



TB 03

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WOMEN AND MEN

in Bosnia and Herzegovina



Bosnia and Herzegovina



Agency for Statistics of
Bosnia and Herzegovina

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BHAS

Agency for Statistics of
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Publishes: **Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Zelenih beretki 26
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Phone: +387 33 91 19 11
Fax: +387 33 22 06 22
E-mail: bhas@bhas.gov.ba
Website URL: www.bhas.gov.ba

Personally responsible: **Vesna Čužić, Director**

Data prepared by: **Aida Eškić-Pihljak, Gorana Knežević, Radoslav Ćorović**

Translation and proofreading: **International Cooperation and European Integration
Department**

Illustrations, cover design: **Lejla Rakić Bekić**

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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, information and communication technologies, labour force, research and development, social welfare, administration of justice and democracy, the rule of law and environment. The bulletin contains tabular and graphical presentation of data. 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.

Vesna Ćužić, Director
Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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.

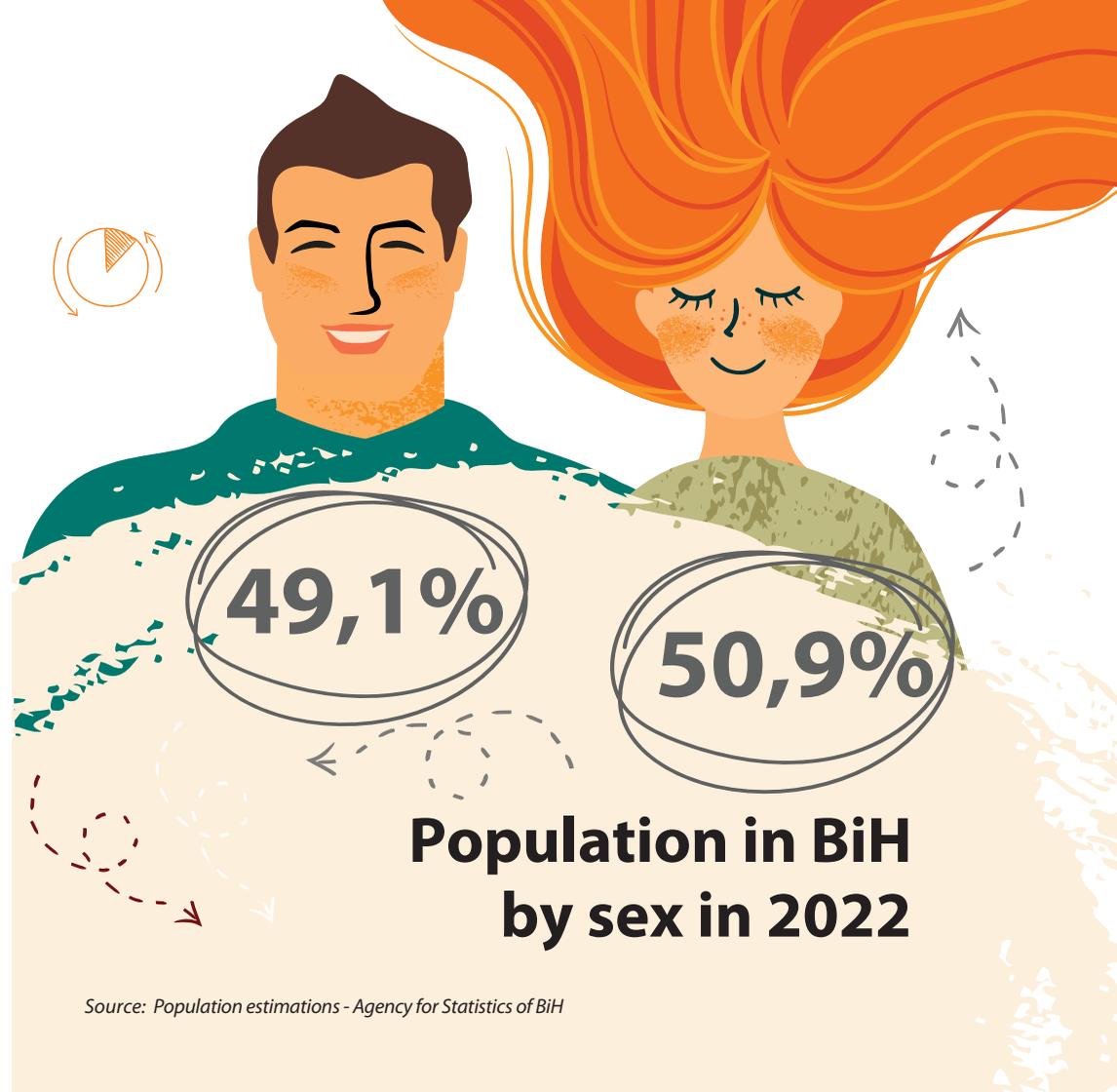
Gender based discrimination means favouritism, exclusion or restriction on the grounds of gender because of which the recognition, exercising, or enjoyment of a person's human rights and freedoms are impeded or denied.

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.

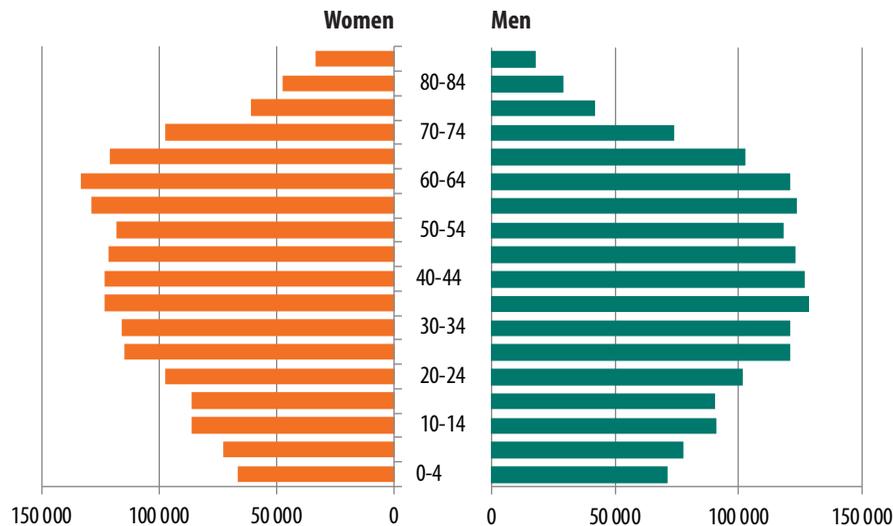
Gender stereotypes come from (often-outdated) assumptions about the roles, capabilities, and characteristics of men and women. They can cause material or psychological brakes, which will deny choices to women or men or will incapacitate them to fully enjoy their rights.

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.

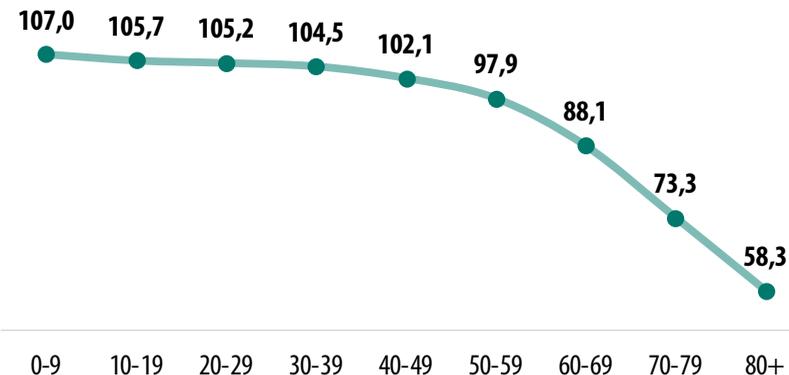


Source: Population estimations - Agency for Statistics of BiH

Population in BiH by sex, five-year age group and average age, in 2022



Masculinity coefficient by age groups in 2022



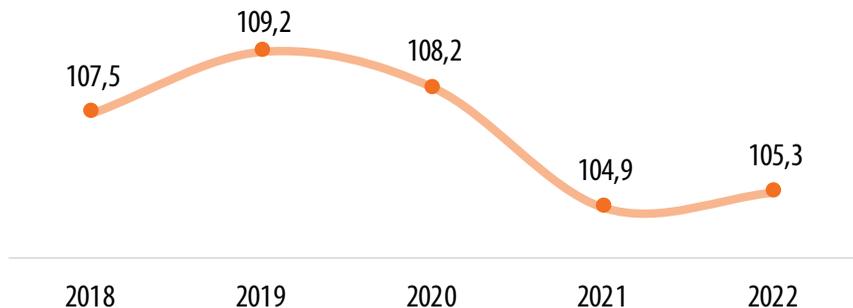
Masculinity coefficient is a relation between the number of men per 100 women.

According to the 2022 population data, the highest masculinity rate is noted in the age group of 0-19 years, where there is almost 106 men per 100 women. Approaching to the older age group, the masculinity rate has a tendency to decrease, and from 50 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 80+ where recorded value is 58, which means that in the latest age, there is 58 men per 100 women.

Live births and deaths in BiH

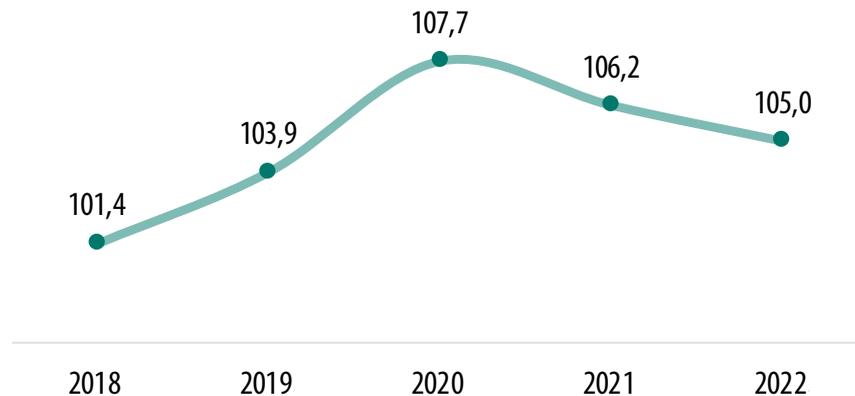
	Live births			Deaths		
	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Females	Males
2018	29 467	14 199	15 268	37 744	18 737	19 007
2019	28 360	13 554	14 806	38 829	19 042	19 787
2020	27 255	13 089	14 166	44 427	21 387	23 040
2021	27 143	13 247	13 896	50 333	24 410	25 923
2022	26 687	12 997	13 690	41 296	20 148	21 148

The ratio of live births of boys and girls



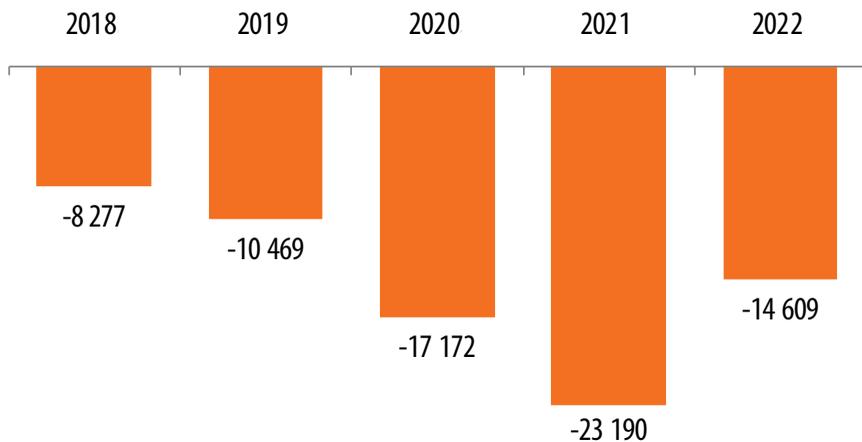
The ratio of live births of boys and girls represents the number of boys born per 100 girls born. In 2022, there were 100 girls born on 105 boys.

The ratio of deceased men and women



In 2022, around 9,000 less people died compared to the previous year. Regarding sex, 105 men died per 100 women in 2022.

Natural change of BiH population



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.



Healthy LIFE YEARS

in 2021

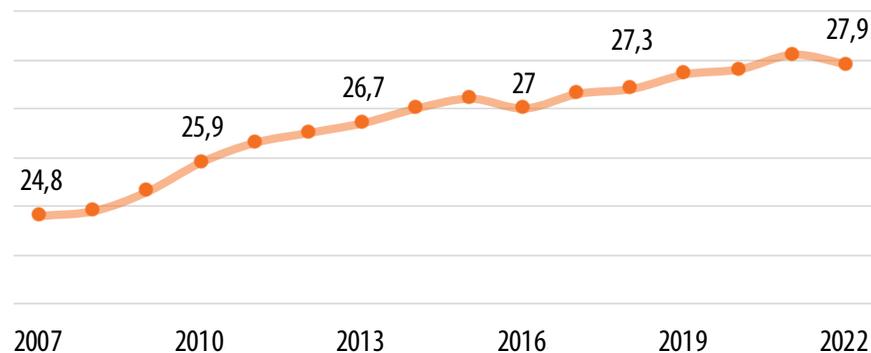
67,5
Women

65,0
Men

Healthy life years is defined as the number of years that a person is expected to continue to live in a healthy condition, without disabilities. According to the Household Budget Survey in BiH, men are likelier to perceive their health as very good or good. In 2021 75% of women perceived their health as very good or good in comparison with 82% of men.

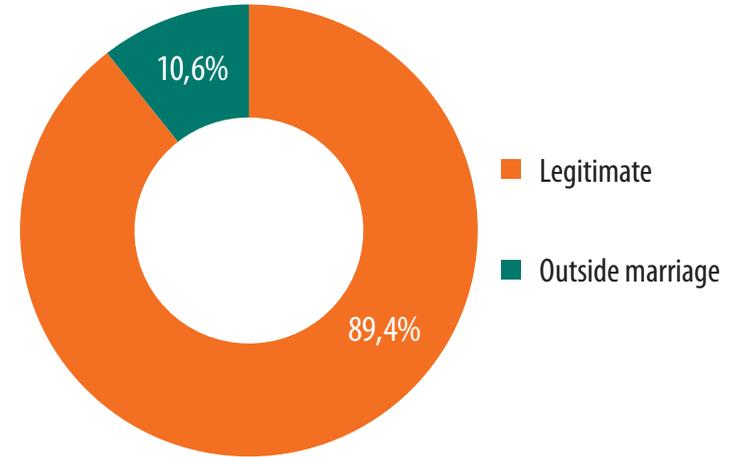
Source: Household Budget Survey in BiH - module Health and Social inclusion, 2021/2022 and Demography Statistics, BHAS

Average age of mother by childbirth of the first child in period 2007-2022



Average age of mother by childbirth of the first child increased in past fifteen years for 3,1 year.

Live births by parents' marital status in 2022



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, 86% live with parents together, while 14% 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.

27,9
years

Average age of mother by childbirth of the first child in 2022.

