

According to the 2016 mid-year population estimate 592,148 women live in Republika Srpska which is $51 \%$ of the total population.

Average age of a woman in Republika Srpska is 43.8 years, which is almost three years more than the average age of a man (41.0 years).

In 2016, 4,521 girls were born which is $48 \%$ of the total live born children.

The sex ratio for the live births in this year was 109 boys per 100 girls.

For the fifth year in a row MARIJA is the most common female name entered into the birth register.

A girl born in 2016 has a life expectancy of 80.1 years which is almost six years longer than the life expectancy for a boy born in the same year.

Average age of a mother at first birth in 2016 is 26.9 years, which is 1.9 years more than ten years ago.

Users of maternity/parental leave in 99\% cases are women.

Out of the total number of parents who work half of the full working time, due to intensified care for a child with mental and physical handicaps, $88 \%$ are women.

According to the Census 2013, a share of families consisting of mother with children is almost 15\% in the total number of families in Republika Srpska.


Average age of woman at first marriage in 2016 is $\mathbf{2 6 . 7}$ years, which is 1.3 years more than ten years ago.

Average age of women at divorce is 38 years.


Percentage distribution of female population aged 15 and over by legal marital status, Census 2013

Almost four out of five (78\%) of health workers in Republika Srpska are women. Women comprise $63 \%$ of total number of doctors and $87 \%$ of total number of nurses and medical technicians.

Main causes of women's morbidity in 2016, but also of men's, are neoplasms, and the most frequent cause of death are the diseases of the circulatory system (ischemic and other heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases).

Mean age of women at death is 76.9 years (5.9 years more than the mean age for men).

According to the Census 2013, in the total population of women aged 15 and over, women without any educational attainment or with incomplete primary education participate with $\mathbf{2 2 \%}$, women with completed primary school participate with $\mathbf{2 3} \%$, women with secondary school or a post-secondary school specialization completed participate with $\mathbf{4 4} \%$, while the share of women with completed high or higher school, faculty, academy or university is $11 \%$.
Percentage of illiterate women of 10 years of age or more is $5 \%$ (Census 2013).
In the total number of enrolled pupils in the school year 2016/2017, girls participate with $48 \%$ in preschool education, $49 \%$ in primary and $50 \%$ in secondary education.

Out of the total number of enrolled students, $57 \%$ are women.
Somewhat more than a third (35\%) of all female students in the academic year 2016/2017 are enrolled at study programmes in the education field Social sciences, business and law, followed by the fields of Health and social welfare with $19 \%$ and Humanities and arts with $11 \%$.

There are more women than men among graduated students - almost three out of five (58\%) graduated students are women.

In the total number of students enrolled at master of science, master and specialist studies, women participate with $57 \%$, while $54 \%$ of graduated specialists, masters and masters of science are women.

Out of the total number of doctoral candidates in 2016, $48 \%$ are women. Women comprise $43 \%$ of all persons who obtained a doctoral degree in this year.

Almost three quarters (74\%) of students who were awarded scholarships by the Ministry of Education and Culture for the first and second cycle of study in Republika Srpska and abroad are women, while $63 \%$ of scholarships for the third cycle of study was awarded to female doctoral candidates in the academic year 2016/2017.

Out of the total number of students who were awarded scholarships by the Fund dr Milan Jelić for the first cycle of study 50\% are women and for the second and third cycle $56 \%$ and $27 \%$ are women, respectively.

At the beginning of the school year 2016/2017, 98\% af all teachers are women. Three out of four $(74 \%)$ directors of preschool institutions are women.

In primary schools, $70 \%$ of total number of teaching staff are women. In the total number of directors of primary schools women participate with $38 \%$.

Nearly two thirds (63\%) of teaching staff in secondary schools are women, while the number of female directors account for slightly more than two fifths (41\%) af all directors of secondary schools.

Women account for $43 \%$ of all teachers and assistants at higher education institutions ${ }^{11}$. Around one fifth (22\%) of university rectors are women. A woman is the dean of one out of five (24\%) faculties or art academies.

