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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, 2018.



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, 2018.

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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 da uzrokuju materijalne ili psihološke kočnice, koje će ženama ili muškarcima da onemogućie izbor ili će ih onesposobiti da u potpunosti uživaju svoja prava.

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.

BASIC CONCEPTS

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.

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.

PREDGOVOR

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, životni standard, kriminalitet, politička vlast i javna uprava. 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 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.

Mr.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, living standard, crime, political power, General elections 2014, 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.

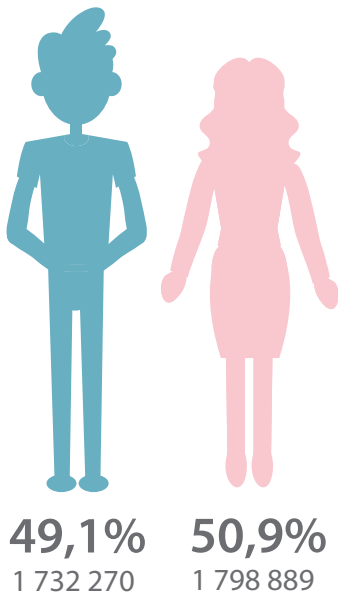
Most data presented in this publication are the result of the survey carried out by the Agency for Statistics of BiH, as well as existing statistical documentation, and for them there is no specified data source. A small portion of the data is taken from other state and entity institutions whose name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

Mr.sc. Velimir Jukić, Director

STANOVNIŠTVO PREMA POPISU 2013. POPULATION BY CENSUS 2013

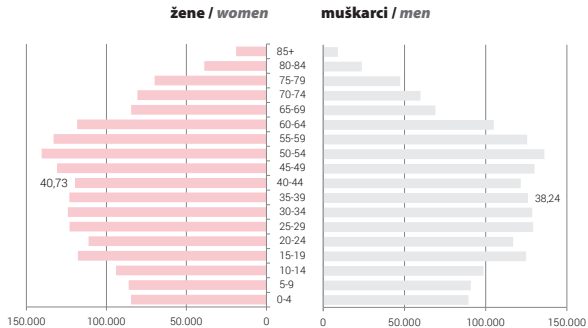
Stanovništvo u BiH, prema spolu u 2013. Population in BiH, by sex in 2013



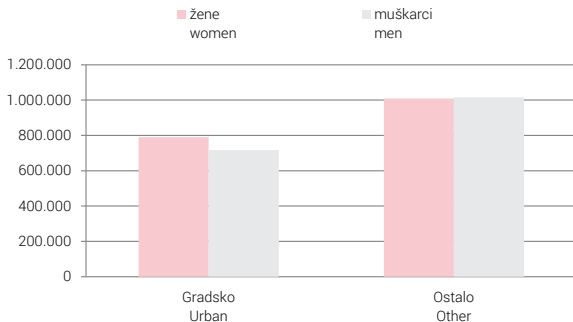
Prema Popisu stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova, provedenom u Bosni i Hercegovini u periodu od 1.10. do 15.10.2013. godine, u BiH je živjelo 3.531.159 osoba, od čega 1.798.889 žena i 1.732.270 muškaraca.

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.

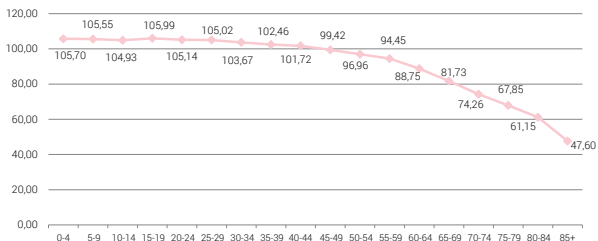
Stanovništvo u BiH, prema spolu, petogodišnjima i prosječnoj starosti, u 2013. / Population in BiH, by sex, five-year age group and average age, in 2013



Stanovništvo u BiH prema spolu i tipu naseljenog mjesta u 2013. / Population in BiH by sex and type of settlement in 2013



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



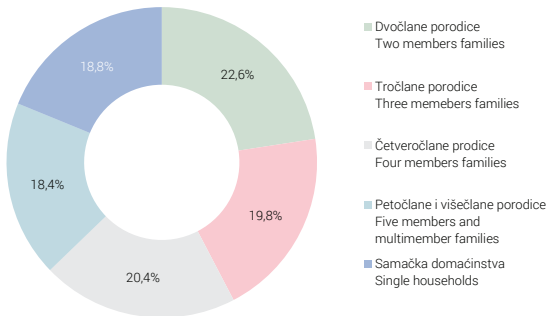
Koeficijent maskuliniteta predstavlja broj muškaraca na 100 žena. Prema podacima Popisa stanovništva iz 2013. godine, uočava se najveća stopa maskuliniteta u starosnoj grupi od 15 do 19 godina starosti, gdje na 100 žena dolazi skoro 106 muškaraca. Idući prema starijoj životnoj dobi, stopa maskuliniteta 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.

Struktura porodičnih i neporodičnih domaćinstava prema broju članova

Structure of family and non-family households per number of persons



Od ukupnog broja domaćinstava, 46% ih živi u gradskom tipu naseljenog mjesta, dok 54% domaćinstava živi u ruralnim dijelovima države. Prosječan broj članova domaćinstva je 3,04 člana.

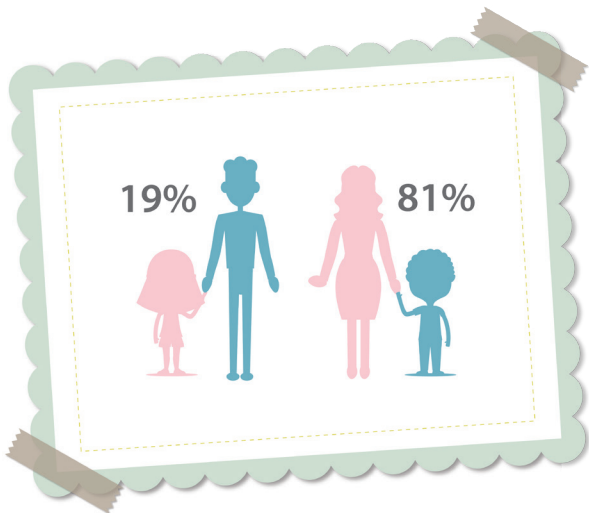
Out of total number of households, 46% live in the urban type of settlement, and 54% live in the rural part of the state. Average number of household members is 3,04.

Porodice prema tipu porodice *Families by type of family*

Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Bračni par bez djece <i>Married couple without children</i>	Vanbračni par bez djece <i>Consensual couple without children</i>	Bračni par sa djecom <i>Married couple with children</i>	Vanbračni par sa djecom <i>Consensual couple with children</i>	Majka sa djecom <i>Mother with children</i>	Otac sa djecom <i>Father with children</i>
1.015.905	267.680	9.015	568.660	10.121	129.819	30.610

Od ukupnog broja porodica sa jednim roditeljem, 81% su porodice u kojima sa djecom žive majke, a 19% porodice sa ocem.

Out of the total number of families with one parent, 81% are families where children live with mother, and 19% with father.



Žensko stanovništvo staro 15 i više godina prema zakonskom bračnom stanju i broju živorođene djece

Female population aged 15 years and over by legal marital status and number of live-born children

Bračno stanje <i>Marital status</i>	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Žene koje su rađale prema broju živorođene djece <i>Women who gave birth by the number of live-born children</i>					
		svega <i>all</i>	1	2	3	4	5 +
Nikad udata <i>Never married</i>	339.422	26.141	12.565	8.854	2.994	966	762
Udata <i>Married</i>	880.530	794.493	146.508	409.491	159.577	48.508	30.409
Razvedena <i>Divorced</i>	57.147	47.458	22.442	18.021	4.746	1.369	880
Udovica <i>Widowed</i>	257.047	239.708	28.695	91.728	53.921	28.157	37.207

Porodice sa djecom prema broju djece

Families with children by number of children

	Broj djece <i>Number of children</i>					
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	1 dijete <i>1 child</i>	2	3	4	5 i više djece <i>5 and more children</i>
Broj porodica <i>Number of families</i>	739.210	352.679	294.947	72.557	14.281	4.746
Broj djece u porodicama <i>Number of children in families</i>	1.243.923	352.679	589.894	217.671	57.124	26.555

Prema Popisu stanovništva iz 2013. prosječan broj djece u porodici je bio 1,68. / According to Census data from 2013, average age of children in household was 1,68.

prije
Before 1950.

Najčešća ženska imena

prema periodu rođenja

50-ih

Nada	4 276
Fatima	4 217
Dragica	3 288

60-ih

Fatima	3 609
Nada	3 254
Gordana	2 941

70-ih

Sanela	4 222
Dragana	3 418
Alma	2 748

80-ih

Jelena	4 488
Ivana	4 270
Alma	3 813

90-ih

Emina	4 506
Lejla	3 743
Ivana	3 642

poslije
After 2000.

Sara	5 229
Ajla	4 952
Amina	4 733

prije
Before 1950.

Milan 3 030
Ibrahim 2 894
Mustafa 2 680

Najčešća muška imena

prema periodu rođenja

50-ih

Milan 2 846
Dragan 2 591
Mirsad 2 506

60-ih

Zoran 4 880
Dragan 4 502
Senad 3 541

70-ih

Dragan 4 606
Goran 4 089
Edin 4 065

Most common males first names

according to birth year

80-ih

Adnan 4 080
Edin 3 722
Goran 3 545

90-ih

Haris 4 023
Marko 3 703
Ivan 3 415

poslije
After 2000.

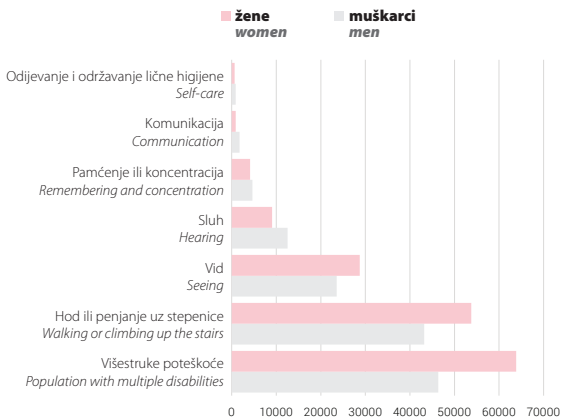
Marko 4 652
Luka 4 263
Amar 3 990

Stanovništvo u BiH prema statusu invalidnosti i spolu Population in BiH by disability status and sex

(%)

	Osobe sa invaliditetom <i>People with disabilities</i>	Osobe bez invaliditeta <i>People without disabilities</i>	Nepoznat status <i>Status unknown</i>
Ukupno <i>Total</i>	8,33	90,22	1,46
Ženski <i>Female</i>	8,95	89,60	1,45
Muški <i>Male</i>	7,68	90,86	1,47

Osobe sa invaliditetom prema vrsti poteškoće i spolu Population with disabilities by type of disability and sex



Osobe sa invaliditetom prema starosnim grupama i spolu

Population with disabilities by age groups and sex

	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Ženski <i>Female</i>	Muški <i>Male</i>
Ukupno <i>Total</i>	294.058	161.083	132.975
Ispod 15 godina <i>Under 15 years</i>	4.525	1.919	2.606
15-19	2.886	1.245	1.641
20-29	6.398	2.577	3.821
30-49	40.196	14.434	25.762
50-59	57.495	26.842	30.653
60-64	34.559	18.402	16.157
65 i više <i>65 and over</i>	147.999	95.664	52.335

Prema podacima Popisa stanovništva iz 2013. godine, polovina osoba sa invaliditetom su osobe starije od 65 godina, od čega su oko 65% osoba žene.

