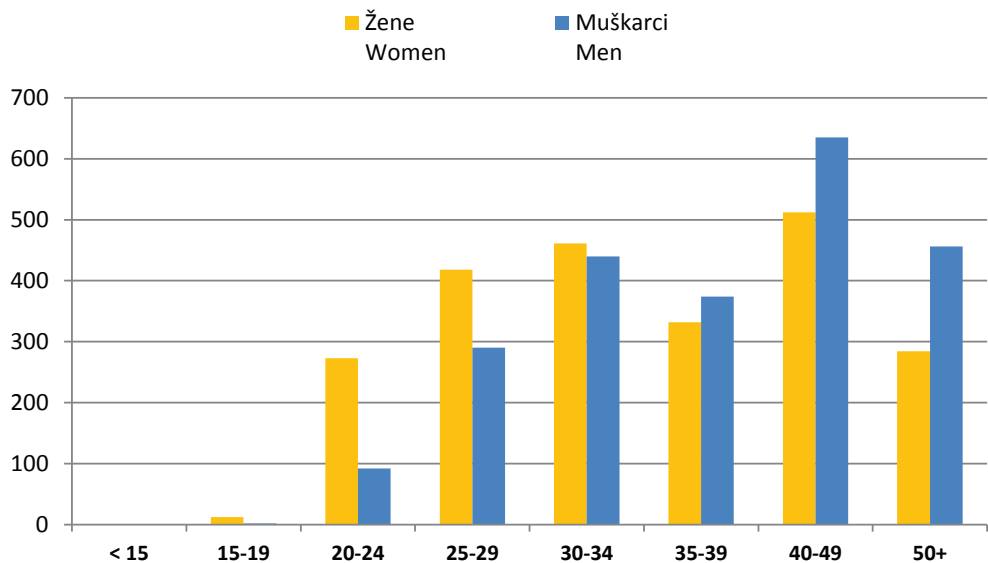
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	< 15	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 +	nepoznato <i>unknown</i>	
2008.											
nevjesta		0	3.038	8.313	5.887	2.236	1.085	1.016	557	19	bride
mladoženja	22.151	0	303	5.359	7.969	4.220	1.785	1.540	967	8	groom
2009.											
nevjesta		0	2.705	7.356	5.927	2.270	954	883	516	22	bride
mladoženja	20.633	0	249	4.746	7.598	4.085	1.659	1.393	892	11	groom
2010.											
nevjesta		1	2.408	6.887	5.848	2.158	910	797	518	14	bride
mladoženja	19.541	0	248	4.381	7.262	3.932	1.613	1.240	863	2	groom
2011.											
nevjesta		1	207	4.029	7.234	4.110	1.570	1.149	856	0	bride
mladoženja	19.156	1	2.122	6.559	6.098	2.214	872	806	471	13	groom
2012.											
nevjesta		0	1.885	6.191	5.764	2.228	871	786	505	5	bride
mladoženja	18.235	0	147	3.617	6.959	3.922	1.571	1.177	842	0	groom

Prosječna starost nevjeste pri zaključenju prvog braka u 2012. godini je bila 26,1 godina, a kod mladoženje 29,3 godine života. U posljednjoj deceniji je zabilježen trend stalnog povećanja godina starosti pri sklapanju prvog braka, to znači da žene i muškarci sve kasnije stupaju u brak.

The average age of bride for the first marriage in the 2012 was 26.1 years and 29.3 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 2012. godini

Divorces by sex and age groups in 2012



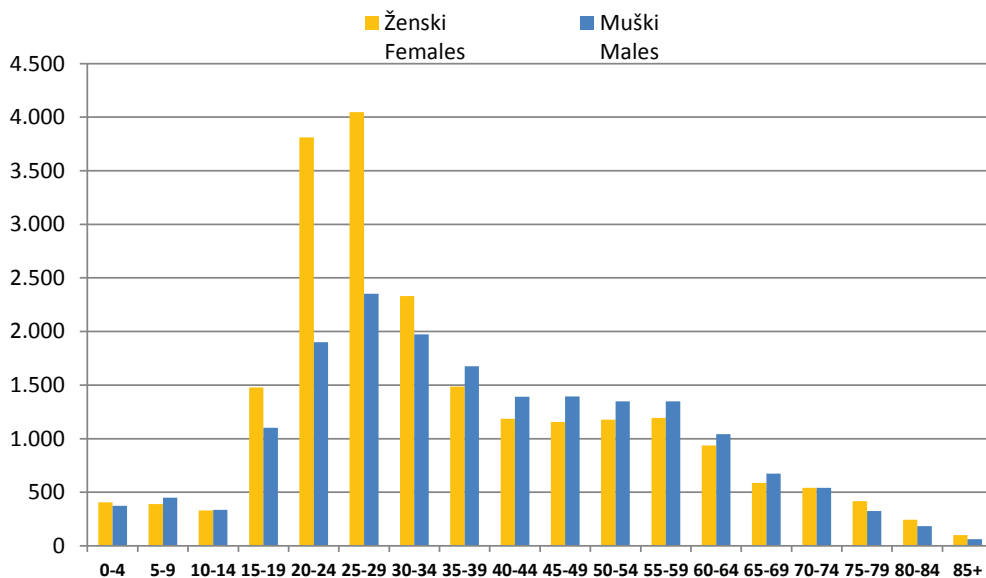
Razvedeni brakovi prema trajanju braka i broju izdržavane djece

Divorces by duration of marriage and number of supported children

	Trajanje braka <i>Duration of marriage</i>				Broj izdržavane djece <i>Number of supported children</i>			
	< 1 god < 1 year	1-2	3-4	5+	bez djece <i>without children</i>	1	2+	nepoznato <i>unknown</i>
2008.	78	229	205	857	786	339	228	16
2009.	83	249	184	886	585	329	362	126
2010.	92	261	263	1.060	671	385	466	154
2011.	95	379	339	1.496	1.107	653	448	101
2012.	78	301	325	1.590	1.080	739	475	0

Broj doseljenih/odseljenih prema spolu i starosnim grupama unutar BiH u 2012. godini - unutrašnje migracije

Number of immigrants/emigrants by sex and age groups within BiH in 2012 - internal migrations



Podaci se odnose na unutrašnja migraciona kretanja stanovništva Bosne i Hercegovine u 2012. godini. Obuhvaćeni su svi stanovnici, prema spolnoj i starosnoj strukturi, koji su registrovali promjenu svog prebivališta, uključujući i kretanja između entiteta i Brčko distrikta. U BiH je broj doseljenih/odseljenih stanovnika u 2012. godini iznosio 40.305, od čega je bilo 21.826 (54,2%) žena i 18.497 (45,8%) muškaraca. Najveći broj doseljenih/odseljenih žena spada u kategoriju od 20-29 godina starosti, što je oko 36% ženske populacije u ukupnim migracionim kretanjima, dok je broj muškaraca koji migriraju unutar BiH u ovoj starosnoj kategoriji (koja je ujedno i kategorija unutar koje se odvija najveći broj migracija) nešto manji i iznosi oko 20%.

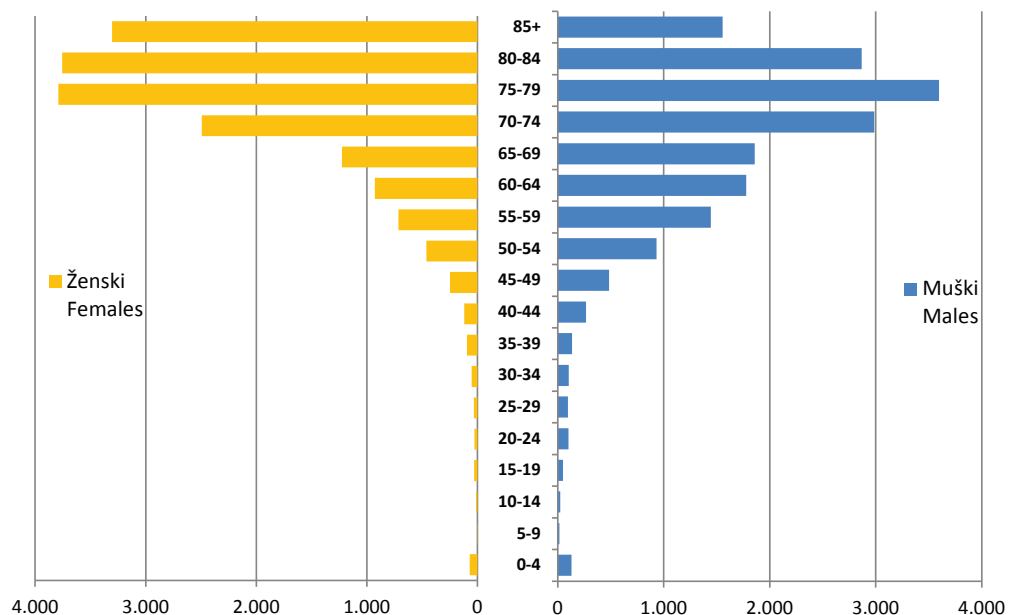
Data relates to internal migrations of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2012. All population is included, by sex and age structure, which registered change of their residence, including migrations between the entities and Brcko District. In BiH, the number of immigrants / emigrants in the 2012 was 40,305, of which there were 21,826 (54.2%) women and 18,497 (45.8%) men. The largest number of female immigrants / emigrants falls into the category of 20-29 years of age, which is about 36% of the female population in the total migration flows, while the number of men who migrate within BiH in this age category (which is the category with the highest number of migrations) is slightly smaller at around 20%.

ZDRAVSTVO I MORTALITET

HEALTH AND MORTALITY

Umrli prema spolu i starosnim grupama u 2012. godini

Deaths by age groups and sex in 2012



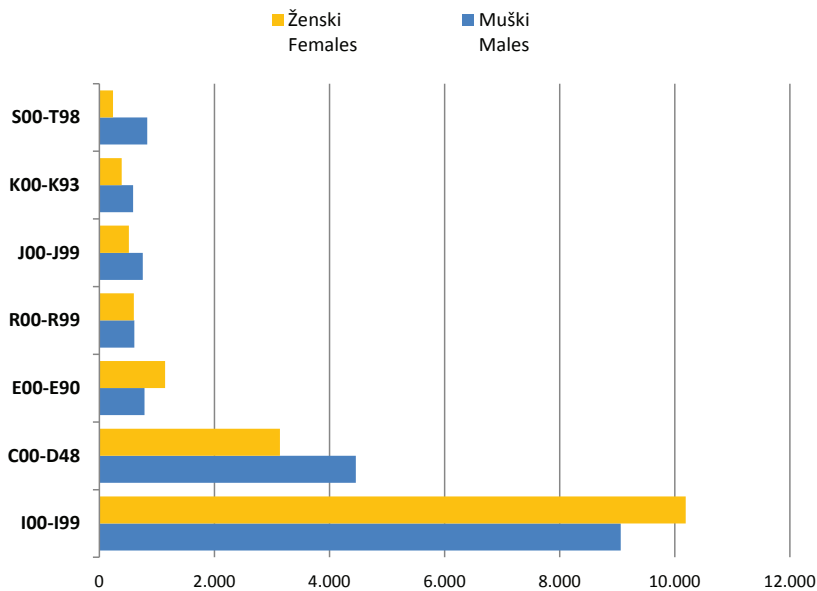
Prosječna starost umrlih osoba

Average age of deaths

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>
2008.	70,2	73,3	67,4
2009.	70,8	73,6	68,1
2010.	71,6	74,5	68,9
2011.	72,1	75,0	69,4
2012.	72,5	75,3	69,8