Live births by educational attainment of mother and father in 2022

Educational attainment of mother	Educational attainment of father			
	Total	Without education	Basic school	Secondary school
TOTAL	26 687	149	988	17 896
Without education	251	99	38	50
Basic school	1 726	28	528	1 016
Secondary school	15 527	20	406	13 062
Non-university high school	1 388	0	5	751
University degree	5 445	0	4	2 309
Master degree	1 321	1	1	476
Doctorate	64	0	0	14
Unknown	965	1	6	218

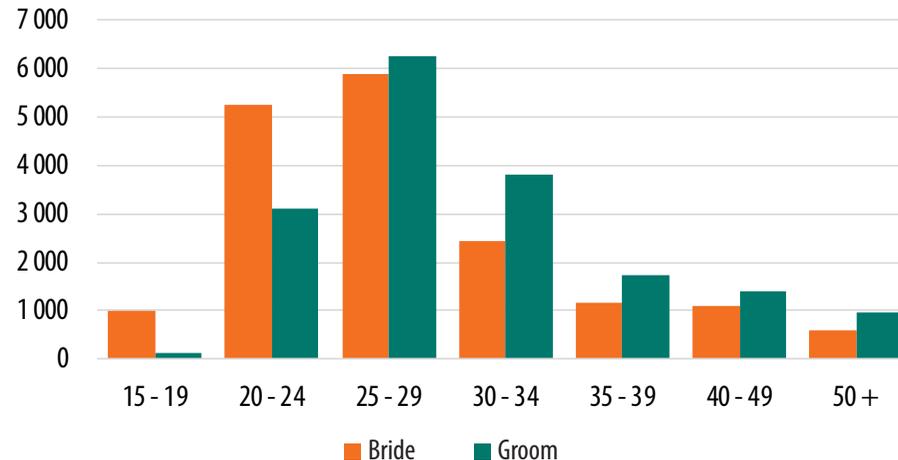
Educational attainment of mother	Educational attainment of father				
	Non-university high school	University degree	Master degree	Doctorate	Unknown
TOTAL	1 015	4 409	798	72	1 360
Without education	1	2	0	0	61
Basic school	7	7	2	0	138
Secondary school	375	1 138	117	9	400
Non-university high school	412	142	48	4	26
University degree	130	2 694	216	35	57
Master degree	65	357	390	19	12
Doctorate	5	19	20	5	1
Unknown	20	50	5	0	665

Marriages in BiH in past 25 years period



In the last 25 years, the number of marriages in BiH has been in continuous decline, in 2022 there were 5,793 fewer marriages compared to 1997.

Marriages by sex and age groups in 2022



In 2022, 17,427 marriages were concluded, and the largest number was concluded between spouses aged 25 to 29.

Average age of bride and groom

at the time getting first married in past 25 years period

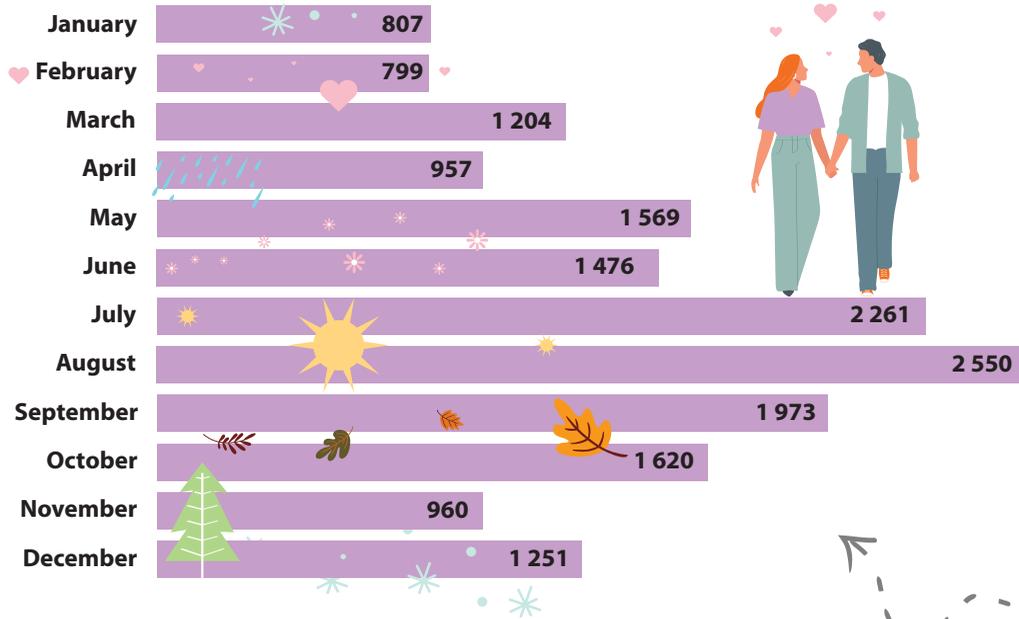


Marriages by previous marital status of bride and groom in 2022

Previous marital status of groom	Previous marital status of bride				
	Total	Never married	Divorced	Widowed	Unknown
TOTAL	17 427	15 269	172	1 984	2
Never married	15 380	14 409	52	918	1
Divorced	177	44	41	92	0
Widowed	1 869	816	79	974	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1

Marriages

by month in 2022



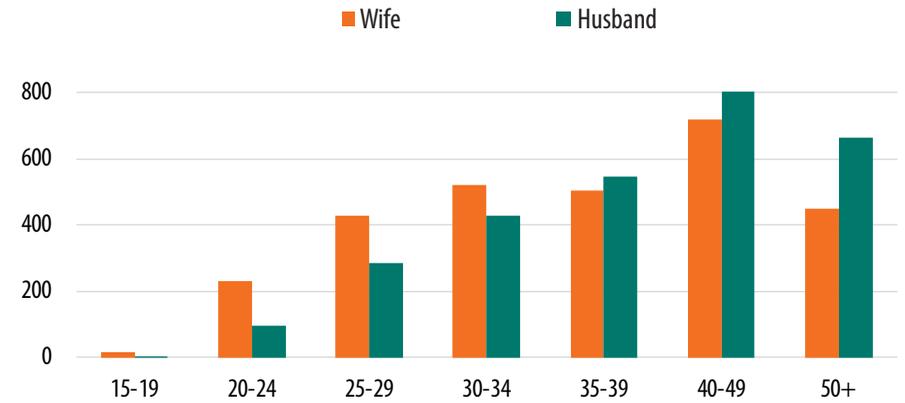
Divorces in BiH in past 25 years period



The number of divorces in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been increasing for the last 25 years, in 2022 there were more than 1,000 divorces compared to 1997.

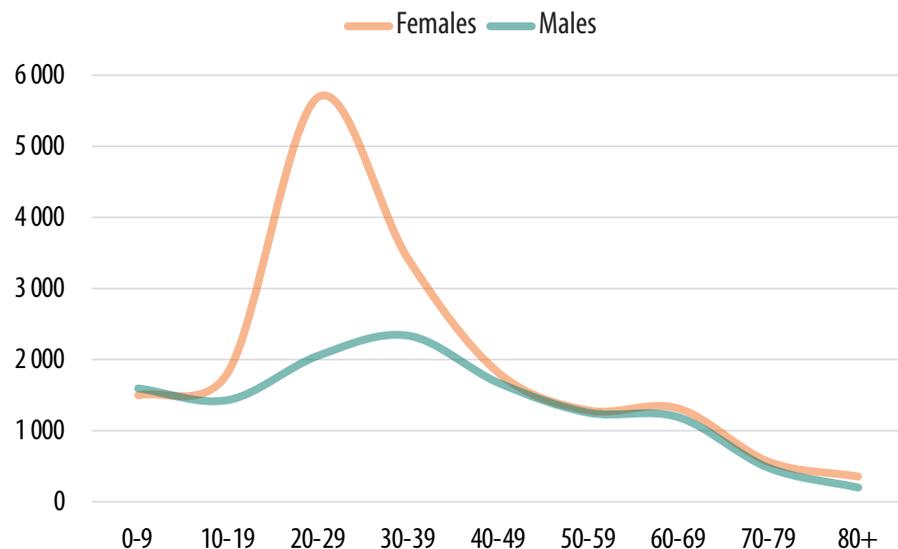


Divorces by sex and age groups in 2022



In 2022, 2,865 marriage ended with divorce. The biggest number of divorces happend in the age group 40-49, both in women and men.

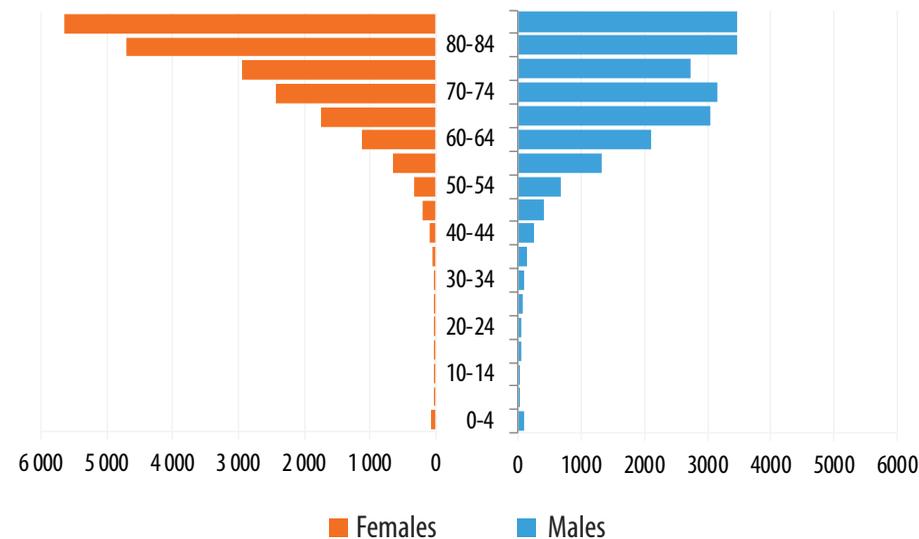
Internal migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022



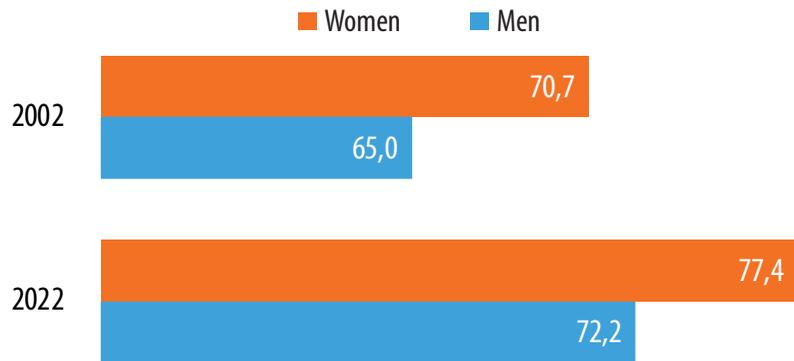
Data relates to internal migrations of the population in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022. All population is included, by sex and age structure, which registered the change of their residence, including migrations between the entities and Brčko District.

During 2022 in BiH the **number of immigrants/emigrants was 30,165**, out of which 59% of women and 41% of men, which is 3,760 inhabitants more than in 2020.

Deaths by age groups and sex in 2022



Average age of deaths in past 20 years

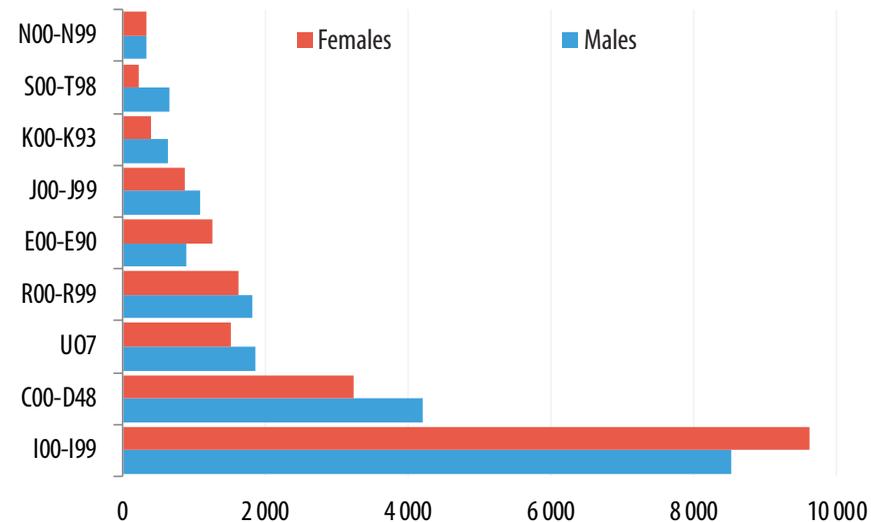


The average age of the deceased is increasing, so in the last twenty years it has increased by 6.9 years.

In 2022, women lived an average of 5.2 years longer than men.



Deaths by sex and cause of death in 2022



- I00-I99 Diseases of the circulatory system
- C00-D48 Neoplasms
- U07 Covid-19
- R00-R99 Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions
- E00-E90 Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional diseases
- J00-J99 Diseases of the respiratory system
- K00-K93 Diseases of digestive system
- S00-T98 Injuries and intoxications
- N00 - N99 Diseases of the genitourinary system

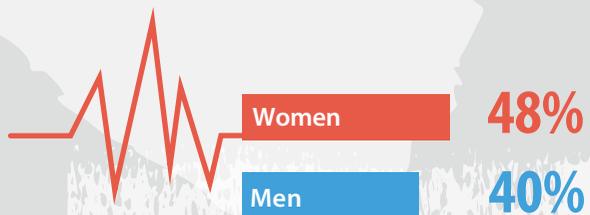


● Women ● Men

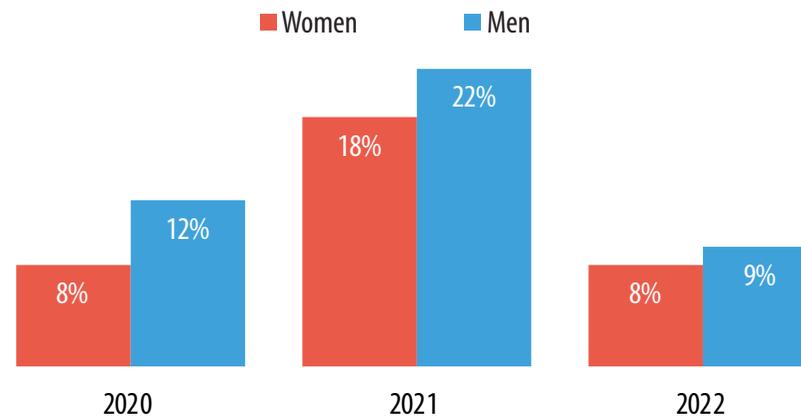
Women and men who died of cardiovascular diseases

Out of the total number of women who died in 2022, 48% of them died from diseases of the circulatory system, while about 40% of men deaths was caused by the same diseases.

Diseases of the circulatory system

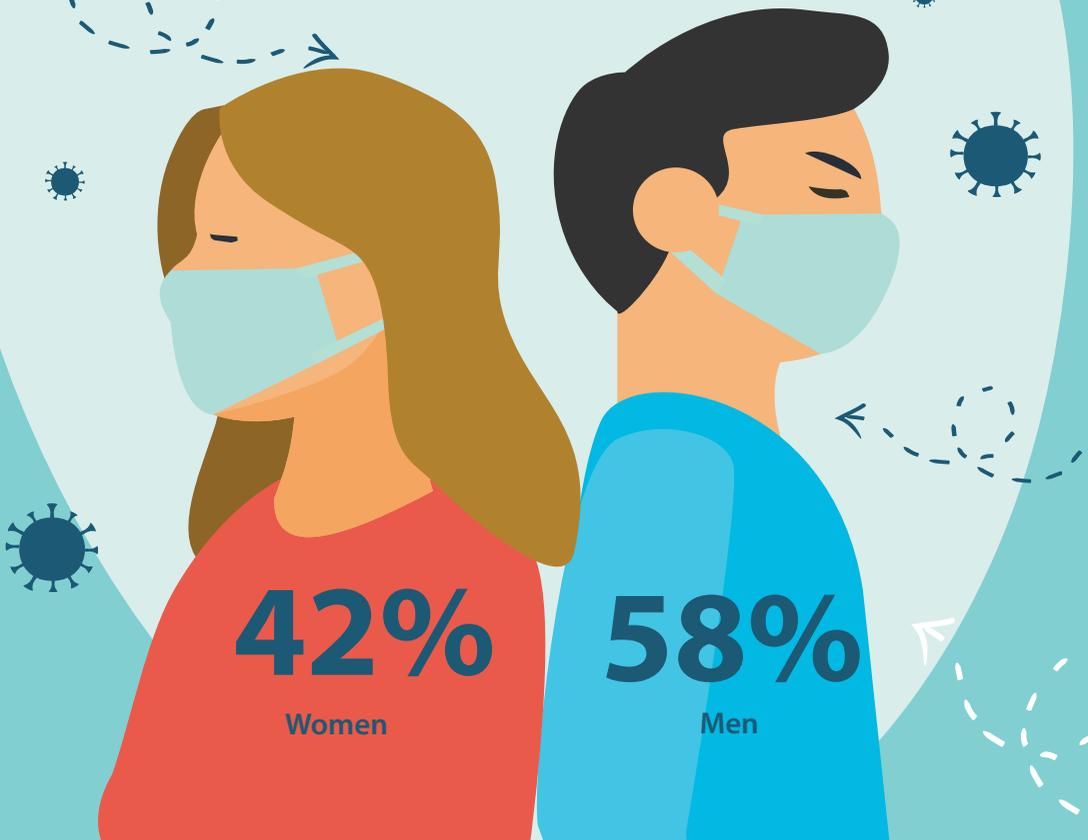


Deaths caused by COVID-19 comparing to the total number of deaths during the pandemic period (2020-2022)