According to the Population Census 2013 data, half of population with disabilities are older than 65 years, out of which 65% are women.

Stanovništvo staro 15 i više godina prema najvišoj završenoj školi i spolu, u 2013.**Population aged 15 years and over by highest level of completed education and sex, in 2013**

(%)

	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
Bez ikakvog obrazovanja <i>No education</i>	4,9	8,0	1,7
Nepotpuno osnovno obrazovanje <i>Incomplete primary education</i>	9,2	12,4	5,7
Osnovna škola <i>Primary school</i>	21,4	23,9	18,9
Srednja škola <i>Secondary school</i>	51,1	43,0	59,5
Specijalizacija poslije srednje škole <i>Post-secondary school specialization</i>	0,7	0,2	1,2
Viša, visoka škola/fakultet/akademija/univerzitet <i>High school, school of higher education/faculty/academy/university</i>	12,7	12,4	13,0

Više od 50% stanovništva starijeg od 15 godina u BiH ima završenu srednju školu. Veći udio ženske populacije je bez ikakvog obrazovanja ili sa nepotpunim osnovnim obrazovanjem, kao i sa završenom osnovnom školom, dok je udio muškaraca sa završenom srednjom školom, ali i sa završenim višim stepenima obrazovanja nešto veći u odnosu na žene.

More than 50% of the population older than 15 years in BiH has completed secondary school. A higher proportion of the female population is without any education or incomplete basic education, as well as completed elementary school, while the proportion of men with completed secondary education and higher education levels is slightly higher comparing to women.

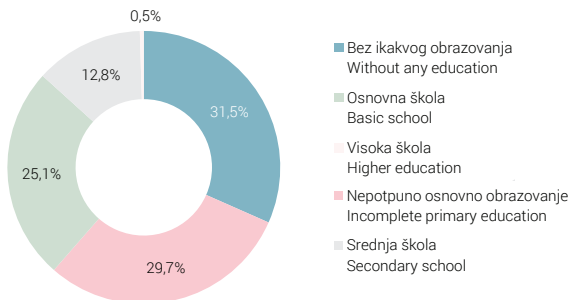
Stanovništvo u BiH sa završenim visokim obrazovanjem, u 2013. Population in BiH with completed tertiary education in 2013

Žene Women	190,727	157,838	42,648	Stari program Old program				Program po Bolonji Program by Bologna						
				Viša škola i prvi stepen fakulteta High school and first grade of faculty		Diplomirani prema dužini trajanja studija Graduate with:		Ukupno Total		Ukupno Total				
Muškarci Men	189,099	164,697	51,556	Ukupno Total		Ukupno Total		Ukupno Total		Ukupno Total				
				4 godine 4 years	5 godina 5 years	6 godina 6 years	Bachelor i diplomirani Bachelor and graduated	Magistri Master's degree	Doktori nauka Doctor's degree					
				96,670	87,316	9,006	3,546	3,813	9,537	1,972	32,889	26,376	6,320	193
				80,118	13,345	3,207	3,332	9,514	3,625	24,402	19,593	4,599	210	

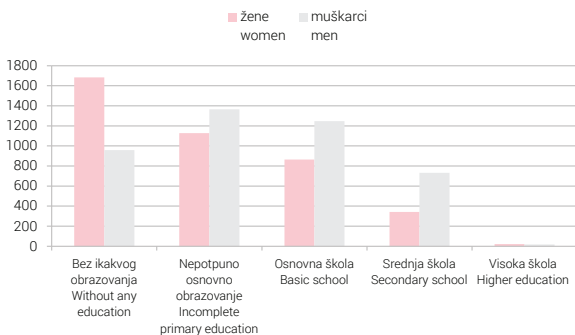
U 2013. godini je nešto više od 12% stanovništva u BiH starije od 15 godina imalo završeno visoko obrazovanje, od čega su 13% bili muškarci, a 12,4% žene.

In 2013, slightly more than 12% of the population in BiH older than 15 years had completed higher education, out of which 13% were men and 12.4% were women.

Osobe romske nacionalnosti prema najvišoj završenoj školi u 2013. Roma people by the highest level of education in 2013



Osobe romske nacionalnosti prema najvišoj završenoj školi u 2013. Roma people by the highest level of education in 2013

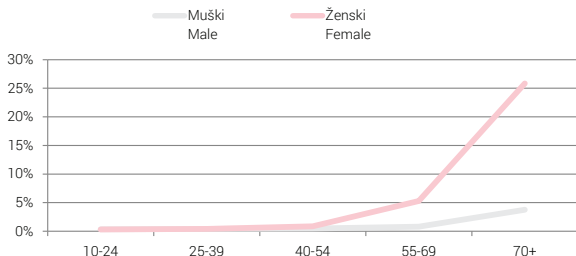


Prema podacima iz Popisa stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova u BiH iz 2013. godine, osobe romske nacionalnosti čine najbrojniju manjinsku grupu u zemlji, te čine oko 0,4% ukupne populacije u BiH.

According to the data from Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in BiH 2013, Roma people are the largest minority group in BiH, 0,4% out of total population of BiH.

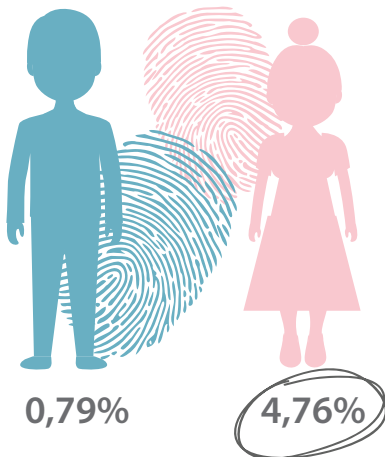
Stopa nepismenog stanovništva starosti 10 i više godina, prema starosnim grupama i spolu u BiH, 2013.

Rate of illiterate population aged 10 and over by age groups and sex in BiH, in 2013



Ukupna stopa nepismenosti u BiH, prema Popisu iz 2013. godine bila je 2,82. Stopa nepismenosti za muškarce je iznosila 0,79, a za žene čak 4,76.

The total illiteracy rate in BiH, according to the 2013 Census, was 2.82. The rate of illiteracy for men was 0.79, and for women 4.76



Najveća stopa nepismenosti je u grupi starijih žena i iznosi 5,29 za žene starosti 55-69 godina i čak 25,85 za žene starije od 70 godina, što znači da je svaka četvrta žena starija od 70 godina u BiH nepismena.

The highest illiteracy rate is in the group of older women, and it is 5.29 for women aged 55-69, and 25.85 for women over 70, which means that every fourth woman older than 70 years in BiH is illiterate.

Struktura nepismenih osoba prema starosnim grupama i spolu u BiH, u 2013.

Structure of illiterate persons by age groups and sex in BiH, in 2013

(%)

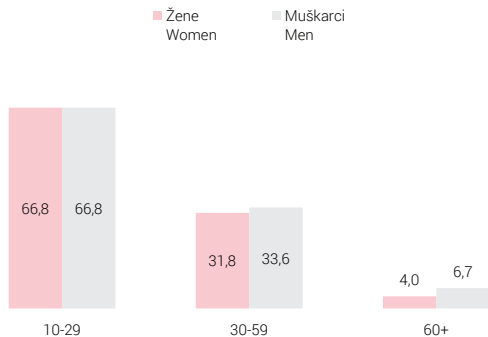
	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
10-24	1,32	9,36
25-39	1,97	13,20
40-54	4,36	14,95
55-69	22,92	19,60
70+	69,44	42,89

Od ukupnog broja nepismenih žena u BiH, prema Popisu stanovništva iz 2013. godine, više od 90% su žene od 55 i više godina života.

Out of the total number of illiterate women in BiH, according to 2013 Census, more than 90% are women aged 55 and older.

Stope računarske pismenosti stanovništva starog 10 i više godina, prema starosnim grupama i spolu

Computer literacy rates of population aged 10 years and over by age groups and sex



Računarska pismenost podrazumijeva znanje rada na računaru, odnosno sposobnost osobe da koristi osnovne računarske aplikacije u izvršenju svakodnevnih zadataka (obrada teksta, izrada tabela, korištenje e-maila i interneta). **Stopa računarske pismenosti** predstavlja procenat stanovništva koji su računarski pismeni u ukupnom stanovništvu te starosne grupe i spola.

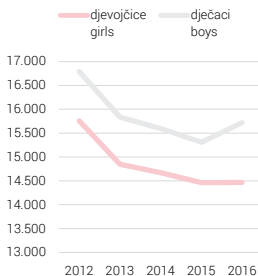
Computer literacy is the ability to use computers efficiently. It is the ability of a person to use basic computer applications in everyday work (word processing, creating tables, using e-mail, and the Internet). **The rate of computer literacy** is the percentage of the computer literate population out of total population of the particular age group and sex.

STANOVNIŠTVO POPULATION

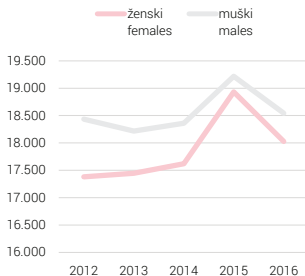
Živorodeni i umri u BiH Live births and deaths in BiH

	Živorodeni Live births			Umri Deaths		
	ukupno total	djevojčice girls	dječaci boys	ukupno total	ženski females	muški males
2012.	32.547	15.757	16.790	35.817	17.381	18.436
2013.	30.684	14.849	15.835	35.662	17.445	18.217
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

Živorodeni Live births



Umri Deaths

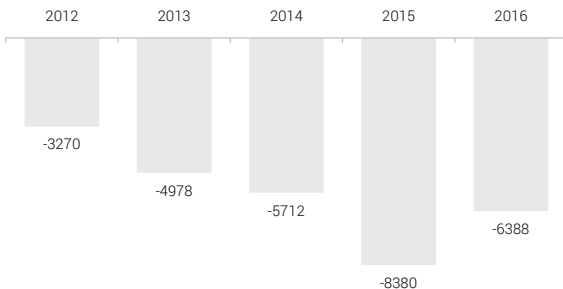


U BiH se svake godine rodi oko 3-4% više muške djece, a gotovo u istom tom procentu umire više muškaraca u odnosu na žene.

Every year in BiH, about 3-4% more male children are born in BiH, and almost in the same percentage, comparing to women, more men die.

Prirodni priraštaj stanovništva BiH

Natural change of BiH population

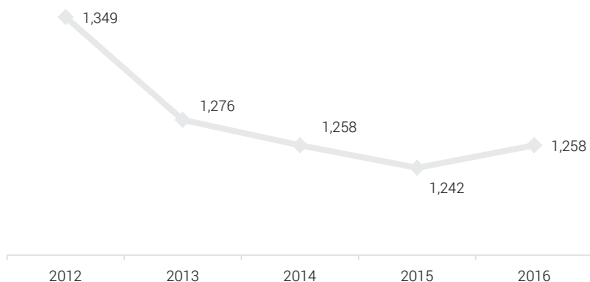


Prirodni priraštaj predstavlja razliku između broja rođenih i broja umrlih u godini posmatranja i može biti pozitivan i negativan. Od 2009. godine u BiH postoji trend negativnog prirodnog priraštaja, što znači da u referentnoj godini umre više osoba nego što ih se rodi.

