



Statistical Data and Gender Mechanisms: united to create a gender sensitive environment



Prepared by Aida Eskić Pihljak

**Work Session on Gender
Statistics**
Belgrade

29 November – 1 December 2017

Main reasons for better quality of Gender Statistics

- to follow new trends in gender statistics
- co-operation with the main gender mechanism in the country
- the significance of gender data in creating better policies for women
- comparability with other countries



Publication 'Women and Men in Bosnia and Herzegovina'



- Statistical presentation of the status of women and men in BiH society
- Bigger set of available data disaggregated by sex
- Better visualization of the data
- Chapter dedicated to Census data 2013
- New publication will be available online – www.bhas.ba
- Entities' statistical offices of Federation BiH and Republica Srpska are also producing their own publications with gender data.



Co-operation with the Agency for Gender Equality of BiH

Gender Equality Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina – passed in 2003 (revised in 2010).

- The Law is based on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, advocating for gender equality in the private and public spheres, and prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex or sexual orientation.
- The Law stipulates that all statistical data and information collected and processed in public institutes of all levels should be disaggregated by sex.



Fields of co-operation between statistics and gender mechanisms in BiH

Gender Action Plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2013-2017) is a strategic document containing goals, programs and measures for the realization of gender equality in all areas of social life and work, in the public and the private sphere.

- Agency for Statistics of BiH is a member of the Coordination Committee for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan in BiH.



Study on Prevalence and characteristics of violence against women in BiH (2013)

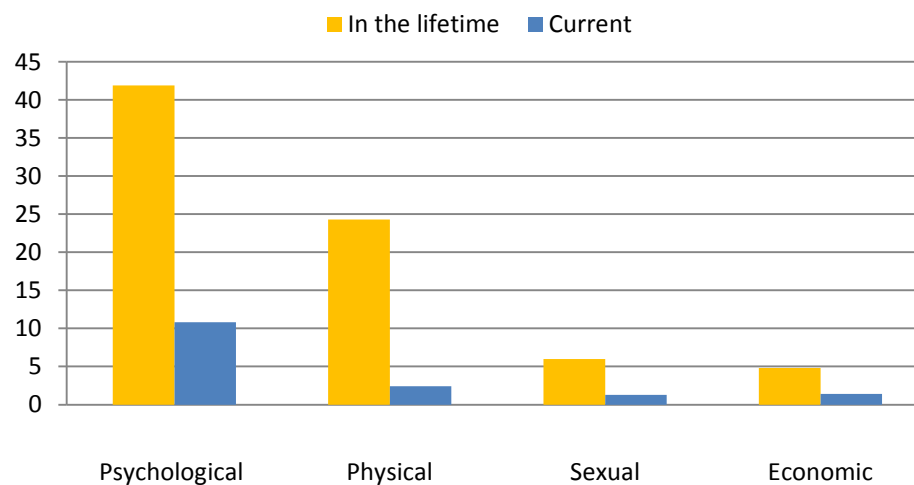
- Goals: to gain insight into prevalence of different forms of violence against women, domestic and outside of the household; to identify the main characteristics of different forms of violence against women, to identify key factors that influence violence against women; to examine the consequences of violence against women and women`s experiences with institutions and organizations that provide support to women victims of violence.
- Sample: 3.300 households and women aged 15+



Results of the Study:

- More than half of surveyed women experienced at least one form of violence from the age of 15.
- During the year preceding the survey, almost 12% of surveyed women in BiH had experienced some form of violence.

Prevalence rates of various types of violence against women (2013)



- Perpetrators of violence against women are most often former or current partners.
- Young women are more subjected to violence than older women. This difference is most visible in actual physical violence, but the prevalence of this form of violence during lifetime is higher among old women.
- Recommendations for the improvement of policies and measurements to combat violence against women were defined.
- Three key areas of improvement were agreed: establishing a system for monitoring violence against women, improving prevention and support services to women victims of violence and raising awareness about violence against women.



Action Plan for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2014-2017)

- Statistical data which describe women in decision making (executive and legislator authorities), security and defense, women in peace missions and other field traditionally reserved for men, contributed in forming an overall picture and to identify a position of women in this fields.



Harmonization with EU practice

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

Gender Equality Index

measures gender gaps between women and men.

- Six core domains: Work, Money, Knowledge, Time, Power and Health
- Two satellite domains - Violence and Intersecting inequalities
- 31 indicators combined into a single summary measure.



- Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have all indicators available yet. Several specific surveys that are essential data sources for different indicators are not conducted yet in BiH, such as:
 - ❖ EU SILC (*European Survey on Income and Living Conditions*)
 - ❖ EHIS (*European Health Interview Survey*)
 - ❖ EWCS (*European Working Condition Survey*)
 - ❖ SES (*Structure of Earnings Survey*)
- In 2018, Survey on violence against women – FRA (Fundamental Agency for Human Rights) will be conducted.



EIGE Gender database

- The database contains gender statistics from all over the European Union and beyond, at the EU, Member State and European level. It is aimed at providing statistical evidence which can be used to support and complement the European Commission's (EC) Strategy on Gender Equality and support the Member States to monitor their progress.
- The aim of the gender database is to have an overview of statistics on gender and to show differences and inequalities between both sexes.
- In the next period, Agency for Statistics of BiH will try to fulfil a gender database with all available data and indicators, in order to be comparable with other countries.



Thank you for your attention

Aida Eskic Pihljak

Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

aida.eskic@bhas.gov.ba

www.bhas.ba