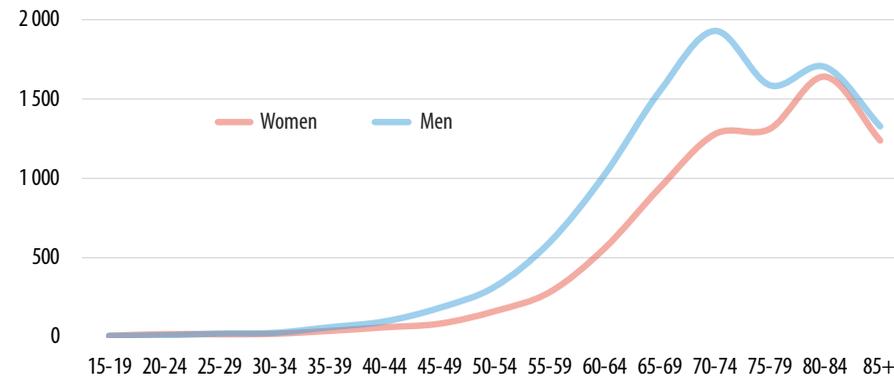


Number of deaths from Covid-19

by sex and age in the period of pandemic (2020-2022)



Number of deaths from Covid-19 by sex and age in the period of pandemic (2020-2022)



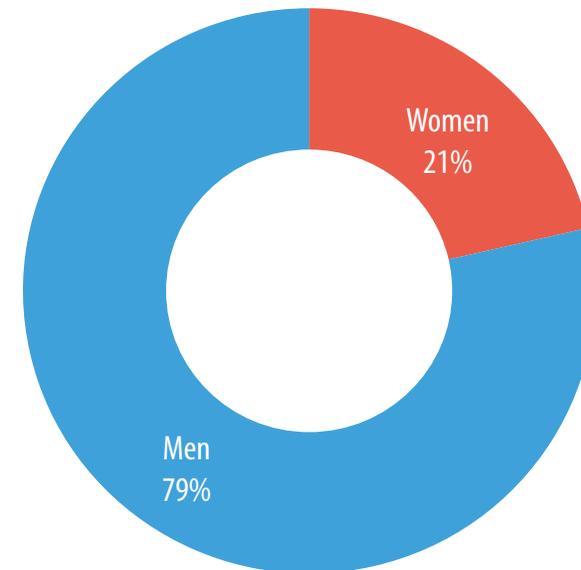
A total number of **18,059** people died from Covid-19 in the three-year period of the pandemic (2020-2022) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most number of deaths were in 2021 - 10,242 people, which represents 20% of the total deaths in that year.

In the gender sense, in the three years of the pandemic, 42% of women and 58% of men died from Covid-19. The largest number of female deaths occurred in the 80-84 age group, while the largest number of Covid-19 male deaths occurred in the 70-74 age group.

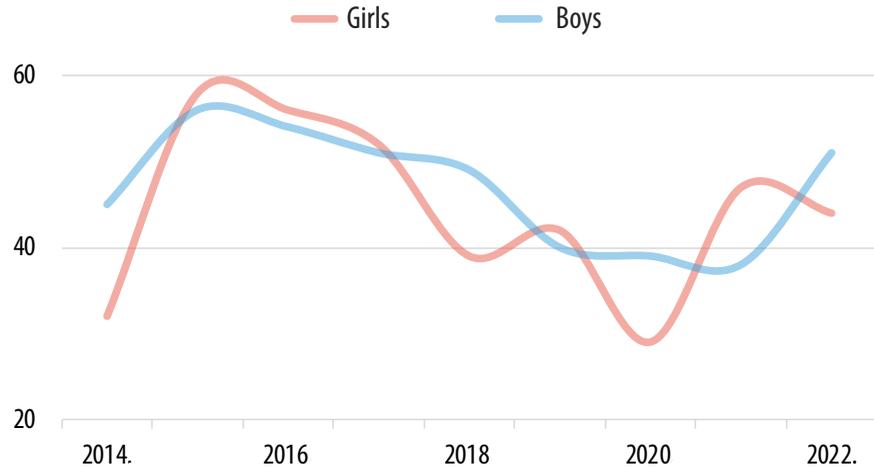
Violent deaths by type and sex

		Total	Accident	Suicide	Murder	Unknown
2018	all	1 000	502	366	34	98
	females	233	111	94	8	20
	males	767	391	272	26	78
2019	all	912	447	344	37	84
	females	213	98	81	14	20
	males	699	349	263	23	64
2020	all	871	398	346	42	85
	females	213	107	76	10	20
	males	658	291	270	32	65
2021	all	929	446	375	31	77
	females	216	100	93	9	14
	males	713	346	282	22	63
2022	all	861	403	336	24	98
	females	219	109	72	12	26
	males	642	294	264	12	72

Number of suicides by sex in 2022

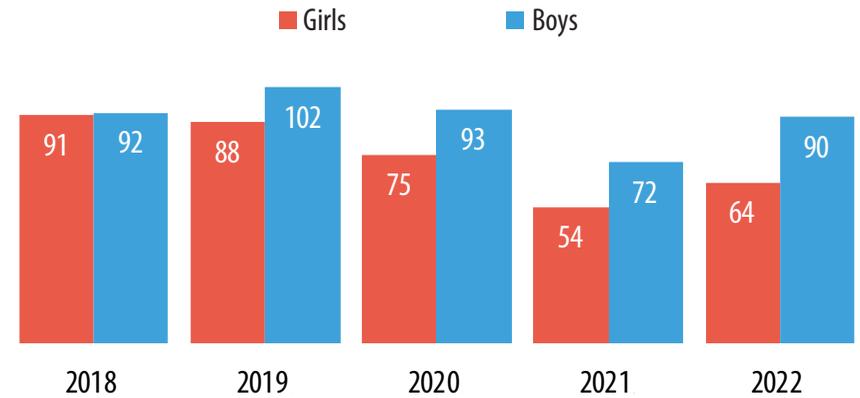


Stillbirths by sex



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.

Infant deaths by sex



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

Health care workers in public health care institutions in 2022

	Women	Men
TOTAL	23 457	8 271
Physicians	5 312	3 089
Dentists	591	247
Pharmacists	485	64
Nurses	11 508	3 180
Physiotherapists	730	468
Dental technicians	181	81
Laboratory technicians	1 429	337
Pharmaceutical technicians	435	47
Other health care workers	2 786	758

In 2022, women made up 3/4 of the total number of health care workers in public health care institutions in BiH. There were 63% female physicians compared to 37% of male physicians, while there were 78% of female nurses having higher, upper or secondary level of education compared to male nurses.

Source: Institute for Public Health of Federation BiH, Institute for Public Health of Republica Srpska and Department for Health and other services of Brcko district Government

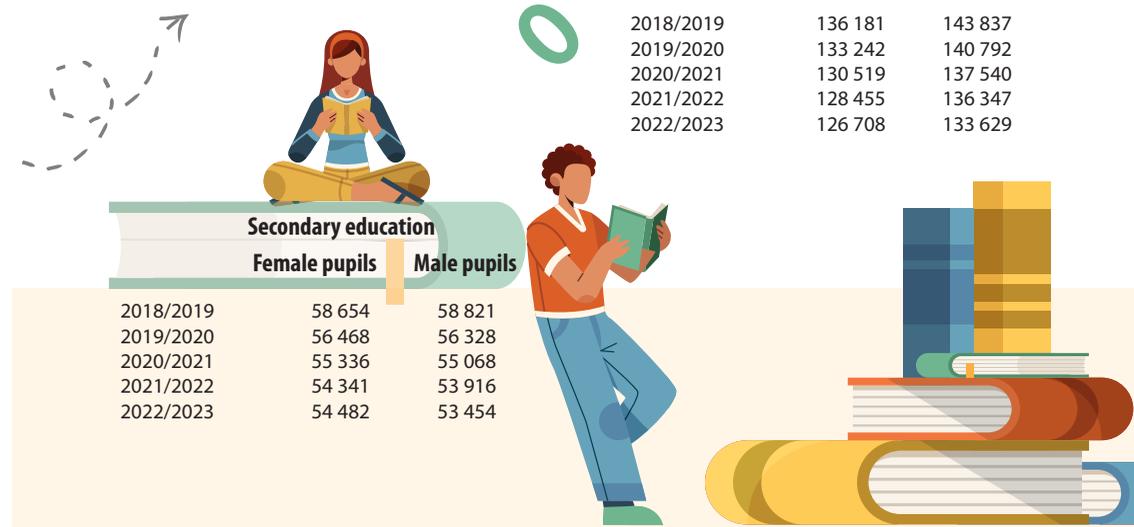
Children and pupils

in pre-school, primary and secondary education

	Pre-school education	
	Girls	Boys
2018/2019	13 656	14 855
2019/2020	14 730	15 857
2020/2021	13 221	14 477
2021/2022	15 941	17 259
2022/2023	18 258	20 504

	Primary education	
	Female pupils	Male pupils
2018/2019	136 181	143 837
2019/2020	133 242	140 792
2020/2021	130 519	137 540
2021/2022	128 455	136 347
2022/2023	126 708	133 629

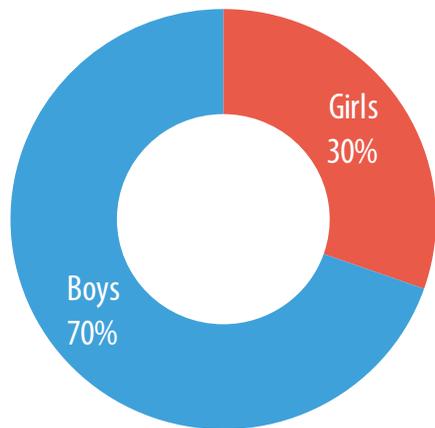
	Secondary education	
	Female pupils	Male pupils
2018/2019	58 654	58 821
2019/2020	56 468	56 328
2020/2021	55 336	55 068
2021/2022	54 341	53 916
2022/2023	54 482	53 454



Children in preschool education in the school year 2022/2023

	Total	Children who attended a preschool institution regular	Children who attended a preschool programme a year prior to enrolling in school
TOTAL	13 243	5 909	7 334
Girls	6 287	2 736	3 551
Boys	6 956	3 173	3 783

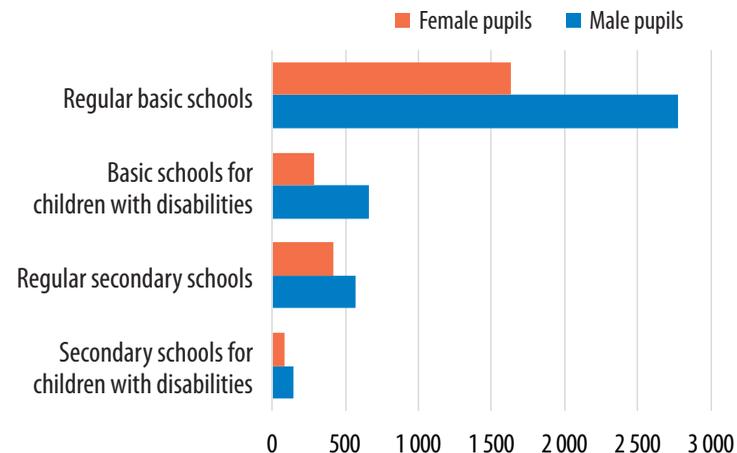
Children with disabilities in preschool institutions in the school year 2022/2023



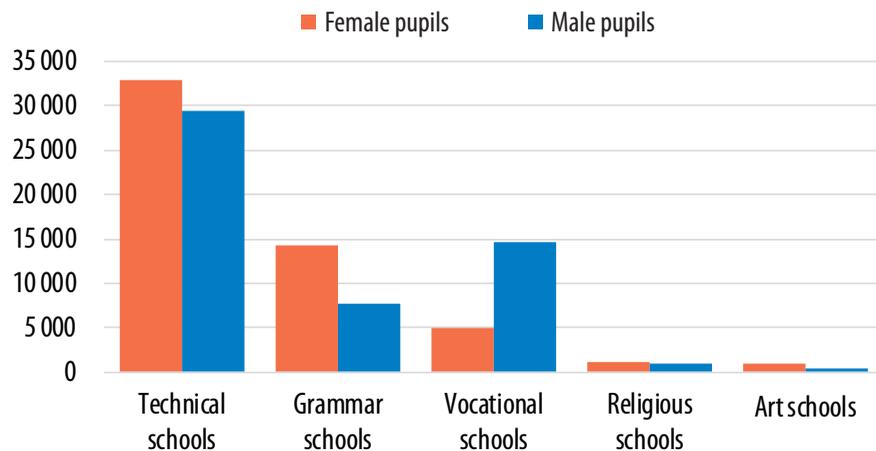
Pupils enrolled in the first grade of primary and secondary schools in the school year 2022/2023

	Primary education		Secondary education	
	Girls	Boys	Female pupils	Male pupils
Regular schools	13 589	14 557	14 174	14 825
Schools for children with disabilities	35	72	25	39

Children with disabilities included in primary and secondary education in the school year 2022/2023



Pupils in secondary schools by the type of school in the school year 2022/2023



In the school year 2022/2023 more than a half of secondary school students attended technical schools, while every fifth secondary school student attended grammar school.

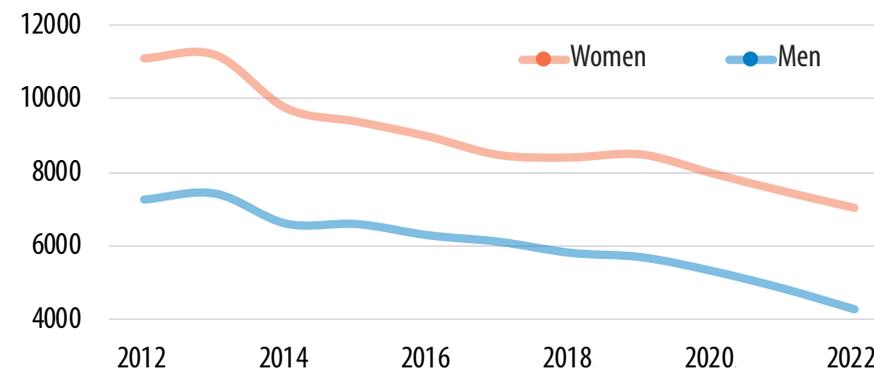
Differences in gender representation are the highest in vocational schools, where about 75% are boys. In other types of secondary schools, the percentage of girls is higher.

Enrolled students in institutions of higher education

	Women	Men
2018/2019	58 847	41 913
2019/2020	55 777	38 920
2020/2021	55 070	37 673
2021/2022	53 911	35 704
2022/2023	52 294	33 854

Data in the table refer to enrolled students in all levels of higher education, including candidates for graduation.