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

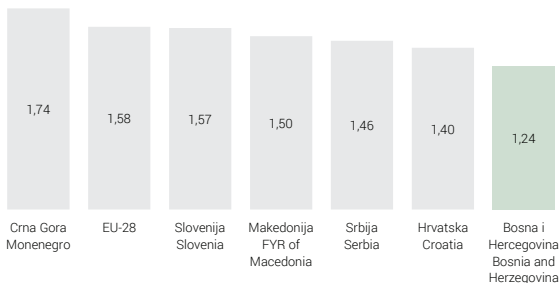


Stopa ukupnog fertiliteta je broj živorođenih na jednu ženu u njenom reproduktivnom životu.

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 2015.

Total fertility rates in some countries of the region and EU-28 average in 2015



Izvor: Eurostat / Source: Eurostat

Struktura živorođenih prema redu rođenja

Distribution of live births by order proportion

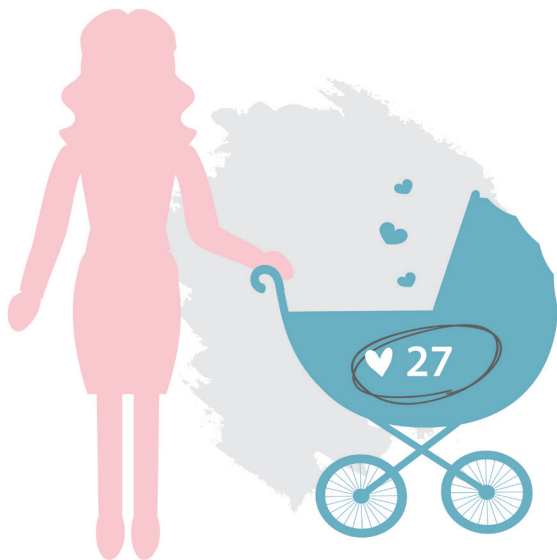
(%)

	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>
2012.	47,0	37,0	11,7	2,7	1,4	0,2
2013.	47,6	37,3	11,2	2,8	1,3	0,3
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

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>
2012.	26,5	29,3	31,8	33,2	35,0
2013.	26,7	29,5	31,8	33,2	34,5
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

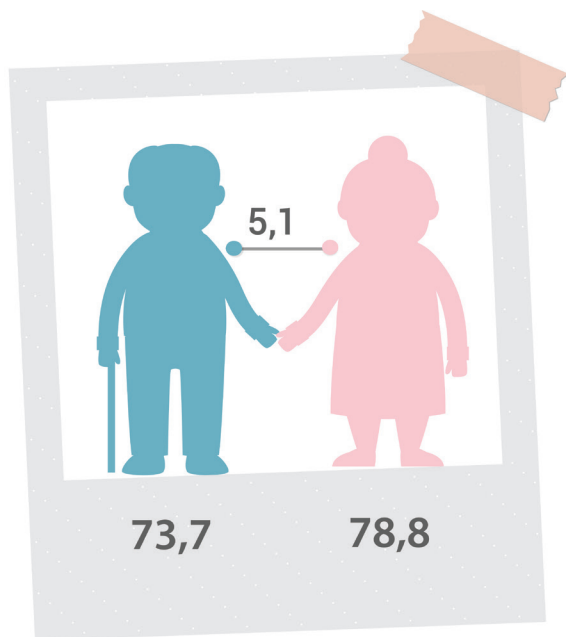


Prosječna starost majke prema rođenju prvog djeteta je u periodu od 2012. do 2016. godine, porasla sa 26,5 na 27 godina.

Average age of mother by the birth of the first child increased from 26,5 to 27 age of life in the perod from 2012 to 2016.

Očekivani životni vijek pri rođenju

Life expectancy at birth



Izvor: Planovi svjetske populacije: Revizija 2015
Source: *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*

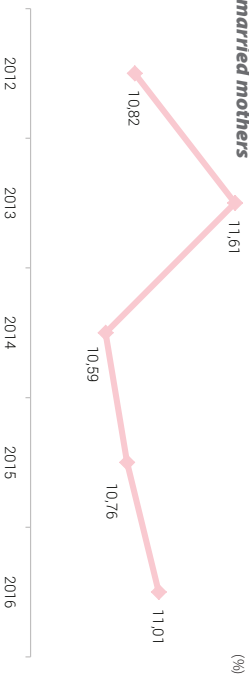
Živorođeni prema školskoj spremi roditelja u 2016.

Live births by educational attainment of parents in 2016

	Ukupno Total	Bez škole Without education	Nepotpuna osnovna škola Incomplete basic school	Osnovna škola Basic school	Srednja škola Secondary school	Specijalizacija nakon srednje škole Specialization after high school	Viša škola Non-university high school	Visoka škola University degree	Magisterij Master degree	Doktorat Doctorate	Nepoznato Unknown
Matka Mother	30.183	167	260	2.741	17.636	32	1.504	6.461	733	74	575
Otac Father		110	164	1.695	20.657	40	1.068	4.695	507	87	1.160

Procenat živorođene vanbračne djece

Percent of live births to unmarried mothers



Sklopljeni brakovi prema spolu i starosnim grupama

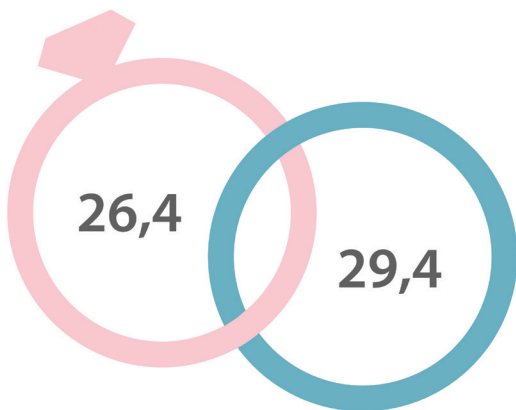
Marriages by sex and age groups

		Ukupno Total	< 15	15 - 19	20 - 24
2012.	nevjesta / bride	18.235	0	1.885	6.191
	mladoženja / groom		0	147	3.617
2013.	nevjesta / bride	17.623	0	1.793	5.559
	mladoženja / groom		0	164	3.230
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

	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 49	50 +	nepoznato unknown
2012.	5.764	2.228	871	786	505	5
	6.959	3.922	1.571	1.177	842	0
2013.	5.667	2.309	905	854	530	6
	6.616	3.884	1.615	1.195	916	3
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

U 2016. godini sklopljeno je nešto više od 1.000 brakova u odnosu na 2012. godinu. Prosječna starost nevjeste pri zaključenju prvog braka u 2016. godini je bila 26.4 godina, a kod mladoženje 29.4 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 2016 were more than 1.000 marriages than in 2012. The average age of bride for the first marriage in the 2016 was 26.4 years and 29.4 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.

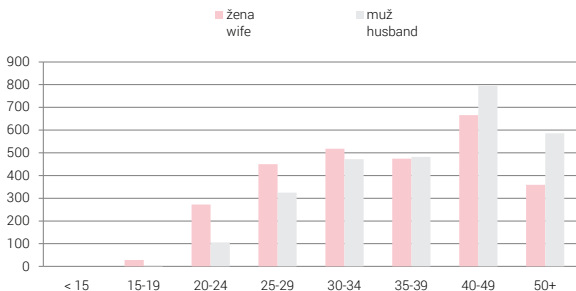


Sklopljeni brakovi prema prethodnom bračnom statusu nevjeste i mladoženje u 2016.

Marriages by previous marital status of bride and groom in 2016

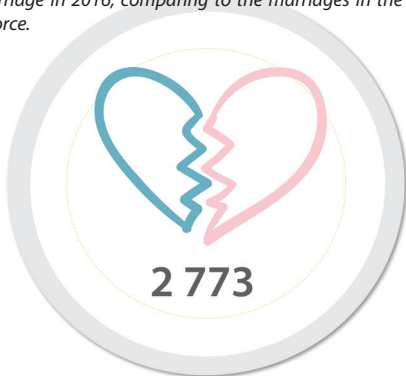
Prethodno bračno stanje mladoženje <i>Previous marital status of groom</i>	Prethodno bračno stanje nevjeste <i>Previous marital status of bride</i>			
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	neudata <i>never married</i>	razvedena <i>divorced</i>	udovica <i>widowed</i>
Ukupno <i>Total</i>	19.265	17.325	220	1.720
neoženjen <i>never married</i>	17.083	16.411	61	611
razveden <i>divorced</i>	310	82	69	159
udovac <i>widowed</i>	1.872	832	90	950

Razvedeni brakovi prema spolu i starosnim grupama u 2016. *Divorces by sex and age groups in 2016*



U 2016. godini došlo je do razvoda 2.773 braka. Najveći broj razvoda i kod žena i kod muškaraca desio se u životnoj dobi od 40 do 49 godina. Svaki sedmi brak u 2016. godini, u odnosu na sklopljene brakove u istoj godini je završio razvodom.

In 2016, 2.773 marriage ended with divorce. The biggest number of divorces happend in the age group 40-49, both in women and men. Every seventh marriage in 2016, comparing to the marriages in the same year, ended in divorce.



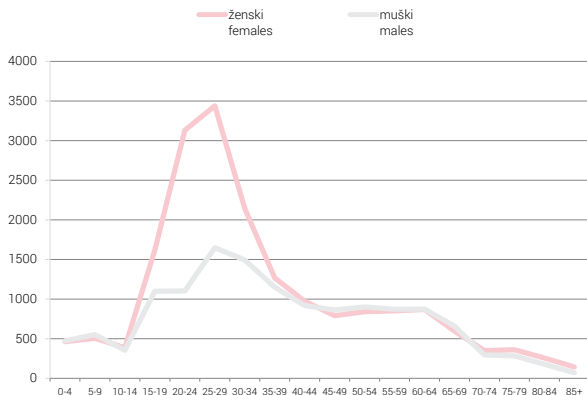
Razvedeni brakovi prema trajanju braka i broju izdržavane djece

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
2012.	78	301	325	1.590	1.080	739	475	0
2013.	107	334	307	1.861	1.150	736	560	163
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

Unutrašnje migracije u Bosni i Hercegovini u 2016.

Internal migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016



Podaci se odnose na unutrašnja migraciona kretanja stanovništva Bosne i Hercegovine u 2016. 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/odseljenih stanovnika u 2016. godini iznosio 32.775, od čega je bilo 18.987 (57.9%) žena i 13.788 (42.1%) muškaraca.

Najveći broj doseljenih/odseljenih žena spada u kategoriju od 20 do 29 godina starosti, što je oko 1/3 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% .

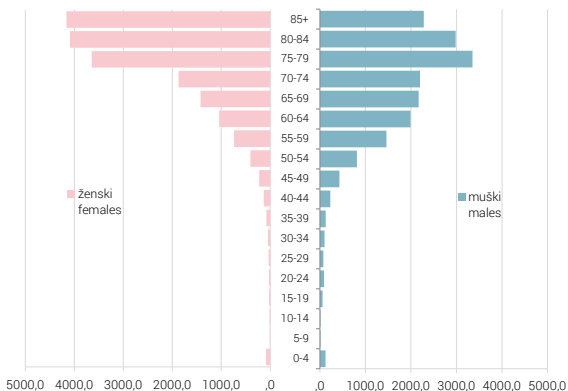
Data relates to internal migrations of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016. All population is included, by sex and age structure, which registered the change of their residence, including migrations between the entities and Brcko District.

In BiH, the number of immigrants/emigrants in 2016 was 32.775, out of which there were 18.987 (57.9%) women, and 13.788 (42.1%) men.

The largest number of female immigrants/emigrants falls into the category of 20-29 years of age, which is about 1/3 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, and is around 20%.