Umrli prema vodećim uzrocima smrti i spolu u 2012. godini

Deaths by sex and cause of death in 2012



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**

S00-T98 **Povrede i trovanja / Injuries and intoxications**

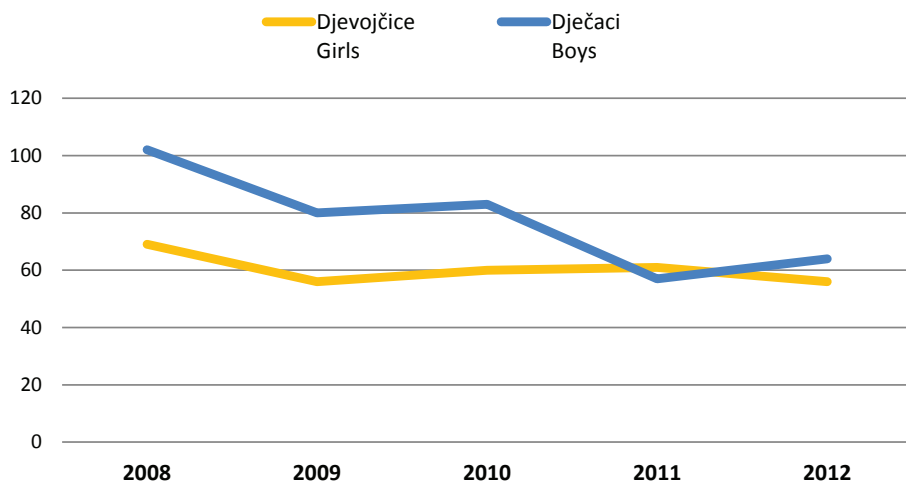
Nasilne smrti prema vrsti i spolu

Violent deaths by type and sex

		ukupno <i>total</i>	nesretan slučaj <i>accident</i>	samoubistvo <i>suicide</i>	ubistvo <i>murder</i>	nepoznato <i>unknown</i>	
2008.	svoga	1.198	671	453	69	5	<i>all</i>
	ženski	262	122	120	19	1	<i>females</i>
	muški	936	549	333	50	4	<i>males</i>
2009.	svoga	1.169	655	451	61	2	<i>all</i>
	ženski	287	132	134	20	1	<i>females</i>
	muški	882	523	317	41	1	<i>males</i>
2010.	svoga	1.111	593	443	50	25	<i>all</i>
	ženski	238	125	96	14	3	<i>females</i>
	muški	873	468	347	36	22	<i>males</i>
2011.	svoga	1.154	616	459	48	31	<i>all</i>
	ženski	229	92	113	17	7	<i>females</i>
	muški	925	524	346	31	24	<i>males</i>
2012.	svoga	1.053	581	397	52	23	<i>all</i>
	ženski	231	111	99	16	5	<i>females</i>
	muški	822	470	298	36	18	<i>males</i>

Mrtvorodeni prema spolu

Stillbirths by sex

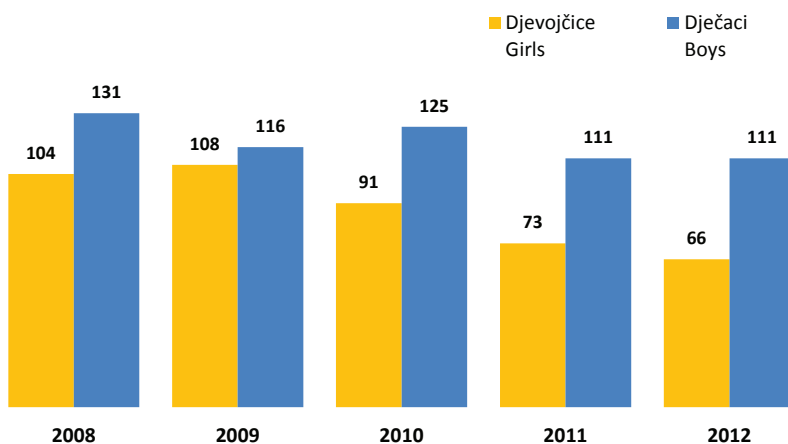


Mrtvorodeni se smatra dijete rođeno, odnosno izvađeno iz tijela majke bez ikakvih znakova života, tj. ako nije disalo ili pokazivalo neki drugi znak života, a nošeno je duže od 22 sedmice i koje ima porođajnu težinu 500 gr i više.

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

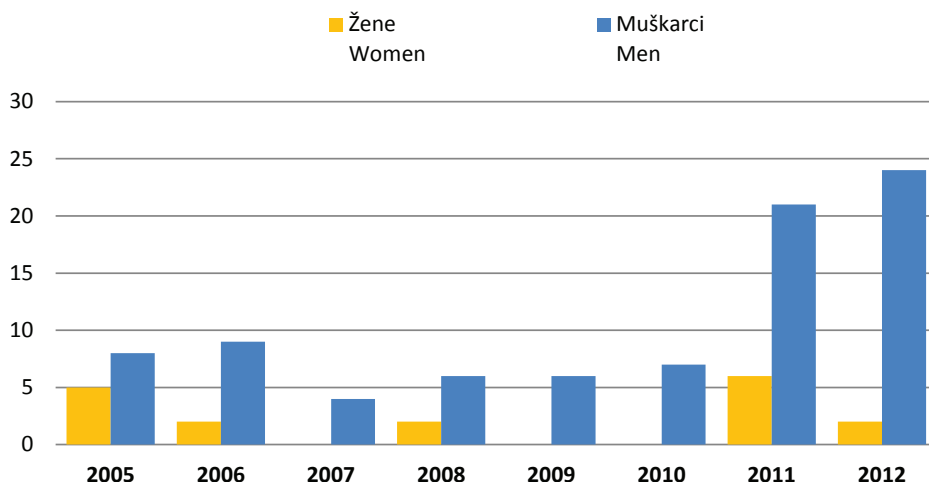


Umrlo dojenčadi se smatraju djeca koja su umrla prije navršene godine života.

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

Novi registrovani slučajevi HIV/AIDS prema spolu

New registred case of HIV/AIDS by sex



AIDS (SIDA) je sindrom stečenog gubitka imuniteta i predstavlja kasni stadij infekcije HIV-om (virus humane imunodeficijencije). Od prvog registrovanog slučaja HIV/AIDS-a 1986. godine do novembra 2012. godine u BiH su registrovane 222 osobe sa HIV infekcijom, od kojih je 120 osoba razvilo AIDS. U periodu od 2005-2012. godine umrle su 2 ženske i 8 muških osoba.

AIDS is the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, and represents a late stage of infection by HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). First registered case of HIV/AIDS in BiH was in 1986 and from then until November 2012, 222 persons were registered with HIV infection, of which 120 persons developed AIDS. In the period 2005 to 2012, two women and eight men died of AIDS.

Put prenosa HIV infekcije prema spolu

Transmission of HIV infection by sex

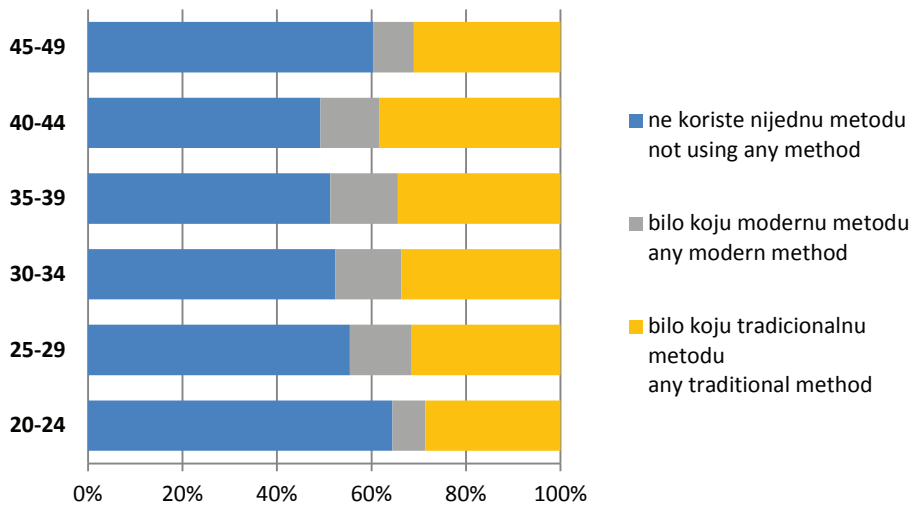
	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>	
Heteroseksulani odnos	15	38	<i>Heterosexual relationship</i>
Homoseksulani/biseksulani odnos	0	44	<i>Homosexual/bisexual relationship</i>
Injekciono korištenje droge	1	2	<i>Injection drug use</i>
Vertikalni prenos	1	1	<i>Vertical transmission</i>

Izvor: Zavod za javno zdravstvo FBiH, Institut za javno zdravlje RS - Euro HIV Baza registrovanih/oboljelih/umrlih od HIV/AIDS-a

Source: Institute for Public Health FBiH, Public Health Institute of Republica Srpska - Euro HIV Database on registred/infected/dead of HIV/AIDS

Procenat žena u braku/vanbračnoj zajednici prema korištenju kontracepcije i dobnim grupama (2011 - 2012. godine)

Percentage of married women/common law partner by usage of contraception and age groups 2011 - 2012



Izvor: Istraživanje višestrukih pokazatelja 2011-2012. (MICS)

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011-2012. (MICS)

Procentualna raspodjela žena i muškaraca u dobi od 15 do 49 godina prema konzumiranju duhanskih proizvoda (2011 - 2012. godine)

Percentage distribution of women and men aged 15-49 by consuming tobacco products (2011 - 2012)

Dobne grupe Age groups	Žene / Women		Muškarci / Men	
	Nikada nisu konzumirali duhanske proizvode <i>Never consumed tobacco products</i>	Nekada konzumirale duhanske proizvode <i>Sometimes consumed tobacco products</i>	Nikada nisu konzumirali duhanske proizvode <i>Never consumed tobacco products</i>	Nekada konzumirale duhanske proizvode <i>Sometimes consumed tobacco products</i>
15-19	78,1	21,6	71,3	28,7
20-24	56,7	42,4	45,6	54,4
25-29	51,7	46,6	35,7	64,2
30-34	43,6	55,6	32,2	67,5
35-39	44,5	55,1	22,2	77,4
40-44	39,2	60,7	21,7	77,3
45-49	41,4	58,6	23,4	76,6

Izvor: Istraživanje višestrukih pokazatelja 2011-2012. (MICS)

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011-2012. (MICS)

Zdravstveni radnici u javnom zdravstvu u 2012. godini

Public health workers in 2012

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>	
Ukupno*	28.199	21.546	6.653	<i>Total*</i>
Ljekari	6.874	4.203	2.671	<i>Doctors</i>
Stomatolozi	820	551	269	<i>Dentists</i>
Farmaceuti	421	384	37	<i>Pharmacists</i>
Medicinske sestre-tehničari	17.085	14.012	3.073	<i>Nurses - medical technicians</i>
Ostali zdravstveni saradnici	2.496	2.012	484	<i>Other health workers</i>

Izvor: Zavod za javno zdravstvo Federacije BiH, Institut za javno zdravstvo Republike Srpske i Odjeljenje za zdravstvo i ostale usluge Vlade Brčko distrikta BiH

Source: Institute for Public Health FBiH, Public Health Institute of Republica Srpska and Department for Health and other services of the Government of Brcko District

* Za Brčko distrikt nije dostupna podjela zdravstvenih radnika prema zanimanju, pa je broj zdravstvenih radnika u javnom zdravstvu Brčko distrikta uvršten u ukupan broj zdravstvenih radnika za nivo BiH.

* For Brcko District there is no available division of health workers by occupation, so the number of health workers in public health of Brcko District was included in the total number of health workers at the level of BiH.

Od ukupnog broja zdravstvenih radnika u javnom sektoru u BiH u 2012. godini, 3/4 su bile žene. Najveća razlika u spolnoj zastupljenosti zdravstvenih radnika je kod farmaceuta, od kojih su više od 90% bile žene i kod medicinskih sestara - tehničara, od kojih žene zauzimaju više od 80%.