Graduated students



4 283
Men

7 029
Women

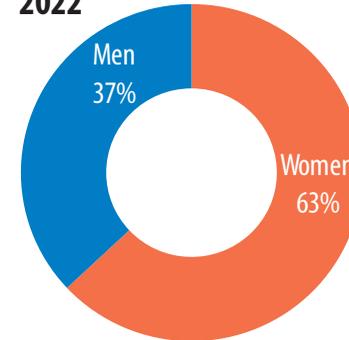
Graduated
students
in 2022



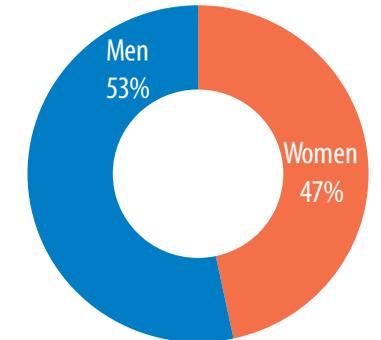
Masters of science, specialists and doctors of science on high schools institutions

	Masters of science and specialists		Doctors of science	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2018	2 052	1 284	87	106
2019	2 120	1 268	69	97
2020	2 040	1 118	58	90
2021	2 336	1 283	71	76
2022	2 081	1 221	91	104

Masters of science and specialists in 2022

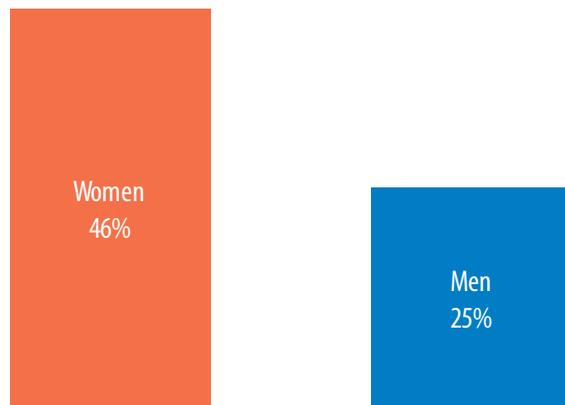


Doctors of science in 2022



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

Share of tertiary students in the fields of education, health and welfare, humanities and arts in 2022



Gender segregation exists in higher education in BiH, where almost half of women study in the area of education, health and social protection and humanities, comparing to 1/4 of men involved in higher education. The situation is similar in the EU countries, where the average of 43% of women and 21% of men study in the mentioned areas.

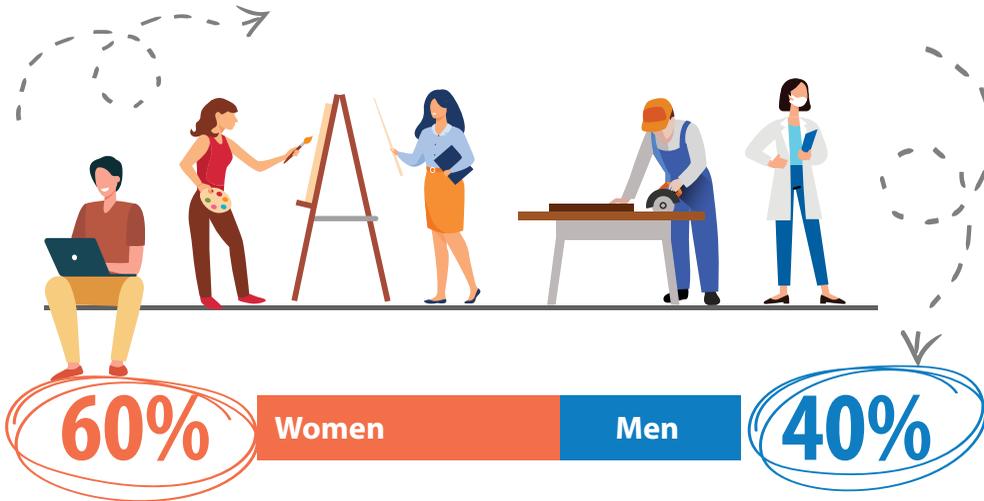
The EIGE Dictionary of gender terms defines gender segregation in education as differences in the patterns of representation of women and men in different areas of education.

Graduated students masters and doctors of science by education field in 2022

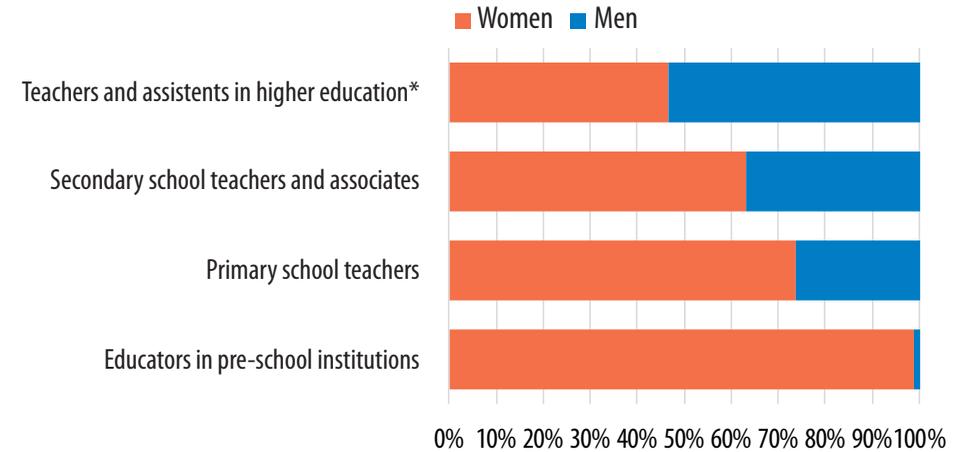
Field	Women	Men
Education	78,2	21,8
Humanities and art	69,3	30,7
Social sciences, journalism and information	62,9	37,1
Bussines, administration and law	63,0	37,0
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	75,0	25,0
Informations and communication technologies	35,2	64,8
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	41,4	58,6
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and veterinary	57,5	42,5
Health and social welfare	77,6	22,4
Services	47,3	52,7
Not known or unspecified	59,2	40,8

In 2022, 10.066 women and 6.531 men have completed higher education. More than a half of women achieved Bachelor's, Master's and doctorate degrees in health and social welfare, education and social sciences which are also fields of education where women outnumber men. Larger number of men completed their education in the fields of information and communication technologies, engineering, manufacturing and construction and in the field of services.

Graduated students, masters and doctors in 2022



Employees in all education levels in the school year 2022/2023



In Bosnia and Herzegovina, almost all educators in pre-school institutions are women (99%). Going towards higher levels of education, the gender structure of teaching staff is changing in a way that women are more common in primary and secondary education, while more than a half of teachers and assistants in the institutions of higher education are men.

***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 education institutions.

Educational indicators by sex in 2022

	Women	Men
Young persons not in employment, education or training (NEET)	18,6	17,7
Early leavers from education and training	3,9	3,3
Tertiary education attainment	34,1	23,4

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.

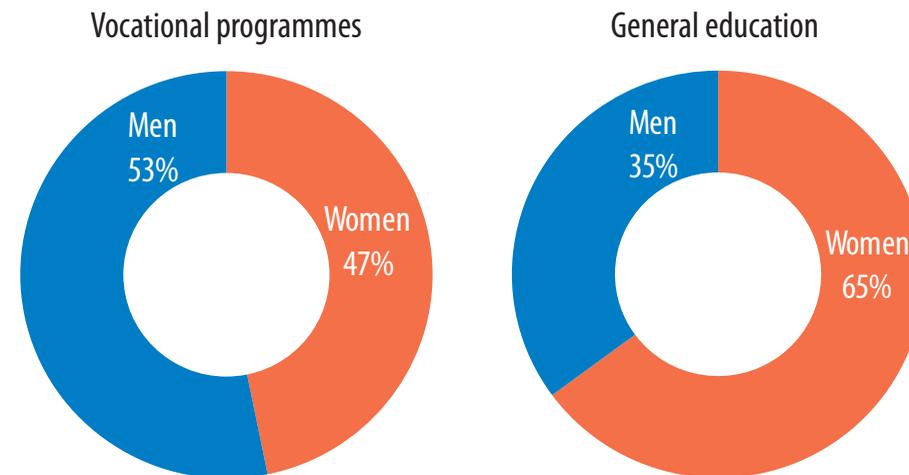
Early leaving from education and training is defined as the percentage of the population aged 18–24 with at most lower secondary education who were not in further education or training during the four weeks preceding the Labor Force Survey.

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 in 2022, 10,7% more women completed tertiary education.

Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2022

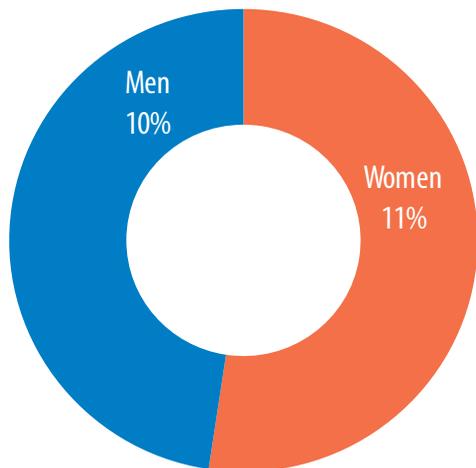
Students by type of secondary education in 2022/2023



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.

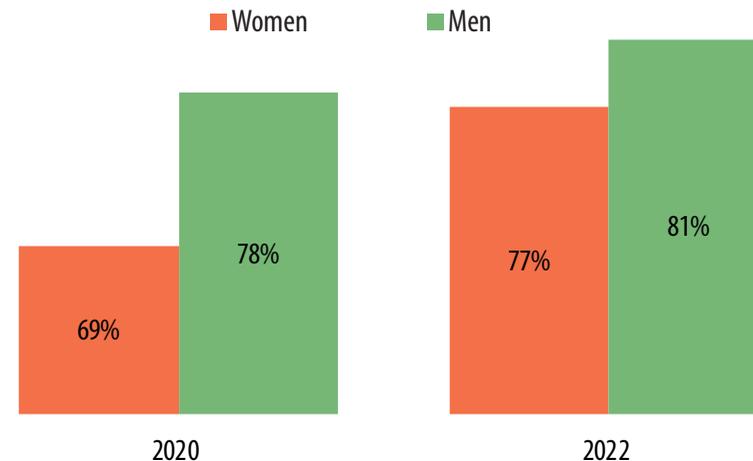
Share of people participating in formal and non-formal education and training in 2022



Comparing to EU, BiH has lower share of people older than 15 years of age participating in formal and non-formal education and training in 2022. The EU-27 average in 2022 was 19% for women and 18% for men.

Source: Labor Force Survey in BiH, 2022

Share of internet users by sex in 2020 and 2022



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.

Source: Survey on the usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals, 2022

Reasons for Internet use for private purposes, by sex, in 2022

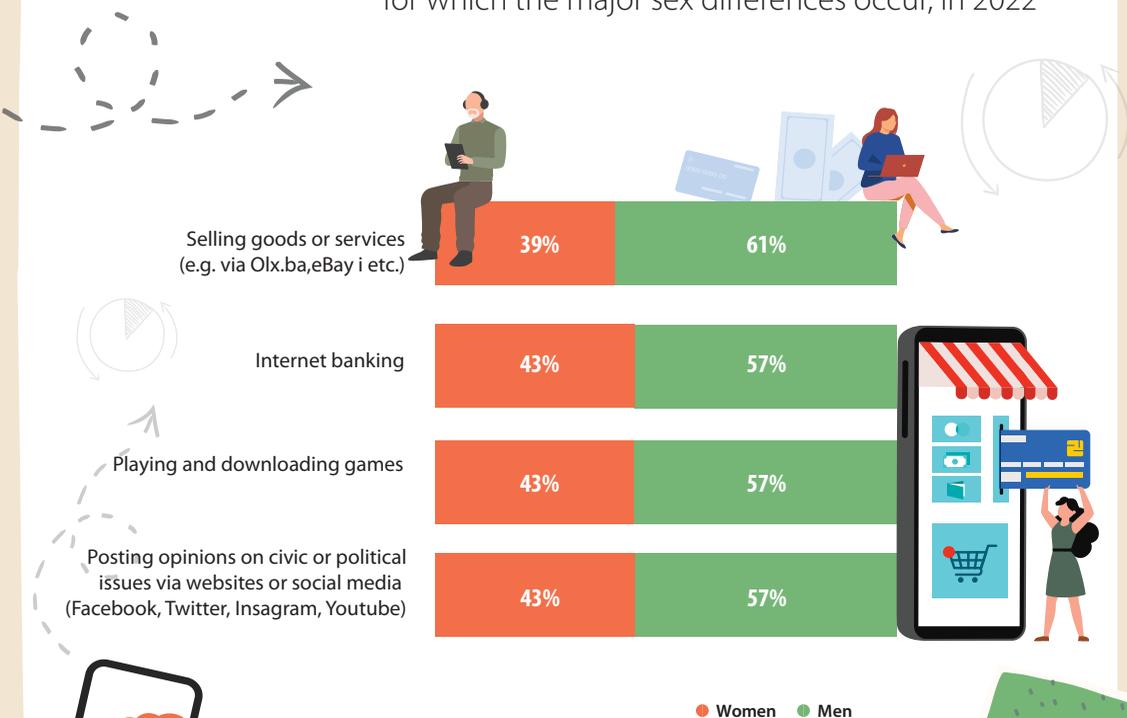
	(%)	
	Women	Men
Sending and receiving e-mails	46,3	53,7
Internet phone and video calls	50,3	49,7
Social media use	49,9	50,1
Sending messages via Skype, Messenger, WhatsApp, Viber, etc.	50,7	49,3
Information research on goods and services	49,2	50,8
Reading websites, online newspapers and magazines	49,7	50,3
Posting opinions on civic or political issues via websites or social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube)	43,4	56,6
Listening to music	48,8	51,2
Watching videos via charge-free services (e.g. YouTube)	48,5	51,5
Playing and downloading games	43,3	56,7
Information research on health	53,6	46,4
Selling goods or services (e.g. via Olx.ba, eBay, etc.)	38,7	61,3
Internet banking	43,1	56,9

Source: Survey on the usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals, 2022

Data in the table are related to individuals who have used the Internet in the last three months before the survey. The respondents used the Internet mostly for making phone and video calls, texting, social media, information research on goods and services. There is no significant difference in the reasons for Internet use between women and men.

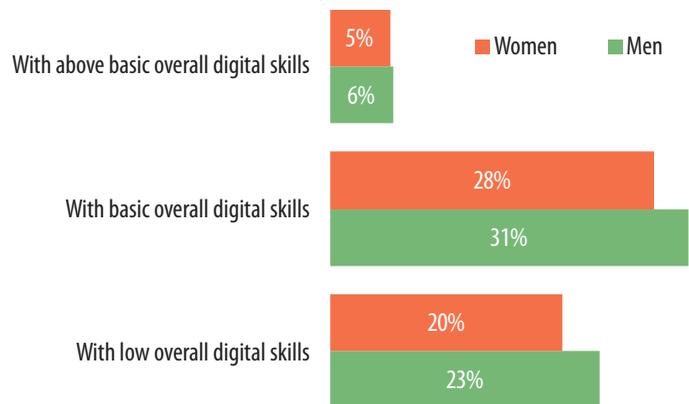
Reasons for Internet use for private purposes,

for which the major sex differences occur, in 2022



Source: Survey on the usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals, 2022

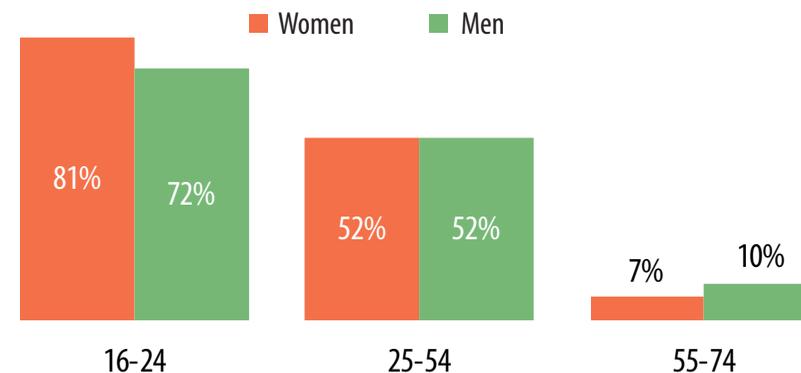
Individuals' level of digital skills in 2021



Digital skills are indicators based on selected activities related to internet or software use performed by individuals aged 16-74 in four specific areas: information, communication, problem solving and software skills. According to the complexity of activities performed, two levels of skills ("basic" and "above basic") are computed for each of the four dimensions.

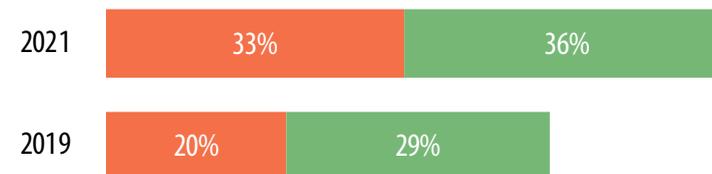
Data for computing this indicator are collected every two years through an additional survey module in the Survey on usage of information and communication technologies and they were collected for the last time in 2021.

