



CHILD PROTECTION AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

Perception, attitudes and practices in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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1. What is this document and how to use it?

This document is a **technical report on the results of a study** that aimed to examine **perceptions, attitudes, and practices regarding violence against children and gender-based violence**. Considering the objectives of the project "UNITED IN FAITH TO STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE", within the framework of which this study was carried out, this report is mainly focused on comparing the **differences between the results obtained from men and women** in the sample, especially in each of **the targeted age categories (12-17 years, 18-25 years and 25 and over)**.

The results presented and interpreted in this document have the potential to provide a **better understanding of the phenomenon and social problem** of violence against children and gender-based violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H). Still, they are also a solid base for **creating future actions** to bring positive social changes to local communities.

2. Methodological approach and sample

2.1. Research methods

To obtain as reliable data as possible, the methodological approach to data collection in this study included a **combination of quantitative and qualitative methods**:

1. **Survey**, using an **online questionnaire** (1636 respondents);
2. **Focus group discussions** (FGD) with representatives of faith leaders (1) and with women (1);
3. **Interviews** with women (3 interviews).

The entire research design is attached as a separate document (See Annex 1).

Inferential and descriptive statistics methods were used as data processing methods, as well as **thematic analysis** when processing qualitative data.

2.2. Limitations

In addition to the general limitations that come with the above-mentioned data collection methods, it is especially important to point out the **specific limitations of this study**.

One of the most important shortcomings is the limitations of **the structure of the questionnaire** itself. Namely, for a certain number of questions, overlaps were found in the answers offered, which led to a reduction in the possibility of analysis, although data was previously cleaned. Also, although the level of education proved to be a very relevant variable in terms of interpretation of the results, it could not be determined for more than two-thirds of the respondents. Furthermore, the possibility of comparing the attitudes of respondents from rural and urban areas is maximally limited because the questionnaire does not include questions that would enable a clear disaggregation of respondents. It is the same in the case of comparing the attitudes of respondents in relation to how "traditional" they consider their family to be, that is also identified as a very important variable. Namely, the results showed that negative practices from tradition play a significant role in the extent and type of violence against children and women in B&H.

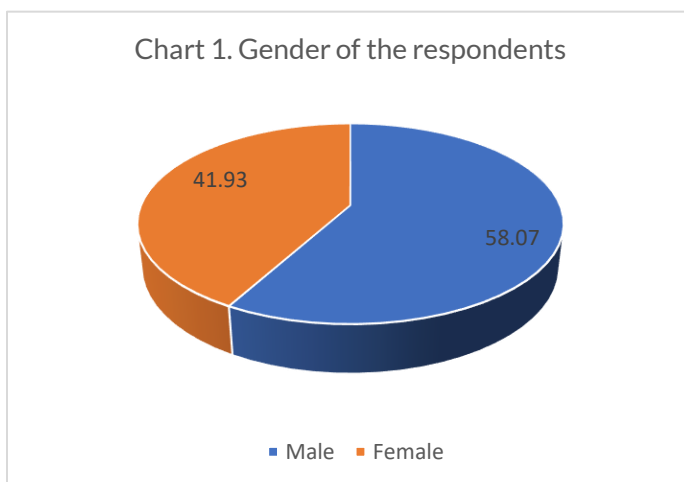
When interpreting the results of the study, it is extremely important to take into account that it is about **the perception of the respondents and not about their experiences**. However, it is extremely important that the data collection within the framework of this study was carried out

before the events of severe forms of gender-based violence that occurred in B&H (a case of serious murder of a woman, which was broadcast live on social networks), which caused a great deal of media attention, and launched a series of informal social actions. In this way, the impact on citizens' perception, which would probably be significantly different after such events, was avoided.

When it comes to data collected through focus group discussions and interviews, their purpose is to provide additional validation to the interpretation of quantitative results. Given that it is a convenient sample with a minimal number of respondents, the data collected through qualitative methods cannot be considered a valid database if viewed in isolation.

2.3. Sample description

The total number of respondents in this study was 1636, and they live from as many as 53 different local communities in B&H. The largest number of respondents come from Sarajevo (11.49%), Zenica (9.41%), Banja Luka (7.03%), Tuzla (7.33%), Brčko (6.05%), and Bijeljina (5.32%). From each of the other more than 40 communities, the percentage of respondents in the total sample is below 3.37% (View of the percentage of respondents by community is available in Annex 2). Based on this, it can be said that the sample included large urban centers in the country, but also smaller settlements, as well as that the sample size somewhat proportionally follows the size of the settlement.



As can be seen in Chart 1, the sample of the study included a slightly higher number of women (58.07%) than men (41.93%). The sample is also very diverse when it comes to the age of the respondents. The respondents are on average 23.40 years old (SD=9.98), and the largest number of them are 18 years old people. However, the most important thing for the purposes of this study is to pay attention to three age categories, which will be the basis for dividing the sample in the rest of this document (12-17 y.o. or Adolescents; 18-24 y.o. or Yung adults; 25+ y.o. or Adults).

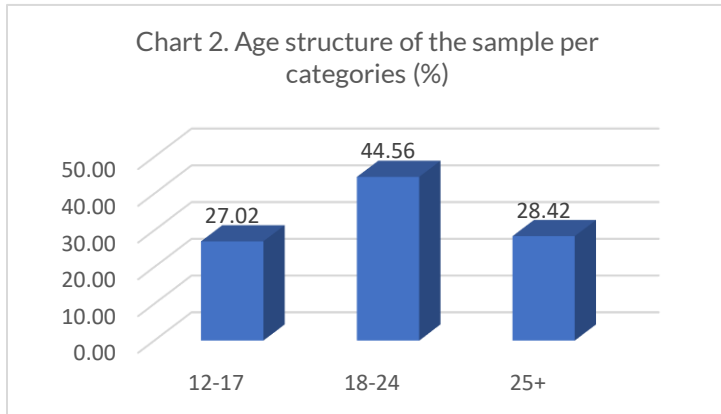
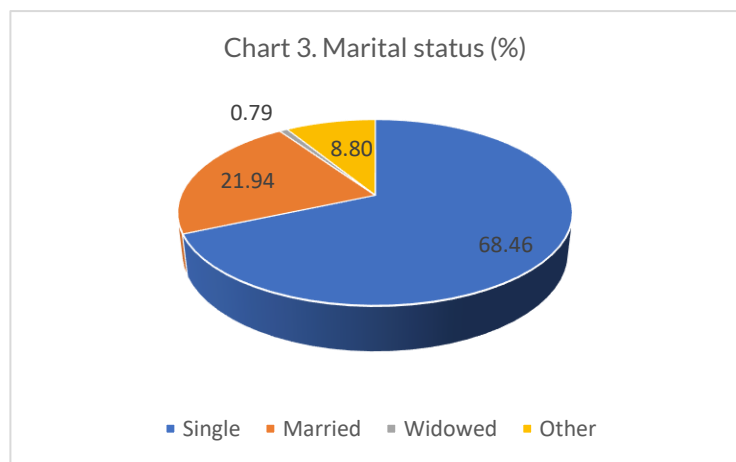


Chart 2 shows that the largest number of respondents in the sample belongs to the category of young people (44.56%; F=57.34%, M=42.66%), i.e. those who have reached the age of 18 and have not reached the age of 25. The category of adolescents aged 12 to 17 participates with 27.02% (Female=57.92%, M=42.08%) in this sample, which is approximately equal to

the share of the population aged 25 and over (28.42%, Female=59.35%, M =40.65%).

