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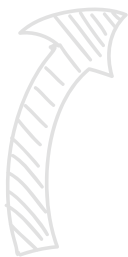
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ŽENE I MUŠKARCI

u Bosni i Hercegovini

WOMEN AND MEN

in Bosnia and Herzegovina



Bosna i Hercegovina
Bosnia and Herzegovina



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



Sarajevo, 2020.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarajevo, 2019.

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OSNOVNI POJMOVI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BASIC CONCEPTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PREDGOVOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr.sc. Velimir Jukić, direktor

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

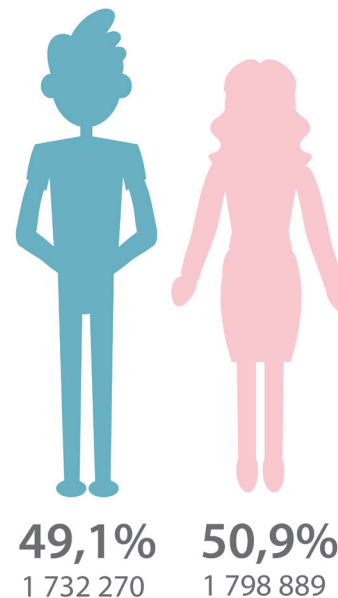
Most data presented in this publication are the result of the survey carried out by the Agency for Statistics of BiH, as well as existing statistical documentation, and for them there is no specified data source. A small portion of the data is taken from other state and entity institutions whose name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

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

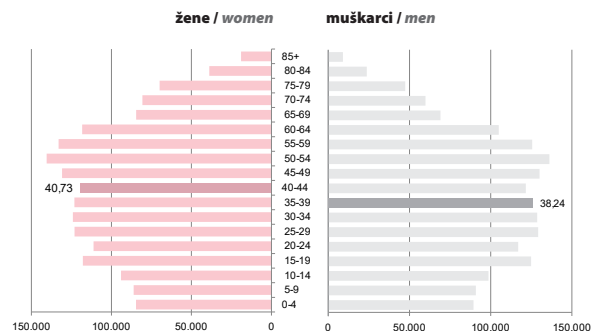
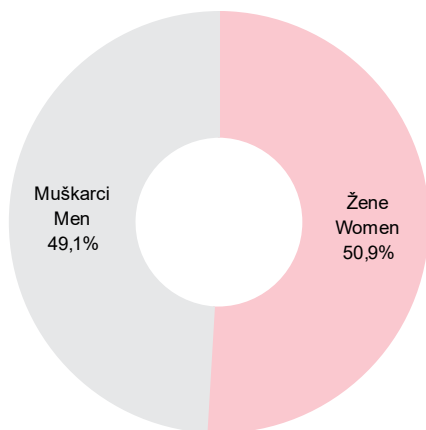
Velimir Jukić, PhD, Director

STANOVNIŠTVO POPULATION

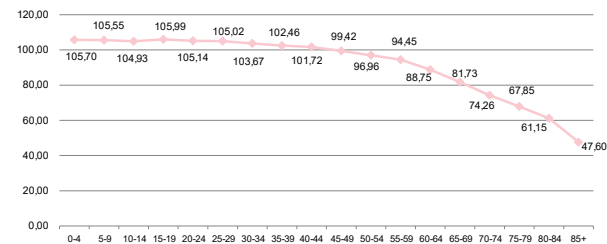
Stanovništvo u BiH, prema spolu u 2013. Population in BiH, by sex in 2013



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



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



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

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

Koeficijent maskuliniteta predstavlja broj muškaraca na 100 žena.

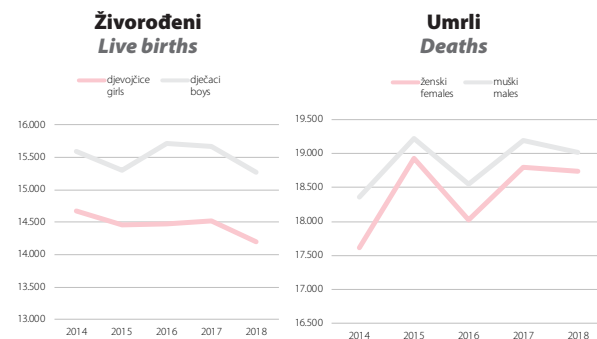
Prema podacima Popisa stanovništva iz 2013. godine, uočava se najveća stopa maskuliniteta u starosnoj grupi od 15 do 19 godina starosti, gdje na 100 žena dolazi skoro 106 muškaraca. Idući prema starijoj životnoj dobi, stopa maskuliniteta ima tendenciju opadanja, pa od 45 godina i više, u populaciji ima 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.

Živorodeni i umrli u BiH Live births and deaths in BiH

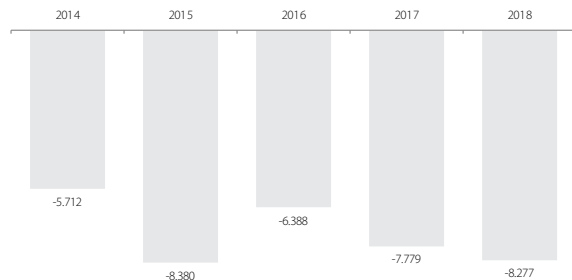
	Živorodeni Live births			Umrli Deaths		
	ukupno total	djevojčice girls	dječaci boys	ukupno total	ženski females	muški males
2014.	30.268	14.671	15.597	35.980	17.620	18.360
2015.	29.770	14.462	15.308	38.150	18.931	19.219
2016.	30.183	14.467	15.716	36.571	18.029	18.542
2017.	30.200	14.526	15.674	37.979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