Individuals with basic or above basic overall digital skills by age groups in 2021



Source: Survey on the usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals, 2022

Individuals with basic or above basic overall digital skills in 2019 and 2021

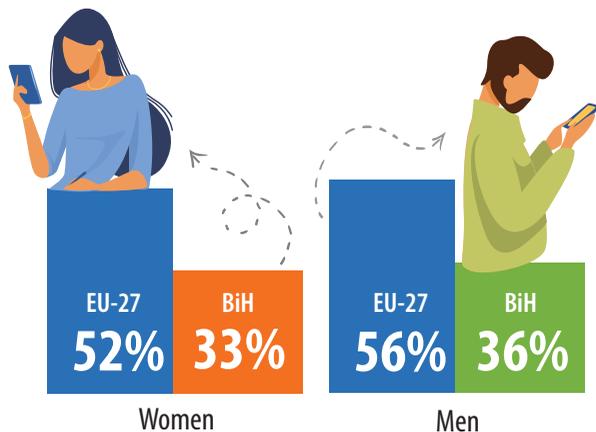


Compared to 2019, in 2021 the number of women and men with basic or higher digital skills increased. However, Bosnia and Herzegovina is still below the EU-27 average. In 2021, in the EU an average 52% of women (BiH - 33%) and 56% of men (BiH - 36%) had basic or higher digital skills.

From a gender perspective, almost 10% more young women aged 16-24 have basic and higher digital skills, and moving towards the older population, that ratio equalizes. Only 7 women out of 100 and 10 men out of 100 in BiH have higher digital skills (more than basic).

Source: Survey on the usage of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals, 2022

Basic or above digital skills of the BiH population compared to the EU average in 2021



Principal population characteristics by activities and sex in 2022



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.

Labour Force Survey is a regular survey conducted by the Agency for Statistics of BiH. Continuous Labour Force Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina was implemented starting from January 2020, according to new methodology harmonized with EU regulation. The sample size in 2022 was 42 888 households.

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

Employment rate (20-64)



40,0% **Women** **Men** 67,7%

27,7 pp

Gender gap in employment

Structure of working-age population by activity and age groups in 2022

	Working-age population	Labour force		Persons outside the labour force
		Employed persons	Unemployed persons	
<i>Women</i>				
15-24	12,6	5,4	15,8	15,7
25-49	39,1	69,5	67,4	22,5
50-64	25,4	24,0	16,4	26,1
65+	22,9	(1,1)	•	35,8
<i>Men</i>				
15-24	14,1	6,5	20,4	22,7
25-49	42,7	64,4	57,7	12,0
50-64	25,3	27,8	21,5	22,7
65+	17,9	(1,4)	0,4	42,6

Symbols: • - extremely inaccurate data

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

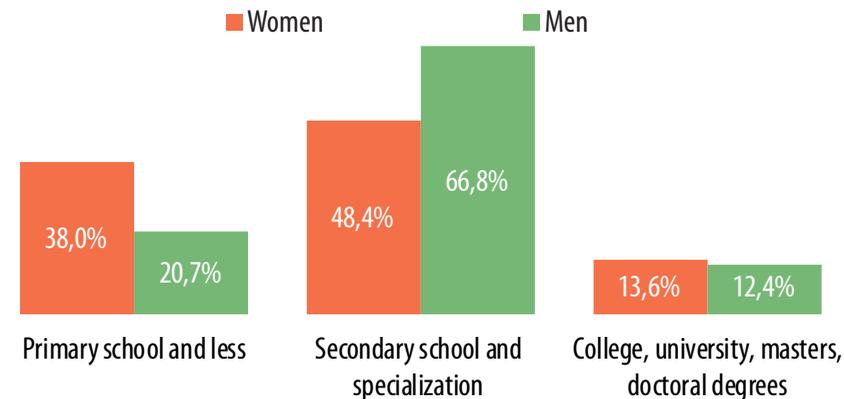
Working age population The working age population includes all persons aged 15 and over and it covers two categories: economically active population or labour force (employed and unemployed) and economically inactive population (persons outside the workforce).

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

Persons outside the labour force are all persons of 15 years of age or older who did not performed any paid work in the reference week, did not actively look for a job or were not able to start working within two weeks after the end of the reference week.

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

Structure of working-age population in BiH by the highest education level attained in 2022



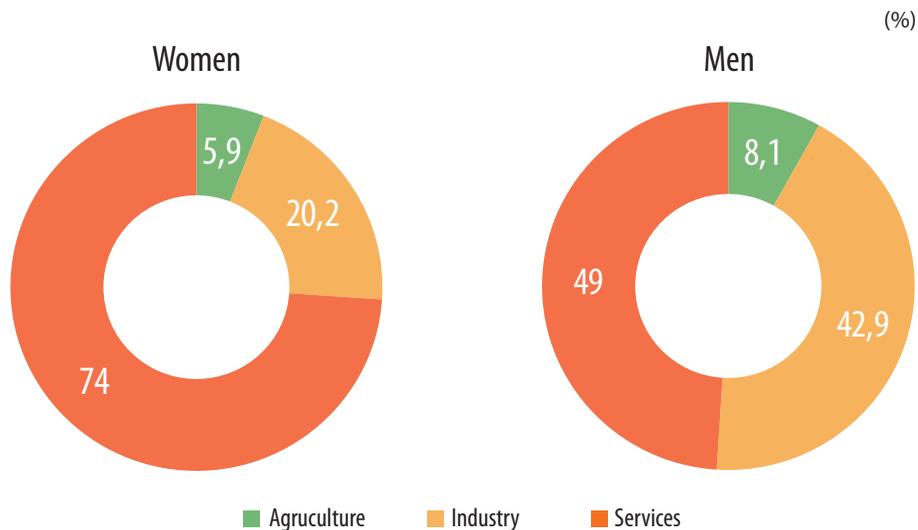
Structure of persons in employment by employment status in 2022

	Women	Men
Employees	89,3	85,5
Self-employed persons	8,1	13,8
Unpaid family workers	(2,6)	(0,7)

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

Structure of persons in employment by groups of sections of economic activities¹ in 2022



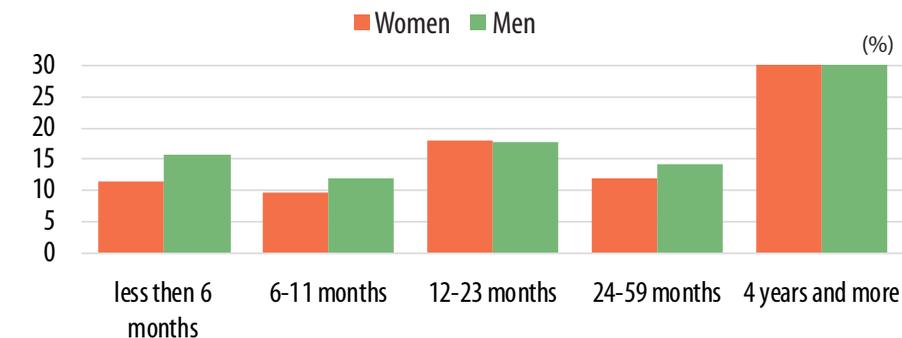
¹Groups of sections of economic activities (NACE Rev 2):

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)

Average hours usually worked per week on main job by groups of sections of economic activities in 2022

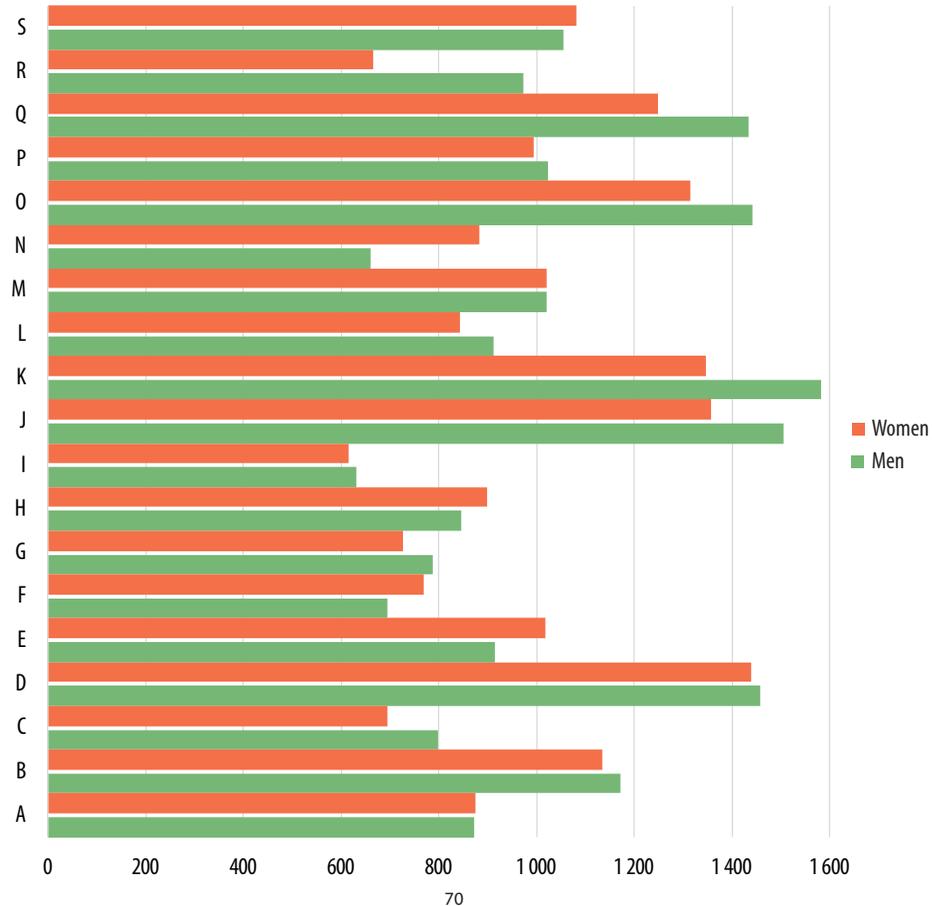
	Women	Men
TOTAL	41,3	42,0
Agriculture	37,1	41,8
Industry	40,9	42,2
Services	41,7	41,9

Structure of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment in 2022



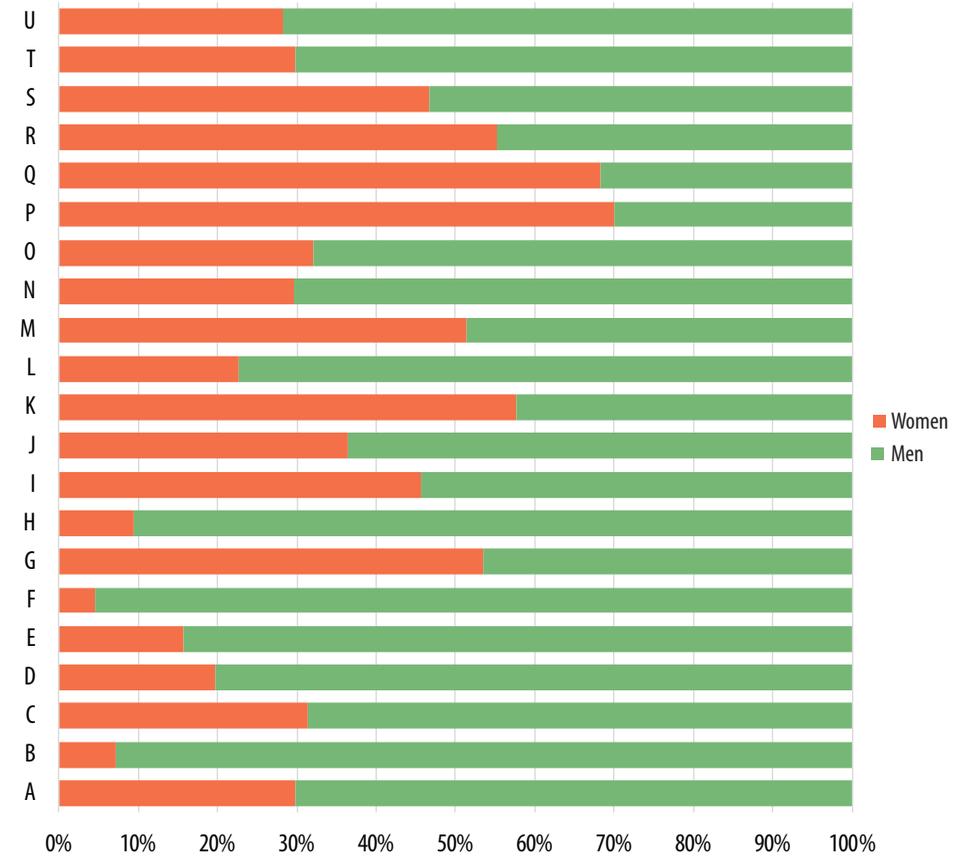
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

Average wages by sections of activities and sex in 2021



70

Employed people by the sections of economic activities in 2022



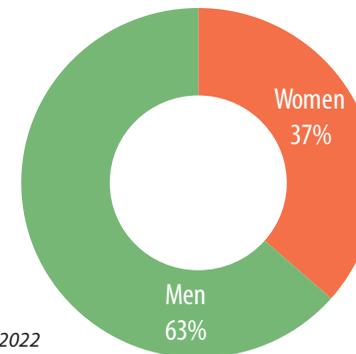
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

71

Sections of economic activities according the Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev 2):

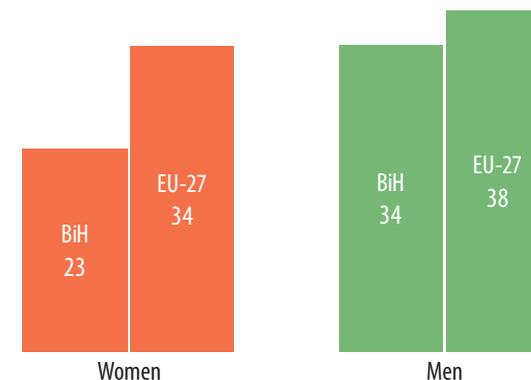
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Mining and quarrying
C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade
H	Transportation and storage
I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P	Education
Q	Human health and social work activities
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S	Other service activities
T	Activities of households as employers
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

Employed persons in ICT sector in 2022



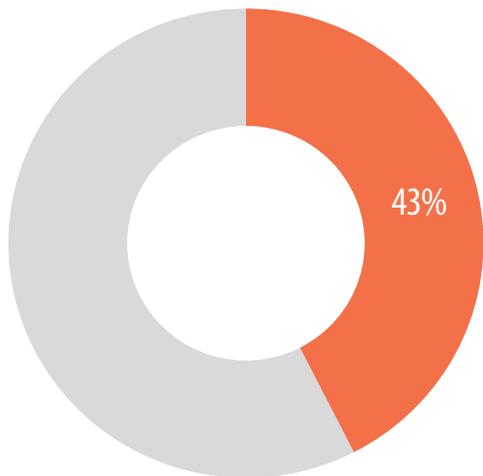
Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

Duration of working life in years in BiH and EU-27 in 2022



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022 and Demografy statistics

Share of women with young children who were employed full time in 2022



In 2022, there were less than half of women (43%) with children under the age of 6 who were employed full time. The share of employed women having young children is slightly increasing compared to previous years.