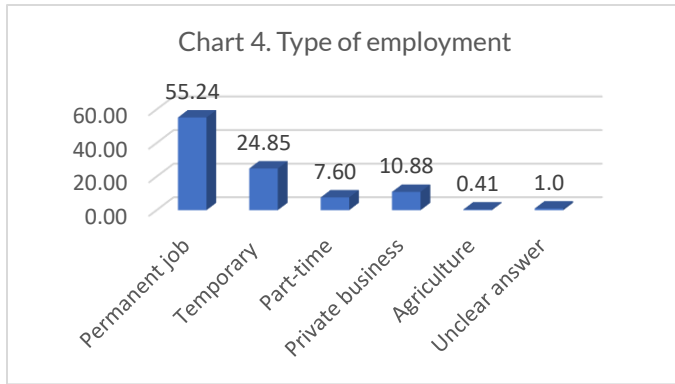
Bearing in mind that two-thirds of respondents from the sample belong to the category of adolescent children or young adults, the expected result is that the largest number of respondents are not married (see Chart 3). Namely, only every fifth respondent was married at the time of surveying. If we look only at the population of respondents aged 25+, 65.16% are married or married, while only 7.68% are among young people (18-24).

When it comes to education, based on the data, it can be concluded that more than two-thirds of people (70.29%) in the sample attend some form of formal education, while the rest (29.71%) point out that they do not attend formal education at the time of conducting this study. Among those who are no longer in school or university (N=486), those with completed college/higher education



(46.71%) and completed secondary school (44.44%) are extremely and equally prevalent, while only a small percentage of those with only primary education (5.35 %) and those with technical or vocational education (2.76%). A total of 4 respondents stated that they did not even have primary school.

When asked if they are currently employed, a third of respondents (32.97%) indicated that they were, while the other two thirds were not employed (67.02%). Considering that in B&H only persons older than 15 years can establish any employment relationship, children under this age limit were excluded from this analysis, so the analysis was conducted on a sample of N=1477 respondents. As shown in Chart 4, slightly more than half of the employees have permanent



employment, and every fourth person is employed on a fixed-term basis. Almost every tenth person has a private company, and an even smaller percentage says that they work part-time. It is interesting to note that only a few people pointed out that they see their employment as farming, which may be a consequence of the limitations of the applied questionnaire.¹

¹ One gets the impression that the "agriculture" category does not belong to the "employment category". Also, if the person is not formally employed, he answered "no" to the previous question, so he did not get the opportunity to express his opinion on this issue.

3. Findings and interpretation

3.1. Perception of the presence of violence in the community (physical, psychological, and sexual violence)

The examination of the perception of the presence of violence in the selected communities was focused on three forms of violence (physical, psychological, and sexual violence), although in addition to these forms there is also a (socio-)economic violence. Of course, each of these forms can appear in combination with one or more others.

Based on the data analysis, the general conclusion is that there are significant differences in the perception of men and women on the above-mentioned types of violence. Also, there are differences in relation to the three age categories of respondents that are the focus of this research. If we take into account the results obtained through the conducted FGDs with religious officials and women's groups, such a result is expected.

The religious officials who participated in the FGD point out that they often hear or recognize violence against children and gender-based violence (GBV) in their communities (See Quote 1). However, they highlight the assumption that there is significantly more violence than is known about it, primarily against women and children. There are two main reasons for this: (1) insufficient knowledge about what violence and GBV is, and (2) unwillingness to talk about violence or to report it, as a result of distrust in the system and traditionally created stigmas. They believe that physical violence is the easiest to recognize, but that all other forms of violence are very present, especially emphasizing economic violence (e.g. division of property, education of female children).

Quote 1: Feith leader

"Innumerable examples of violence that I know of in my community, and it is usually based on violence within the family, where most often male members unfairly try to dominate women and their children".

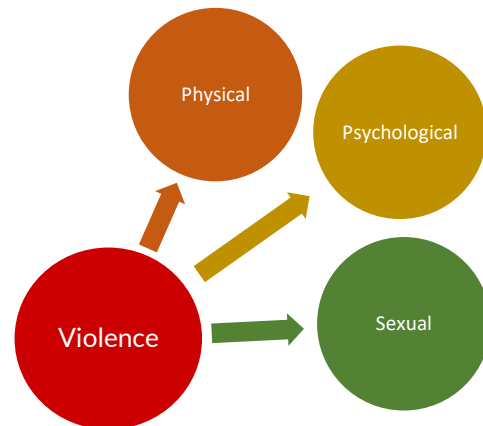
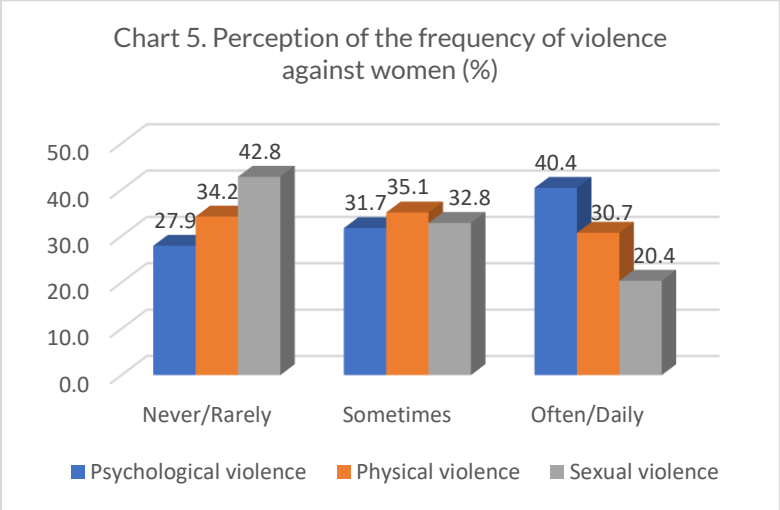


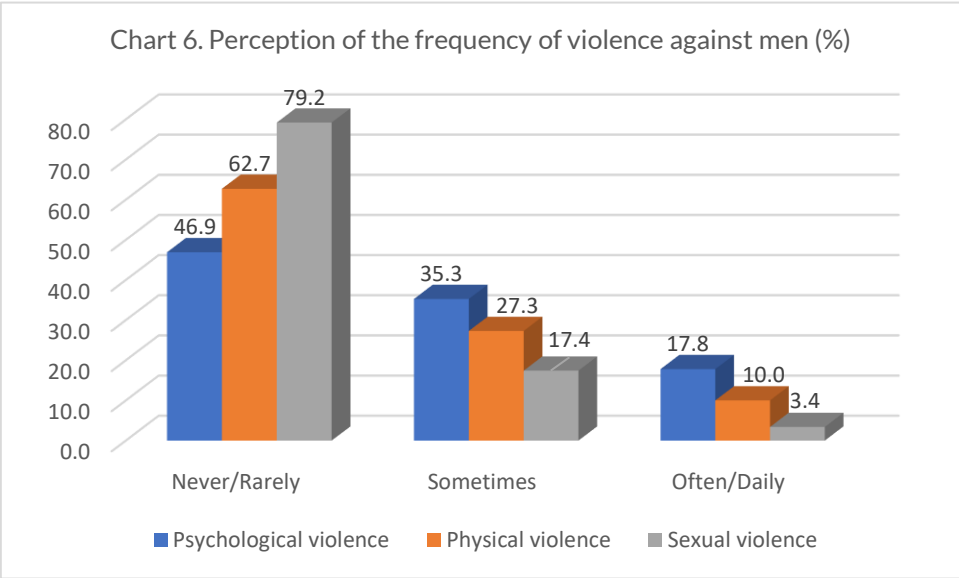
Chart 5 shows the perception of all respondents from the research sample (n=1636) about violence against women in their community. Observing the results, it can be concluded that the respondents believe that psychological violence against women occurs most often, followed by physical and sexual violence.