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

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

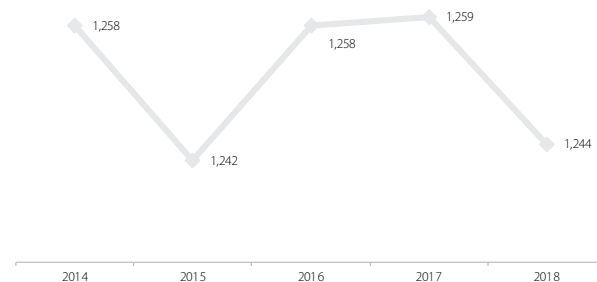
Prirodni priraštaj stanovništva BiH Natural change of BiH population



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

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

Stope ukupnog fertiliteta u BiH Total fertility rates in BiH

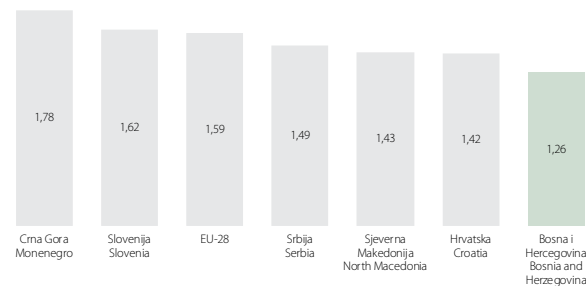


Stopa ukupnog fertiliteta je broj živorođenih na jednu ženu u njenom reproduktivnom životu.

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

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

Total fertility rates in some countries of the region and EU-28 average in 2017



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

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

Izvor /Source: Eurostat

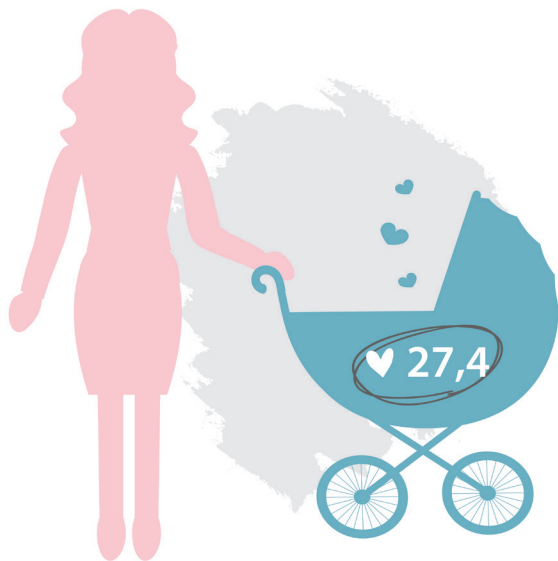
Struktura živorođenih prema redu rođenja Distribution of live births by order proportion

(%)

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

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

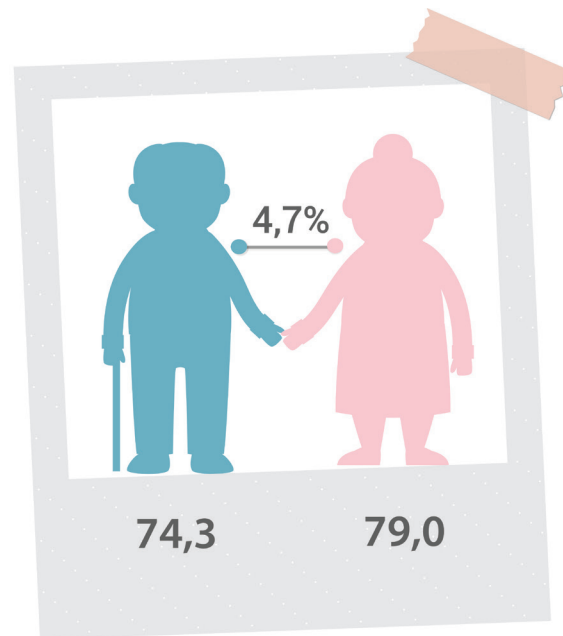
	prvo first	drugo second	treće third	četvrto fourth	peto i više fifth and more
2014.	26,9	29,8	32,1	33,4	34,9
2015.	27,2	29,9	32,3	33,2	34,6
2016.	27,0	30,1	32,3	33,2	34,5
2017.	27,3	30,1	32,3	33,4	34,9
2018.	27,4	30,1	32,5	33,5	34,9



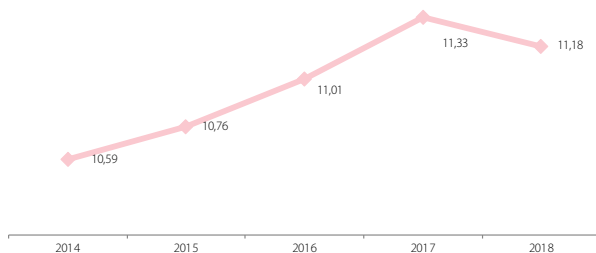
Prosječna starost majke prema rođenju prvog djeteta je u periodu od 2014. do 2018. godine, porasla sa 26,9 na 27,4 godine.