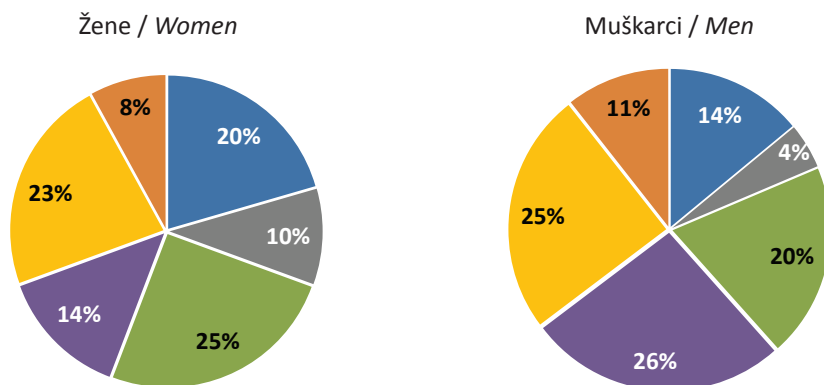
Out of the total number of health workers in the public health sector in BiH in 2012, three quarters were females. The biggest difference in gender distribution of health workers was in category of pharmacists, more than 90% of whom were females and nurses-technicians, with more than 80% of females.

OBRAZOVANJE

EDUCATION

Struktura stanovništva od 6 i više godina prema stepenu obrazovanja u 2011. godini

Distribution of population aged 6 and over by education level in 2011



- **Bez obrazovanja / No education**
- **Osnovna škola, 1-4 razreda / Primary school, grades 1 to 4**
- **Osnovna škola, 1-8/9 razreda / Primary school, grades 1 to 8/9**
- **Srednja ili druga škola, 3 godine / Secondary or other school, 3 years**
- **Srednja škola, 4-5 godina / Secondary school, 4-5 years**
- **Viša škola, prvi stepen fakulteta, VKV radnik, fakultet ili akademija, specijalizacija, zvanje magistra ili doktora / 2-year academy, 1st university level and skilled-workers and faculty or specialization MA/MSc, PhD**

Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Predškolsko, osnovno i srednje obrazovanje u BiH

Pre-school, primary and secondary education in BiH

	Predškolsko obrazovanje <i>Pre-school education</i>		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>	Učenici <i>Male pupils</i>	Učenice <i>Female pupils</i>	Učenici <i>Male pupils</i>
2008/2009.	7.763	8.497	175.192	184.710	73.387	74.713
2009/2010.	8.083	8.706	170.897	180.221	72.842	74.077
2010/2011.	8.066	8.962	163.056	172.347	75.076	76.604
2011/2012.	8.211	9.082	154.061	162.596	80.539	82.745
2012/2013.	8.958	9.859	148.585	156.296	82.242	84.420

Studenti u visokoškolskim ustanovama prema načinu studiranja

Students in institutions of higher education by mode of studying

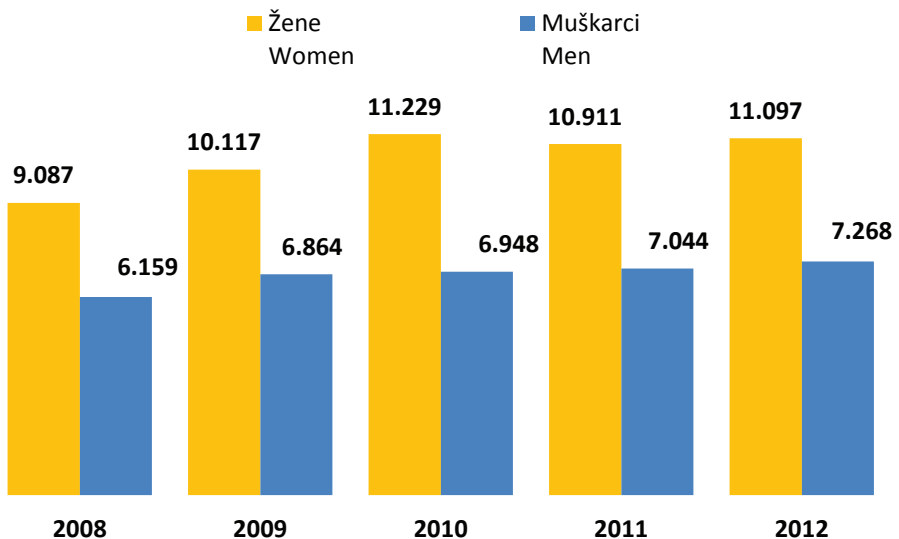
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>		Redovni studenti <i>Full-time students</i>		Vanredni studenti <i>Part-time students</i>	
	ženski <i>females</i>	muški <i>males</i>	ženski <i>females</i>	muški <i>males</i>	ženski <i>females</i>	muški <i>males</i>
2008/2009.	59.028	46.460	46.376	35.957	12.652	10.503
2009/2010.	58.814	46.323	47.962	37.420	10.852	8.903
2010/2011.	59.886	47.651	49.737	38.960	10.149	8.691
2011/2012.	59.411	47.672	49.417	38.712	9.994	8.960
2012/2013.	56.325	46.118	46.157	36.638	10.168	9.480

U tabelu su uključeni studenti koji studiraju po starom programu i studenti koji studiraju prema Bolonjskom programu (prvi ciklus). Nisu obuhvaćeni studenti drugog i trećeg ciklusa (Bolonjski program).

The table includes students who are studying according to old program as well as students who study according to Bologna compliant program (first cycle). These data do not include students from second and third cycles (Bologna-compliant program).

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>
2008.	291	289	59	127
2009.	440	434	56	101
2010.	677	621	89	116
2011.	1.243	857	75	114
2012.	1.542	1.088	88	122

Podaci obuhvataju osobe koje sustekle data zvanja po starom programu i po Bolonjskom programu.
Data includes persons who have acquired the titles according to old program and Bologna compliant program.

Zaposleni u obrazovanju na početku školske godine
Employees in education at the beginning of the school year

	2008/ 2009.	2009/ 2010.	2010/ 2011.	2011/ 2012.	2012/ 2013.	
Vaspitači u predškolskim ustanovama / Educators in pre-school institutions						
ukupno	1.117	1.196	1.208	1.238	1.301	<i>total</i>
žene	1.085	1.172	1.188	1.216	1.284	<i>women</i>
muškarci	32	24	20	22	17	<i>men</i>
Nastavno osoblje osnovnih škola / Primary school teachers						
ukupno	23.783	24.377	24.536	24.605	24.227	<i>total</i>
žene	16.431	16.811	17.131	17.146	17.050	<i>women</i>
muškarci	7.352	7.566	7.405	7.459	7.177	<i>men</i>
Nastavnici i stručni saradnici u srednjim školama / Secondary school teachers and associates						
ukupno	11.702	11.657	12.149	12.773	13.043	<i>total</i>
žene	6.391	6.559	6.938	7.360	7.639	<i>women</i>
muškarci	5.311	5.098	5.211	5.413	5.404	<i>men</i>
Nastavnici i saradnici visokoškolskih ustanova / Teachers and assistants in higher education*						
ukupno	5.193	8.463	8.643	9.224	9.144	<i>total</i>
žene	2.091	3.243	3.440	3.834	3.828	<i>women</i>
muškarci	3.102	5.220	5.203	5.390	5.316	<i>men</i>

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

* *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.*

ZAPOSLENOST

EMPLOYMENT

Osnovne karakteristike stanovništva prema aktivnosti i spolu

Principal population characteristics by activity and sex

	Ukupno / Total		Ženski / Females		Muški / Males	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Stopa aktivnosti <i>Activity rate</i>	44,0	44,0	32,8	32,6	55,9	56,4
Stopa zaposlenosti <i>Employment rate</i>	31,9	31,7	23,0	22,6	41,3	41,5
Stopa nezaposlenosti <i>Unemployment rate</i>	27,6	28,0	29,9	30,7	26,1	26,4
Učešće stanovništva ispod 15 godina <i>Share of population under 15 age</i>	16,2	15,5	15,5	14,5	17,0	16,6
Učešće stanovništva starog 15-64 godine <i>Share of population 15-64 age</i>	67,5	67,4	66,1	66,4	68,9	68,6

Izvor: Anкета o radnoj snazi, 2012.
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2012

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 2012. godinu je obuhvaćeno 10.525 domaćinstava.

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

Stopa zaposlenosti predstavlja odnos zaposlenih i radno sposobnog stanovništva.

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

Labour Force Survey is a regular research conducted by the Agency for statistics of BiH. The Survey is conducted annually with the aim to gather data on the basic characteristics of the working age population, based on which the total labour force in the country is reviewed. The Survey 2012 covered 10.525 households.

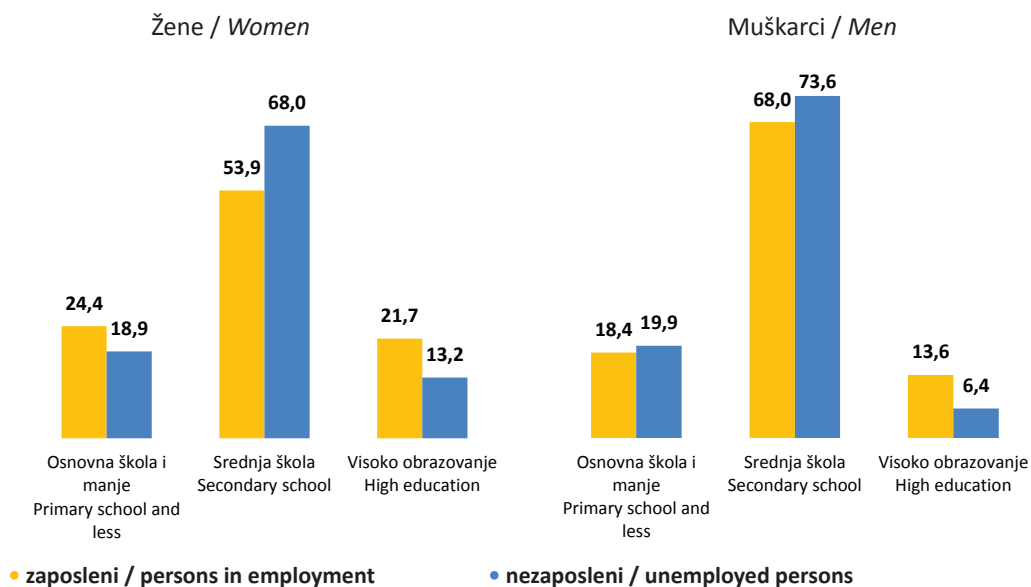
Activity rate represents a ratio between labour force and working age population.

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

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

Struktura zaposlenih i nezaposlenih osoba prema najvišoj završenoj školskoj spremi i spolu u 2012. godini

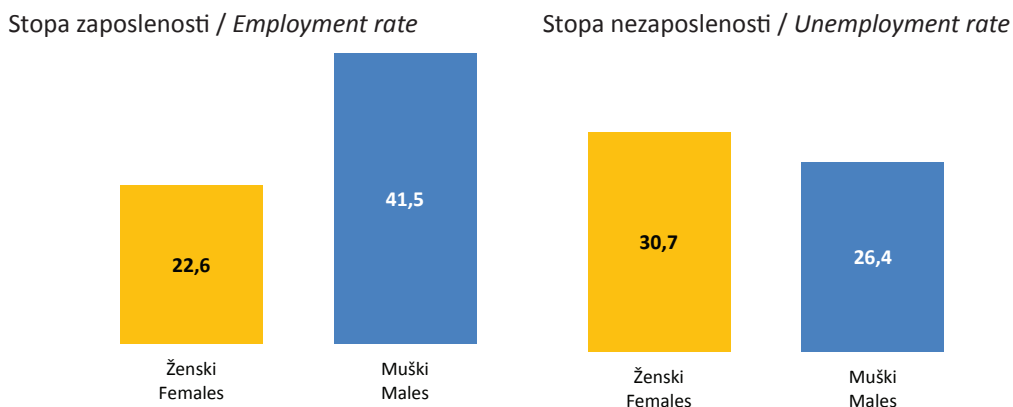
Structure of persons in employment and unemployed persons by the highest education level attained and sex in 2012



Visoko obrazovanje podrazumjeva višu, visoku školu, magisterij i doktorat. / High education represents college, university, masters and doctorat degrees.