Four out of ten respondents (40.4%) believe that psychological violence against women occurs often or daily in their community, while approximately every third person from the sample (30.7%) believes that physical violence against women occurs often or daily. Every fifth respondent (20.4%) expresses the opinion that sexual violence against women occurs often or daily. Additionally,

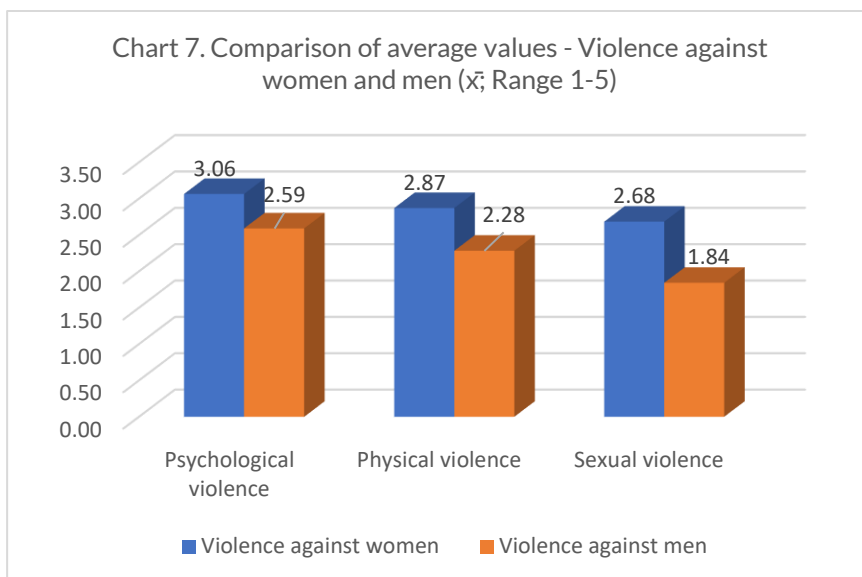
approximately one third of respondents (between 31.7% and 35.1%) point out that each of these forms of violence sometimes happens in their community.

When it comes to violence experienced by men, just as with violence against women, the population of respondents believes that they often or daily experience primarily psychological violence (17.8%), followed by physical (10%), then sexual (3%). However, at first glance, a comparison of Chart 6 (which shows the perception of violence against men) with Chart 5 indicates that the respondents believe that women are more often exposed to each of the mentioned forms of violence than men. Such conclusions are especially confirmed by Chart 7, which shows the values of the arithmetic mean of the scores on the offered five-point scale, through which the respondents expressed their perception of the frequency of violence in the community.



Namely, it is possible to see that the arithmetic mean on the mentioned scale has a higher value for each form of violence (SD for violence against women 1.056, 1.053, 1.101; SD for violence against men 0.968, 0.913, 0.849), with the fact that the difference is the largest between the perception of experienced sexual violence.

Although the findings obtained through qualitative data collection methods agree with quantitative data, a significant finding is that both women and religious officials from FGDs and interviews point out that they do not have enough knowledge about the forms and forms of gender-based violence.



In the continuation of this document, the results will be presented according to each of the forms of violence that were examined through the applied questionnaire, but with a focus on the differences in the attitudes of women and men, as well as on the differences in the attitudes of people of different ages (12-17 years; 18-24 years, and 25+ years).

3.1.1. Psychological violence against women and men - differences in relation to the gender and age of the respondents

The previously presented analyzes show the respondents' perception that psychological violence against women and men is the most frequent in the selected communities. In relation to the attitude about the prevalence of psychological violence against women in the community, male and female respondents of all age categories differ statistically significantly according to the answers they gave (See Table 1). The isolated result, in relation to the topic of this study, is that a significantly higher percentage of women believe that psychological violence against women in their communities happens often, in contrast to men who have such a perception in a smaller percentage.

Table 1

Attitude about prevalence of psychological violence against women in the community

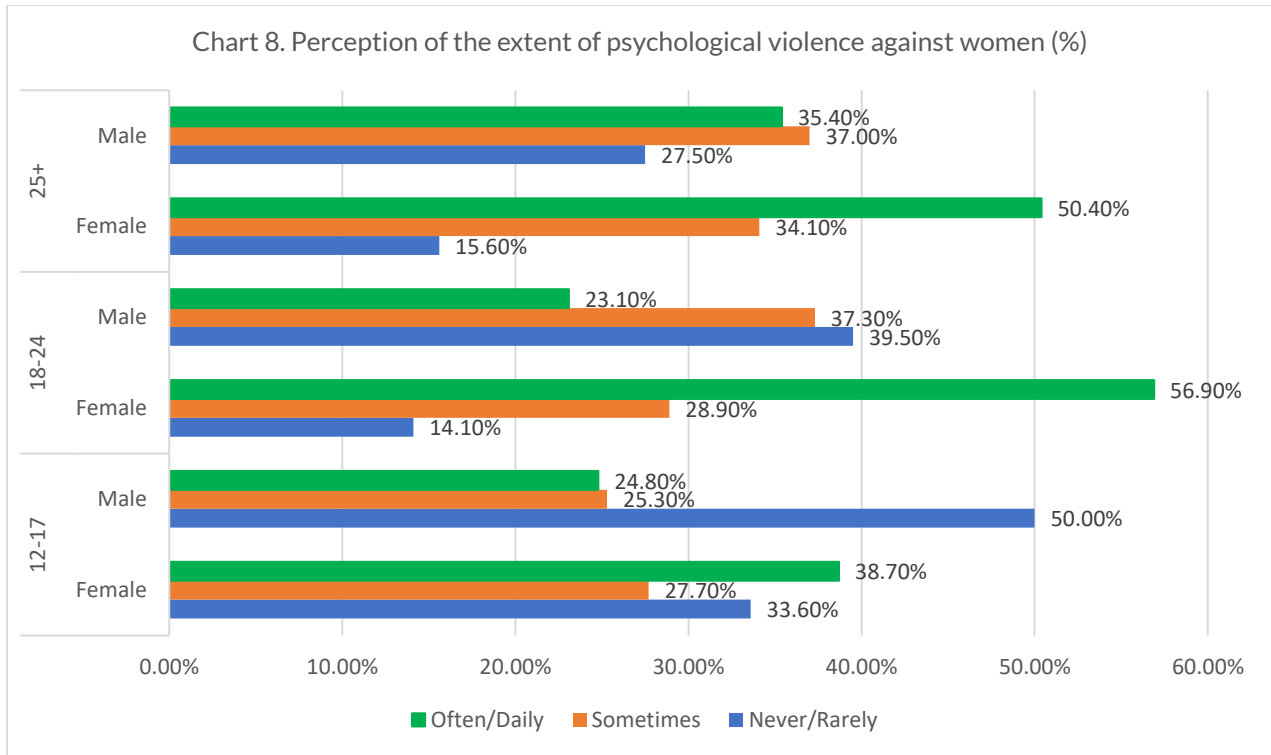
12-17 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	14.8%	18.8%	27.7%	32.4%	6.3%	100.0%
Male	25.3%	24.7%	25.3%	23.7%	1.1%	100.0%