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

Očekivano trajanje života pri rođenju Life expectancy at birth



Procenat živorođene vanbračne djece Percent of live births to unmarried mothers



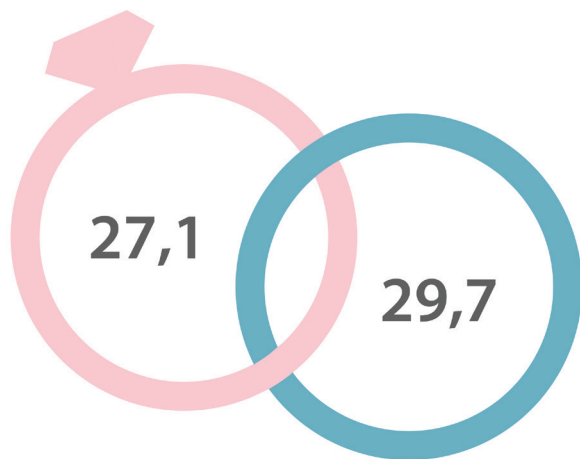
U kategoriju djece rođene izvan braka ulaze djeca čiji roditelji žive zajedno, ali nisu u bračnoj zajednici, kao i djeca čiji roditelji ne žive zajedno. Od ukupnog broja vanbračne djece, kod 82% roditelji žive zajedno, dok kod 18% roditelji ne žive zajedno. Procenat živorođene djece čiji roditelji ne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

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

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

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

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



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

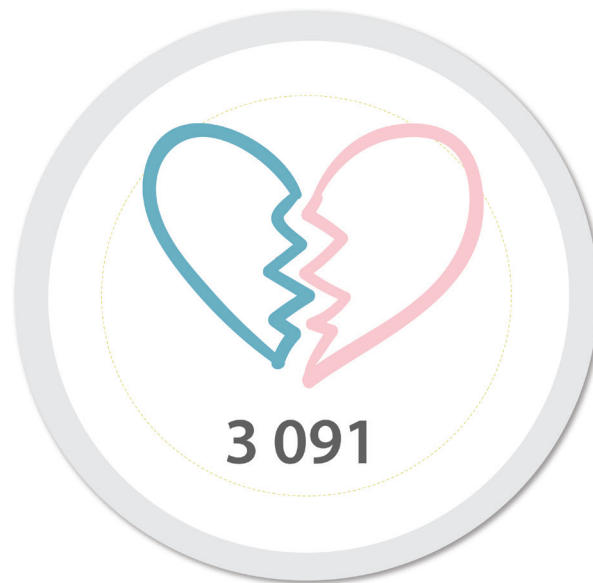
Marriages by previous marital status of bride and groom in 2018

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

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

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

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



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

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

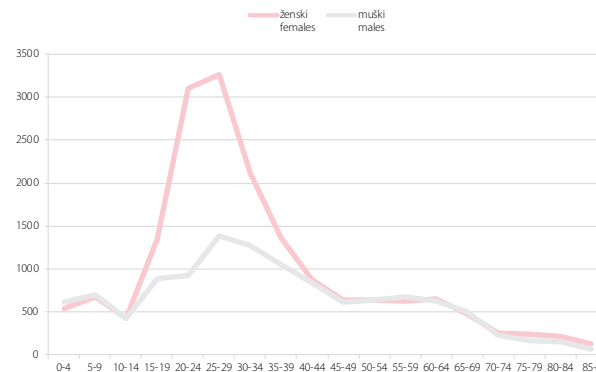
Razvedeni brakovi prema trajanju braka i broju izdržavane djece

Divorces by duration of marriage and number of supported children

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

Unutrašnje migracije u Bosni i Hercegovini u 2018.

Internal migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018

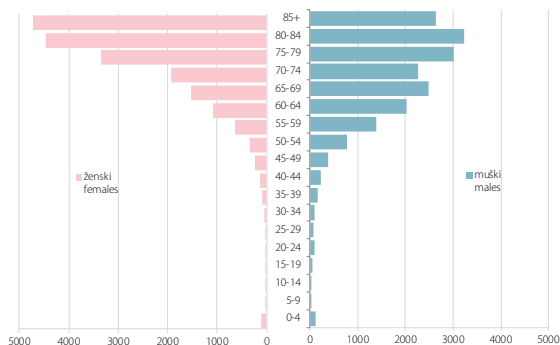


Podaci se odnose na unutrašnja migraciona kretanja stanovništva Bosne i Hercegovine u 2018. godini. Obuhvaćeni su svi stanovnici, po spolnoj i starosnoj strukturi, koji su registrovali promjenu svog prebivališta, uključujući i kretanja između entiteta i Brčko Distrikta. U BiH je broj doseljenih/odselenih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

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

ZDRAVSTVO I MORTALITET HEALTH AND MORTALITY

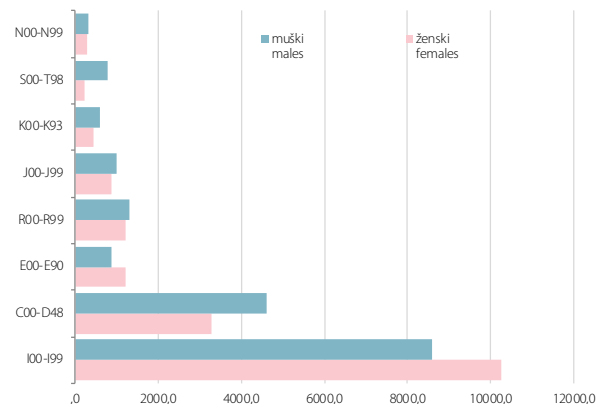
Umrli prema spolu i starosnim grupama u 2018. Deaths by age groups and sex in 2018