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2022

Unemployed disabled people registered in the employment bureaus in BiH

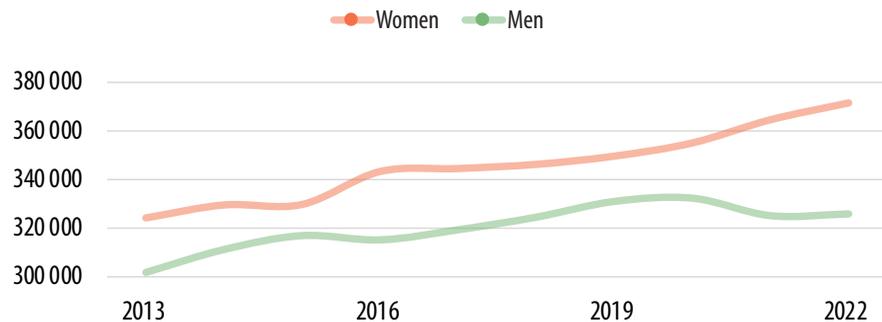
	Women				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	1 851	1 886	1 950	1 905	1 746
War invalids	83	91	86	83	77
Other persons with disabilities	1 768	1 795	1 864	1 822	1 669

	Men				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
TOTAL	7 137	6 884	7 234	6 850	6 297
War invalids	4 546	4 339	4 599	4 291	3 930
Other persons with disabilities	2 591	2 545	2 635	2 559	2 367

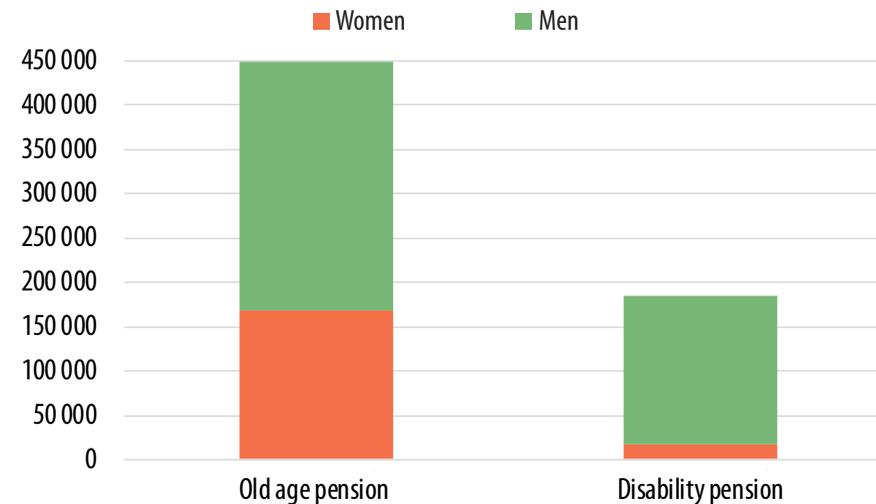
Note: Data for Brčko District are shown only from 2019 onwards.

Source: Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Pension beneficiaries in BiH



Beneficiaries of old age and disability pension by sex in 2022



Three types of pension are paid in BiH: old age, disability and survivors' pension. Republika Srpska Pension and Disability Insurance Fund does not classify the survivors' pension beneficiaries by gender because in certain cases there are more than one person entitled to receive the pension of a deceased beneficiary.

Source: Federal pension and disability insurance institute and Fund for pension and disability insurance of Republika Srpska

Employees engaged in research and development by sector in 2021

	Women	Men
TOTAL	1 286	1 206
Researchers	948	980
Technicians	134	117
Other supporting staff	204	109
BUSINESS SECTOR	195	176
Researchers	83	92
Technicians	58	47
Other supporting staff	54	37
GOVERNMENT SECTOR	106	67
Researchers	82	47
Technicians	5	6
Other supporting staff	19	14
HIGHER EDUCATION	985	963
Researchers	783	841
Technicians	71	64
Other supporting staff	131	58

Research and development comprise systematic creative work aimed at increasing knowledge about nature, man, culture and society and its use in practice. Data include employees working full-time and part-time.

Researchers engaged in research and development by field of science in 2021

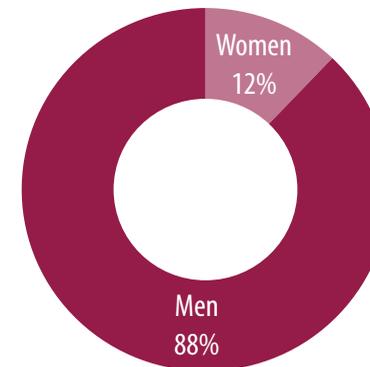
	Women	Men
TOTAL	948	980
Natural sciences	58	51
Engineering and Technology	342	477
Medical and Health sciences	227	144
Agricultural sciences	74	75
Social sciences	245	227
Humanities	2	6

Researchers engaged in research and development by age in 2021

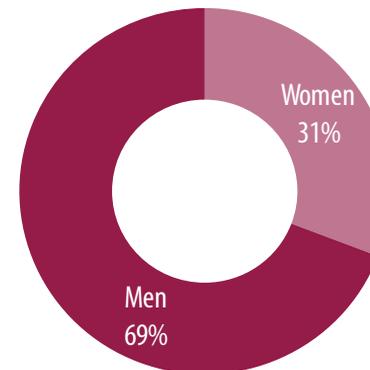
	Women	Men
TOTAL	948	980
25 and under	17	10
25-34	175	176
35-45	305	293
45-54	272	259
55-64	164	210
65 and more	15	32

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

Registered patents in the period 2021-2022

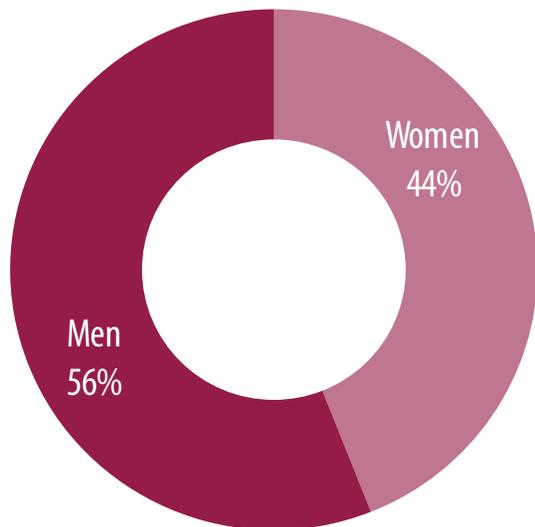


Registered copyrights and related rights in the period 2021-2022



Source: Institute for Intellectual Property of BiH

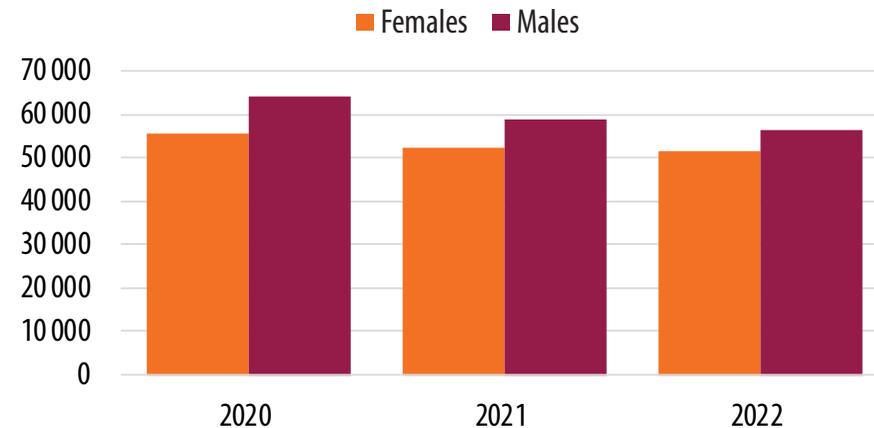
Employed in public research funding organisations in 2022



Note: Data for Brčko district are not included.

Source: Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH - Department for science and culture, Ministry of Scientific and Technological Development and Higher Education of Republica Srpska and Federal Ministry of Education and Science

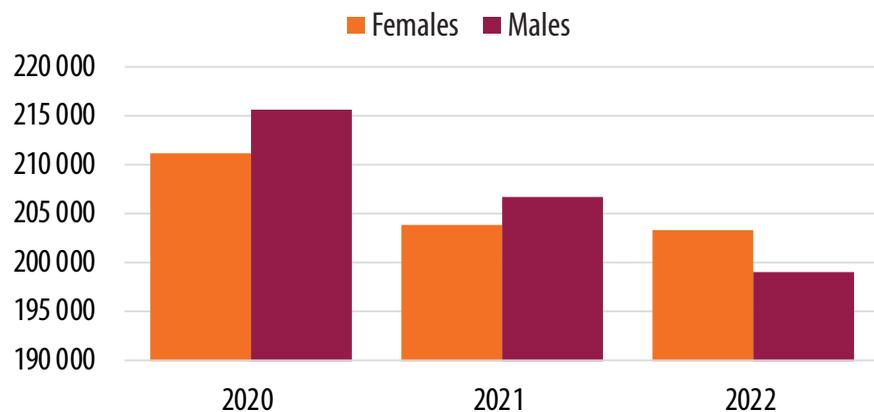
Minor social welfare beneficiaries



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.

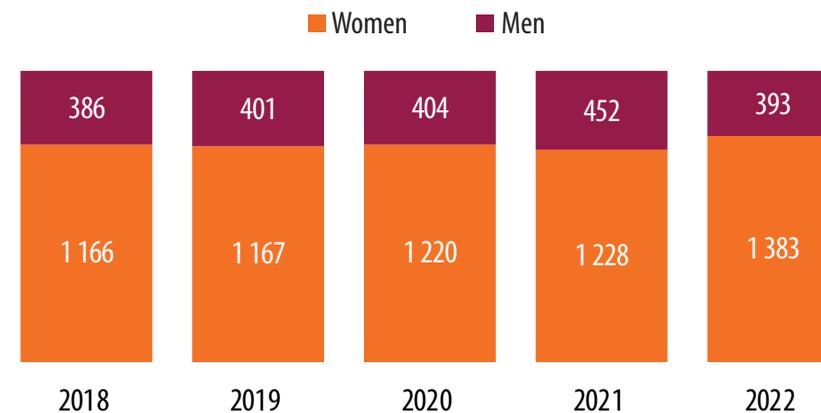
Minor social welfare beneficiaries are divided in following groups: minor beneficiaries disadvantaged by family situation, physically and mentally handicapped minors, minors with behavioural and personality disorders, mentally ill persons and minor beneficiaries in need of different social and protective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

Adult social welfare beneficiaries



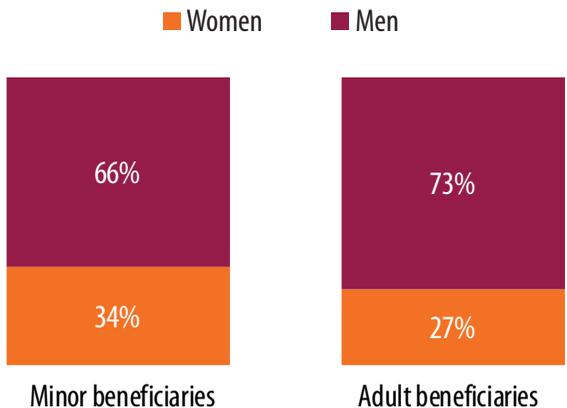
Adult social welfare beneficiaries are divided in following groups: beneficiaries of subventions (for rents, heating, funeral), physically and mentally disabled and persons not having a sufficient income to support themselves.

Employees in the social welfare institutions

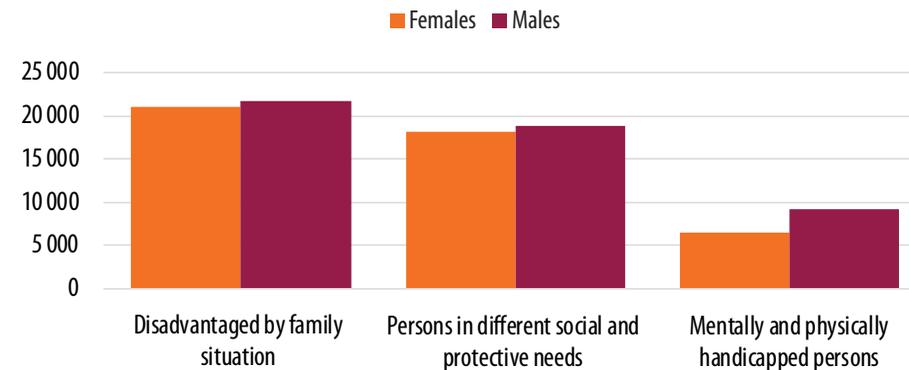


3/4 of employees in social welfare centres are women.

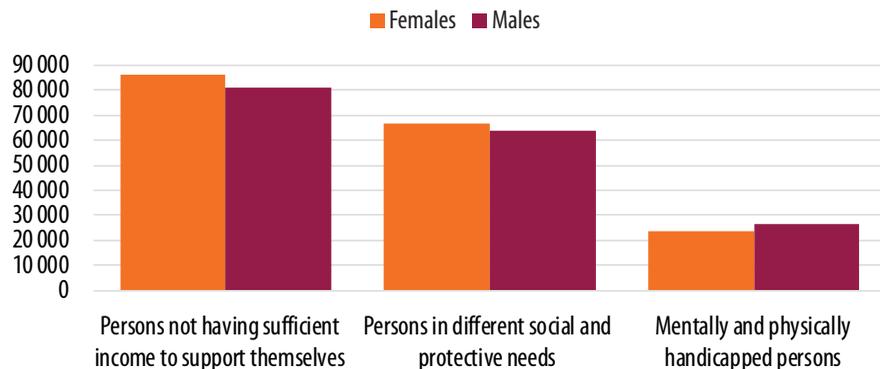
Sex structure of social welfare beneficiaries with socially unacceptable behaviour in 2022



Minor beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2022



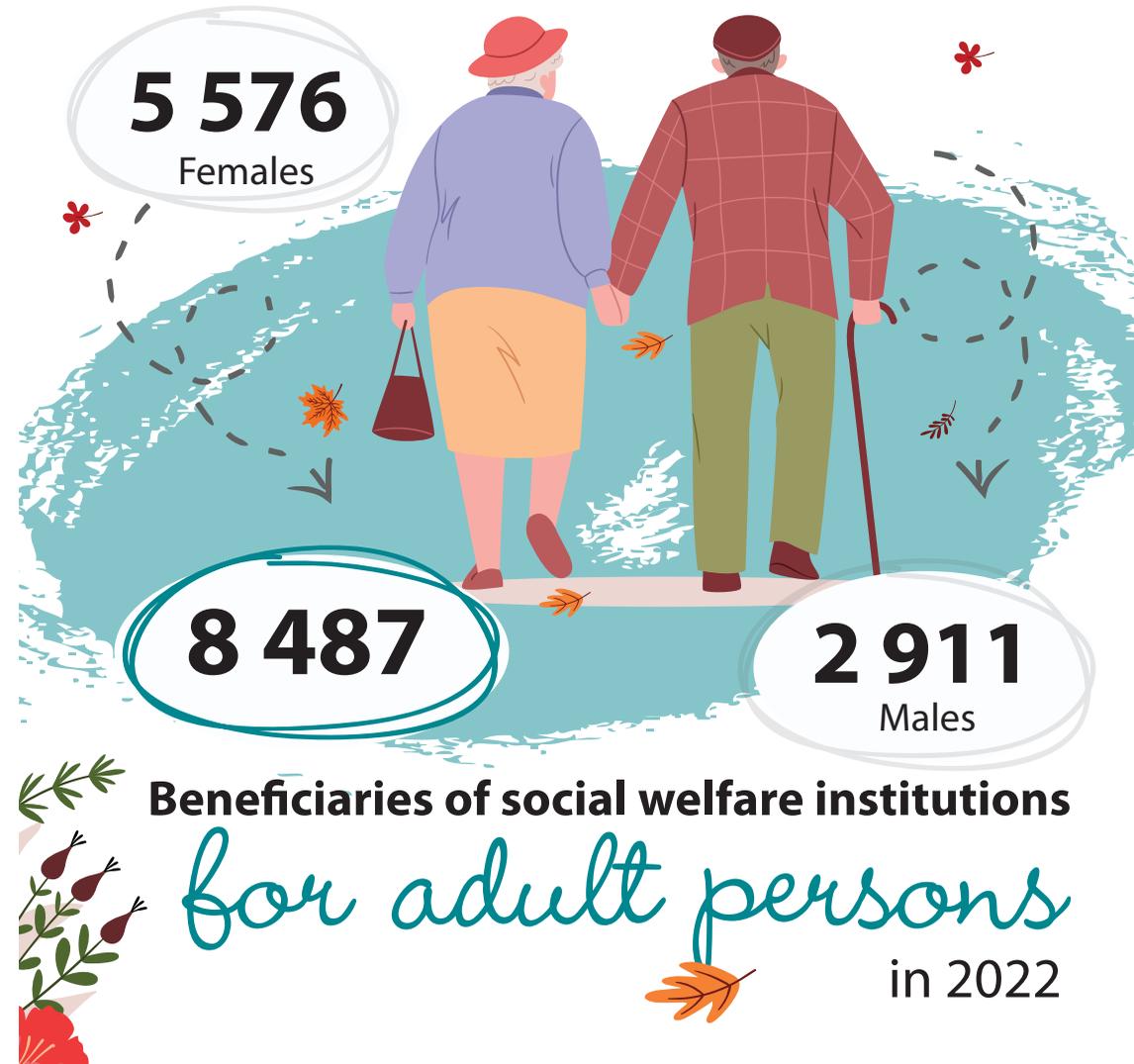
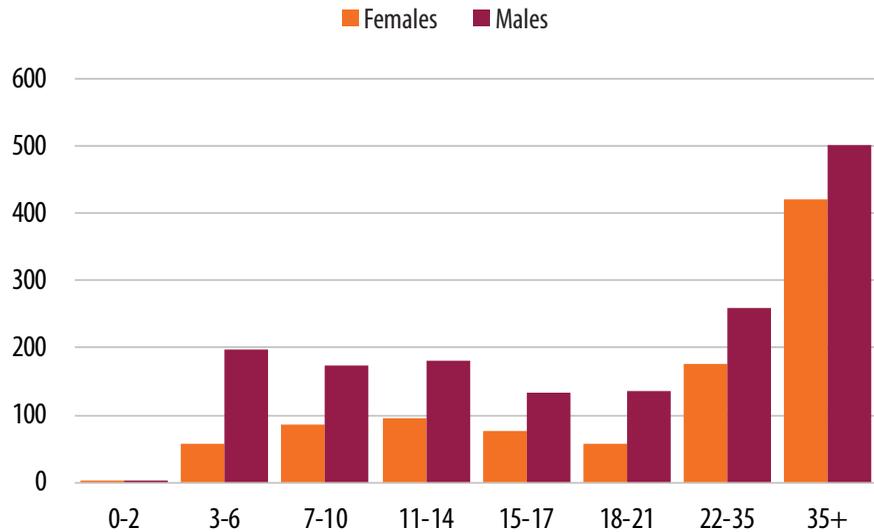
Adult beneficiaries of social welfare by type of category and sex in 2022