ZDRAVSTVO I MORTALITET HEALTH AND MORTALITY

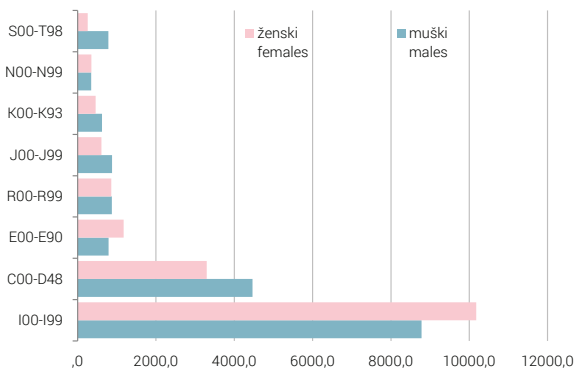
Umri prema spolu i starosnim grupama u 2016. Deaths by age groups and sex in 2016



Prosječna starost umrlih osoba Average age of deaths

	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2012.	72,5	75,3	69,8
2013.	72,7	75,5	70,0
2014.	73,0	75,8	70,4
2015.	73,4	76,1	70,7
2016.	73,4	76,2	70,7

Umri prema vodećim uzrocima smrti i spolu u 2016. Deaths by sex and cause of death in 2016



- 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**

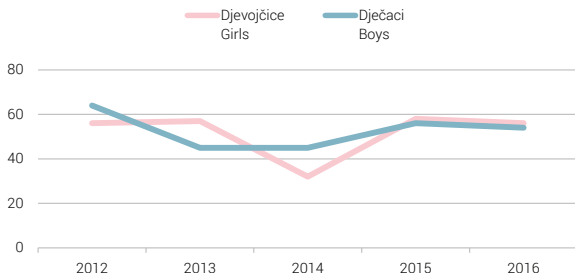
Nasilne smrti prema vrsti i spolu

Violent deaths by type and sex

		ukupno total	nesretan slučaj accident	samoubistvo suicide	ubistvo murder	nepoznato unknown
2012.	svoga / all	1.053	581	397	52	23
	ženski / females	231	111	99	16	5
	muški / males	822	470	298	36	18
2013.	svoga / all	1.019	569	369	41	40
	ženski / females	229	113	96	14	6
	muški / males	790	456	273	27	34
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

Mrtvorodeni prema spolu

Stillbirths by sex

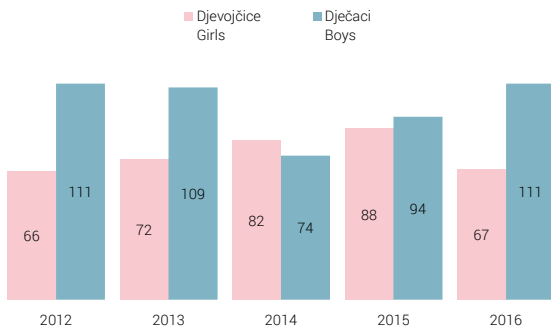


Mrtvorodeni se smatra dijete rođeno, odnosno izvađeno iz tijela majke bez ikakvih znakova života, tj. ako nije disalo ili pokazivalo neki drugi znak života, a nošeno je duže od 22 sedmice i koje ima porođajnu težinu 500 gr i više.

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.

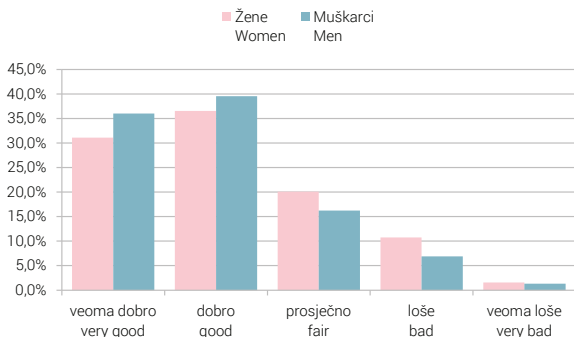
Doktori zaposleni u javnom zdravstvu prema starosnim grupama *Physicians working in public health by age groups*

	Doktorice <i>Female physicians</i>				
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64
2012.	4.294	1.050	1.180	1.333	731
2013.	4.407	1.085	1.195	1.315	812
2014.	4.561	1.108	1.297	1.255	901
2015.	4.554	1.072	1.354	1.188	940

	Doktori <i>Male physicians</i>				
	Ukupno <i>Total</i>	< 35	35-44	45-54	55-64
2012.	2.732	589	603	977	563
2013.	2.804	620	636	908	640
2014.	2.865	667	669	851	678
2015.	2.859	639	714	762	744

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

Stanovništvo prema vlastitom mišljenju o zdravlju u 2015. Population by self-perceived health in 2015



Skoro 3/4 stanovništva misli da ima veoma dobro ili dobro zdravlje, od čega je su više od 75% muškarci i oko 67% žene. Žene u većem procentu od muškaraca imaju percepciju o prosječnom, lošem ili veoma lošem vlastitom zdravlju.

Almost 3/4 of population think that have very good or good health, of which 75% are men and 67% are women. A bigger percentage of women have a self-perception of fair, bad and very bad health.

Izvor: Anкета o potrošnji domaćinstva, 2015 - modul "Zdravstvo i socijalna uključenost"
Source: Household Budget Survey, 2015 - module "Health and Social Inclusion"

OBRAZOVANJE
EDUCATION**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>
2012/2013.	8.958	9.859	148.585	156.296	82.242	84.420
2013/2014.	9.383	10.497	147.238	154.895	77.468	78.882
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

U školskoj 2016/2017. godini u BiH su bile 332 predškolske ustanove, što je za 4,7% 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.

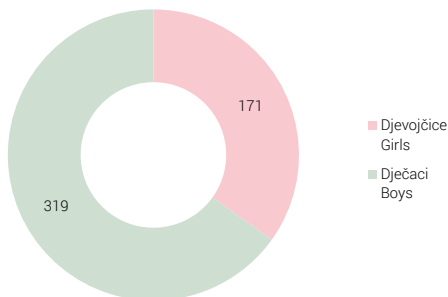
In 2016/2017 school year, in BiH there were 332 pre-school institutions, which is 4,7% higher comparing to the previous school year, whereby the number of children in pre-school institutions also increased. Number of students in primary and secondary education is decreasing year after year.

Učenici upisani u prvi razred osnovne i srednje škole u školskoj 2016/2017.

Pupils enrolled in first grade of primary and secondary schools in the school year 2016/2017

	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>
Redovne škole / <i>Regular schools</i>	78.105	82.853	16.366	17.379
Škole za djecu sa poteškoćama u razvoju / <i>Schools for children with special needs</i>	180	345	41	83

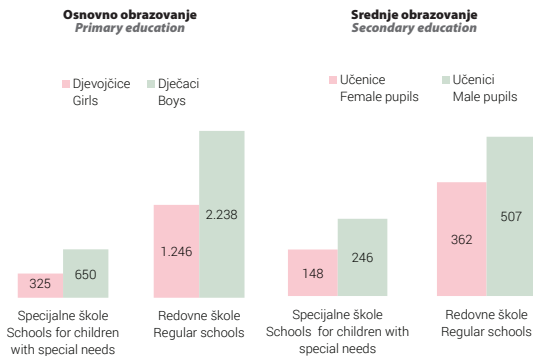
Djeca sa poteškoćama u razvoju u predškolskim ustanovama u školskoj 2016/2017. / Children with special needs in preschool institutions in the school year 2016/2017



U predškolskim ustanovama je u školskoj 2016/2017. godini bilo 35% djevojčica i 65% dječaka sa poteškoćama u razvoju.

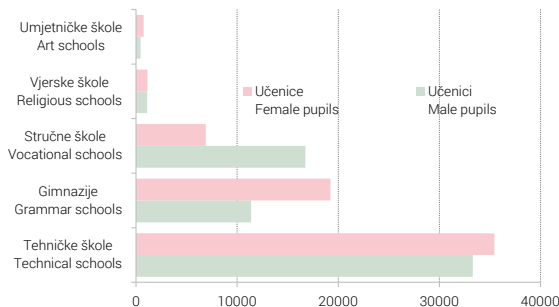
In preschool institutions in the school year 2016/2017 there were 35% of girls and 65% of boys with special needs.

Djeca sa poteškoćama u razvoju uključena u osnovno i srednje obrazovanje u školskoj 2016/2017. / Children with special needs included in primary and secondary education in the school year 2016/2017



Srednje obrazovanje u školskoj 2016/2017. prema vrsti škole

Secondary education by the type of school in the school year 2016/2017



U školskoj 2016/2017. 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 učenice.

In the school year 2016/2017 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.

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>
2012/2013.	56.325	46.118	46.157	36.638	10.168	9.480
2013/2014.	55.114	44.646	45.712	35.619	9.402	9.027
2014/2015.	53.599	42.826	45.178	34.824	8.421	8.002
2015/2016.	52.457	41.633	45.462	34.347	6.995	7.286
2016/2017.	50.552	39.163	43.671	31.958	6.881	7.205

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) i magistarske i specijalističke studije (stari program).

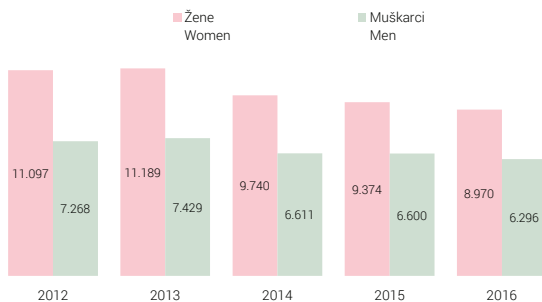
The table includes students who are studying according to old program as well as students who study according to Bologna compliant program (first cycle). These data do not include students from second and third cycles (Bologna-compliant program) as well as students on master and specialist studies (Old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

Diplomirani studenti prema oblasti obrazovanja u 2015.

Graduated students by education field in 2015

Oblast <i>Field</i>	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>
Ukupno <i>Total</i>	9.374	6.600
Obrazovanje <i>Education</i>	1.308	522
Humanističke nauke i umjetnost <i>Humanities and art</i>	851	404
Društvene nauke, novinarstvo i informacije <i>Social sciences, journalism and information</i>	857	564
Poslovanje, administracija i pravo <i>Business, administration and law</i>	2.929	2.075
Prirodne nauke, matematika i statistika <i>Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics</i>	490	211
Informacione i komunikacijske tehnologije <i>Informations and communication technologies</i>	151	473
Inženjerstvo, proizvodnja i građevinarstvo <i>Engineering, manufacturing and construction</i>	598	965
Poljoprivreda, šumarstvo, ribarstvo i veterinarstvo <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery and veterinary</i>	326	314
Zdravlje i zaštita <i>Health and welfare</i>	1.587	482
Usluge <i>Services</i>	247	553
Nepoznato <i>Not known or unspecified</i>	30	37

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>
2012.	1.542	1.088	88	122
2013.	2.011	1.369	112	157
2014.	2.001	1.363	116	185
2015.	2.168	1.468	128	157
2016.	2.339	1.500	99	142

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.