Prosječna starost umrlih osoba Average age of deaths

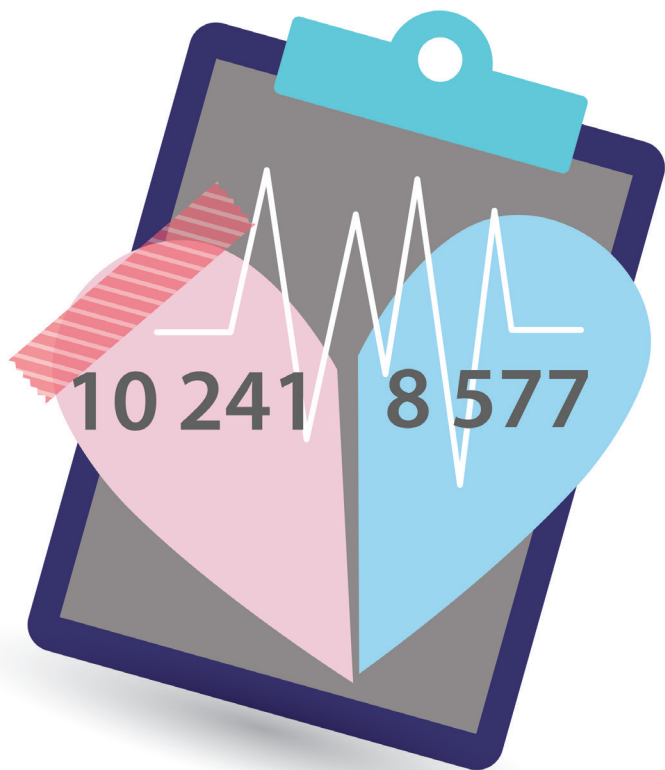
	Ukupno Total	Žene Women	Muškarci Men
2014.	73,0	75,8	70,4
2015.	73,4	76,1	70,7
2016.	73,4	76,2	70,7
2017.	73,9	76,5	71,2
2018.	74,1	76,8	71,4

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



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

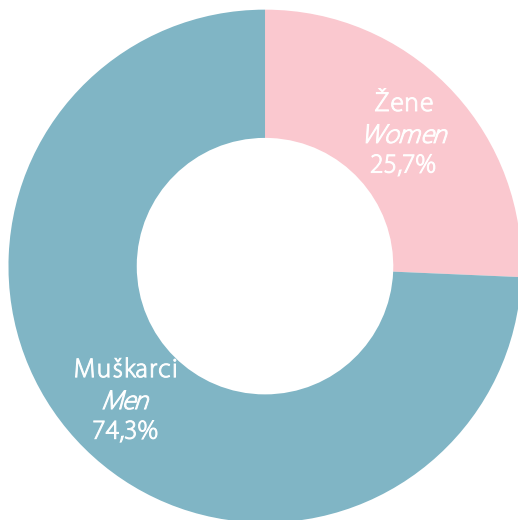
Broj umrlih od kardiovaskularnih bolesti u 2018. Number of deaths from cardiovascular disease in 2018



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

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

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



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

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

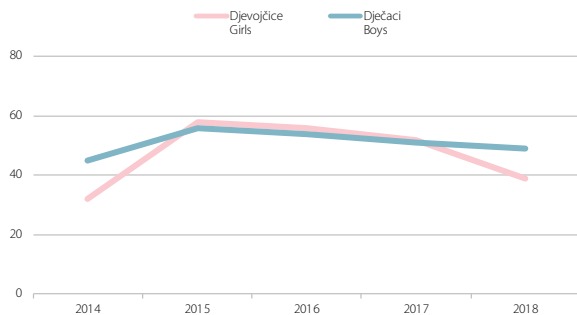
Napomena: U podatke o prekidima trudnoće u Federaciji BiH nisu uključena dva kantona.
Note: Two cantons are not included in the data on abortions in Federation BiH.

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

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

Mrtvorodenim prema spolu

Stillbirths by sex

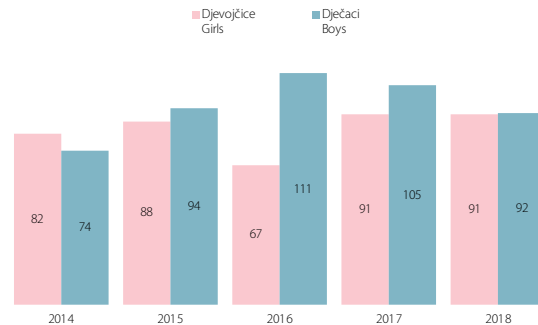


Mrtvorodenim se smatra dijete rođeno, odnosno izvađeno iz tijela majke bez ikakvih znakova života, tj. ako nije disalo ili pokazivalo neki drugi znak života, a nošeno je duže od 22 sedmice i koje ima porođajnu težinu 500 gr i više.

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

Umrla dojenčad prema spolu

Infant deaths by sex



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

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

Doktori zaposleni u javnom zdravstvu prema starosnim grupama

Physicians working in public health by age groups

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

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

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

OBRAZOVANJE

EDUCATION

Predškolsko, osnovno i srednje obrazovanje u BiH

Pre-school, primary and secondary education in BiH

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

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

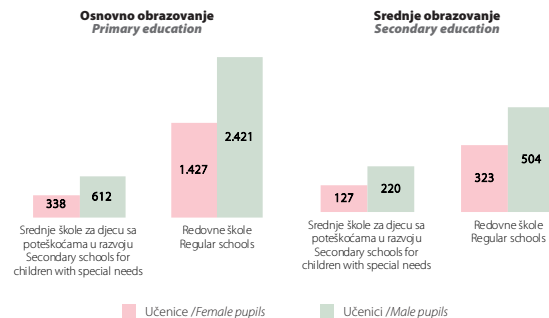
In 2018/2019 school year, in BiH there were 359 pre-school institutions, which is 8,1% higher comparing to the previous school year, whereby the number of children in pre-school institutions also increased. Number of students in primary and secondary education is decreasing year after year.

Učenci upisani u prvi razred osnovne i srednje škole u školskoj 2018/2019.