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

		Total	Age of beneficiaries					
			0-2	3-6	7-10	11-14	15-17	18+
2020	TOTAL	1 103	63	155	175	255	247	208
	Females	513	20	63	75	114	134	107
	Males	590	43	92	100	141	113	101
2021	TOTAL	1 112	61	156	179	310	223	183
	Females	536	24	67	76	153	112	104
	Males	576	37	89	103	157	111	79
2022	TOTAL	1 013	59	150	172	228	257	147
	Females	492	29	74	70	97	149	73
	Males	521	30	76	102	131	108	74

Beneficiaries of social welfare institutions for physically and mentally disabled children, adolescents and adults by sex and age groups in 2022



Guardianship of minors by age

		Total	Age groups					From the total number: children with special needs
			0-2	3-5	6-10	11-14	15-18	
2020	TOTAL	1 227	87	113	287	360	380	84
	Females	587	42	52	137	168	188	47
	Males	640	45	61	150	192	192	37
2021	TOTAL	1 250	84	119	268	392	387	68
	Females	609	41	55	122	201	190	33
	Males	641	43	64	146	191	197	35
2022	TOTAL	1 224	65	124	273	439	323	74
	Females	585	30	59	117	221	158	29
	Males	639	35	65	156	218	165	45

Children in foster families by age

		Total	Age groups				
			0-2	3-5	6-10	11-14	15-18
2020	TOTAL	459	23	42	82	119	193
	Females	253	13	22	49	62	107
	Males	206	10	20	33	57	86
2021	TOTAL	435	25	34	87	135	154
	Females	221	13	13	50	60	85
	Males	214	12	21	37	75	69
2022	TOTAL	435	23	41	93	134	144
	Females	219	10	16	58	57	78
	Males	216	13	25	35	77	66

Adopted children by age

		Total	Fully and partially adopted				
			0-2	3-5	6-10	11-14	15-18
2020	TOTAL	30	10	10	9	0	1
	Females	13	6	4	3	0	0
	Males	17	4	6	6	0	1
2021	TOTAL	34	12	10	11	1	0
	Females	21	8	5	7	1	0
	Males	13	4	5	4	0	0
2022	TOTAL	35	15	11	8	0	1
	Females	15	6	6	3	0	0
	Males	20	9	5	5	0	1

Note: Brčko district has no data on adopted children.

Reported, accused and convicted juvenile persons

	Reported		Accused		Convicted	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2018	43	492	9	109	7	88
2019	21	468	4	122	3	113
2020	24	386	2	118	1	106
2021	35	380	5	86	1	68
2022	34	392	10	81	5	73

The most of accused juvenile persons in 2022 were accused for criminal offence against life and body and against property. Out of 87 imposed criminal sanctions to juvenile persons in 2022, almost all were corrective measurements and a just one case were juvenile imprisonment.

Reported, accused and convicted adult persons

	Reported		Accused		Convicted	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
2018	2 226	17 926	691	10 576	673	9 633
2019	2 103	16 811	860	10 474	748	9 629
2020	1 702	14 555	690	9 041	621	8 051
2021	2 167	16 374	689	8 002	625	7 517
2022	2 063	15 559	728	8 116	680	7 649

Out of total number of criminal reports pertaining to known adult perpetrators in 2022, **almost 90% are related to men**. In the case of both registered and convicted adult persons, criminal offences against property were the most numerous.

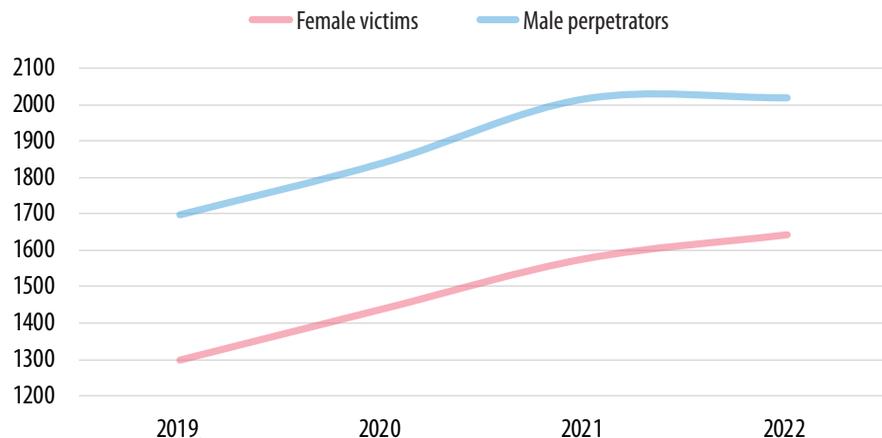
Source: Agency for Statistics of BiH - Crime Statistics

Reported, accused and convicted criminal cases of family violence by perpetrators' and victims' sex

	2021				2022			
	Perpetrators		Victims		Perpetrators		Victims	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	<i>Reported</i>							
TOTAL	212	2 017	1 575	478	215	2 020	1 641	451
Under 18	3	11	75	83	4	17	98	77
18-30	68	665	544	101	89	634	555	87
31-50	87	798	498	78	71	845	539	87
51-64	27	376	264	100	29	347	242	86
65+	16	128	128	82	12	128	143	78
Not recorded	11	39	66	34	10	49	64	36
	<i>Accused</i>							
TOTAL	47	806	685	184	51	749	644	177
Under 18	0	0	41	33	0	0	41	30
18-30	18	274	246	35	21	252	225	46
31-50	21	327	193	25	21	315	208	21
51-64	6	145	113	38	7	136	94	31
65+	1	53	57	40	2	41	52	37
Not recorded	1	7	35	13	0	5	24	12
	<i>Convicted</i>							
TOTAL	29	672	560	136	2	679	570	127
Under 18	0	0	36	24	0	0	30	17
18-30	5	252	198	34	1	234	207	29
31-50	16	272	168	26	0	265	174	14
51-64	6	110	93	22	1	134	94	36
65+	2	33	38	20	0	43	42	22
Not recorded	0	5	27	10	0	3	23	9

Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

Reported cases of domestic violence by the sex of the victim and the perpetrator



In the period 2019-2022, number of female victims of domestic violence has increased, as well as the number of male perpetrators. From the total number of reported cases of domestic violence, only 35% of the cases was processed in 2022.

Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

Reported, accused and convicted cases of crimes against sexual freedom and morals/sexual integrity, by sex of perpetrator and victim

	2021				2022			
	Perpetrators		Victims		Perpetrators		Victims	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	<i>Reported</i>							
TOTAL	15	281	195	34	19	282	188	33
Under 18	1	26	102	24	4	19	119	17
18-30	8	99	45	1	7	94	32	5
31-50	5	66	19	2	4	67	8	2
51-64	1	52	6	0	1	42	3	1
65+	0	21	6	0	1	32	7	0
Not recorded	0	17	17	7	2	28	19	8
	<i>Accused</i>							
TOTAL	5	145	113	23	4	127	104	10
Under 18	0	0	64	7	0	1	61	6
18-30	3	56	26	8	2	48	23	1
31-50	2	42	5	2	1	29	4	0
51-64	0	27	4	0	0	32	3	0
65+	0	14	6	0	0	11	1	0
Not recorded	0	6	8	6	1	6	12	3

continued

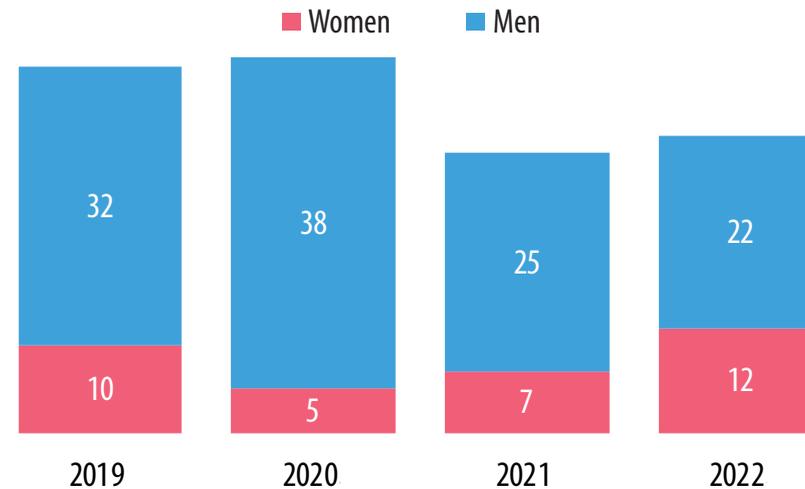
	2021				2022			
	Perpetrators		Victims		Perpetrators		Victims	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	<i>Convicted</i>							
TOTAL	3	97	70	7	9	133	91	17
Under 18	0	0	48	2	0	0	50	3
18-30	0	49	10	0	6	62	20	1
31-50	2	21	5	2	1	34	3	0
51-64	1	18	2	1	2	22	3	2
65+	0	8	1	0	0	12	10	0
Not recorded	0	1	4	2	0	3	5	5

The data comprise the following crimes: Crimes against sexual freedom and morals (Crime of trafficking in human beings included) according to the Criminal Code of the Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina and Criminal Code of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Crimes against sexual integrity, Crimes of sexual abuse and exploitation of a child and Crimes of trafficking in human beings according to the Criminal Procedure Code of Republika Srpska.

The largest number of victims are females under the age of 18, while the largest number of perpetrators are males 18-30 years.

Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

Murders by sex of the victim in BiH

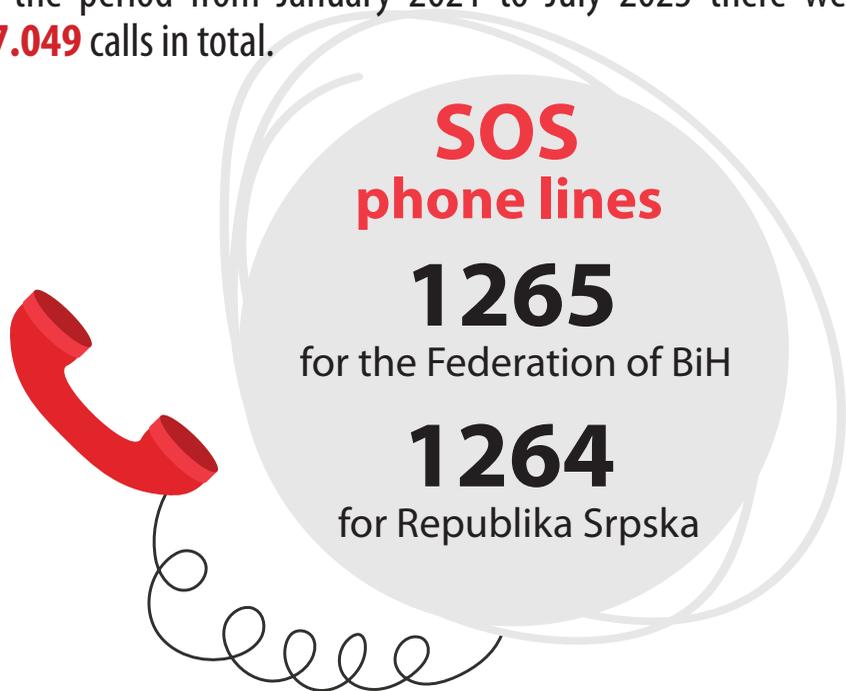


Source: Ministry of Interior of Federation of BiH, Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska and Ministry of Interior of Brčko district

Number of calls to SOS lines for victims of domestic violence

There are two active SOS phone lines for reporting domestic violence in BiH - **1264** for Republika Srpska and **1265** for the Federation of BiH. These lines receive calls almost exclusively by women.

In the period from January 2021 to July 2023 there were **17.049** calls in total.



Number of victims of violence against women and domestic violence in safe houses in BiH

	Victims of violence against women and domestic violence in safe houses in BiH
2021	610
2022	461
First half of 2023	307

There are 8 active safe houses in BiH: "Fondacija lokalne demokratije" in Sarajevo, "Udruženje žene" in Banja Luka, "Žene BiH" in Mostar, "Viva žene" in Tuzla, "Budućnost" in Modriča, "Žene sa Une" in Bihać, "Medika" in Zenica and "Lara" in Bjeljina.

Data in the table include women and children accommodated in safe houses in BiH.

Source: Agency for Gender Equality of BiH

Administration of justice by the institution type and sex in 2022

	Female judges	Male judges
BiH Court	25	24
Supreme Court of Federation BiH	33	13
Supreme Court of Republica Srpska	16	5
High Commercial Court	4	3
Cantonal Courts	104	36
Regional Courts	72	33
Municipal Courts	255	158
Courts of first instance	121	70
Brčko District Court of first instance	9	11
Brčko District Appeal Court	2	4

According to 2022 data, **representation of women in BiH Courts was 64%**.

Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

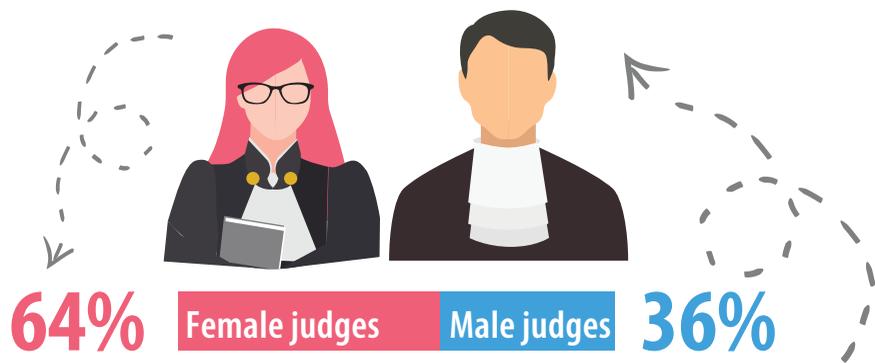
Prosecutors' offices by the institution level and sex in 2022

	Female prosecutors	Male prosecutors
BiH Country Prosecutors	27	31
Prosecutors' office of Federation BiH	6	5
Prosecutors' office of Republica Srpska	6	6
Cantonal Prosecutors' offices	101	92
Regional Prosecutors' offices	43	36
Brcko District Prosecutors' office	4	4

According to 2022 data, **representation of women in Prosecutors' offices in BiH was 52%**.