Zaposleni u obrazovanju na početku školske godine

Employees in education at the beginning of the school year

	2012/2013.	2013/2014.	2014/2015.	2015/2016.	2016/2017.
Vaspitači u predškolskim ustanovama / Educators in pre-school institutions					
ukupno / total	1.301	1.388	1.508	1.667	1.795
žene / women	1.284	1.366	1.485	1.645	1.771
muškarci / men	17	22	23	22	24
Nastavno osoblje osnovnih škola / Primary school teachers					
ukupno / total	24.227	24.476	24.062	23.515	23.824
žene / women	17.050	17.315	17.014	16.778	17.045
muškarci / men	7.177	7.161	7.048	6.737	6.779
Nastavnici i stručni saradnici u srednjim školama / Secondary school teachers and associates					
ukupno / total	13.043	13.037	12.774	12.859	12.652
žene / women	7.639	7.687	7.602	7.696	7.653
muškarci / men	5.404	5.350	5.172	5.163	4.999
Nastavnici i saradnici visokoškolskih ustanova / Teachers and assistants in higher education*					
ukupno / total	9.144	9.462	9.581	9.526	10.028
žene / women	3.828	4.080	4.161	4.165	4.395
muškarci / men	5.316	5.382	5.420	5.361	5.633

***Napomena:** 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.

***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

(%)

	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.
Žene / Female	8,1	7,7	10,1	6,9	6,8	5,6	5,4
Muškarci / Male	7,7	8,2	5,8	6,6	4,9	4,8	4,4

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi BiH, 2016
Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2016

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.

U periodu od 2010. do 2016. godine, stopa ranog napuštanja škole je bila veća kod žena.

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

(%)

	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.
Žene / Female	28,0	26,1	26,2	24,1	24,0	26,0	24,7
Muškarci / Male	28,1	29,2	30,5	27,4	27,9	29,2	28,0

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi BiH, 2016
Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2016

Osobe koje nisu zaposlene, niti uključene u obrazovanje i obuku

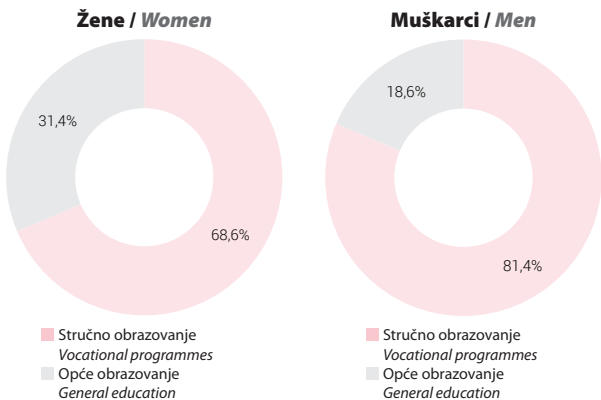
je indikator koji obuhvata mlade osobe dobi 15-24 godine koje nisu bile zaposlene, ali ni uključene u obrazovanje ili obuku u četiri sedmice prije provođenja Ankete o radnoj snazi. Podatak je izražen kao procenat od ukupnog stanovništva iste starosne grupe i spola.

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.

Učenici prema vrsti srednjeg obrazovanja u 2016. Students by type of secondary education in 2016



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 treća učenica i svaki peti učenik su uključeni u opće srednje obrazovanje. Na ukupnom nivou, u 2016. godini je 75% 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 2016, out of total, 75% 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

(%)

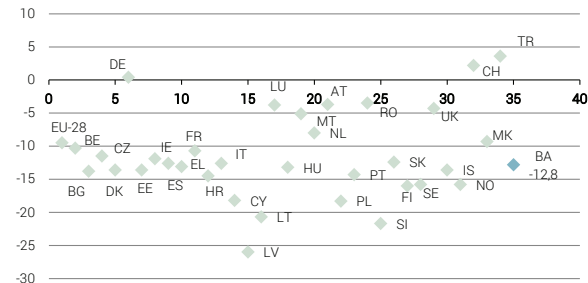
	2010.	2011.	2012.	2013.	2014.	2015.	2016.
Ukupno / Total	11,8	13,4	16,5	15,7	18,9	17,2	23,1
Žene / Female	13,4	15,0	20,0	16,8	23,2	21,3	29,4
Muškarci / Male	10,2	11,8	13,0	14,6	15,2	13,4	16,6

Izvor: Anкета o radnoj snazi BiH, 2016

Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2016

Postignuće u visokom obrazovanju i rodni jaz u EU zemljama i BiH u 2016.

Tertiary education attainment and gender gap in EU countries and BiH in 2016



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/univezitetete).

Rodni jaz u postignuću u visokom obrazovanju predstavlja razliku između postignuća muškaraca i žena. U BiH je on -12,8, što znači da je za 12% više žena završilo srednje obrazovanje u odnosu na muškarce.

Prema podacima Eurostata, u 2016. godini, 39,1% stanovništva dobi 30-34 godine, u 28 zemalja članica Evropske unije (EU-28) je završilo tercijarno obrazovanje. Neke od zemalja čije je postignuće u visokom obrazovanju niže od 30% su: Rumunija, Italija, Hrvatska i Malta, te Makedonija i Turska. Prema Strategiji Evropa 2020, cilj je da do 2020. godine proporcija osoba dobi 30-34 godine sa završenim tercijarnim obrazovanjem bude najmanje 40%. Posmatrajući spolnu raspodjelu, žene u EU-28 su već dostigle cilj Stategije Evropa 2020 u 2012. godini, sa procentom od 40.2%, dok muškarci u ovoj starosnoj grupi zaostaju za ženama, sa procentom završenog tercijarnog obrazovanja od 34.4% u 2016. godini. Učešće muškaraca u tercijarnom obrazovanju u Evropi se povećalo u posljednjih 10 godina, ali taj rast je sporiji u odnosu na žene, što dovodi do većeg jaza među spolovima.

***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 -12,8%, which means that 12.8% more women completed tertiary education.*

According to Eurostat data, in 2016, 39.1% of the population aged 30-34 in the EU-28 had completed tertiary education. Some of countries with tertiary education attainment below 30% are: Romania, Italy, Croatia and Malta, as well as FYR Macedonia and Turkey. Europa 2020 strategy aim that by the year 2020 the proportion of 30-34 year-olds with tertiary educational attainment should be at least 40%.

Observing gender distribution in tertiary education, women in the EU-28 have already reached the goal of the Europe 2020 Strategy in 2012, with a percentage of 40.2%, while men in this age group are lagging behind the women, 34.4% of men completed tertiary education in 2016. The participation of men in tertiary education in Europe has increased over the last 10 years, but at a slower pace compered to women, leading to a greater gender gap.

ISTRAŽIVANJE I RAZVOJ RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Zaposleni na poslovima istraživanja i razvoja prema sektorima u 2016. / Employees engaged in research and development by sector in 2016

	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
UKUPNO / TOTAL	1.347	1.460
Istraživači / Researchers	915	1.027
Stručni saradnici / Research associates	138	144
Tehničko osoblje / Technicians	118	123
Rukovodeće osoblje / Managers	38	81
Ostalo osoblje / Other supporting staff	138	85
POSLOVNI SEKTOR / BUSINESS SECTOR	236	248
Istraživači / Researchers	73	75
Stručni saradnici / Research associates	72	66
Tehničko osoblje / Technicians	53	61
Rukovodeće osoblje / Managers	15	25
Ostalo osoblje / Other supporting staff	23	21
DRŽAVNI SEKTOR / GOVERNMENT SECTOR	122	126
Istraživači / Researchers	78	96
Stručni saradnici / Research associates	16	6
Tehničko osoblje / Technicians	9	5
Rukovodeće osoblje / Managers	4	10
Ostalo osoblje / Other supporting staff	15	9

nastavak / *continued*

	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>
VISOKO OBRAZOVANJE / HIGHER EDUCATION	987	1.082
Istraživači / <i>Researchers</i>	762	856
Stručni saradnici / <i>Research associates</i>	50	70
Tehničko osoblje / <i>Technicians</i>	56	57
Rukovodeće osoblje / <i>Managers</i>	19	45
Ostalo osoblje / <i>Other supporting staff</i>	100	54
NEPROFITNI SEKTOR / NON-PROFIT SECTOR	2	4
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	1

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 2016. / Persons engaged in research and development by field of science in 2016

	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
UKUPNO / TOTAL	1.347	1.460
Prirodne nauke / Natural sciences	201	173
Inženjerstvo i tehnologija / Engineering and Technology	564	797
Medicinske i zdravstvene nauke / Medical and Health sciences	119	68
Poljoprivredne nauke / Agricultural sciences	135	132
Društvene nauke / Social sciences	142	129
Humanističke nauke / Humanities	166	116
Multidisciplinane nauke / Multidisciplinary sciences	20	45

Istraživači zaposleni na poslovima istraživanja i razvoja prema godinama starosti u 2016. / Researchers engaged in research and development by age in 2016

	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
UKUPNO / TOTAL	915	1.027
Manje od 25 / 25 and under	5	2
25-29	79	49
30-34	113	98
35-39	185	121
40-44	176	147
45-49	121	138

nastavak / *continued*

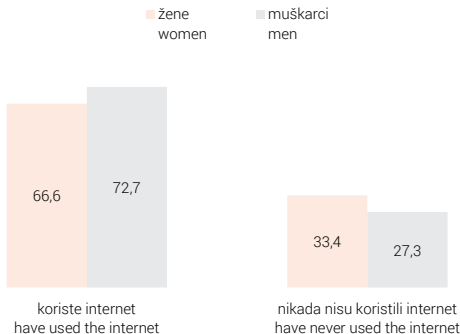
	Žene <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>
50-54	100	138
55-59	64	110
60-64	53	123
65-69	17	63
70 i više / <i>70 and more</i>	2	38

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.

Udio korisnika interneta prema spolu u 2017. *Share of internet users by sex in 2017*

(%)



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, u posljednjoj godini dana, ali i osobe koje nisu koristile internet duže od jedne godine. Većina ispitanika u ovoj grupi je koristila internet u zadnja tri mjeseca.

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, previous year, and persons who have not used Internet for period longer than a year.

Izvor: Upotreba informaciono-komunikacionih tehnologija u domaćinstvima i pojedinačno, 2017.
Source: Usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals, 2017

RADNA SNAGA LABOUR FORCE

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

	Ukupno / Total			Ženski / Females			Muški / Males		
	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.
Stopa aktivnosti <i>Activity rate</i>	44,1	43,1	42,6	33,5	32,1	32,4	55,1	54,9	53,3
Stopa zaposlenosti <i>Employment rate</i>	31,9	32,2	33,9	23,2	22,4	24,9	40,9	42,5	43,2
Stopa nezaposlenosti <i>Unemployment rate</i>	27,7	25,4	20,5	30,7	30,0	23,1	25,8	22,5	18,9

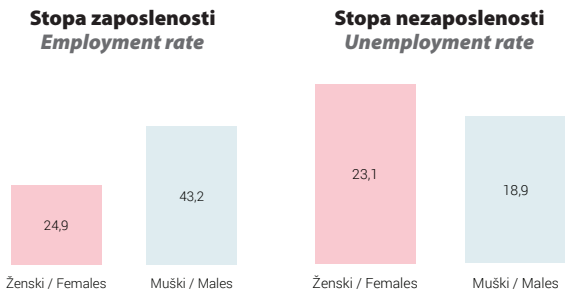
Anketa o radnoj snazi je redovno istraživanje koje provodi Agencija za statistiku BiH. Anketa se provodi jednom godišnje, s ciljem prikupljanja podataka o osnovnim karakteristikama radno sposobnog stanovništva, na osnovu kojih se vrši procjena ukupne radne snage u zemlji. Anketom za 2017. godinu je obuhvaćeno 10.629 domaćinstava. U upitnik za anketiranje 2017. 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 stopa aktivnosti i nezaposlenosti, te povećanja stope zaposlenosti u odnosu na podatke iz 2016. godine.

Labour 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 2017 Survey covered 10.629 households. In 2017, 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, 2017 / Source: Labor Force Survey, 2017

Mjere aktivnosti stanovništva prema spolu u 2017.

