10 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The maternal mortality ratio in Bosnia and Herzegovina has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 10. Maternal mortality in Bosnia and Herzegovina is nearly the same as its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

9 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2019

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

93.5% of girls and 94.9% of boys complete lower secondary school in Bosnia and Herzegovina as of 2018 data

The female rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina is lower than Europe & Central Asia but higher than the upper-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Bosnia and Herzegovina is lower among women than among men (2013)

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, both women and men have very high literacy rates. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the labor force participation rate among females is 37.4% and among males is 58% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has remained roughly the same. Compared with labor force participation in the upper-middle income group, the gap between men and women is similar in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 22% and among men is 17.3% in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is similar for men but higher for women in Bosnia and Herzegovina compared to the average rate in Europe & Central Asia.

Data is not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina for proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex (% of 24 hour day)
In 2017, 54.7% of women and 63.2% of men in Bosnia and Herzegovina had an account.

The female rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the upper-middle income group.

Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of population ages 15+)

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<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
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<td>Upper middle income</td>
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Data is not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)

Data is not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

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Data is not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

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Data is not available for Bosnia and Herzegovina for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:
Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Bosnia and Herzegovina has increased since 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in upper-middle income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

26.2% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Women represented 25.4% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2019

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Bosnia and Herzegovina falls in the second quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

More women than men used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Bosnia and Herzegovina is lower than both Europe & Central Asia and the upper-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.