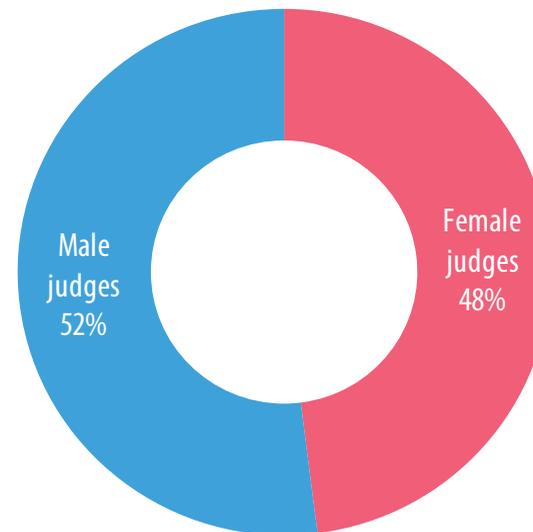
Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

Administration of justice and prosecutors` s offices in BiH in 2022



Source: High Judicial and Prosecutorial Council of BiH

Sex structure of judges of Constitutional Courts of BiH, Federation BiH and Republica Srpska on date November 30th 2023



Source: Constitutional Court of BiH, Constitutional Court of Federation BiH and Constitutional Court of Republika Srpska

Elected officials by the authorities' level in BiH - General elections 2022

	Women	% Women
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina, TOTAL</i>	142	27%
Presidency of BiH	1	33%
House of representatives of Parliamentary Assembly of BiH	7	17%
House of representatives of Parliamentary Assembly of Federation BiH	27	28%
President and Vice Presidents of Republica Srpska	0	0%
National Assembly of Republica Srpska	16	19%
Cantonal Assemblies	91	31%
	Men	% Men
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina, TOTAL</i>	376	73%
Presidency of BiH	2	67%
House of representatives of Parliamentary Assembly of BiH	35	83%
House of representatives of Parliamentary Assembly of Federation BiH	71	72%
President and Vice Presidents of Republica Srpska	3	100%
National Assembly of Republica Srpska	67	81%
Cantonal Assemblies	198	69%

Source: Central Election Commission of BiH

According to the data provided by the Central Election Commission Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the General Elections 2022, **women represent only 1/4 of the elected officials at all levels of authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

Out of three members for the Presidency of BiH, one member is a woman.

The smallest number of elected female officials is in the House of representatives of Parliamentary Assembly of BiH and in the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska.

Source: Central Election Commission of BiH

Ministers in the Council of Ministers in BiH,

Federation BiH Government and Republica Srpska Government

(on date November 30th 2023)



	Women	Men
Council of Ministers of BiH	2	8
Federation BiH Government	4	12
Republica Srpska Government	5	11

In the Council of Ministries BiH there is only one female minister in the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of BiH is women.

Source: Council of Ministers of BiH, Federation BiH Government and Republica Srpska Government

Beneficiaries of parental and maternity leave in institution on BiH level

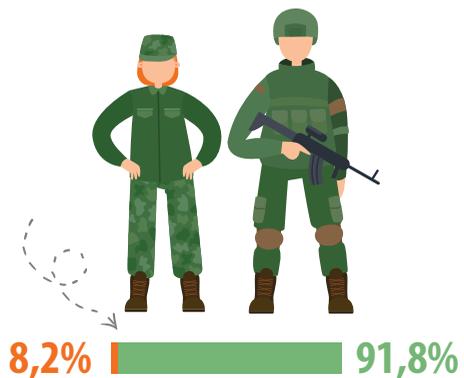
	Women	Men
2018	273	11
2019	257	6
2020	256	11
2021	253	12
2022	216	12

According to the “Law on Civil Service in the Institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, since 2013 a father has the right to use paternal leave instead of a mother, starting 60 days after the child is born.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Treasury of BiH

Civilians serving in the Armed Forces of BiH and professional military personnel of Armed Forces of BiH in 2022

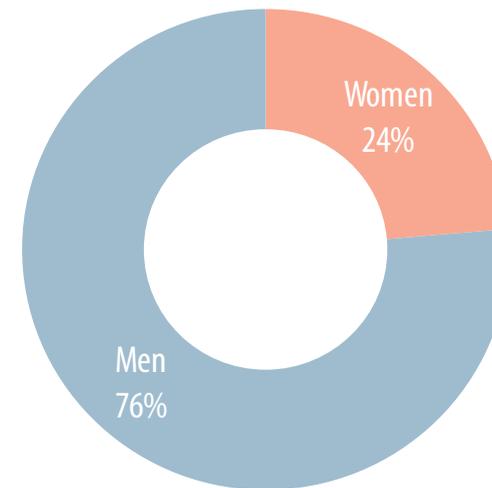
	Women	Men
Civil servants	25%	75%
Military officers	7%	93%
Military non-commissioned officers	5%	95%
Soldiers	11%	89%



Professional military personnel of Armed Forces of BiH

● Women ● Men

Participation in diplomatic missions by sex in 2022



Women make up 1/4 of the ambassadors and consuls general in diplomatic and consular missions of BiH. This ratio has been almost the same for the last ten years.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH

Possession of driving and traffic licences

by sex, in 2022



Women
42%

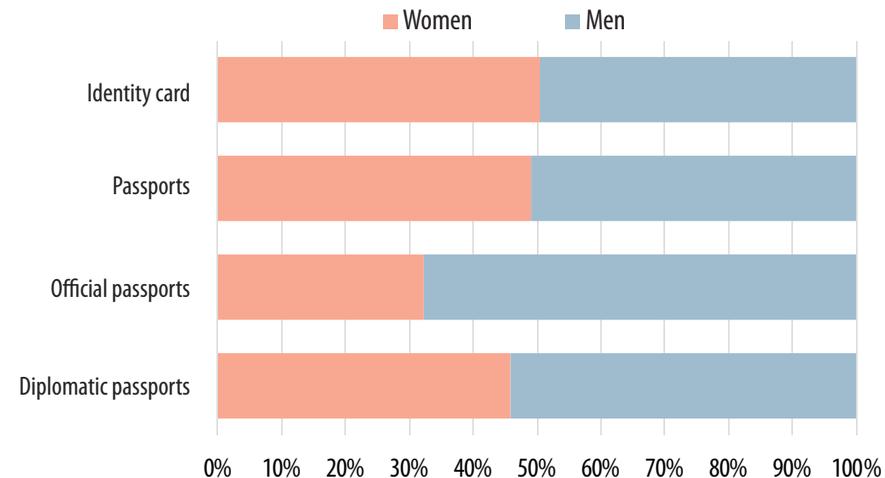
Men
83%

Possession of a traffic license in relation to possession of a driving license

Less than a half of women drivers (42%) own a car at the same time, while 83% of men who have the driving licence own a car.

Source: Agency for Identification documents, registers and data exchange of BiH

Possession of identity card and different types of passports by sex, in 2022



Although there is an equal number of adult men and women who own an identity card, 1% less women own a passport in BiH.

Men own 2/3 more official passports than women.

Source: Agency for Identification documents, registers and data exchange of BiH

Members of Boards of Public broadcaster and Communications Regulatory Agency of BiH in 2022

	Women	Men
Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHRT)	1	3
Communications Regulatory Agency of BiH	0	6

Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) Gender Statistics Database - Women and men in decision-making

Members of highest decision-making body of sports federations in BiH in 2022

Data are based on a sample of top ten most funded Olympic sports in BiH and they include following sport federations: taekwondo, cycling, judo, athletic, tennis, boxing, basketball, ice hokey, skating and volleyball.

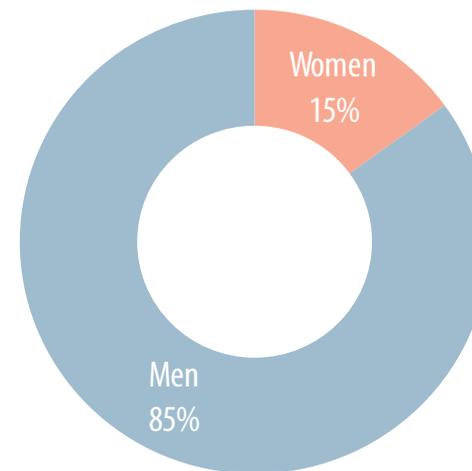
No woman is a president of decision-making body of sports federation, and out of 18 chairman deputies of decision-making body, there is only one woman.



Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) Gender Statistics Database - Women and men in decision-making



Share of Board members of largest listed companies in BiH in 2022

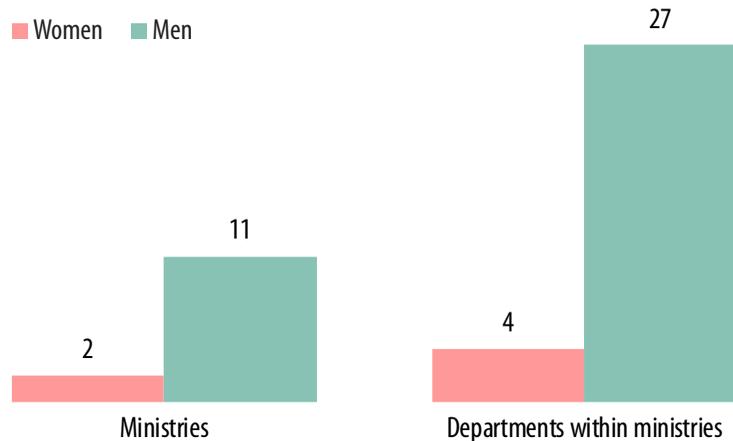


Data in the chart were obtained based on gender structure of decision-making bodies of ten top-ranked companies in BiH stock market in 2022. Management structure of chosen companies in 2022 was made out of 15% of women and 85% of men.

Only two companies had female president, while the remaining eight companies had male presidents.

Source: European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) Gender Statistics Database - Women and men in decision-making

Ministers and managers in environment, energy and agriculture sectors in all authority levels in BiH in 2022

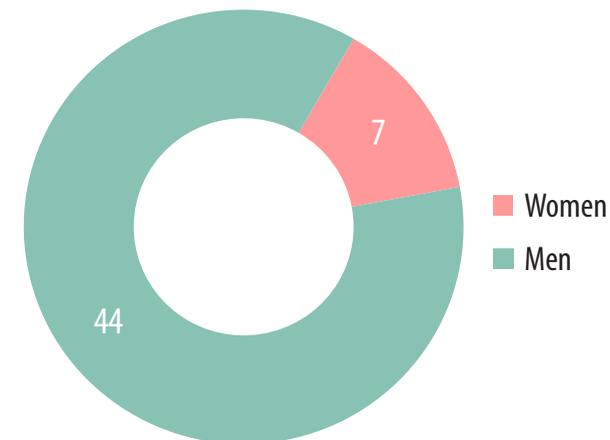


At the levels of BiH, FBiH and RS there are 13 ministries in total in charge for environment, energy and agriculture. In 2022 there were only two female ministers in all the mentioned ministries.

Only four females were heads of total of 31 sectors within the mentioned ministries.

Izvor: Zvanične internet stranice navedenih ministarstava

Share of women in environment sectors' special bodies at all authority levels in 2022



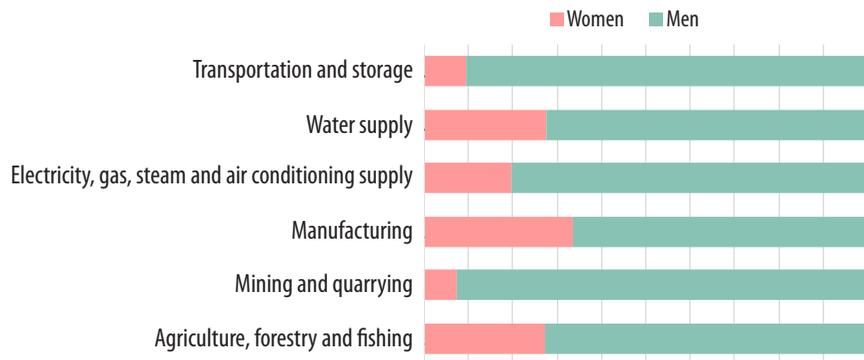
At the levels of BiH, FBiH and RS there are seven boards and commissions in total that are in charge of environment, transport and energy. In 2022, none of these boards or commissions were presided by a woman. Out of total of 51 members, there were only seven female members (14%).

Source: Parliament of BiH, Parliament of Federation BiH and National Assembly of Republica Srpska

In 2022, there were no female directors of public institutions in the energy sector at all levels of authority. There were only two female members of Supervisory Boards out of total number of 24 members.

Source: Independent System Operator in Bosnia and Herzegovina, EP BiH Electricity Supply, Electricity Supply of Republika Srpska and Electricity Supply of HZ HB

Employed in environment sector in 2022

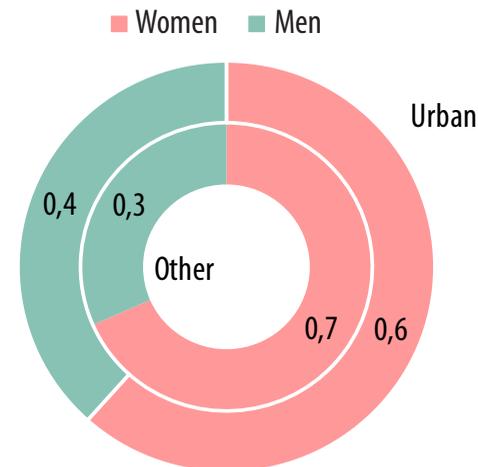


Data from the *Labour Force Survey 2022* show that Bosnia and Herzegovina had 26% of employed people in the areas directly or indirectly connected with environment and climate change.

Out of the total number of employed women, only 18% of them worked in the mentioned areas, compared to 30% of men. Gender differences in employment are visible in all areas of activities, where mostly men are employed.

Source: *Labour Force Survey, 2022*

Unpaid helping members of households by gender and type of settlement in 2022

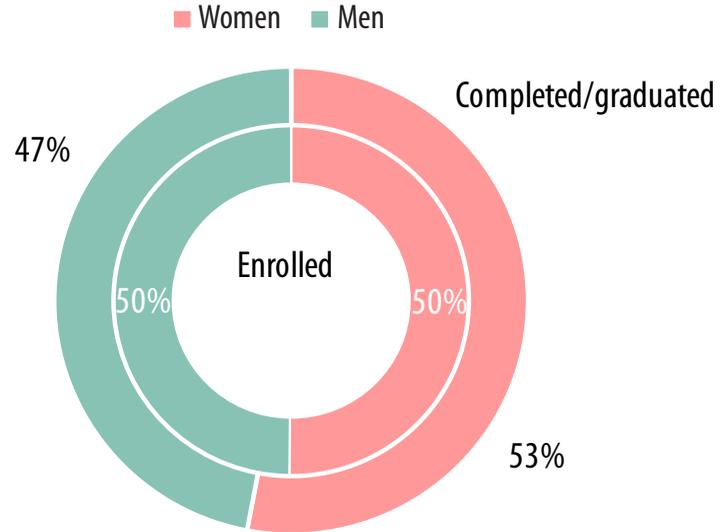


Unpaid family workers are persons who have worked, as part of a certain household, for other members of the same household, and they were not paid for that work (e.g. work on agriculture holding, private business, etc).

According to the *Labour Force Survey 2022* in BiH, unpaid family workers comprise 1.4% out of total number of employed people, out of which 67% are women, 33% are men. From the age of 25, the number of female unpaid family workers increases, and the largest number are women between the ages of 50 and 64, regardless of the type of settlement.

Source: *Labour Force Survey, 2022*

Students at all levels of high education in the fields of climate change and environment in 2021/2022



There are no significant gender differences when choosing high education in areas of climate change and environment - an almost equal number of women and men in BiH enroll in and graduate from these fields.



Bosnia and Herzegovina



**Agency for Statistics of
Bosnia and Herzegovina**



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