Mjere aktivnosti stanovništva prema starosnim grupama i spolu u 2012. godini

Measures of the activity of the population by age groups and sex in 2012



Izvor: Anкета o radnoj snazi, 2012.
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2012

Struktura zaposlenih osoba prema statusu u zaposlenosti

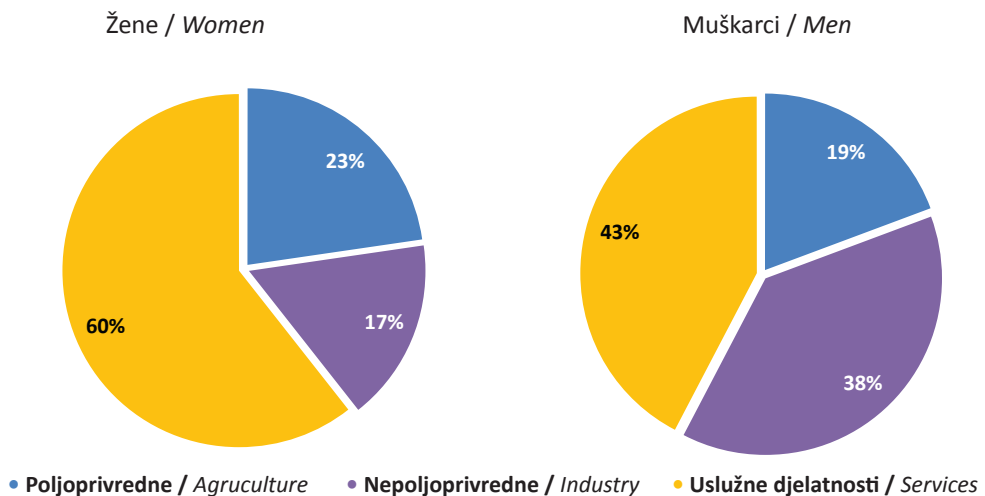
Structure of persons in employment by employment status

	(%)					
	Ukupno / Total		Ženski / Females		Muški / Males	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Zaposlenici Employees	74,7	72,6	74,4	72,4	74,9	72,7
Samozaposlenici Self-employed persons	20,0	22,7	15,3	18,6	22,8	25,1
Neplaćeni pomažuci članovi Unpaid family workers	5,2	4,7	10,3	9	2,3	2,2

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2012.
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2012

Struktura zaposlenih prema grupama područja djelatnosti ¹ u 2012. godini

Structure of persons in employment by groups of sections of economic activities¹ in 2012



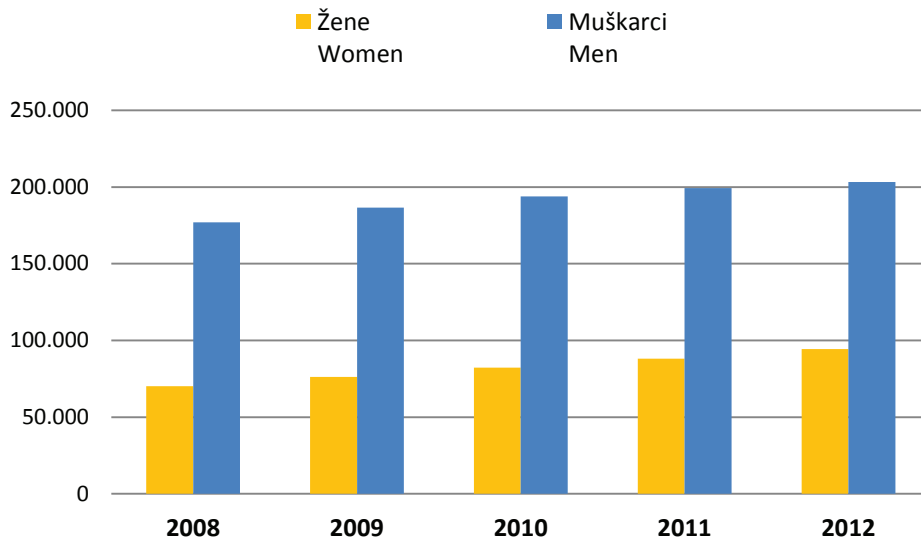
¹ Grupe područja djelatnosti (NACE Rev 1.1): poljoprivredne (A, B), nepoljoprivredne (C, D, E, F) i uslužne djelatnosti (G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q)

¹ Groups of sections of economic activities (NACE Rev 1.1): agriculture (A,B), industry (C,D,E,F) and services (G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q)

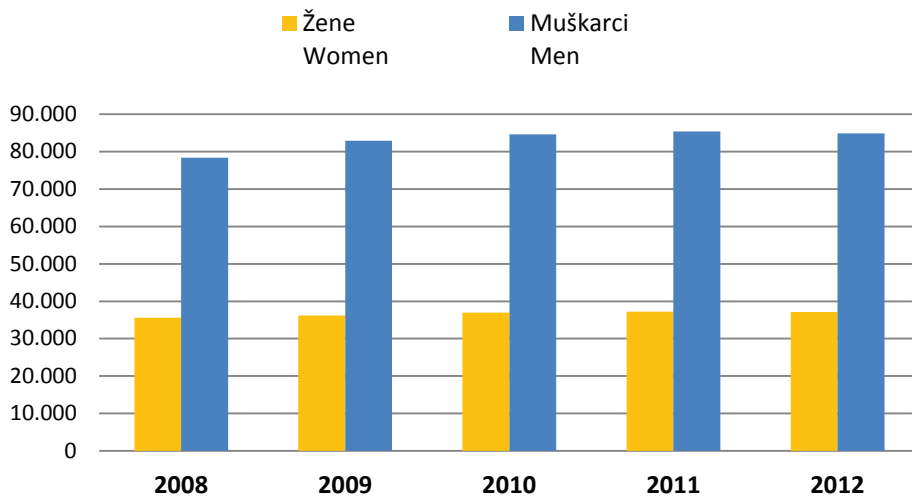
Korisnici prava na penziju prema spolu

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 je korisnik ove vrste prava supružnik iza umrlog korisnika. Ukupno je u RS-u 2012. godine podijeljeno 76.194 porodične penzije, a u Federaciji BiH 293.083.

Fund for Pension and Disability Insurance of Republic of Srpska does not perform the division of family pension beneficiaries by gender, because the user of this kind of pension is the deceased spouse. In total, RS distributed 76.194 family pension in 2012, and the Federation of BiH 293.083.

Izvor: Federalni zavod za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje i Fond za penzijsko i invalidsko osiguranje Republike Srpske
Source: Federal pension and disability insurance institute and Fund for pension and disability insurance of Republica

SOCIJALNA ZAŠTITA

SOCIAL WELFARE

Korisnici socijalne zaštite

Social welfare beneficiaries

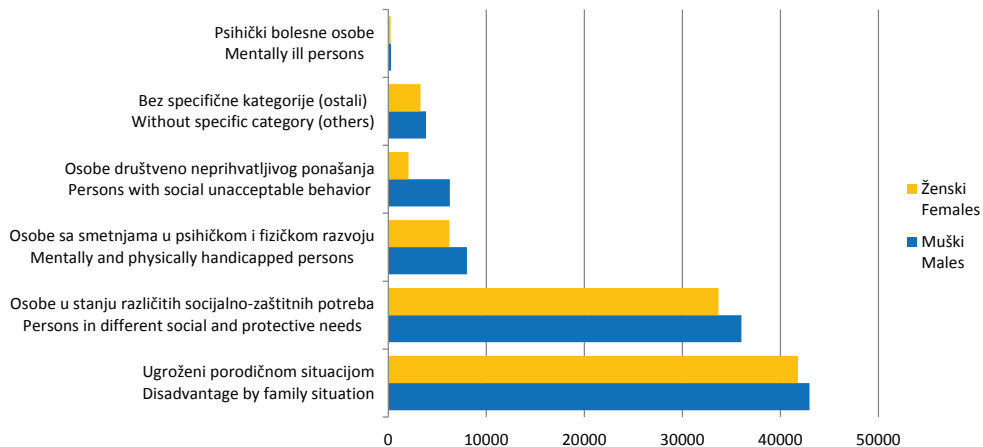
	Maloljetni korisnici <i>Minor beneficiaries</i>			Punoljetni korisnici <i>Adult beneficiaries</i>		
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Ženski <i>Females</i>	Muški <i>Males</i>	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Ženski <i>Females</i>	Muški <i>Males</i>
2008.	162.303	77.782	84.521	489.169	249.084	240.085
2009.	162.648	76.772	85.876	483.590	254.906	228.684
2010.	170.594	80.502	90.092	498.828	264.167	234.661
2011.	173.791	81.156	92.635	482.228	251.902	230.326
2012.	184.720	87.304	97.416	522.701	270.342	252.359

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 podjeljeni 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. U 2012. godini, u centrima za socijalni rad prijavljeno je 6% više muških maloljetnih osoba u odnosu na ženske. Punoljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite su podjeljeni 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. In 2012, 6% more male than female minors were registred in centres of social welfare. 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.

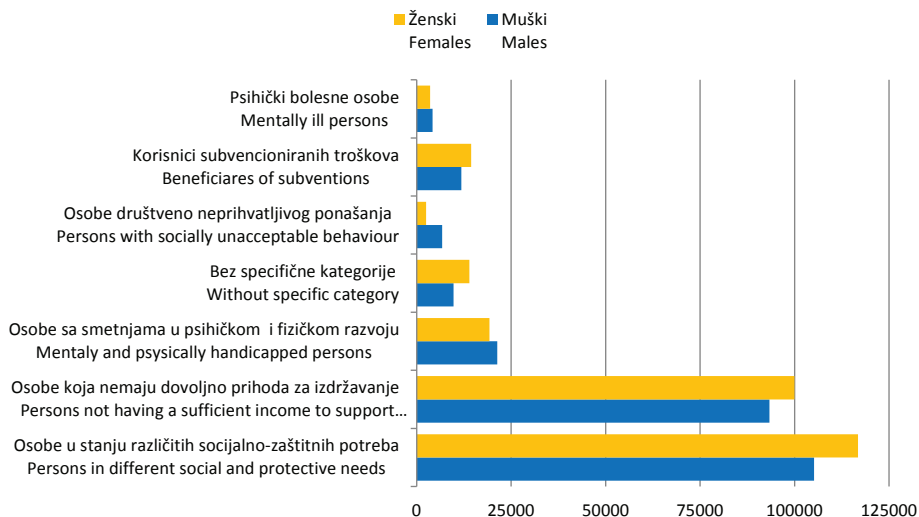
Maloljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema grupama kategorija i spolu u 2012. godini

Minor beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2012



Punoljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema grupama kategorija i spolu u 2012. godini

Adult beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2012



Maloljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema osnovnim kategorijama i starosnim grupama u 2012. godini