Measures of the activity of the population by sex in 2017



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, 2017
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2017

Struktura radno sposobnog stanovništva prema aktivnosti i starosnim grupama

Structure of working-age population by activity and age groups

	Radno sposobno stanovništvo <i>Working-age population</i>			Radna snaga / <i>Labour force</i>		
				Zaposlene osobe <i>Employed persons</i>		
	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.
<i>Ženski / Female</i>						
15-24	14,0	13,6	12,5	4,8	5,3	5,7
25-49	35,1	33,1	32,0	62,6	60,0	58,6
50-64	27,3	28,4	29,0	29,5	31,9	31,7
65+	23,5	25,0	26,4	(3,0)	(2,8)	(4,0)
<i>Muški / Male</i>						
15-24	16,7	16,3	15,7	6,4	7	8,3
25-49	38	36,1	33,8	61,4	57,4	55,2
50-64	26,9	28,7	28,8	29,6	33,2	33,2
65+	18,4	18,9	21,7	(2,6)	(2,4)	(3,4)

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 poduzimale 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, 2017.

	Radna snaga / Labour force			Neaktivne osobe Inactive persons		
	Nezaposlene osobe Unemployed persons					
	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.
	Ženski / Female					
15-24	22,5	17,6	20,0	15,9	15,7	14,2
25-49	63,0	66,0	62,8	21,2	19,5	18,8
50-64	31,7	14,4	15,9	28,5	29,0	29,4
65+	.	.	.	34,3	35,8	37,6
	Muški / Male					
15-24	27,2	26,2	27	22,7	22,3	20,1
25-49	56,1	53,4	53,8	11,0	11,2	9,8
50-64	16,5	19,5	19,0	27,8	27,1	26,9
65+	.	.	.	38,5	39,3	43,2

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.

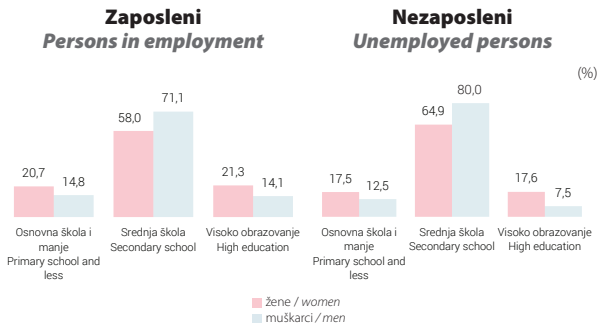
Labour force, or the active population, is composed of the employed and unemployed population.

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, 2017

Struktura zaposlenih i nezaposlenih osoba prema najvišoj završenoj školskoj spremi u 2017.

Structure of persons in employment and unemployed persons by the highest education level attained in 2017



Struktura zaposlenih prema statusu u zaposlenosti

Structure of persons in employment by employment status

	Ukupno / Total			Ženski / Females			Muški / Males		
	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.
Zaposlenici <i>Employees</i>	75,8	75,6	75,4	78,2	77,2	75,2	74,3	74,7	75,6
Samozaposlenici <i>Self-employed persons</i>	20,7	21,1	20,6	15,2	16,5	17,4	23,9	23,6	22,6
Neplaćeni pomažuci članovi <i>Unpaid family workers</i>	(3,5)	(3,3)	(3,9)	(6,6)	(6,3)	(7,4)	(1,7)	(1,7)	(1,9)

Oznaka: () - podatak je manje siguran

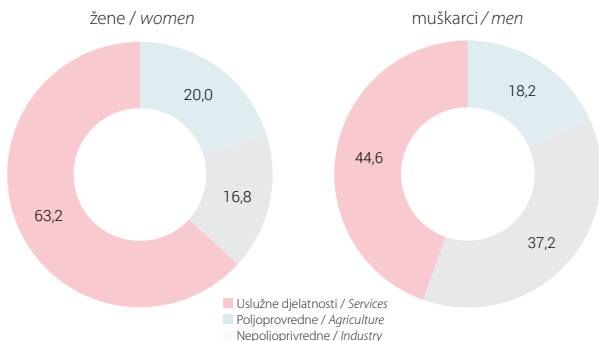
Symbol: () - less accurate estimate

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2017.

Source: Labor Force Survey, 2017

Struktura zaposlenih prema grupama područja djelatnosti¹ u 2017.

Structure of persons in employment by groups of sections of economic activities¹ in 2017



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		
	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.
Puno radno vrijeme Full time	92,0	91,2	89,9	93,4	94,3	91,6
Kraće od punog radnog vremena Part time	8,0	8,8	10,1	6,6	5,7	8,4

Izvor: Anкета o radnoj snazi, 2017.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2017

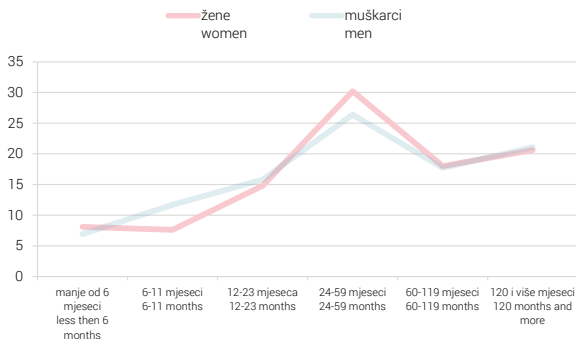
Prosjek uobičajenih sedmičnih sati rada na glavnom poslu prema grupama područja djelatnosti

*Average hours usually worked per week on main job by groups
of sections of economic activities*

	Žene / Women			Muškarci / Men		
	2015.	2016.	2017.	2015.	2016.	2017.
Ukupno / Total	40,8	40,9	40,4	43,1	43,3	42,3
Poljoprivredne djelatnosti <i>Agriculture</i>	38,2	38,7	37,2	43,5	44,8	42,7
Nepoljoprivredne djelatnosti <i>Industry</i>	42,0	42,5	42,3	43,8	44,1	42,7
Uslužne djelatnosti <i>Services</i>	41,1	41,1	40,9	42,3	42,1	41,7

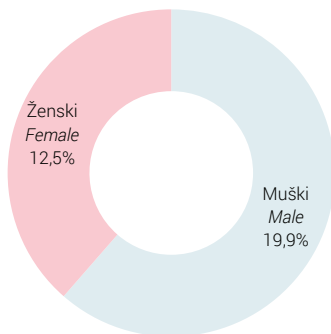
Struktura nezaposlenih prema trajanju nezaposlenosti u 2017.

*Structure of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment
in 2017*



Izvor: Anкета o radnoj snazi, 2017.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2017

Omjer nezaposlenog mladog stanovništva (% dobi 15-24) *Youth unemployment ratio (% aged 15-24)*

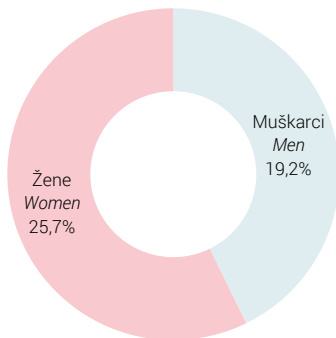


Omjer nezaposlenog mladog stanovništva predstavlja broj nezaposlenih osoba dobi 15-24 godine izražena kao procenat ukupnog stanovništva te dobi.

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, 2016.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2016

Stopa dugoročne nezaposlenosti (% dobi 15-74) *Long-term unemployment rate (% aged 15-74)*



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).

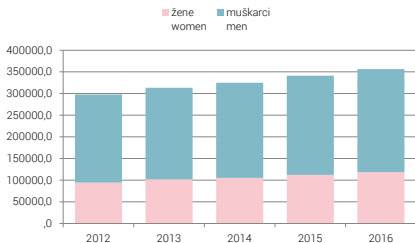
Nezaposleni u BiH prema kvalifikacionoj strukturi

Unemployed persons in BiH by the level of education

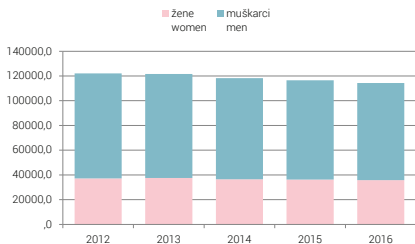
	2014.		2015.		2016.	
	žene <i>women</i>	muškarci <i>men</i>	žene <i>women</i>	muškarci <i>men</i>	žene <i>women</i>	muškarci <i>men</i>
Ukupno / Total	279.199	270.323	278.474	263.343	272.601	248.749
Fakultet <i>University</i>	26.440	13.759	28.194	14.227	28.391	13.913
Viša škola <i>Higher school</i>	4.794	2.914	4.628	2.826	4.579	2.759
Srednja škola <i>Secondary school</i>	85.946	59.600	87.317	60.184	86.421	58.396
VKV i KV <i>Highly skilled and skilled</i>	76.698	116.031	75.603	112.295	72.733	104.075
Polukvalifikovani <i>Semi-skilled</i>	5.196	6.790	4.974	6.278	4.719	5.739
Nekvalifikovani <i>Unskilled</i>	80.125	71.230	77.758	67.534	75.757	63.867

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 2016. godini podjeljeno 76.514 porodičnih penzija, a u Federaciji 118.219.

Republika Srpska Pension and Disability Insurance Fund does not classify the family pension beneficiaries by gender because the beneficiary of this type of pension is a spouse of a deceased beneficiary. In 2016, in total, in RS, 76,514 family pensions were allocated, and in Federation of BiH 118,219 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

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>
2012.	184.720	87.304	97.416	522.701	270.342	252.359
2013.	150.756	72.415	78.341	406.705	204.786	201.919
2014.	142.012	68.168	73.844	409.195	210.118	199.077
2015.	143.552	68.799	74.753	417.732	211.618	206.114
2016.	133.504	63.099	70.405	409.232	211.076	198.156

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.

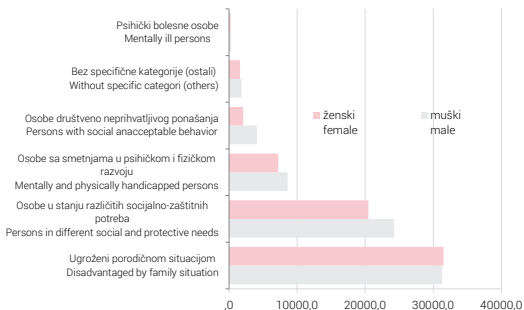
Social welfare beneficiary is every person who has used certain forms and measures of social welfare and social work services, once or several times during the reference year.

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.

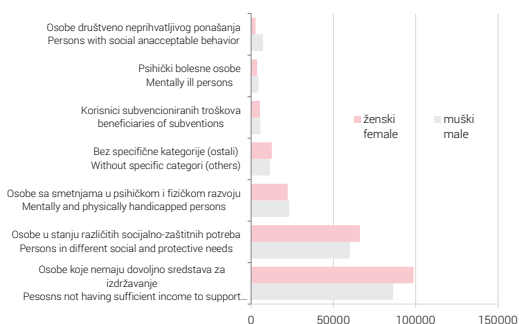
Maloljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema grupama kategorija i spolu u 2016.

Minor beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2016



Punoljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema grupama kategorija i spolu u 2016.