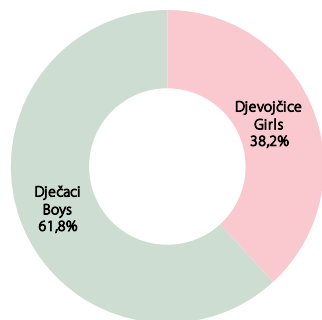
Pupils enrolled in first grade of primary and secondary schools in the school year 2018/2019

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

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

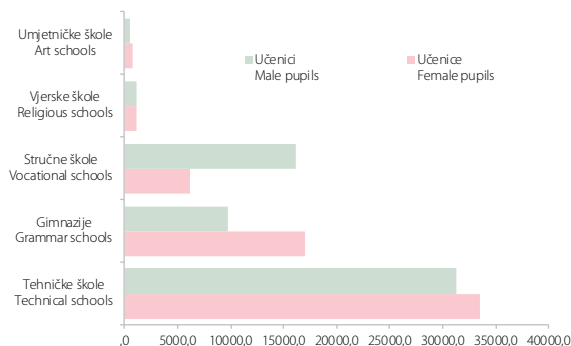


Djeca sa poteškoćama u razvoju u predškolskim ustanovama u školskoj 2018/2019. /*Children with special needs in preschool institutions in the school year 2018/2019*



Srednje obrazovanje u školskoj 2018/2019. prema vrsti škole

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



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

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

Upisani studenti u visokoškolskim ustanovama

Enrolled students in institutions of higher education

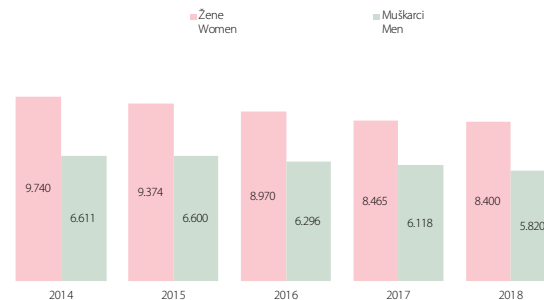
	ženski females	muški males
2014/2015.	67.572	53.737
2015/2016.	66.312	51.872
2016/2017.	63.888	48.962
2017/2018.	60.772	45.428
2018/2019.	58.847	41.913

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

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

Diplomirani studenti

Graduated students



Magistri nauka, specijalisti i doktori nauka na visokoškolskim ustanovama

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Zaposleni u obrazovanju u školskoj godini Employees in education in the school year

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

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

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

Rano napuštanje škole prema spolu Early leavers from education and training by sex

(%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(%)

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

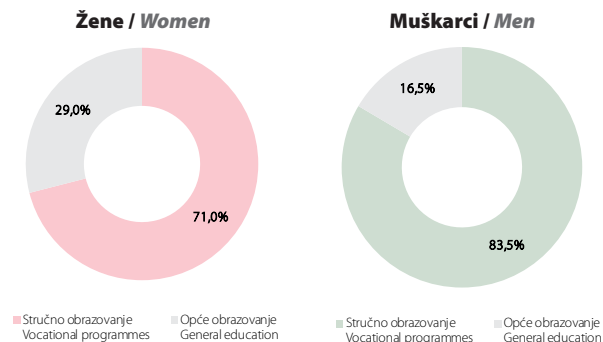
Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi BiH, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2018

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

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

Učeniци prema vrsti srednjeg obrazovanja u 2019.

Students by type of secondary education in 2019



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

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

Postignuće u visokom obrazovanju prema spolu Tertiary education attainment by sex

(%)

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

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

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



Izvor: Eurostat
Source: Eurostat

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

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

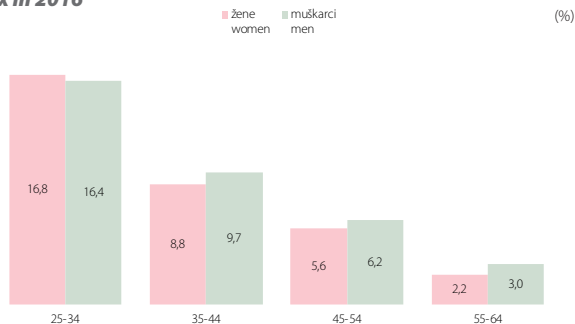
Tertiary education attainment is the indicator defined as percentage of the population aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary education (faculties/academy/university).

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

OBRAZOVANJE ODRASLIH ADULT EDUCATION

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

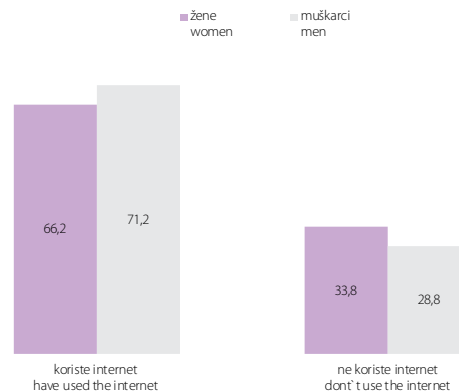


Prema podacima Ankete o obrazovanju odraslih, u 2016. godini više od polovine stanovništva BiH nije govorilo nijedan strani jezik (61%), dok je 30,8 % stanovništva govorilo jedan, a 8% više od jednog stranog jezika.

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

INFORMACIONO-KOMUNIKACIONE TEHNOLOGIJE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

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



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

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

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

RADNA SNAGA LABOUR FORCE

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

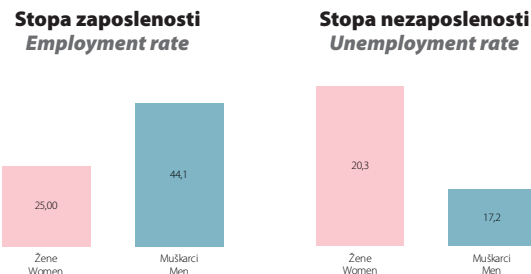
	Ukupno / Total			Ženske / Females			Muški / Males		
	2016.	2017.	2018.	2016.	2017.	2018.	2016.	2017.	2018.
Stopa aktivnosti Activity rate	43,1	42,6	42,1	32,1	32,4	31,4	54,9	53,3	53,2
Stopa zaposlenosti Employment rate	32,2	33,9	34,3	22,4	24,9	25,0	42,5	43,2	44,1
Stopa nezaposlenosti Unemployment rate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

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

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

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

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



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

Stopa zaposlenosti predstavlja odnos zaposlenih i radno sposobnog stanovništva.