Σ	19.2%	21.3%	26.7%	28.7%	4.1%	100.0%
$\chi^2=18.110; p<0.01$						
18-24 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	4.1%	10.0%	28.9%	48.3%	8.6%	100.0%
Male	13.5%	26.0%	37.3%	21.2%	1.9%	100.0%
Σ	8.1%	16.9%	32.5%	36.8%	5.8%	100.0%
$\chi^2=99.956; p<0.01$						
25+ age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	6.2%	9.4%	34.1%	48.6%	1.8%	100.0%
Male	4.2%	23.3%	37.0%	33.3%	2.1%	100.0%
Σ	5.4%	15.1%	35.3%	42.4%	1.9%	100.0%
$\chi^2=21.558; p<0.01$						

The differences between men and women are most pronounced in the age category of young respondents (from 18 to 24). Namely, almost every second respondent in this age category (48.3%) believes that psychological violence against women happens often, while only every fifth man (21.2%) shares this opinion. Only 4.1% of respondents believe that psychological violence against women never occurs, while as many as 13.5% of men have the same opinion. Similar data were obtained in the category of respondents aged 12 to 17. Every third respondent believes psychological violence against women happens often, while 23.7% of men have this attitude. 14.8% of respondents and 25.3% of respondents think that psychological violence against women never happens. Interesting data were obtained within the framework of the differences between men and women belonging to the age category 25+ years. Although in this age category, almost every second respondent believes that psychological violence against women happens often, even every third respondent has the same opinion. In the last categories of answers, there are more male respondents (2.1%) who believe that psychological violence against women happens every day compared to female respondents (1.8%). A similar result was obtained when it comes to the perception that psychological violence against women never happens, where 4.2% of men and 6.2% of women have this attitude.

With the aim of a summary and visual presentation of these results, chart 8 was created, on which it is easy to see the mentioned and other differences between age and gender categories. An isolated result is the observed difference between the perception of men of different ages about psychological violence. Namely, while those in the youngest age category (12-17 years old) mostly think that this form of violence never or rarely happens (50%), this percentage decreases significantly in the youth group (39.50%), and almost halves (27.50%) in the group of male respondents over 25 years of age. Namely, it can be concluded that with the increase in men's age,

which is probably accompanied by an increase in the psychophysical maturity of a person and an increase in education, their world about the extent of psychological violence against women also increases. Almost the same conclusion can be made for the population of women, with women already at a young age having the same pronounced perception of the presence of psychological violence against women as women at the age of 25+.



On the basis of the obtained results, it is possible to conclude that the perception of psychological violence against women among men changes with the increase in the number of years of life, so that men become more aware and perhaps more sensitive to noticing the frequency of such violence against women.

Analyzing the differences between respondents in relation to gender and the perception of the prevalence of psychological violence against men (Table 2), a statistically significant difference was identified only among respondents in the youth age category (from 18 to 24). A higher percentage of women from this age group believe that men are exposed to psychological violence in their communities compared to male respondents. 21.8% of respondents believe that men are often exposed to psychological violence, while 15.1% of men share the same opinion. The perception that men are never exposed to psychological violence is shared by 7.7% of women and 10.9% of men. Although it seems that the identified differences are small in percentage, they are still statistically significant.

Table 2
Attitude about prevalence of psychological violence against men in the community

12-17 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	23.8%	32.4%	30.5%	11.7%	1.6%	100.0%
Male	25.8%	32.3%	27.4%	12.9%	1.6%	100.0%
Σ	24.7%	32.4%	29.2%	12.2%	1.6%	100.0%

$\chi^2=.641; p>0.05$

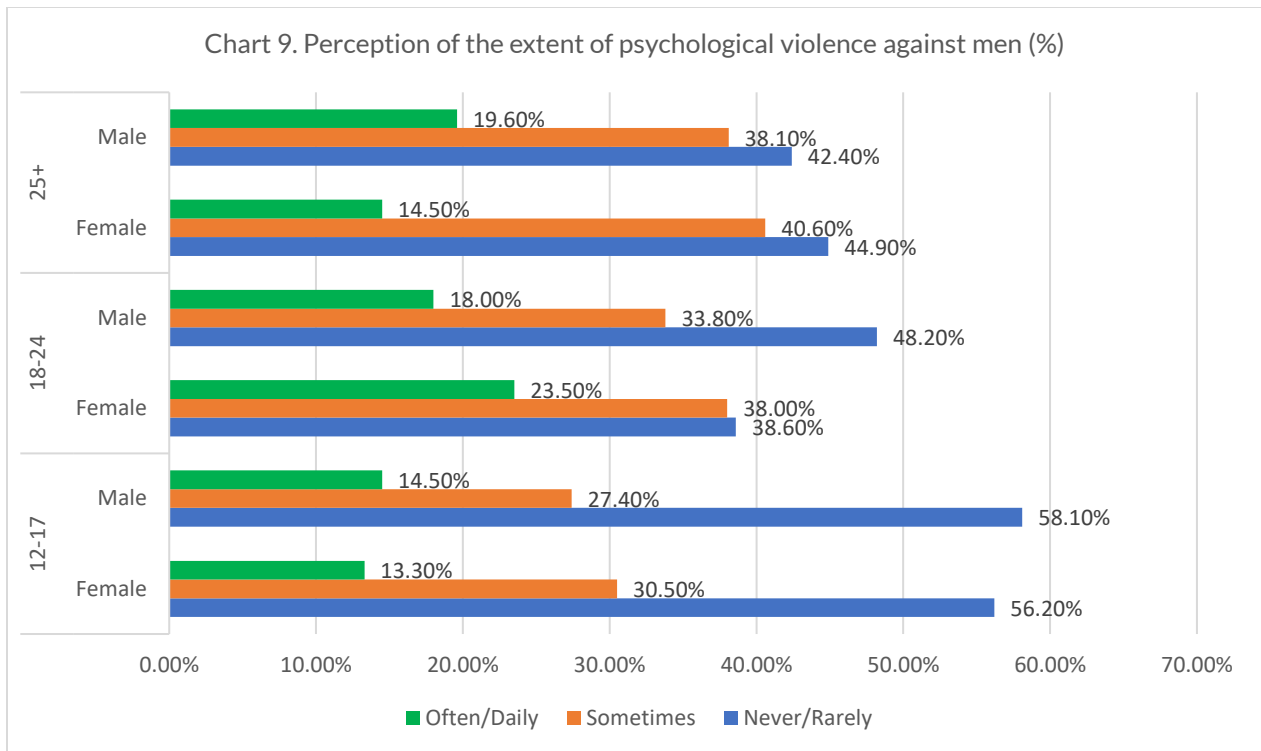
18-24 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	7.7%	30.9%	38.0%	21.8%	1.7%	100.0%
Male	10.9%	37.3%	33.8%	15.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Σ	9.1%	33.6%	36.2%	18.9%	2.2%	100.0%