Adult beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2016



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

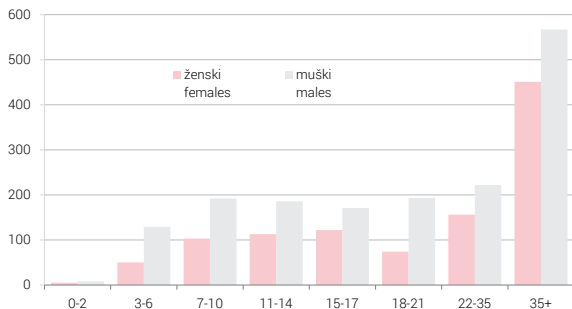
Residents of institutions for children and adolescents without parental care by age groups

		Ukupno <i>Total</i>	Godine starosti korisnika / <i>Age of beneficiaries</i>					
			0 - 2	3 - 6	7 - 10	11 - 14	15 - 17	18 +
2015.	svoga <i>total</i>	997	65	81	139	206	306	200
	ženski <i>females</i>	470	39	40	72	92	135	92
	muški <i>males</i>	527	26	41	67	114	171	108
2016.	svoga <i>total</i>	970	62	99	133	209	302	165
	ženski <i>females</i>	483	20	53	64	96	163	87
	muški <i>males</i>	487	42	46	69	113	139	78

Od 2015. godine, u podatke o domovima za djecu bez roditelja su uključeni i podaci o djeci smještenoj u dva SOS sela u BiH.

From 2015 on, data on institutions for children without parents include data on children placed in two SOS villages in BiH as well.

Korisnici ustanova socijalne zaštite za invalidnu djecu, omladinu i odrasle ometene u psihičkom i fizičkom razvoju u 2016.
Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions for physically and mentally disabled children, adolescents and adults in 2016



Starateljstvo nad maloljetnim osobama prema starosti

Guardianship of minors by age

		Ukupno Total	Prema starosti / By age				
			0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 14	15 - 18
2015.	svoga total	1.456	79	115	254	425	583
	ženski females	710	48	58	129	208	267
	muški males	746	31	57	125	217	316
2016.	svoga total	1.373	61	104	274	370	564
	ženski females	658	27	51	128	183	269
	muški males	715	34	53	146	187	295

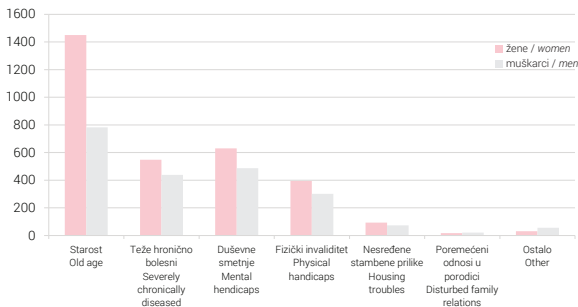
Usvojena djeca prema starosti

Adopted children by age

		Ukupno Total	Potpuna i nepotpuna usvojenja Fully and partially adopted				
			0-2	3-5	6-10	11-14	15-18
2015.	svoga total	38	19	10	4	3	2
	ženski females	17	10	5	1	1	0
	muški males	21	9	5	3	2	2
2016.	svoga total	50	27	7	11	4	1
	ženski females	29	17	3	7	2	0
	muški males	21	10	4	4	2	1

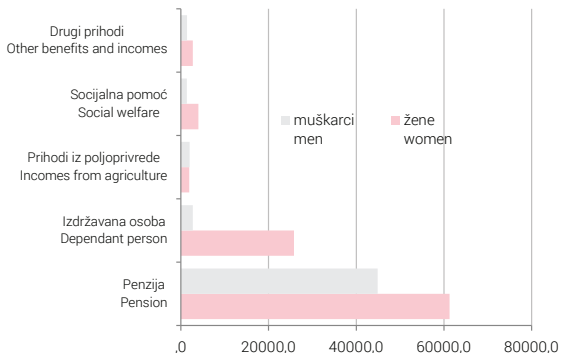
Korisnici ustanova socijalne zaštite za odrasle osobe prema razlogu smještaja u 2016.

Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions for adult persons by reason of institutionalization in 2016



Osobe sa invaliditetom u dobi 65+ koje imaju veću ili potpunu nesposobnost, prema glavnom izvoru sredstava za život, u BiH, 2013.

Persons with disabilities aged 65+ with major or general disability, by main source of funds for living, in BiH, 2013

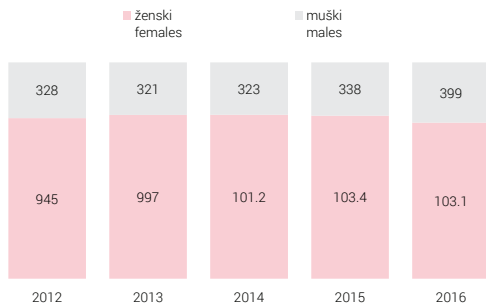


U druge prihode spadaju prihodi od plaće ili druge naknade po osnovu zaposlenja, pozajmice ili trošenje uštedećine i slično.

Other benefits and incomes include salaries or other payments based on employment, loans or savings etc.

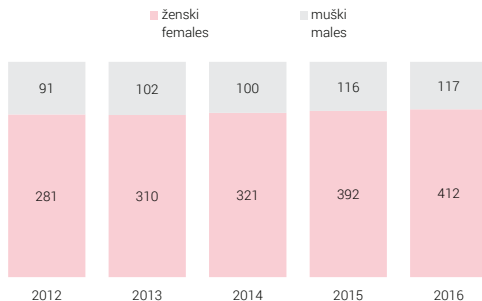
Izvor: Popis stanovništva, domaćinstava i stanova u BiH, 2013.
Source: *Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in BiH, 2013*

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.

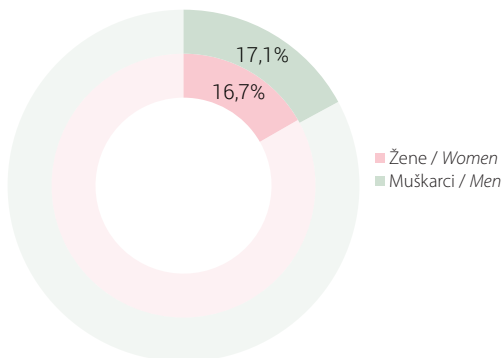
Zaposleni u domovima za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja / *Employees in the institutions for children and adolescents without parental care*



ŽIVOTNI STANDARD LIVING STANDARD

Procenat siromašnog stanovništva u odnosu na ukupno stanovništvo u 2015.

Percentage of poor population in the total population in 2015

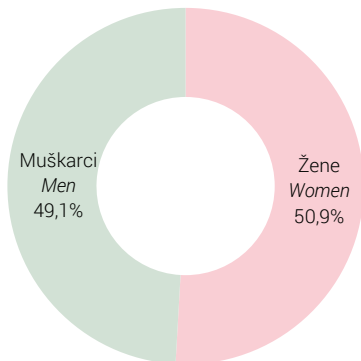


Mjesečni prag relativnog siromaštva za jednočlano domaćinstvo u BiH u 2015. godini bio je 389,26 KM. Prag siromaštva za dvočlano domaćinstvo bez djece bio je 583,89 KM mjesečno, a za četveročlano domaćinstvo sa dvije odrasle osobe i dvoje djece ispod 14 godina bio je 817,45 KM mjesečno.

Monthly relative poverty threshold for one-person household in BiH for year 2015 was 389,26 KM. Poverty threshold for two-persons household with no children was 583, 89 KM per month, and poverty threshold for four-persons households with two adults and two children younger than 14 years was 817, 45 KM per month.

Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2015.
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2015

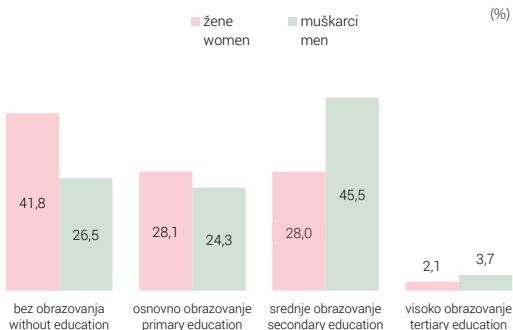
Spolna struktura siromašnog stanovništva u 2015. *Structure of poor population by sex in 2015*



Izvor: Anketa o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2015.
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2015

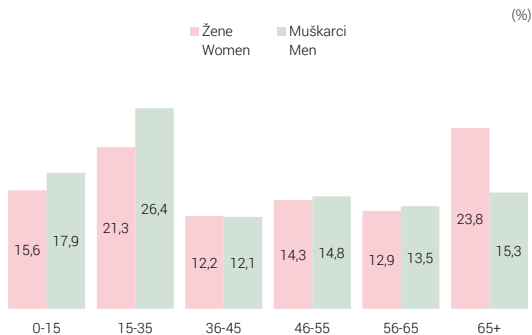
Struktura siromašnog stanovništva prema nivou obrazovanja u 2015.

Structure of poor population by the level of education in 2015



Struktura siromašnog stanovništva prema starosti u 2015.

Structure of poor population by age in 2017



Izvor: Anкета o potrošnji domaćinstava u BiH, 2015.
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH, 2015

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
2013.	23	783	21	596	21	314
2014.	40	751	30	479	28	282
2015.	35	678	24	301	28	153
2016.	37	593	7	132	5	127

Najveći broj optuženih maloljetnih osoba u 2016. godini je bio za krivično djelo protiv imovine. Od 132 izrečene krivične sankcije maloljetnim licima u 2016. godini, u 98,4% su bile vaspitne mjere, dok je u 1,5% slučaja kazna bila maloljetnički zatvor.

The most of accused juvenile persons in 2016 were accused for criminal offence against property. Out of 132 imposed criminal sanctions to juvenile persons in 2016, 98,4% were corrective measurements and 1,5% of cases were juvenile imprisonment.

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

	Prijavljene / Reported		Optužene / Accused		Osuđene / Convicted	
	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2013.	1.413	20.957	831	13.934	735	12.864
2014.	1.682	20.305	717	13.104	675	12.004
2015.	1.845	20.549	800	13.007	736	12.025
2016.	1.643	18.965	818	11.878	729	11.022

Od ukupnog broja krivičnih prijava koje se odnose na poznate punoljetne počiniocce u 2016. godini, 92% se odnose na muškarce. Kod prijavljenih, ali i optuženih i osuđenih punoljetnih osoba, imovinska krivična djela su bila najbrojnija.

Out of total number of criminal reports pertaining to known adult perpetrators in 2016, 92% 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

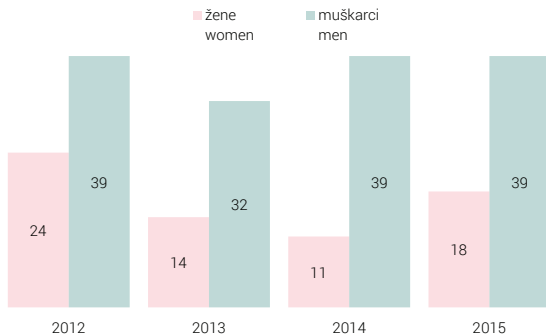
	Zatvorenici / Prisoners		Zatvorsko osoblje / Prison staff	
	žene women	muškarci men	žene women	muškarci men
2012.	58	2.459	287	1.516
2013.	56	2.465	293	1.521
2014.	60	2.477	297	1.547
2015.	86	2.228	289	1.544

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 on BiH, Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska and Ministry of Interior of Brcko district

POLITIČKA VLAST

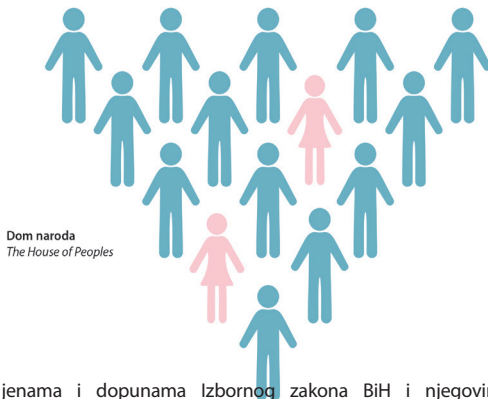
POLITICAL POWER

Delegati i poslanici u Domu naroda i Predstavničkom domu Parlamentarne skupštine BiH u 2017.