Minor beneficiaries of social welfare by basic categories and age groups in 2012

Kategorija korisnika	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	ispod 7 godina <i>under 7 years</i>	7 - 14	15 - 16	17 - 18	Category of beneficiary
UKUPNO / TOTAL						
svega	184.720	41.673	57.345	47.820	37.882	all
ženski	97.416	21.491	29.574	25.522	20.829	males
muški	87.304	20.182	27.771	22.298	17.053	females
Ugroženi porodičnom situacijom / Disadvantaged by family situation						
svega	84.746	24.157	28.610	20.326	11.653	all
ženski	42.968	12.341	14.701	10.005	5.921	females
muški	41.778	11.816	13.909	10.321	5.732	males
Osobe sa smetnjama u psihičkom i fizičkom razvoju / Mentally and physically handicapped persons						
svega	14.253	2.752	5.657	3.569	2.275	all
ženski	8.012	1.448	3.188	2.010	1.366	females
muški	6.241	1.304	2.469	1.559	909	males
Osobe društveno neprihvatljivog ponašanja / Persons with social unacceptable behavior						
svega	8.345	389	1.474	3.155	3.327	all
ženski	6.272	221	920	2.411	2.720	females
muški	2.073	168	554	744	607	males
Psihički bolesne osobe / Mentally ill persons						
svega	511	25	84	148	254	all
ženski	283	12	42	91	138	females
muški	228	13	42	57	116	males
Osobe u stanju različitih socijalno-zaštitnih potreba / Persons in different social and protective needs						
svega	69.714	12.380	18.705	19.266	19.363	all
ženski	36.030	6.324	9.313	10.227	10.166	females
muški	33.684	6.056	9.392	9.039	9.197	males
Bez specifične kategorije (ostali) / Without specific category (others)						
svega	7.151	1.970	2.815	1.356	1.010	all
ženski	3.851	1.145	1.410	778	518	females
muški	3.300	825	1.405	578	492	males

Punoljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema osnovnim kategorijama i starosnim grupama u 2012. godini

Adult beneficiaries of social welfare by basic categories and age groups in 2012

Kategorija korisnika	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	18 - 21	22 - 26	27 - 45	46 - 59	60 - 65	65 +	Category of beneficiary
UKUPNO / TOTAL								
svega	522.701	43.250	58.943	100.169	106.041	100.594	113.704	all
ženski	252.359	22.088	27.773	48.267	51.623	48.479	54.129	females
muški	270.342	21.162	31.170	51.902	54.418	52.115	59.575	males
Korisnici subvencioniranih troškova / Beneficiaries of subventions								
svega	26.231	743	2.876	5.980	4.953	4.705	6.974	all
ženski	11.877	276	697	2.940	2.729	2.030	3.205	females
muški	14.362	467	2.179	3.040	2.224	2.675	3.777	males
Osobe sa smetnjama u psihičkom i fizičkom razvoju / Mentally and physically handicapped persons								
svega	40.536	3.235	4.435	9.023	8.736	6.619	8.488	all
ženski	21.306	1.745	2.331	4.759	4.601	3.520	4.350	females
muški	19.230	1.490	2.104	4.264	4.135	3.099	4.138	males
Osobe društveno neprihvatljivog ponašanja / Persons with socially unacceptable behaviour								
svega	9.260	1.545	1.769	2.698	1.951	857	440	all
ženski	6.761	1.029	1.217	2.026	1.538	630	321	females
muški	2.499	516	552	672	413	227	119	males
Psihički bolesne osobe / Mentally ill persons								
svega	7.785	360	804	2.345	2.377	1.057	842	all
ženski	4.216	179	470	1.266	1.328	543	430	females
muški	3.569	181	334	1.079	1.049	514	412	males
Osobe koje nemaju dovoljno prihoda za izdržavanje / Persons not having a sufficient income to support themselves								
svega	193.333	10.341	17.132	31.713	38.768	46.327	49.052	all
ženski	93.361	4.931	8.035	15.246	18.508	23.081	23.560	females
muški	99.972	5.410	9.097	16.467	20.260	23.246	25.492	males
Osobe u stanju različitih socijalno-zaštitnih potreba / Persons in different social and protective needs								
svega	221.901	25.840	29.539	40.523	44.936	38.161	42.902	all
ženski	105.144	13.370	14.158	19.313	20.812	17.241	20.250	females
muški	116.757	12.470	15.381	21.210	24.124	20.920	22.652	males
Bez specifične kategorije (ostali) / Without specific category (others)								
svega	23.655	1.186	2.388	7.887	4.320	2.868	5.006	all
ženski	9.734	558	865	2.717	2.107	1.434	2.053	females
muški	13.921	628	1.523	5.170	2.213	1.434	2.953	males

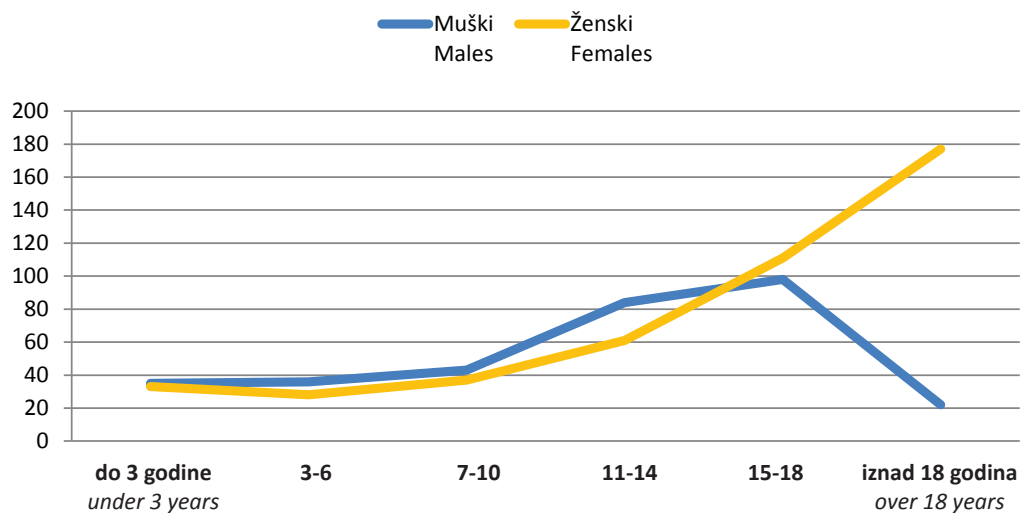
Korisnici domova za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja

Residents of institutions for children and adolescents without parental care

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Djevojčice <i>Girls</i>	Dječaci <i>Boys</i>	Spolna struktura, % <i>Sex structure, %</i>	
				djevojčice <i>girls</i>	dječaci <i>boys</i>
2008.	794	407	387	51,3	48,7
2009.	778	435	343	55,9	44,1
2010.	763	400	363	52,4	47,6
2011.	746	433	313	58,0	42,0
2012.	765	447	318	58,4	41,6

Korisnici domova za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja prema starosti u 2012. godini

Residents of institutions for children and adolescents without parental care by age in 2012



* Brčko distrikt nema podatke o domovima za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja

* District Brcko has no data on institutions for children and adolescents without parental care

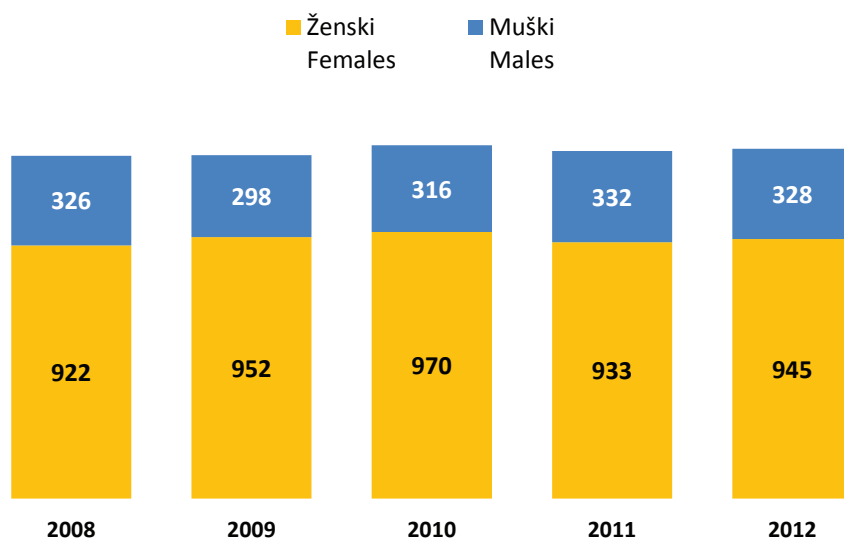
Korisnici ustanova socijalne zaštite za invalidnu djecu i omladinu ometenu u psihičkom i fizičkom razvoju prema starosnim grupama
Residents of social welfare institutions for physically and mentally handicapped children and adolescents by age groups

		Ukupno <i>Total</i>	10 godina i mlađi <i>10 years and younger</i>	11 - 13	14 - 15	16 - 17	18 - 21	iznad 21 <i>godine over 21 years</i>	
2008.	svega	1.577	139	135	110	99	160	934	all
	muški	956	76	78	53	49	75	625	males
	ženski	621	63	57	57	50	85	309	females
2009.	svega	1.573	113	102	100	67	115	1.076	all
	ženski	585	45	44	43	35	67	351	males
	muški	988	68	58	57	32	48	725	females
2010.	svega	1.571	126	93	97	81	116	1.058	all
	ženski	563	42	40	39	39	61	342	males
	muški	1.008	84	53	58	42	55	716	females
2011.	svega	1.570	151	102	80	85	100	1.052	all
	ženski	1.013	111	59	46	47	45	705	males
	muški	557	40	43	34	38	55	347	females
2012.	svega	1.628	157	105	94	101	111	1.060	all
	ženski	1.049	117	64	55	44	67	702	males
	muški	579	40	41	39	57	44	358	females

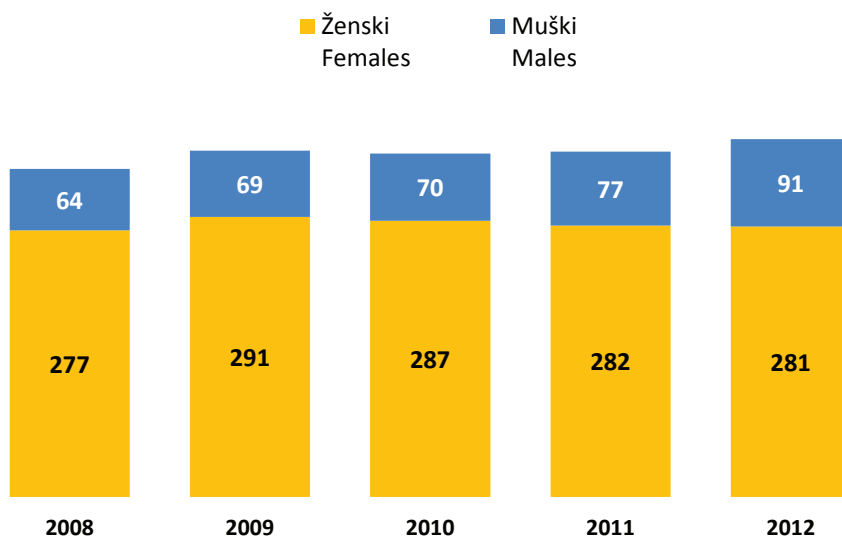
* Brčko distrikt nema podatke o ustanovama socijalne zaštite za invalidnu djecu i omladinu ometenu u psihičkom i fizičkom razvoju

* District Brcko has no data on institutions for physically and mentally handicapped children and adolescents

Zaposleni u centrima za socijalni rad *Employees in the social welfare institutions*



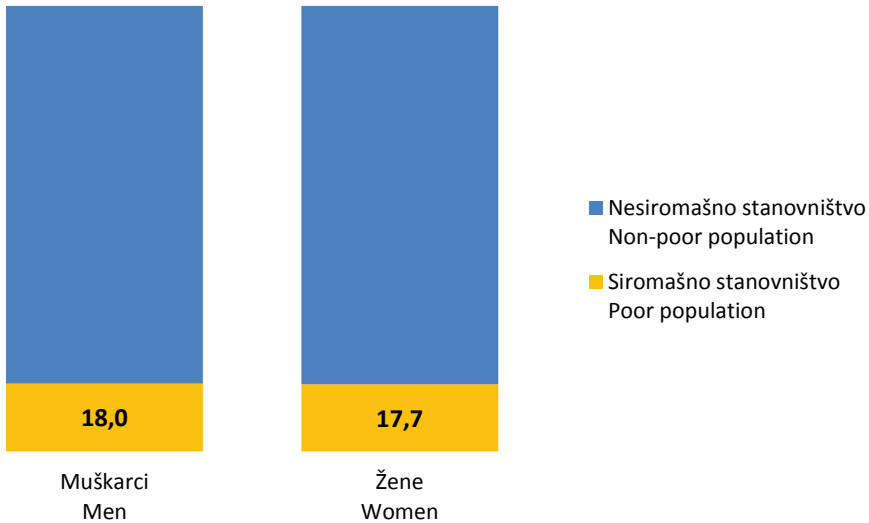
Zaposleni u domovima za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja *Employees in the institutions for children and adolescents without parental care*



ŽIVOTNI STANDARD

LIVING STANDARD

Procentat siromašnog stanovništva u odnosu na ukupno stanovništvo u 2011. godini
Percentage of poor population in the total population in 2011



Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Spolna struktura siromašnog stanovništva u 2011. godini
Structure of poor population by sex in 2011



Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Siromašne su osobe, porodice i grupe osoba čiji su resursi (materijalni, kulturni i društveni) ograničeni u tolikoj mjeri da ih isključuju iz minimuma koji se traži za život u zemlji u kojoj žive.