$\chi^2=10.598; p<0.05$

25+ age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	11.2%	33.7%	40.6%	14.1%	0.4%	100.0%
Male	8.5%	33.9%	38.1%	18.0%	1.6%	100.0%
Σ	10.1%	33.8%	39.6%	15.7%	0.9%	100.0%

$\chi^2=4.406; p>0.05$

Chart 9, which summarizes and visually presents the results, shows that in this case too, the age of the respondents plays a significant role. Namely, with increasing age, the perception that men often or daily experience psychological violence increases. Namely, while 14.5% of boys (12-17) have such a perception, 18% of young people and 19.6% of male respondents in the 25+ age category has such an attitude. Also, with the increase in the number of years, a progressive increase in the percentage of the male population who believe that psychological violence against them happens "sometimes" can be clearly noticed. A similar conclusion can be drawn when the population of women is taken into account, with the fact that it can be noticed that in this sample there is the largest number of young women (18-24 years old) who believe that psychological violence against men is very present.



3.1.2. Physical violence against women and men - differences in relation to gender and age of respondents

When it comes to differences in the perception of the frequency of physical violence against women, there are statistically significant differences between the perceptions of men and women in the age categories of young people and people aged 25 and over, while there are no differences between those who belong to the age category from 12 to 17. years (Table 3). For example, within the age category of young adults (from 18 to 24 years), every third man (30.2%) believes that women are rarely exposed to physical violence, while a much smaller percentage of women (14.6%) have the same opinion. On the other hand, almost half (45.9%) of the respondents believe that women are often and daily exposed to physical violence in the community, while only every sixth man (17.3%) has this perception. A similar ratio of differences was identified in the age category of respondents 25+ years.

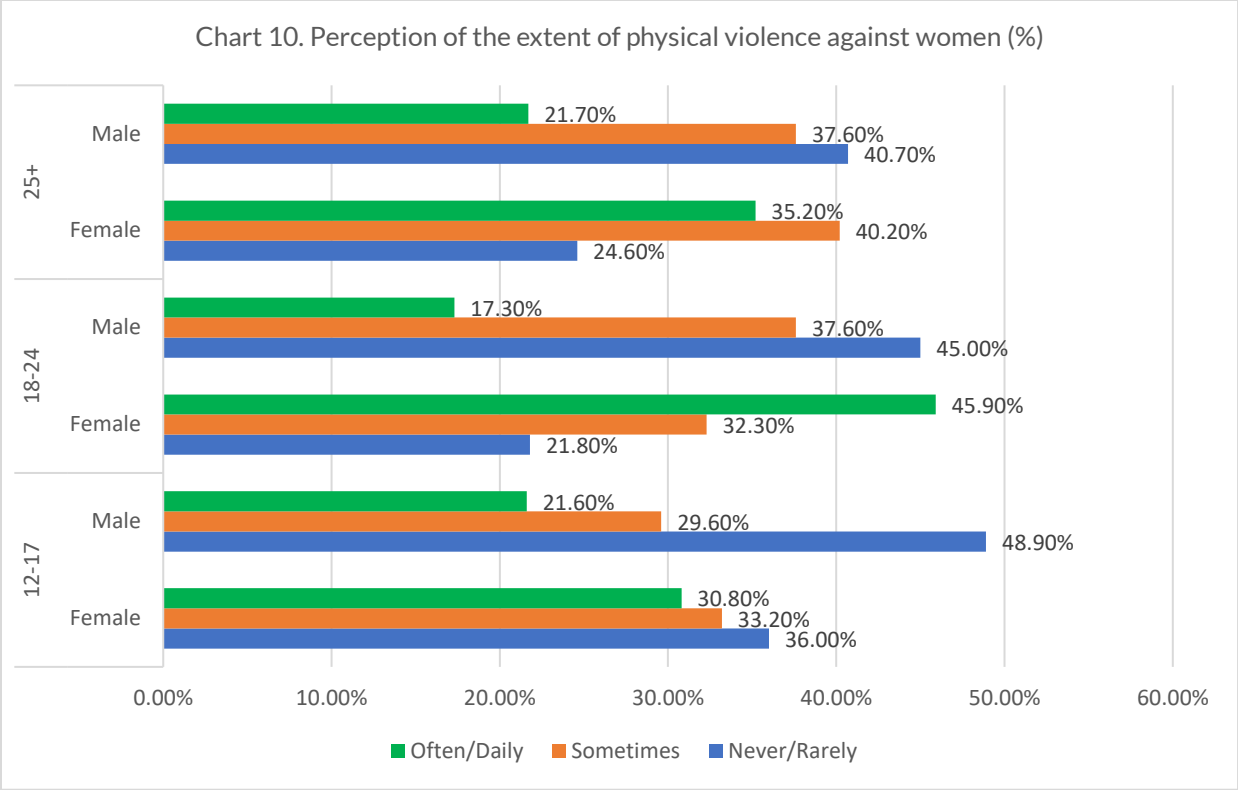
The conclusion is that with increasing years of life, the differences between the sexes in the perception of the prevalence of physical violence against women intensify, i.e., a higher percentage of women perceive that the prevalence of physical violence against women is more frequent compared to men.

Table 3

Attitude about the prevalence of physical violence against women in the community

12-17 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	18.8%	17.2%	33.2%	27.3%	3.5%	100.0%
Male	24.7%	24.2%	29.6%	19.4%	2.2%	100.0%
Σ	21.3%	20.1%	31.7%	24.0%	2.9%	100.0%
$\chi^2=8.437; p>0.05$						
18-24 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	7.2%	14.6%	32.3%	39.2%	6.7%	100.0%
Male	14.8%	30.2%	37.6%	15.4%	1.9%	100.0%
Σ	10.4%	21.3%	34.6%	29.1%	4.7%	100.0%
$\chi^2=75.304; p<0.01$						
25+ age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	8.3%	16.3%	40.2%	34.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Male	7.4%	33.3%	37.6%	20.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Σ	8.0%	23.2%	39.1%	28.6%	1.1%	100.0%
$\chi^2=21.396; p<0.01$						

The visual representation on Chart 10, which also summarizes the data presented in the table, enables a clear representation that as the age limit increases, men believe that women are more exposed to physical violence. Nevertheless, although these percentages are statistically significantly different ($p<0.01$), the percentage differences are smaller than in the case of their perception of psychological violence. When it comes to the perception of women, it can be noted that their perception of the high presence of psychological violence against women increases significantly after reaching adulthood. Namely, in the sample of women in this research, those between the ages of 18 and 24 perceive that there is more violence in their communities than people in the other two age categories perceive.



Analyzing the obtained results regarding the differences between respondents in relation to gender and the attitude about the prevalence of physical violence against men, statistically significant differences were identified (Table 4). A higher percentage of male respondents believe that physical violence against men in the community is widespread compared to female respondents. Within the age category from 12 to 17 years, every fourth boy (25.3%) believes that men are never exposed to physical violence, and this opinion is shared by a slightly higher percentage of female respondents (28.5%). As many as 17.8% of respondents believe that men are often and daily exposed to physical violence, while only 7.8% of female respondents have this opinion. The direction of the differences among the respondents within the age category 25+ is similar, only the differences are less intense. It is important to emphasize that none of the interviewees believes that men are exposed to physical violence on a daily basis. Differences between male and female respondents within the age category of young adults were not identified.