Delegates in The House of Peoples and The House of Representatives in The Parliamentary Assembly of BiH, 2017

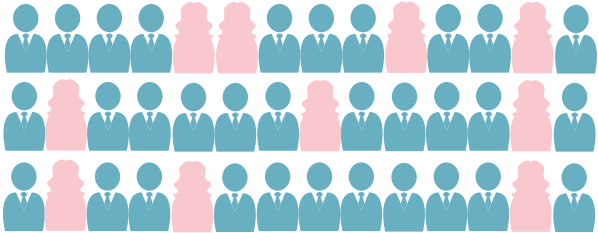
Dom naroda / <i>The House of Peoples</i>		Predstavnički dom / <i>The House of Representatives</i>	
žene <i>women</i>	muškarci <i>men</i>	žene <i>women</i>	muškarci <i>men</i>
2	13	10	32

Izvor: Parlamentarna skupština BiH
Source: *Parliamentary assembly of BiH*



Prema izmjenama i dopunama Izbornog zakona BiH i njegovim usklađivanjem sa Zakonom o ravnopravnosti spolova 2013. godine, osigurana kvota od 40% za manje zastupljeni spol na izbornim listama političkih partija. I pored toga, zastupljenost žena (u ovom slučaju manje zastupljenog spola) u politici je znatno manja. U mandatnom periodu od 2014. do 2018. godine, procenat žena u Predstavničkom domu Parlamentarne skupštine BiH je 23,8%, dok je u Domu naroda zastupljenost žena bila 13,3%.

According to the amendments of the BiH Election Law and its alignment with the Law on Gender Equality from 2013, 40% quota for less represented sex on the electoral lists of political parties was secured. Nevertheless, the representation of women (in this case less represented gender) in politics is considerably smaller. In the mandate period 2014-2018, the percentage of women in the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly of BiH is 23.8%, while the percentage of women in the House of Peoples is 13.3%.



Predstavnički dom
The House of Representatives

U poređenju sa 186 zemalja svijeta, a prema podacima iz januara 2017. godine, BiH zauzima 67. mjesto u udjelu žena na ministarskim pozicijama (22%), odnosno 78. mjesto u udjelu žena u Parlamentu (23,8%)

Comparing to 186 countries in the world, according to data from January 2017, BiH holds 67th place when speaking of the proportion of women in ministerial positions (22%), or 78th place when speaking of the proportion of women in Parliament (23.8%).

Izvor: Istraživanje o razlikama u razvojnim prioritetima između političara i političarki u BiH i ankete o percepciji građana, USAID - MEASURE
Source: Difference in development priorities of male versus female politicians and voters: Evidence from BiH, USAID - MEASURE

Ministri i ministrice u Vijeću ministara BiH 2017. *Ministries in Council of Ministers in 2017*

Žene su ministrice u dva ministarstva na nivou BiH: Ministarstvo odbrane BiH i Ministarstvo za ljudska prava i izbjeglice BiH, dok među zamjenicima ministara nema nijedne žene. Predsjedavajući Vijeća ministara BiH je muškarac. U prethodnom mandatu (2010-2014) nijedna žena nije bila ministrica u Vijeću ministara BiH.

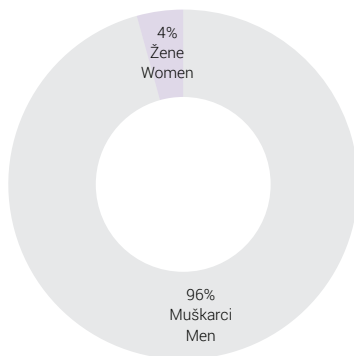
Women are ministers in two ministries at BiH level: Ministry of Defence of BiH and Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, while no women are deputy ministers. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of BiH is male. In previous mandate (2010-2014) there was no women ministry in the Council of Ministries in BiH.



Izvor: Vijeće ministara BiH
Source: Council of Ministers of BiH

Spolna raspodjela kandidata na Lokalnim izborima 2016. u BiH *Sex distribution of candidates in Local Elections in 2016 in BiH*

Načelnici/Gradonačelnici *Mayors*



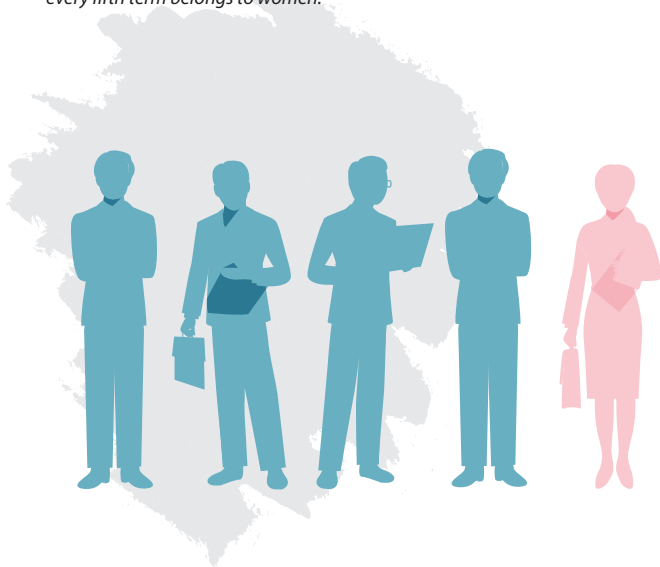
U 2016. godini izabrano je 6 ženskih načelnica i to u općinama: Istočni Drvar, Jezero, Kalinovik, Mrkonjić Grad, Novo Goražde i Visoko, što je za jednu načelnicu više u odnosu na 2012. godinu. Svi gradonačelnici u BiH su, trenutno, muškarci.

In 2016, six female mayors were elected in the following municipalities: Istočni Drvar, Jezero, Kalinovik, Mrkonjić Grad, Novo Goražde and Visoko, which is for one more than in year 2012. All the mayors in BiH are, currently, men.

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

U općinskim/gradskim vijećima i skupštinama općina/gradova u BiH, svaki peti mandat pripada ženama.

In the municipal/city councils and assemblies of municipalities/cities in BiH, every fifth term belongs to women.



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

JAVNA UPRAVA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Spolna struktura državnih službenika BiH prema službenim zvanjima (stanje na dan 1.1.2017. godine) Sex structure of civil servants of BiH by official title on date January 1st 2017

	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Spolna struktura, % Sex structure, %	
			ženski females	muški males
Stručni saradnik <i>Junior officer</i>	391	272	59,0	41,0
Viši stručni saradnik <i>Senior Associate</i>	575	435	56,9	43,1
Stručni savjetnik <i>Senior Adviser</i>	633	537	54,1	45,9
Šef unutrašnje organizacione jedinice <i>Head of internal organizational unit</i>	315	357	46,9	53,1
Pomoćnik ministra/direktora <i>Minister/director Assistant</i>	70	109	39,1	60,9
Sekretar <i>Secretary</i>	19	23	45,2	54,8
Sekretar sa posebnim zadatkom (rukovodioci institucija) <i>Secretary with a special assignment (Heads of institutions)</i>	8	45	15,1	84,9

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 <i>Women</i>	Muškarci <i>Men</i>	Spolna struktura, % <i>Sex structure, %</i>	
			ženski <i>females</i>	muški <i>males</i>
2012.	12	42	22,2	77,8
2013.	13	37	25,0	74,0
2014.	14	40	25,9	74,1
2015.	13	43	23,2	76,8
2016.	12	44	21,5	78,5

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

Zastupljenost žena u sistemu sigurnosti u BiH u 2017. *Share of women in the security system in BiH in 2017*

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

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: Ministarstvo sigurnosti BiH
Source: Ministry of Security of BiH

Žrtve trgovine ljudima u BiH

Trafficking victims in BiH

	Žene Females	Muškarci Males
2012.	36	3
2013.	11	5
2014.	35	14
2015.	27	8

U 2015. godini od ukupno 35 žrtava trgovine ljudima, 24 osobe su bile žrtve prisilnog rada- prosječenja, 6 osoba žrtve seksualnog uznemiravanja, 4 osobe žrtve prodaje radi prisilnog sklapanja braka i 1 žrtva navođenja na prostituciju. Sve žrtve trgovina ljudima su bili državljani BiH.

In 2015, out of 35 trafficking victims, 24 persons were victims of forced labour - begging, 6 persons were victims of sexual harassment, 4 persons were victims of forced marriages, and 1 was a prostitution victim. All trafficking victims were BiH citizens.

Izvor: Ministarstvo sigurnosti BiH
Source: Ministry of Security of BiH

Sudska vlast prema vrsti institucije i spolu u 2015. i 2016. *Administration of justice by the institution type and sex in 2015 and 2016*

	2015.		2016.	
	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>	23	25	26	27
Vrhovni sud Federacije BiH <i>Supreme Court of Federation BiH</i>	27	9	33	11
Vrhovni sud Republike Srpske <i>Supreme Court of Republica Srpska</i>	13	9	14	8
Viši privredni sud <i>High Commercial Court</i>	3	4	3	4
Kantonalni sudovi <i>Cantonal Courts</i>	93	37	97	37
Okružni sudovi <i>Regional Courts</i>	61	39	64	37
Općinski sudovi <i>Municipal Courts</i>	265	145	270	152
Osnovni sudovi <i>Courts of first instance</i>	128	74	125	78
Osnovni sud Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Court of first instance</i>	8	10	8	11
Apelacioni sud Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Appeal Court</i>	4	4	4	4

Prema podacima iz 2016. godine, zastupljenost žena u sudovima BiH je oko 64%.

According to 2016 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 2015. i 2016.

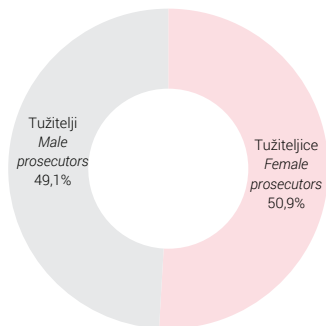
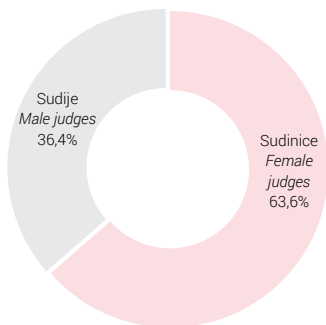
Prosecutors` offices by the institution level and sex in 2015 and 2016

	2015.		2016.	
	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>	24	28	28	31
Tužilaštvo Federacije BiH <i>Prosecutors` office of Federation BiH</i>	6	6	6	6
Tužilaštvo Republike Srpske / <i>Prosecutors` office of Republica Srpska</i>	2	4	6	7
Kantonalna tužilaštva <i>Cantonal Prosecutors` offices</i>	92	97	106	98
Okružna tužilaštva <i>Regional Prosecutors` offices</i>	49	43	43	41
Tužilaštvo Brčko distrikta <i>Brcko District Prosecutors` office</i>	5	4	5	4

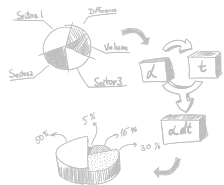
Prema podacima iz 2016. godine, zastupljenost žena u tužilaštvima BiH bila je 51%.

According to 2016 data, representation of women in Prosecutors` offices in BiH was 51%.

Sudska vlasti i tužilaštva u BiH u 2016. *Administration of justice and prosecutors` s offices in BiH in 2016*



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



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