The poor shall be taken to mean person, families and groups of persons whose resources (material, cultural and social) are so limited as to exclude them from minimum acceptable way of life in state in which they live.

Relativno siromaštvo prema veličini domaćinstva i spolu nosioca domaćinstva u 2011. godini

Relative poverty by household size and gender of head of household in 2011

(%)

Veličina domaćinstva	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Household size
Jedan član	52,9	7,6	1 member
Dva člana	16,8	24,2	2 members
Tri člana	12,5	16,3	3 members
Četiri člana	11,0	25,1	4 members
Pet ili više članova	6,7	26,8	5 and more members

Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

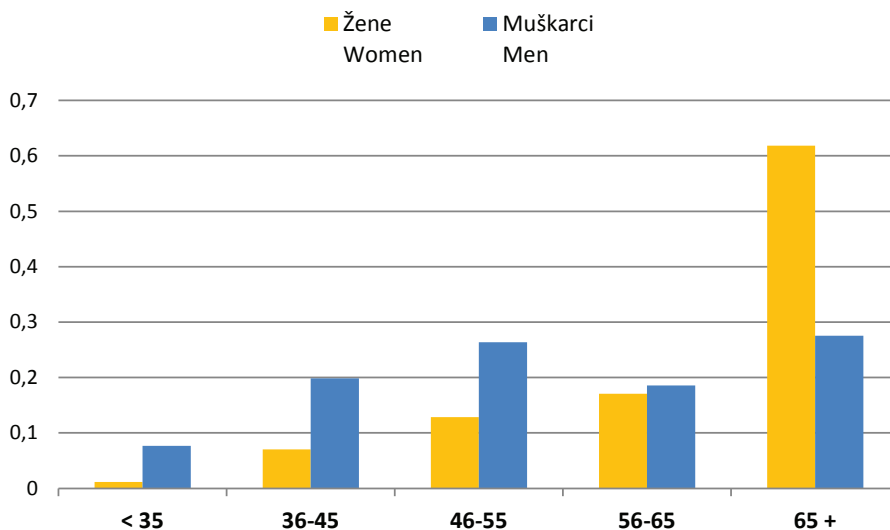
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Relativna linija siromaštva određuje se kao 60% medijane prosječne mjesečne izjednačene potrošnje. Sva domaćinstva čija je mjesečna potrošnja ispod ovog praga, smatraju se siromašnim.

The relative poverty line is defined as 60% of median average monthly equal consumption. All households whose monthly consumption is below this threshold are considered poor.

Procenat relativnog siromaštva prema starosnim grupama i spolu nosioca domaćinstva u 2011. godini

Percentage of relative poverty by age groups and sex of household head in 2011



Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Procenat relativnog siromaštva prema tekućem statusu aktivnosti i spolu nosioca domaćinstva u 2011. godini

Percentage of relative poverty by activity status and sex of household head in 2011

(%)

Tekući status aktivnosti	Ženski <i>Females</i>	Muški <i>Males</i>	Activity status
Zaposleni	7,5	41,7	<i>Employed</i>
Nezaposleni	3,4	17,6	<i>Unemployed</i>
Penzionisani	21,4	33,4	<i>Retired</i>
Nesposobni za rad	13,7	5,6	<i>Disabled to work</i>
Domaćice	53,7	0,5	<i>Housewives</i>
Ostali	0,3	1,1	<i>Others</i>

Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

Procenat relativnog siromaštva prema stepenu obrazovanja i spolu nosioca domaćinstva u 2011. godini

Percentage of poverty by level of education and sex of household head in 2011

(%)

Stepen obrazovanja	Ženski <i>Females</i>	Muški <i>Males</i>	Level of education
Bez obrazovanja	39,0	8,7	<i>Without education</i>
Osnovno obrazovanje	48,6	47,2	<i>Basic education</i>
Srednjoškolsko obrazovanje	11,0	40,1	<i>Secondary school education</i>
Visoko obrazovanje	1,4	4,0	<i>High education</i>

Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2011.

Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2011

POLITIČKA VLAST

POLITICAL POWER

Poslanici i delegati u Parlamentarnoj skupštini BiH prema spolu u periodu 2010-2014. godine

Representatives and Delegates in the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH by sex in period 2010-2014

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>	Spolna struktura,% <i>Sex structure,%</i>		
				žene <i>women</i>	muškarci <i>men</i>	
Parlament BiH	57	11	46	19,3	80,7	<i>Parliament of BiH</i>
Predstavnički dom	42	9	33	21,4	78,6	<i>House of Representatives of BiH</i>
Dom naroda	15	2	13	13,3	86,7	<i>House of People of BiH</i>

Izvor: Parlamentarna skupština Bosne i Hercegovine

Source: Parliamentary Assembly of BiH

U 2013. godini, ministri svih devet ministarstava BiH bili su muškarci. Predsjedavajući Vijeća ministara je muškarac. Jednaka je spolna zastupljenost zamjenika/ca ministara - 5 žena i 5 muškaraca, što je više žena u odnosu na prethodni mandat, kada su bile samo 2 žene zamjenice ministara.

In 2013, ministers of all nine ministries of Bosnia and Herzegovina were men. Chairman of the Council of Ministers is a man. Gender representation of deputy ministers is equal - five women and five men, which is more women than in the previous term, when there were only two women deputy ministers.

Izvor: Vijeće ministara Bosne i Hercegovine

Source: Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

LOKALNI IZBORI 2012. LOCAL ELECTIONS 2012

Registrovani birači koji su izašli na Lokalne izbore 2012.

Registered voters and voters who exercised their right in 2012 Local Elections

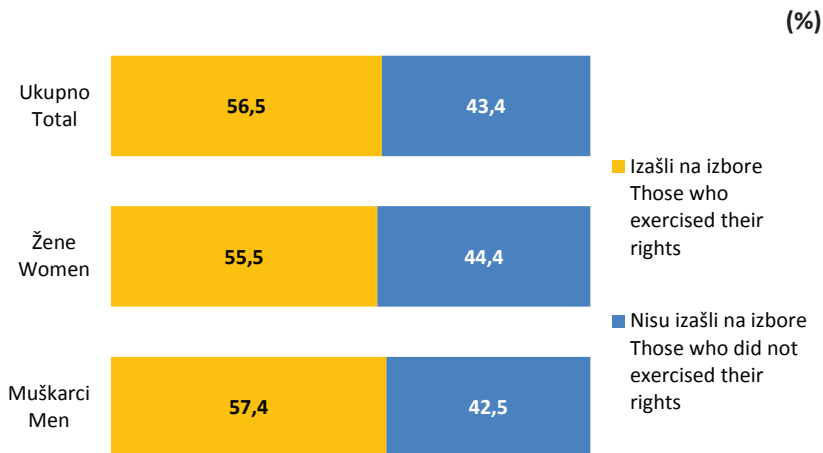
	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Spolna struktura,% Sex structure,%		
			žene women	muškarci men	
Registrovani birači	1.577.894	1.571.386	50,1	49,9	<i>Registered voters</i>
Birači koji su glasali	877.088	902.630	49,3	50,7	<i>Voters who voted</i>

Izvor: Centralna izborna komisija BiH

Source: Central Election Commission of BiH

Procenat birača koji su izašli na Lokalne izbore 2012. od ukupno registrovanih

Percentage of voters who exercised their rights on Local Elections 2012, out of total number of registrated voters



* U biračko tijelo za Lokalne izbore 2012. godine, nisu uračunati birači grada Mostara

* The electorate for local elections 2012 year does not include the voters of the City of Mostar

Izvor: Centralna izborna komisija BiH

Source: Central Election Commission of BiH

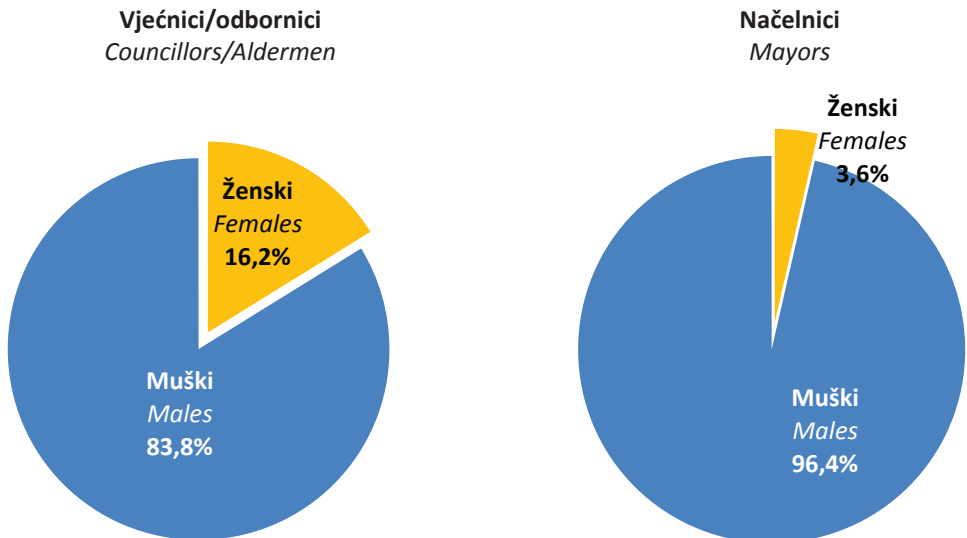
Kandidati na Lokalnim izborima 2012, prema nivou vlasti
2012 Local Elections candidates, by the level of authority

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Ženski <i>Females</i>	Muški <i>Males</i>	Spolna struktura,% <i>Sex structure,%</i>	
				ženski <i>females</i>	muški <i>males</i>
Za načelnika <i>For Mayor</i>	550	40	510	7,3	92,7
Za općinsko vijeće/skupštinu općine <i>For Municipal Council/ Municipal Assembly</i>	29.652	10.694	18.958	36,1	63,9
Za nacionalne manjine <i>For National Minorities</i>	149	25	124	16,8	83,2

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

Spolna struktura izabranih vijećnika/odbornika i načelnika na Lokalnim izborima 2012.