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

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

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

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

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.

Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Struktura radno sposobnog stanovništva prema aktivnosti i starosnim grupama

Structure of working-age population by activity and age groups

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

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

Radnu snagu ili aktivno stanovništvo čine zaposlene i nezaposlene osobe.

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

Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.

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

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

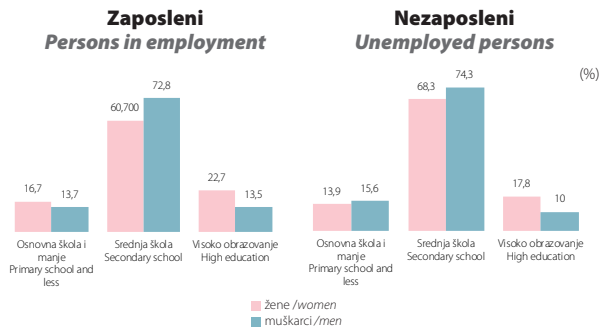
Labour force, or the active population, is composed of the employed and unemployed population.

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

Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

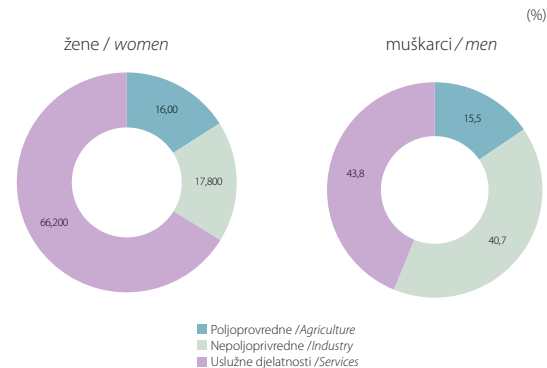
Struktura zaposlenih i nezaposlenih osoba prema najvišoj završenoj školskoj spremi u 2018.

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



Struktura zaposlenih prema grupama područja djelatnosti¹ u 2018.

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



Struktura zaposlenih prema statusu u zaposlenosti

Structure of persons in employment by employment status

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

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

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

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

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

Struktura zaposlenih sa punim i kraćim od punog radnog vremena

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

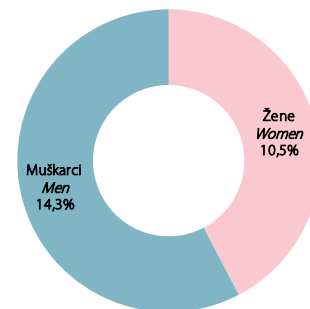
	Žene / Women			Muškarci / Men		
	2016.	2017.	2018.	2016.	2017.	2018.
Puno radno vrijeme / Full time	91,2	89,9	91,3	94,3	91,6	94,0
Kraće od punog radnog vremena / Part time	8,8	10,1	8,7	5,7	8,4	6,0

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

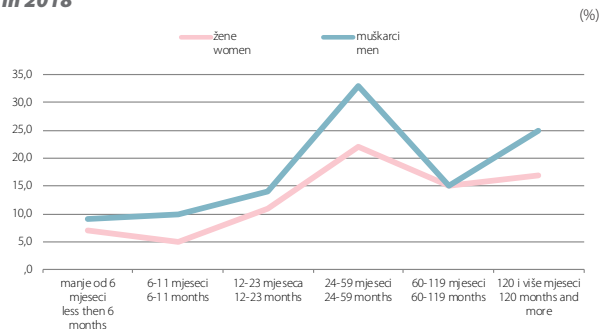
Prosjek uobičajenih sedmičnih sati rada na glavnom poslu prema grupama područja djelatnosti
Average hours usually worked per week on main job by groups of economic activities

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

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



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



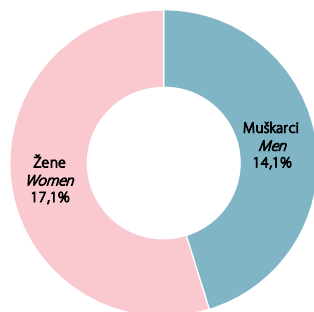
Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

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

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

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

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



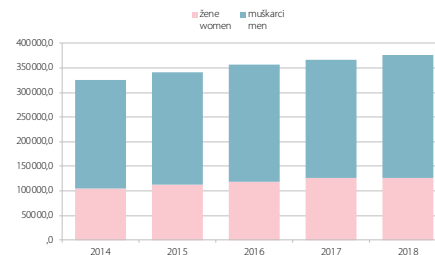
Stopa dugoročne nezaposlenosti je broj nezaposlenih osoba koje su nezaposlene 12 ili više mjeseci, predstavljena kao procenat ukupnog broja osoba aktivnih u radnoj snazi (iste starosne grupe i spola).