The conclusion is that persons of younger chronological age and male gender have a built-in perception of the high frequency of physical violence against men in their communities.

Table 4
Attitude about prevalence of physical violence against men in the community

12-17 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	28.5%	36.3%	27.3%	7.4%	0.4%	100.0%
Male	25.3%	36.6%	20.4%	15.1%	2.7%	100.0%
Σ	27.1%	36.4%	24.4%	10.6%	1.4%	100.0%

$\chi^2=12.617; p<0.05$

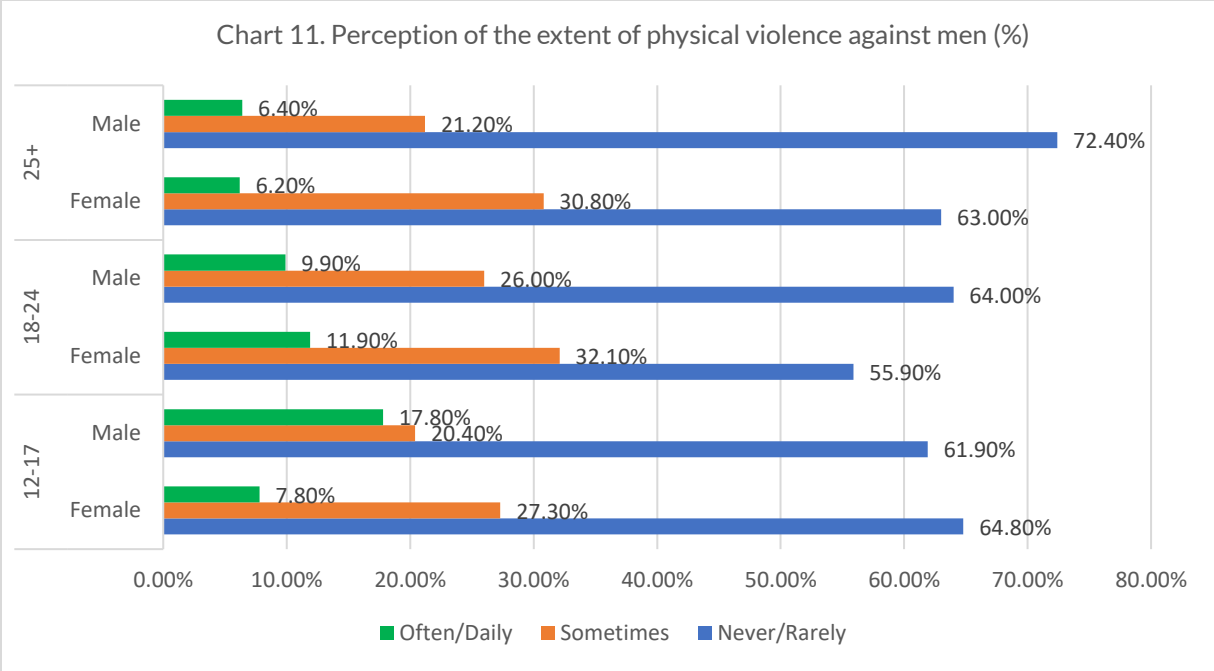
18-24 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	12.4%	43.5%	32.1%	11.2%	0.7%	100.0%
Male	18.0%	46.0%	26.0%	9.3%	0.6%	100.0%
Σ	14.8%	44.6%	29.5%	10.4%	0.7%	100.0%

$\chi^2=6.798; p>0.05$

25+ age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	21.7%	41.3%	30.8%	6.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Male	19.0%	53.4%	21.2%	4.8%	1.6%	100.0%
Σ	20.6%	46.2%	26.9%	5.6%	0.6%	100.0%

$\chi^2=12.612; p<0.05$

The described results are visually shown on Chart 11, so it is clearly seen that with increasing age the percentage of men who believe that physical violence against men happens daily or often decreases.



3.1.3. *Sexual violence against women and men - differences in relation to the gender and age of the respondents*

Regarding the frequency of sexual violence against women, differences were identified in the perception of men and women and in all age categories (Table 5). Although statistically significant, the smallest differences among respondents were identified in the age category from 12 to 17 years. The largest percentage of male respondents believe that women are exposed to sexual violence sometimes (38.2%), while a large percentage of female respondents believe that women are exposed to sexual violence often and daily (25.8%). In other words, a higher percentage of women than men believe that women in their communities are often exposed to sexual violence. Every third respondent in the age category from 18 to 24 years believes that women in their communities are often and daily exposed to sexual violence (37.6%), while this opinion is shared by 19.3% of men. Only 9.8% of respondents from this age category believe that women from their communities have never been exposed to sexual violence, while 18.3% of men have the same opinion. Identified gender differences are in the same direction within the age category 25+, only they are less intense.

The conclusion is that women, in a higher percentage than men as a whole, believe that women are often exposed to sexual violence in their communities. A graphical presentation of the results is available on Chart 12.

Table 5
Attitude about prevalence of sexual violence against women in the community

12-17 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	27.3%	18.8%	28.1%	21.9%	3.9%	100.0%
Male	26.9%	18.3%	38.2%	14.5%	2.2%	100.0%
Σ	27.1%	18.6%	32.4%	18.8%	3.2%	100.0%