Sex structure of elected Councillors/Aldermen and Mayors in 2012 Local Elections



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

JAVNA UPRAVA
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

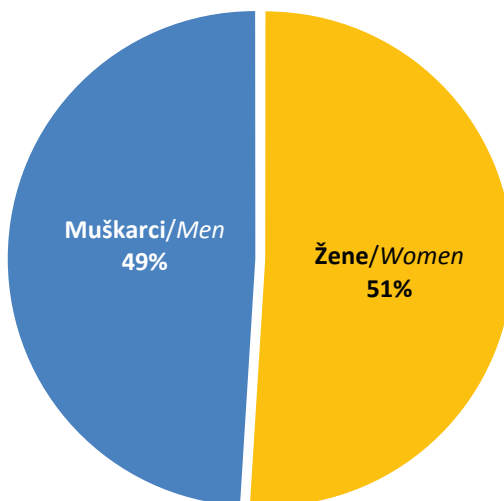
Ambasadori i generalni konzuli u diplomatsko-konzularnim predstavništvima BiH
Ambassadors and General Consuls in Diplomatic-Consular Offices of BiH

	Ženski <i>Females</i>	Muški <i>Males</i>	Spolna struktura,% <i>Sex structure,%</i>	
			ženski <i>females</i>	muški <i>males</i>
2008.	8	41	16,3	83,7
2009.	10	45	18,2	81,8
2010.	8	48	14,3	85,7
2011.	9	47	16,1	83,9
2012.	12	42	22,2	77,8

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

Spolna struktura državnih službenika u institucijama BiH
(stanje na dan 15.10.2013. godine)

Gender structure of civil servants in the institutions of BiH on date October 15 2013



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

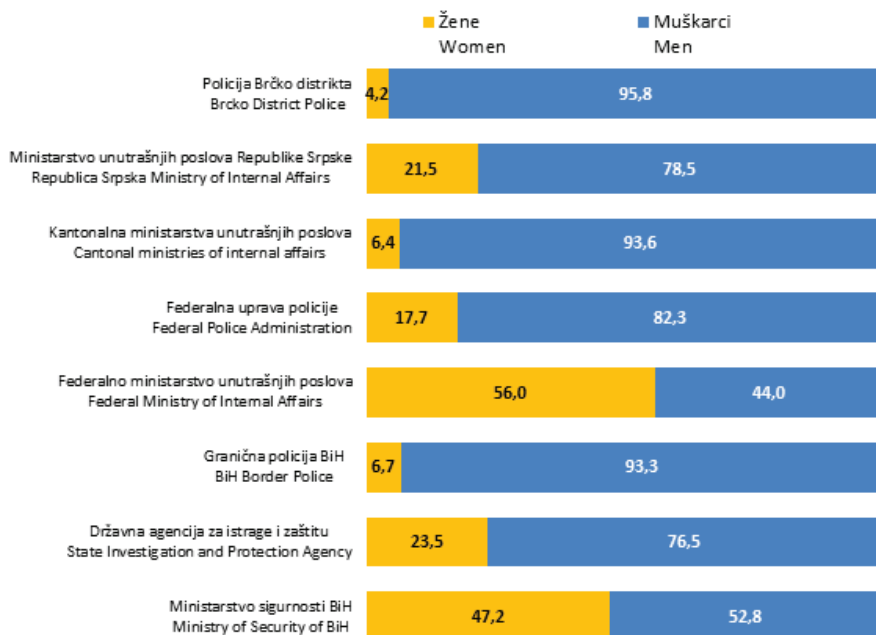
Procenat žena u Ministarstvu odbrane i Oružanih snaga BiH

Percentage of women in Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces of BiH

	% žena / % of women		
	2009.	2011.	2013.
Zaposleni u Ministarstvu odbrane BiH <i>Employees in the Ministry of Defense of BiH</i>	41,5	36,4	35,6
Civilne osobe u Oružanim snagama BiH <i>Civilians in Armed Forces of BiH</i>	28,0	23,8	23,8
Profesionalne vojne osobe u Oružanim snagama BiH <i>Professional Military Personnel in Armed Forces of BiH</i>	0	3,8	4,8
Pripadnici Oružanih snaga BiH <i>BiH Armed Forces members</i>	5,0	5,4	6,5
Pripadnici mirovnih misija <i>Peacekeeping members</i>	0	0	3,5

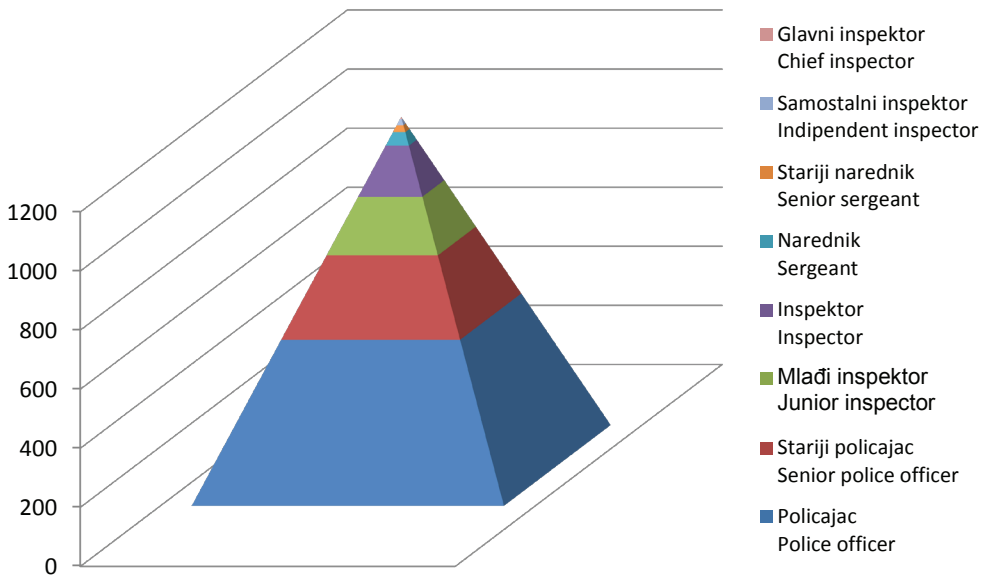
Procenat žena u agencijama za provođenje zakona

The percentage of women in law enforcement agencies



Izvor: Agencija za ravnopravnost spolova BiH - Akcioni plan za implementaciju UNSCR 1325 u BiH (2014-2017. godine)
Source: Agency for Gender Equality of BiH - Action plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2014-2017)

Zastupljenost žena po činovima u agencijama za provođenje zakona na državnom, entitetskom i kantonalnom nivou (stanje decembar 2013. godine)
Representation of women by ranks in law enforcement agencies at the state, entity and cantonal level (December 2013.)



Od ukupnog broja žena sa činovima koje rade u agencijama za provođenje zakona, nešto više od 40% su policajke, a oko 1/5 su starije policajke. Vrlo malo žena ima visoke činove pa je tako u BiH u 2013. godini bilo samo 8 glavnih inspektorica.

Of the total number of women with ranks working in law enforcement agencies, slightly more than 40% of the police officers, and about 1/5 are senior police officers. Very few women have high ranks, so in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013 there were only eight main inspectors.

Izvor: Agencija za ravnopravnost spolova BiH - Akcioni plan za implementaciju UNSCR 1325 u BiH (2014-2017. godine)
Source: Agency for Gender Equality of BiH - Action plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2014-2017)

PRAVOSUĐE

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Sudska vlast prema nivou i vrsti institucije u 2011. i 2012. godini

Administration of justice by the institution level in 2011 and 2012

	2011.		2012.	
	Sutkinje <i>Female judges</i>	Sudije <i>Male judges</i>	Sutkinje <i>Female judges</i>	Sudije <i>Male judges</i>
Sud BiH <i>BiH Court</i>	22	28	21	28
Apelacioni sud Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Court</i>	4	4	4	4
Entitetski sud FBiH <i>FBiH Entity's Courts</i>	16	11	17	10
Entitetski sud RS <i>RS Entity's Court</i>	14	12	14	12
Kantonalni sudovi <i>Cantonal Courts</i>	85	42	84	39
Okružni sudovi <i>Regional Courts</i>	57	37	59	37
Općinski sudovi <i>Municipal Courts</i>	276	130	279	134
Osnovni sudovi <i>Courts of first instance</i>	126	75	127	76
Osnovni sud Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Court of first instance</i>	10	8	10	7

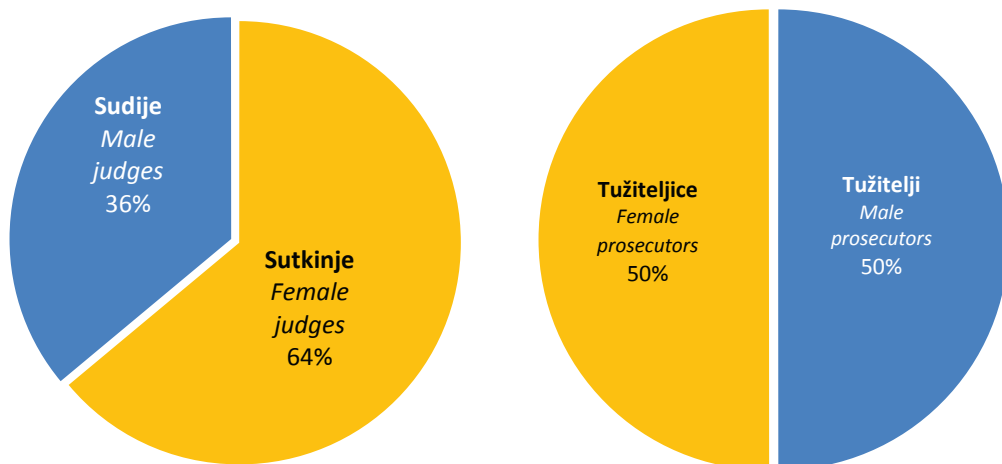
Izvor: Visoko sudsko i tužilačko vijeće BiH

Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

Tužilaštvo prema vrsti institucije i spolu u 2011. i 2012. godini
Prosecutor's offices by the institution level and sex in 2011 and 2012

	2011.		2012.	
	Tužiteljice <i>Female prosecutors</i>	Tužitelji <i>Male prosecutors</i>	Tužiteljice <i>Female prosecutors</i>	Tužitelji <i>Male prosecutors</i>
Državni tužitelji BiH <i>BiH Country Prosecutors</i>	18	16	17	16
Tužitelji Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Prosecutors</i>	5	5	5	5
Entitetski tužitelji FBiH <i>FBiH Entity's Prosecutors</i>	4	4	6	5
Entitetski tužitelji RS <i>RS Entity's Prosecutors</i>	2	4	2	3
Kantonalni tužitelji <i>Cantonal Prosecutors</i>	83	89	84	85
Okružni tužitelji <i>Regional Prosecutors</i>	40	43	41	41

Spolna struktura sudske vlasti i tužilaštva u 2012. godini
Gender structure of judicial authorities and prosecutors in 2012



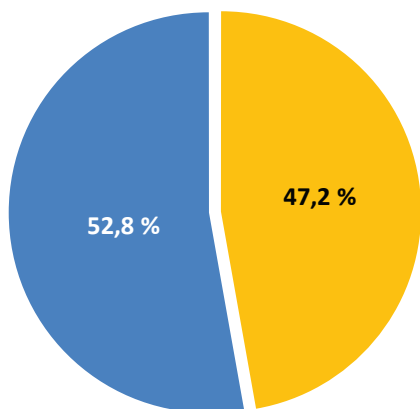
Izvor: Visoko sudsko i tužilačko vijeće BiH
 Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

NASILJE NAD ŽENAMA

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Agencija za ravnopravnost spolova BiH i entitetski gender centri su u saradnji sa statističkim institucijama, a uz podršku UNFPA i UN WOMEN 2013. godine proveli Studiju o rasprostranjenosti nasilja nad ženama u Bosni i Hercegovini. Osnovni cilj studije je bio istražiti rasprostranjenost i učestalost različitih oblika nasilja (psihološko, fizičko, seksualno i ekonomsko nasilje) nad ženama u porodici, ali i široj zajednici. Istraživanje je provedeno na reprezentativnom uzorku od 3.300 žena starijih od 18 godina, na teritoriji Federacije BiH i Republike Srpske. Brčko distrikt nije uključen.

