

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Bosnia and Herzegovina on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Click the measures below to explore the World Bank Gender Data Portal.

Compared to:	Base Year	Region
>10% Higher Value Equal/No Change >10% Lower Value	<i>7</i> → \>	
No Data		

		Country Performance				Peer Comparison				
		Baseline			Latest		Latest		t	
		Value	Year		Value	Year	ECA	имс	World	
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS										
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		7.94 7.68	2020 2020	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	
					46.2	2020				
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		30.2	2020	80.4 69.7	NA NA	43.2 37.5	
Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)		NA	NA		44.5	2018	NA	NA	NA	
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		1.32	2010	\rightarrow	1.24	2020	1.69	NA	2.39	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		13.7	2010	7	8.16	2020	15.8	NA	41.0	
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		NA	NA		84.2	2012	NA	NA	NA	
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or	Female	15.2	2010	7	13.6	2019	11.4	NA	14.8	
cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Male	25.3	2010	<i>→</i>	24.0	2019	21.8	NA	21.7	
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	Female	33.0	2010	\rightarrow	32.3	2021	50.3	NA	46.3	
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Male	55.9	2010	\rightarrow	52.3 52.4	2021	65.6	NA	71.7	
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO	Female	72.1	2010	\rightarrow	74.0	2019	86.1	NA	54.6	
estimate)	Male	74.2	2010	\rightarrow	75.8	2019	80.3	NA	53.0	
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	22.8 17.9	2010 2010	<i>→</i>	20.5 16.4	2019 2019	6.82 8.84	NA NA	25.3 27.6	
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female Male	28.1 28.4	2010 2010	<i>K</i>	23.3 20.4	2020 2020	15.1 11.6	NA NA	NA NA	
Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	
Received a public sector pension in the past year (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		16.6 23.6	2017 2017	NA NA	8.83 9.38	9.06 8.62	
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		42.2	2010	7	48.0	2020	53.9	NA	54.6	
Female migrants (% of international migrant stock)		52.3	2010	\rightarrow	52.4	2019	51.2	NA	46.7	
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		54.7 63.2	2017 2017	NA NA	69.0 76.6	63.7 70.6	
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		3.15 3.34	2017 2017	NA NA	4.29 6.78	5.26 7.57	
Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)		27.7	2009	\rightarrow	25.4	2019	NA	NA	NA	
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		32.8	2009	7	24.9	2019	33.7	NA	33.1	
VOICE AND AGENCY Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		13.5	2009	7	16.6	2019	18.0	NA	17.8	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		16.7	2010	7	26.2	2021	31.1	NA	26.1	
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		5.50	2006	7	3.50	2012	NA	NA	NA	
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in		NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Note: The Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region includes 58 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an upper middle income (UMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$4,096 to \$12,695 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the <u>Gender Data Portal</u>.

Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available comparison from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer comparisons show how Bosnia and Herzegovina performs relative to the region, income group, and the world. Lighter and darker shades represent values 10 percent above and below regional peer values, respectively.









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Women, Business and the Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. Bosnia and Herzegovina scores 85 out of 100, while the regional average across Europe and Central Asia is 80.

















100





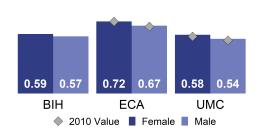
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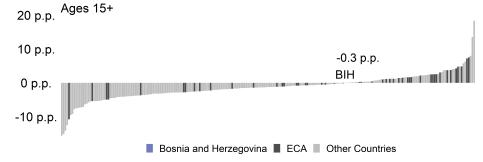
A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Human Capital Index Score (0-1) Baseline compared to 2020



Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to womens economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.)



Unpacking the Numbers in Bosnia and Herzegovina

59 percent

A girl born today will be 59 percent as productive as if she enjoyed full education, health, and employment (2020)

1 in 25

3.5 percent of women ages 20 to 24 were first married by age 18 (2012)

9 percent

9 percent of married women ages 15 to 49 report not having access to contraceptives (2012)

2.8 times

Men hold 2.8 times as many seats in the national parliament as women (2021)

0.9 times

A man is 0.9 times as likely to have used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in the past year (2017)

LEARN MORE

The World Bank in Gender: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

Women, Business and the Law: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23):

This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

World Bank Gender Data Portal: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

ECA Gender Page: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.