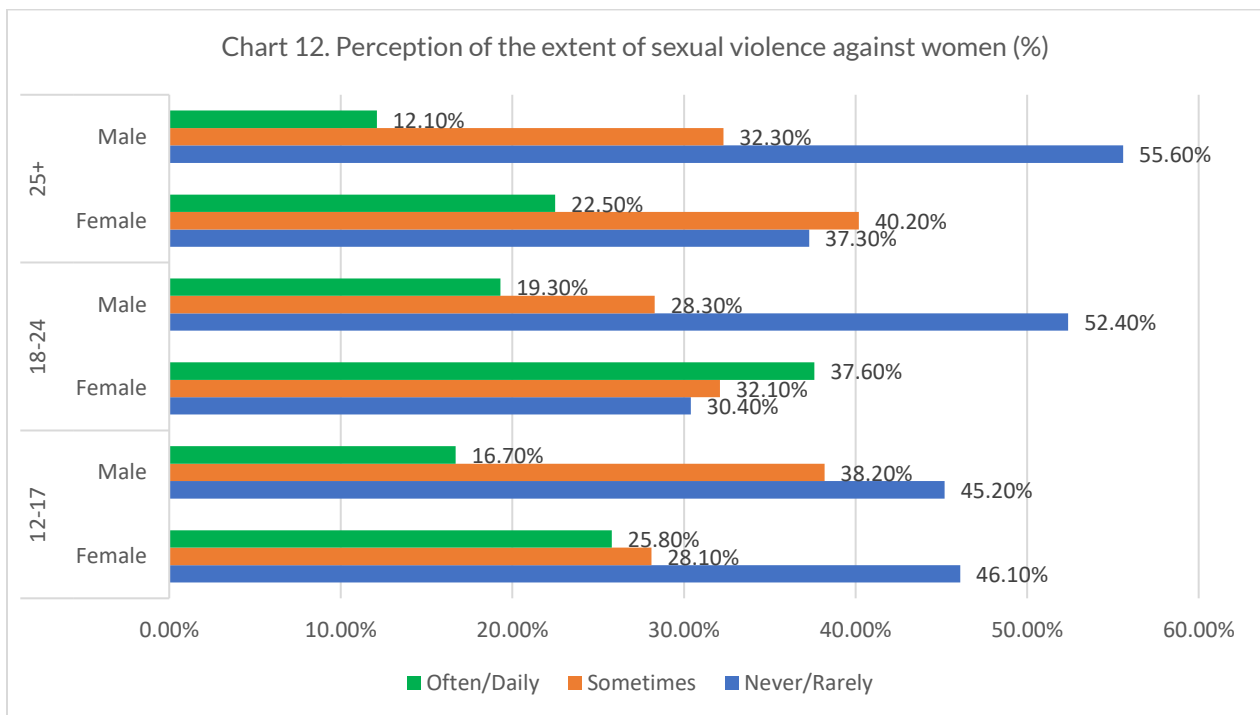
$\chi^2=7.538; p>0.05$

18-24 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	9.8%	20.6%	32.1%	29.2%	8.4%	100.0%
Male	18.3%	34.1%	28.3%	17.4%	1.9%	100.0%
Σ	13.4%	26.3%	30.5%	24.1%	5.6%	100.0%

$\chi^2=46.305; p<0.01$

25+ age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	11.6%	25.7%	40.2%	20.3%	2.2%	100.0%
Male	17.5%	38.1%	32.3%	9.5%	2.6%	100.0%
Σ	14.0%	30.8%	37.0%	15.9%	2.4%	100.0%

$\chi^2=18.533; p<0.01$

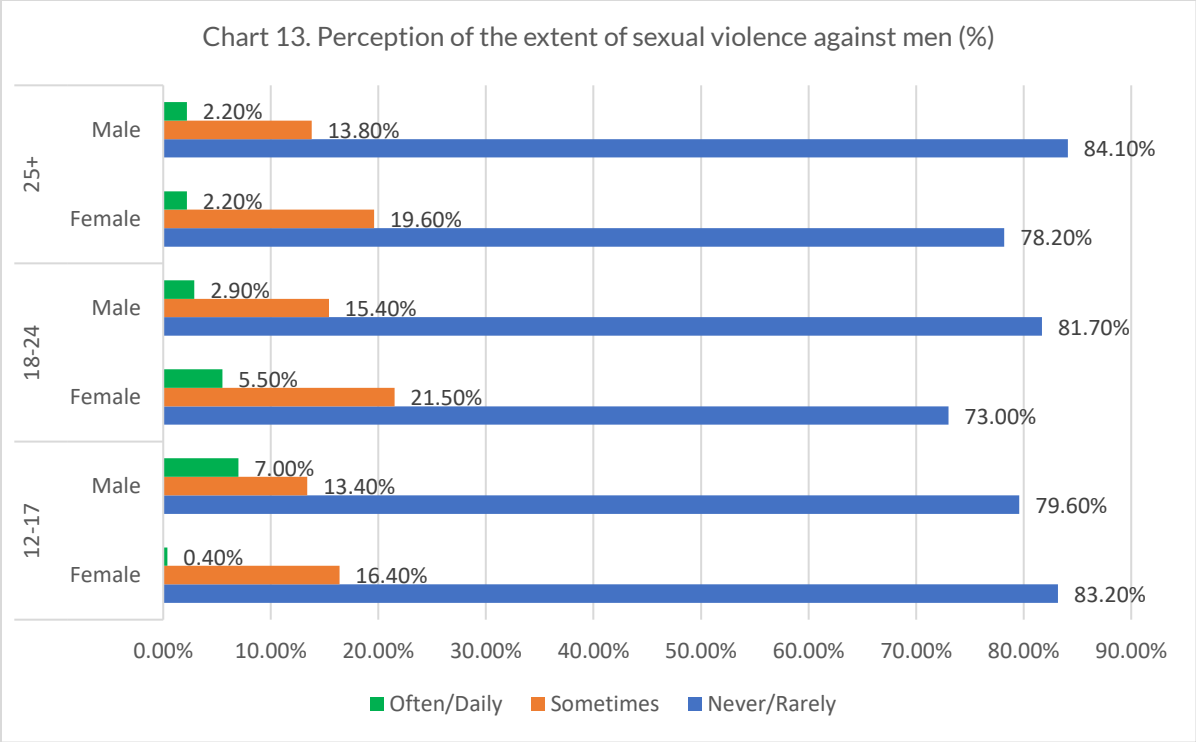


On the basis of the obtained results related to the analysis of gender differences among respondents in relation to the perception of men's exposure to sexual violence, statistically significant differences were identified within two age categories, namely the category from 12 to 17 and the category from 18 to 24. (Table 6). Within the age category 25+, there are no statistically significant differences between men and women in relation to the perception of men's exposure to sexual violence. As many as 7% of respondents from the 12- to 17-year-old category believe that men from their communities are often and daily exposed to sexual violence, while only 0.4% of female respondents share this opinion. The data in the age category from 18 to 24 go in the opposite direction. Namely, a higher percentage of female respondents than respondents believe that men are exposed to sexual violence and there are fewer of them than respondents in the category of those who believe that men are never exposed to sexual violence.

Table 6
Attitude about prevalence of sexual violence against men in the community