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

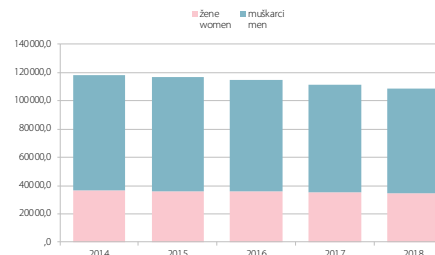
Izvor: Anketa o radnoj snazi, 2018.
Source: Labor Force Survey, 2018

Korisnici prava na penziju prema spolu Pension beneficiaries by sex

Starosne penzije / Old age pensions



Invalidske penzije / Disability pensions



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

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

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

ISTRAŽIVANJE I RAZVOJ RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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

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

nastavak / *continued*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

nastavak / continued

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

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

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

SOCIJALNA ZAŠTITA SOCIAL WELFARE

Korisnici socijalne zaštite Social welfare beneficiaries

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

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

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

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

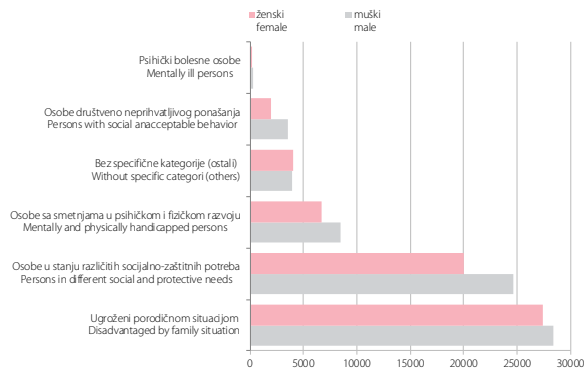
Social welfare beneficiary is every person who has used certain forms and measures of social welfare and social work services, once or several times during the reference year.

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

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

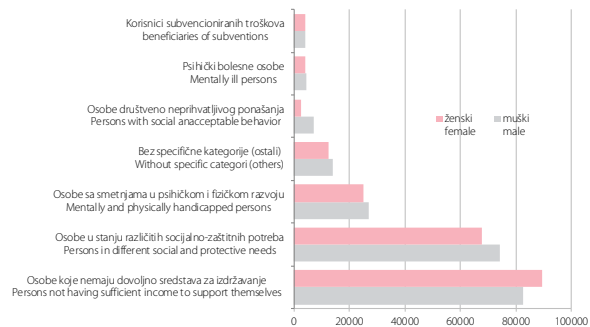
Maloljetni korisnici socijalne zaštite prema grupama kategorija i spolu u 2018.

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



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

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



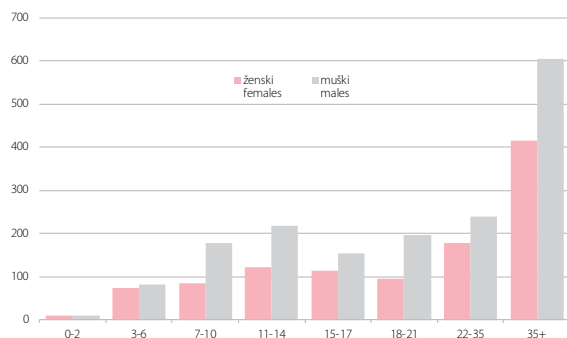
Korisnici domova za djecu i omladinu bez roditeljskog staranja prema starosnim grupama

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

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

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

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



Starateljstvo nad maloljetnim osobama prema starosti

Guardianship of minors by age

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

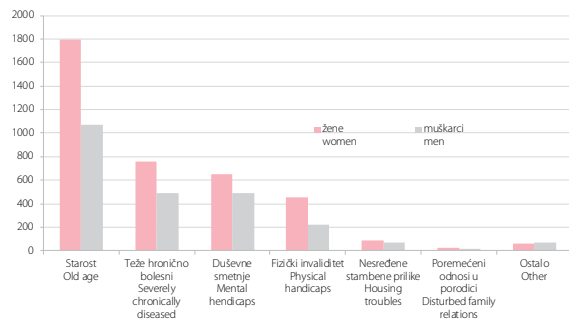
Usvojena djeca prema starosti

Adopted children by age

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

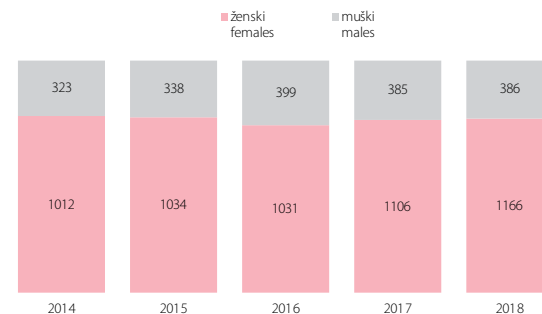
Korisnici ustanova socijalne zaštite za odrasle osobe prema razlogu smještaja u 2018.

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



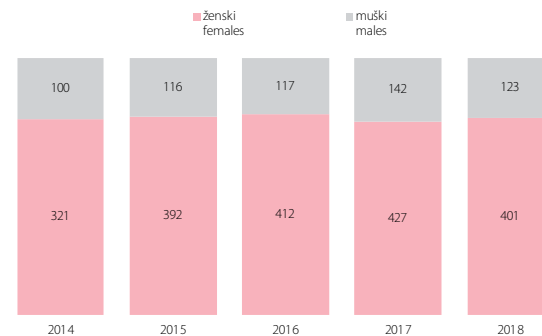
Zaposleni u centrima za socijalni rad

Employees in the social welfare institutions



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

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



KRIMINALITET CRIME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

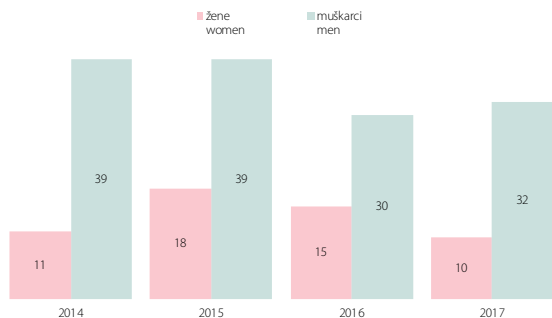
Zatvorenici i osoblje zaposleno u zatvorima prema spolu u BiH Prisoners and staff employed in prisons by sex in BiH

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

Izvor: Ministarstvo pravde BiH

Source: Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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