Gender Equality Agency of BiH and Entity Gender Centers in cooperation with statistical institutions, with the support of UNFPA and UN WOMEN in 2013 conducted a study on the prevalence of violence against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The main objective of this study was to investigate the prevalence and frequency of various forms of violence (psychological, physical, sexual and economic violence) against women in the family and the wider community. The study was conducted on a representative sample of 3,300 women aged 18 or over, on the territory of the Federation BiH and the Republika Srpska. Brcko district is not included.



- **Žene koje su od svoje 15. godine iskusile bilo koji oblik nasilja** / Women who have experienced any form of violence after the age of 15
- **Žene koje nisu prijavile nikakvo iskustvo nasilja** / Women who have not reported any experienced of violence

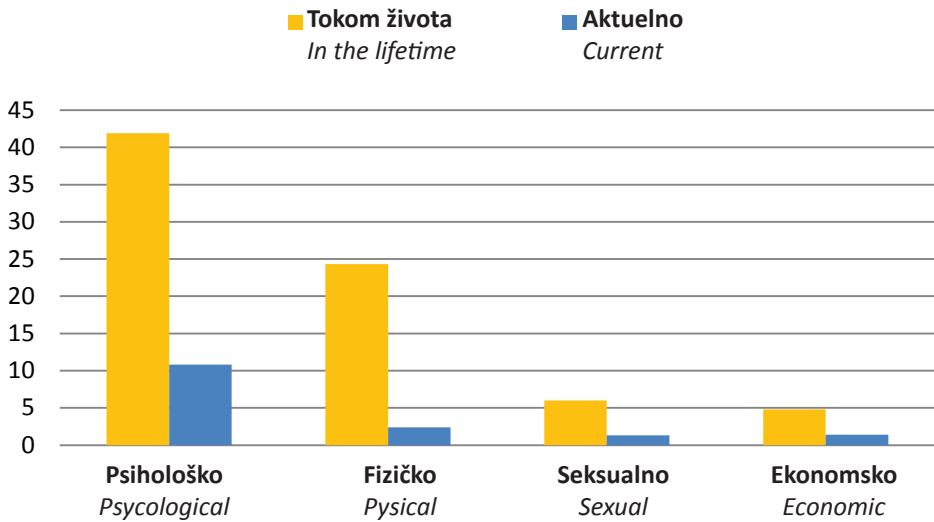
Stopa prevalencije ukupnog nasilja tokom posljednjih 12 mjeseci koji su prethodili istraživanju je znatno manja u odnosu na prevalenciju ukupnog nasilja nad ženama i iznosi 11,9%.

The prevalence of overall violence during the last 12 months preceding the survey is significantly lower than the overall prevalence of violence against women and amounts 11.9%.

Izvor: Studija o rasprostranjenosti nasilja nad ženama u BiH
Source: Research of the prevalence of violence against women in BiH

Stope prevalencije različitih oblika nasilja nad ženama

Prevalence rates of various types of violence against women

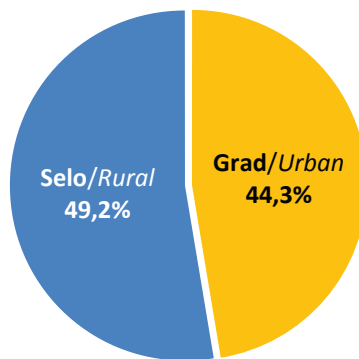


Razlika između stopa aktuelnog i nasilja doživljenog tokom života može se pripisati velikom broju sudjelovanja starijih žena u istraživanju, pa su zbog toga stope prevalencije veće na nivou cijelog života nego što su za posljednjih godinu dana, ali i činjenici da su žene spremnije priznati iskustva iz prošlosti nego ona sadašnja.

The difference between the current rate and violence experienced in life can be attributed to the large number of older women participating in the study, and therefore higher prevalence rates at the level of the whole life than for the past year, but also the fact that women are more willing to acknowledge past experience than the present.

Stope ukupnog nasilja za žene iz gradskih i seoskih sredina

Overall violence rates for women from urban and rural communities



Izvor: Studija o rasprostranjenosti nasilja nad ženama u BiH

Source: Research of the prevalence of violence against women in BiH

Prevalencija različitih tipova nasilja definisanih prema počinitelju i kontekstu

Prevalence of various types of violence identified by the perpetrator and context

Tipovi nasilja	%	Types of violence
Samo iskustvo partnerskog nasilja (od sadašnjeg ili bivšeg partnera)	37,9	<i>Only experience of intimate partner violence (by current or former partner)</i>
Samo iskustvo nasilja u porodici (drugi srodnici i članovi domaćinstva osim partnera)	14,1	<i>Only experience of domestic violence (other relatives or household members, except the partner)</i>
Samo iskustvo nasilja od osoba koje nisu partneri ili srodnici	7,8	<i>Only experience of violence by people who are not partners or relatives</i>
Kombinovano partnersko i nasilje u porodici	15,3	<i>Combined partner and domestic violence</i>
Kombinovano partnersko i nasilje u široj zajednici	4,2	<i>Combined partner and violence in broader community</i>
Kombinovano nasilje u porodici i u široj zajednici	17,4	<i>Combined domestic violence and violence in broader community</i>
Ostalo	3,2	<i>Other</i>

Izvor: Studija o rasprostranjenosti nasilja nad ženama u BiH
 Source: Research of the prevalence of violence against women in BiH

Stope ukupnog nasilja za različite starosne grupe žena

Overall violence rates for various age groups of women

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
%	56,8	56,4	46,8	47,5	44,2	44,2

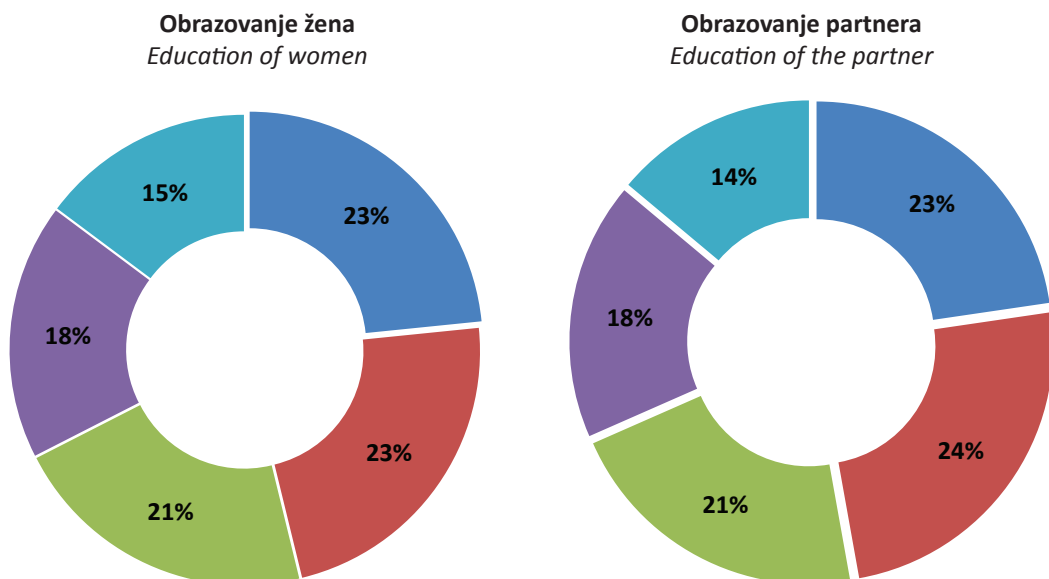
Mlade žene su izloženije nasilju nego starije i to najviše fizičkom i psihičkom nasilju koje vrše partneri nad ispitanicama.

Young women are more subjected to violence than older women and mostly to physical and psychological violence committed against respondents by their intimate partners.

Izvor: Studija o rasprostranjenosti nasilja nad ženama u BiH
 Source: Research of the prevalence of violence against women in BiH

Stope prevalencije ukupnog partnerskog nasilja prema obrazovanju žena i obrazovanju partnera*

Prevalence of partner violence by education of women and education of the partner*



- bez škole / no education
- osnovna škola / primary school
- 2-3 razreda srednje škole / 2-3 grades of secondary school
- srednja škola (4 razreda) / 4 grades secondary school
- viša škola i fakultet / higher and high school

*Podaci se odnose na žene koje su u vrijeme istraživanja imale partnera (partner sa kojim su u formalnom braku, partner sa kojim žive nevjenčano ili partner sa kojim održavaju emotivnu vezu, ali ne žive zajedno). Takve žene čine 72,6% ukupnog uzorka.

Podaci Studije o rasprostranjenosti nasilja nad ženama u BiH pokazuju da stope prevalencije partnerskog nasilja opadaju sa višim obrazovnim nivom žena, ali i partnera.

* Data refer to women who are in the time of the survey had a partner (partner with whom they are married, have a common-law partnership, with whom they live or unmarried partner with whom they maintain an emotional relationship, but not living together). Such women make up 72.6% of the total sample.

Study data on the prevalence of violence against women in Bosnia and Herzegovina have shown that the prevalence rates of partner violence decreased with higher educational level of women, but also partners.

Izvor: Studija o rasprostranjenosti nasilja nad ženama u BiH

Source: Research of the prevalence of violence against women in BiH

Potencijalne žrtve trgovine ljudima

Potential trafficking victims

	Žene / Females			Muškarci / Males		
	ukupno total	maloljetni minors	punoljetni adults	ukupno total	maloljetni minors	punoljetni adults
2009.	64	23	41	5	4	1
2010.	21	3	18	4	2	2
2011.	28	12	16	7	7	0
2012.	36	16	20	3	3	0

Podaci o potencijalnim žrtvama trgovine ljudima se prikupljaju od strane tužilaštava, službi za provođenje zakona, centara za socijalni rad i nevladinih organizacija. Od ukupno 39 žrtava trgovine ljudima u 2012. godini, 92% su bile žene. Kod ženskih žrtava trgovine ljudima, za oko 10% je bilo više punoljetnih žrtava. Najzastupljeniji oblik trgovine ljudima je u 2012. godini bio seksualno iskorištavanje, sa 20 žrtava, od čega su sve žene, zatim prisilni rad - prosjačenje sa 13 žrtava (10 žena i 3 muškarca), navođenje na prostituciju sa 3 žrtve (sve žene) i prodaja radi prisilnog sklapanja braka također sa 3 žrtve (sve žene). Od ukupnog broja trgovine ljudima bilo je 12 stranih državljanke, od kojih je većina iz Srbije. Tokom 2012. godine, u sigurnim kućama/skloništima pomoć je pružena za 13 žrtava trgovine ljudima.

Data on potential victims of human trafficking is collected by the prosecutor's office, law enforcement agencies, social work centers and NGOs. From a total of 39 victims of human trafficking in the 2012, 92% were women. For female victims of human trafficking, about 10 percent more were adult victims. The most common form of human trafficking in 2012 was sexual abuse, with 20 victims, all of whom are women, then forced labor - begging with 13 victims (10 women and 3 men), incitement to prostitution with the three victims (all women) and forced sales for marriage with 3 victims (all women). Of the total number of trafficking, 12 were foreign nationals, most of which are from Serbia. During 2012, in safe houses / shelters, help is provided for 13 victims of human trafficking.

Izvor: Ministarstvo sigurnosti BiH

Source: Ministry of Security of BiH