[^0]Around $46 \%$ of female population of age $16-74$ years use a computer and the internet.
Out of that number, $69 \%$ of women use a computer and $73 \%$ use the internet on a daily basis or almost every day.


Unknown 1\%

Percentage distribution of female population aged 10 and over by computer literacy, Census 2013

Employment rate for women in 2016 was 26.0\%, while unemployment rate was 29.5\%.
Nine out of ten (91\%) women in employment work full time. On average, an employed woman spends 40.7 hours per week on main job.

Women account for 44\% of all employed persons in 2016.
Five sections of economic activity with the largest participation in the total number of employed women in 2016 are:

|  | Participation in the total <br> number of employed women | Average net wage paid in the <br> section of activity in 2016 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and | $21 \%$ | 585 BAM |
| motorcycles | $19 \%$ | 626 BAM |
| Manufacturing | $14 \%$ | 855 BAM |
| Education | $11 \%$ | 1,059 BAM |
| Human health and social work activities | $9 \%$ | 1,115 BAM |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social <br> security |  |  |

Of the total number of registered persons seeking employment in $2016,48 \%$ are women.


Of the total number of old-age pension beneficiaries in 2016, slightly over one third (37\%) are women.
Average old-age pension for female beneficiaries amounted to 302.3 BAM.
Women account for $28 \%$ of all disability pension beneficiaries, and their average pension in 2016 amounted to 249.7 BAM.

Average number of years during which women exercise their right to personal pension is 19.6 years, which is nearly three years longer compared to male beneficiaries.

Women of 65 years of age and over account for $13 \%$ of all adult beneficiaries of social welfare.
Three out of five (62\%) residents of social welfare institutions for adults are women.

Of the total number of voters registered for the Local elections 2016 in Republika Srpska, $50 \%$ are women.
Percent of female candidates for city and municipality mayors at the Local elections 2016 in Republika Srpska is $6 \%$, while $8 \%$ of the total number of elected city and municipality mayors are women.

At the same elections, women accounted for 42\% of candidates for councilors in the assemblies of cities and municipalities in Republika Srpska. In the total number of elected councilors, women participate with $16 \%$.

Around a quarter (24\%) of deputies in the National Assembly of Republika Srpska are women.
The chairperson of the Council of Peoples of Republika Srpska is a woman, while women account for $29 \%$ of all delegates.

The Prime Minister of the Goverment of Republika Srpska is a woman. Three out of sixteen (19\%) Government ministers are women

Of the total number of those employed in the Republika Srpska public administration in 2016, $59 \%$ are women.
Women are directors - managers of about a fifth (24\%) of all business entities in Republika Srpska that were established in 2014. Average age of women who are directors of business entities established in the same year is 38 years.

The President of the Trade Union Confederation of Republika Srpska is a WOMan.
Somewhat more than a third (35\%) of presidents of courts are women, while women account for nearly two thirds (65\%) of all judges.

Two out of six (33\%) chief prosecutors are women. Slightly more than a half (53\%) of all designated prosecutors in Republika Srpska are women.

Of the total number of persons reported for infringements and criminal acts related to the violence and discrimination on the grounds of gender and family violence in $2016,8 \%$ are women. More than two thirds (70\%) of victims of these reported acts and infringements are female.

Of the total number of domestic violence victims, reported over the SOS phone in 2016, 99.6\% are female.

In the same year, in safe houses in Republika Srpska, all accommodated adult persons are Women, and around two thirds (63\%) of accommodated minor persons are female.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1)}$ Teachers and assistants may teach at two or more higher education institutions.

[^1]:    All indicators refer to 2016 (school year 2016/2017 for data on education), except for data from the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in Republika Srpska and BiH 2013 and data on sex distribution of directors-managers of business entities which refer 2014.

    Indicators were taken over from the gender statistics publication that presents gender disaggregated data obtained from the regular surveys of the Republika Srpska Institute of Statistics and from records of other administrative sources. Additional information about indicators and data sources may be found in the publication "Women and Men in Republika Srpska".