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

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

OPĆI IZBORI 2018. GENERAL ELECTIONS 2018

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

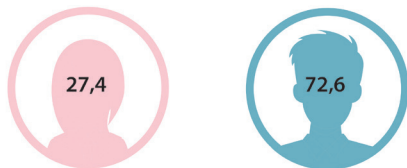
Organ vlasti Authority	Žene Women	Muškarci Men	Spolna struktura, % Sex structure, %	
			žene women	muškarci men
Ukupno u BiH Total in BiH	3.119	4.378	41,6	58,4
Predsjedništvo BiH Presidency of BiH	2	13	13,3	86,7
Parlamentarna skupština BiH Parliamentary assembly of BiH	299	434	40,8	59,2
Parlament Federacije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

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

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

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

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



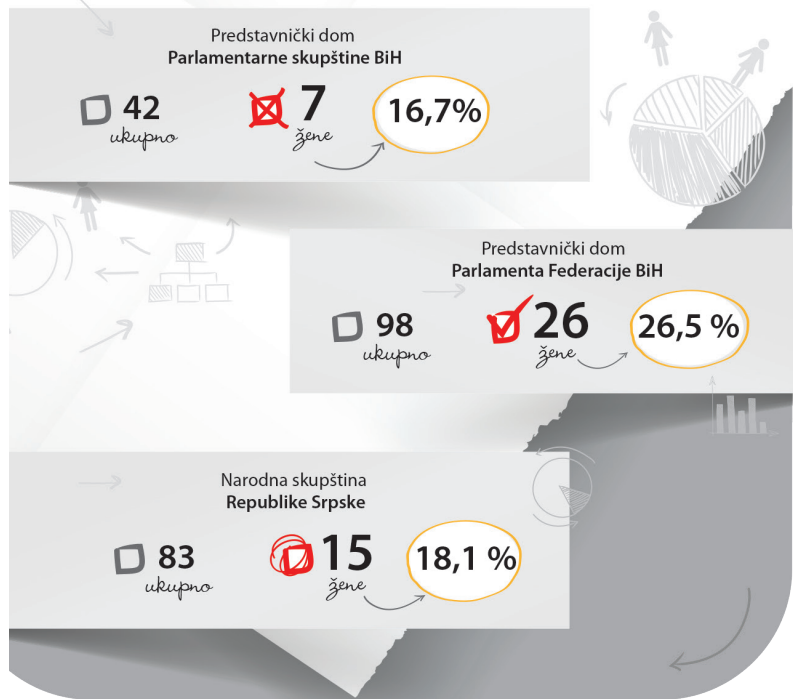
0,0	Predsjedništvo BiH Presidency of BiH	100,0
16,7	Parlamentarna skupština BiH Parliamentary assembly of BiH	83,3
26,5	Parlament Federacije BiH Parliament of Federation of BiH	73,5
33,3	Predsjednik i potpredsjednik Republike Srpske President and vice President of Republica Srpska	66,7
18,1	Narodna skupština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

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

Opći izbori

Izabrani poslanici 2018

žene



JAVNA UPRAVA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Izvor: Izvještaj o provedbi Akcionog plana za implementaciju UN Rezolucije 1325 "Žene, mir i sigurnost" u BiH, 2017. i 2018.
Source: Report on the implementation of the Action plan for the UN Resolution 1325 "Women, peace and security" in BiH, 2017 and 2018

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

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

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

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

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

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

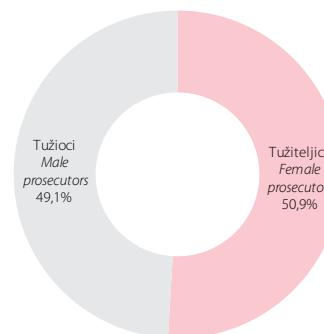
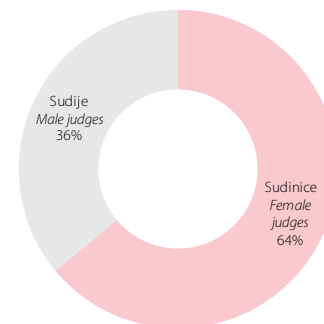
	2017.		2018.	
	Tužiteljice Female prosecutors	Tužioci Male prosecutors	Tužiteljice Female prosecutors	Tužioci Male prosecutors
Državni tužioci BiH BiH Country Prosecutors	28	30	27	29
Tužilaštvo Federacije BiH Prosecutors' office of Federation BiH	6	6	5	5
Tužilaštvo Republike Srpske / Prosecutors' office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

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

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

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

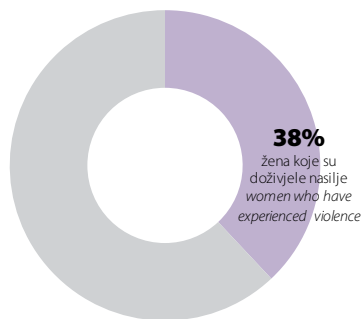
Sudska vlasti i tužilaštva u BiH u 2018. Administration of justice and prosecutors's offices in BiH in 2018



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

NASILJE NAD ŽENAMA VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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



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

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

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

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

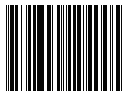
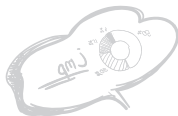
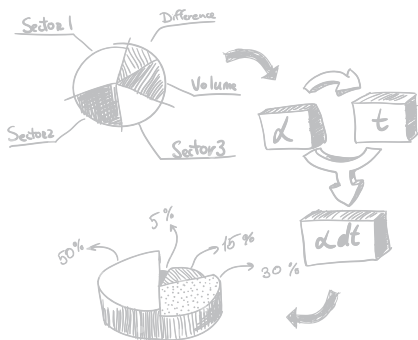
Izvor: Studija o dobrobiti i sigurnosti žena u BiH, 2018. - OSCE
Source: Study on Well-being and Safety of Women in BiH, 2018. - OSCE

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

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

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

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



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