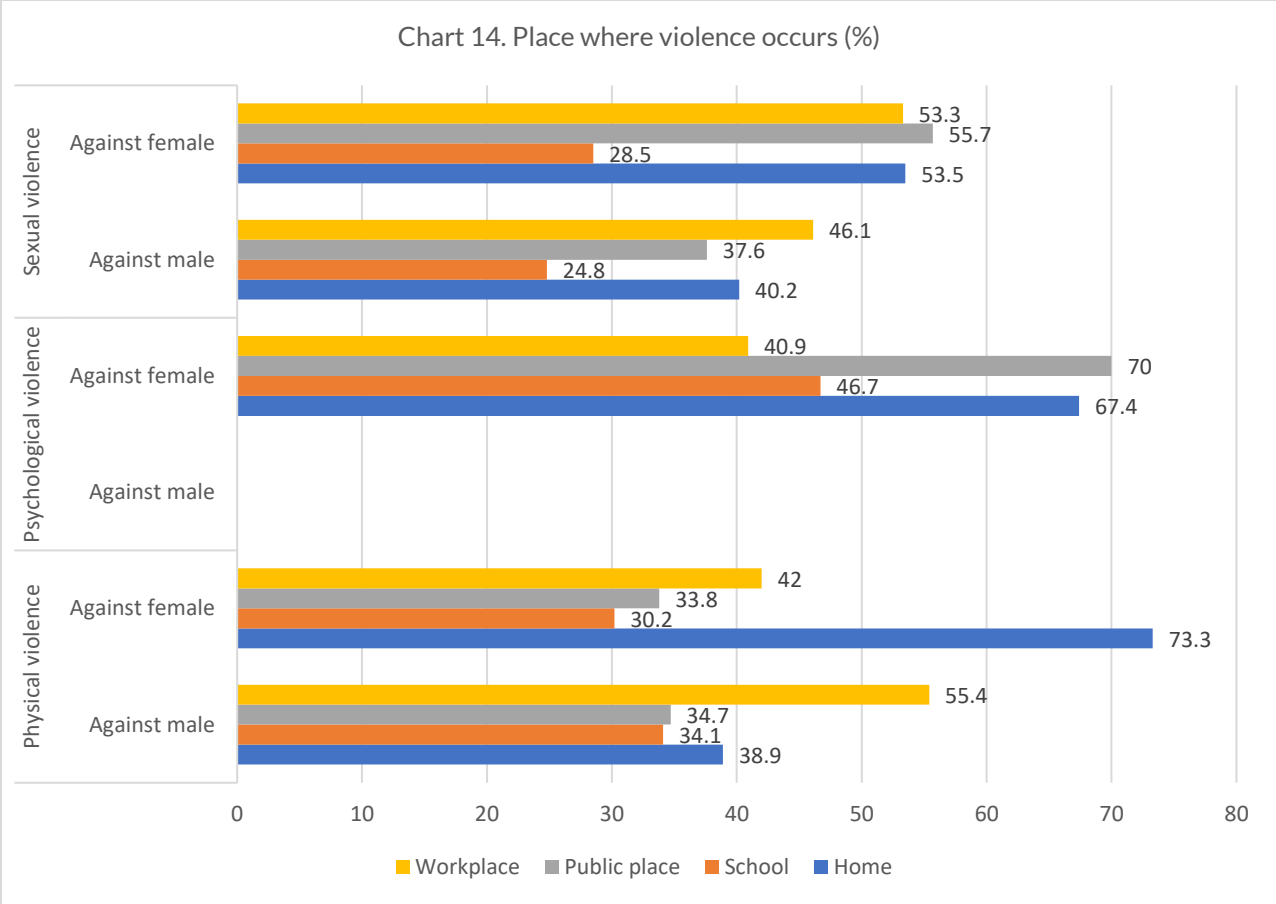
12-17 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	51.2%	32.0%	16.4%	0.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Male	46.8%	32.8%	13.4%	4.8%	2.2%	100.0%
Σ	49.3%	32.4%	15.2%	2.3%	0.9%	100.0%
$\chi^2=15.993; p<0.01$						
18-24 age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	30.4%	42.6%	21.5%	5.3%	0.2%	100.0%
Male	40.2%	41.5%	15.4%	2.6%	0.3%	100.0%
Σ	34.6%	42.1%	18.9%	4.1%	0.3%	100.0%
$\chi^2=11.700; p<0.05$						
25+ age	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Daily	Σ
Female	39.1%	39.1%	19.6%	1.8%	0.4%	100.0%
Male	45.5%	38.6%	13.8%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%
Σ	41.7%	38.9%	17.2%	1.5%	0.6%	100.0%
$\chi^2=4.564; p>0.05$						

Chart 13 clearly and visually shows the difference between the perception of men and women when it comes to sexual violence against men, as well as the difference between the respondents' perception in relation to age.



3.2. Perception of risky places for experiencing violence

Violence can happen in different places, and in order to direct programs for the prevention and recognition of violence, it is very important to find out where it happens most often. Chart 14 shows the respondents' different perception of where different forms of violence take place, with the fact that there are differences in relation to whether the potential victim is a man or a woman. Nevertheless, as a general conclusion, it can be concluded that respondents most often believe that men experience physical and sexual violence at work, while for women the most dangerous place is the home when it comes to physical violence, and public places and work are connected in the case of perceptions of sexual and psychological violence. The smallest number of respondents marked school as a potential place to experience violence.



The women from the focus group further explain their perspective of violence against women and believe that in its most severe forms it usually occurs in the home, while in its lighter forms it is extremely present in public space (throwing, unwanted touching in passing, cursing, etc.). They also point out that the focus should not only be on violence against women, because the increase in violence is ubiquitous, especially in terms of domestic violence.

The differences between the answers of the respondents of different genders and age categories who filled out the questionnaire were analyzed, and in relation to their attitude about the places where men and women are exposed to different types of violence (Table 7). Based on the obtained results, several conclusions can be drawn.

The first refers to the fact that a higher percentage of women than men believe that different places are risky for the manifestation of different types of violence. The only place of risk where the direction of statistically significant differences is reversed is the school, and only when it comes to assessing the risk of violence against men (marked in yellow in Table 7). In other words, a higher percentage of men than women perceive school as a place of risk for physical and sexual violence against men.

The second conclusion refers to the fact that women in a higher percentage than men emphasize work as the most common place of risk for the manifestation of all forms of violence within all age categories. It is interesting that women more often than men express the perception that work is a risky place for men in terms of experiencing violence.

The third conclusion is that the differences between the respondents in relation to gender and the risk assessment for the manifestation of violence within all age categories are most common for psychological violence against women. Namely, a higher percentage of women than men believe that the home, school, public place and work are risky places for the manifestation of psychological violence against women (see table 7).

Table 7
Assessment of the risk of violence in different places (% answer YES)

Risk for physical violence against women								
Place	Home		School		Public Place		Work	
Gender	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
12-17 age	67.2%	54.8%	35.2%	38.2%	28.9%	25.8%	50.0%	36.6%
18-24 age	78.5%	70.1%	33.7%	29.9%	38.3%	34.1%	78.5%	70.1%
25+ age	85.1%	76.7%	22.5%	19.6%	85.1%	76.7%	37.3%	30.2%
Risk for physical violence against men								
Place	Home		School		Public Place		Work	
Gender	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
12-17 age	31.6%	36.6%	38.7%	48.9%	31.6%	31.2%	57.0%	43.0%
18-24 age	44.3%	36.0%	35.4%	38.9%	35.5%	33.1%	58.6%	55.9%
25+ age	44.2%	36.5%	21.4%	21.2%	36.6%	39.7%	58.3%	52.9%
Risk for psychological violence against women								
Place	Home		School		Public Place		Work	
Gender	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
12-17 age	64.1%	46.2%	59.9%	48.4%	59.8%	56.5%	41.0%	32.8%
18-24 age	75.6%	61.1%	56.0%	41.8%	77.0%	68.2%	50.7%	37.3%
25+ age	80.4%	66.1%	43.5%	27.5%	79.7%	70.4%	42.4%	30.7%
Risk for sexual violence against women								
Place	Home		School		Public Place		Work	
Gender	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
12-17 age	44.1%	48.9%	29.7%	31.2%	48.0%	44.6%	69.1%	43.5%
18-24 age	54.3%	50.8%	32.3%	29.9%	57.9%	57.6%	62.7%	49.8%
25+ age	67.8%	52.9%	24.3%	19.6%	61.2%	61.4%	48.2%	33.9%
Risk for sexual violence against men								
Place	Home		School		Public Place		Work	

Gender	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
12-17 age	37.5%	41.9%	24.2%	33.9%	35.5%	34.9%	52.7%	38.7%
18-24 age	39.2%	42.8%	25.1%	25.7%	37.3%	36.0%	54.3%	46.3%
25+ age	41.7%	38.1%	19.6%	22.2%	38.8%	44.4%	43.8%	29.1%

* Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women

3.3. Understanding gender-based violence

Almost half of the men from the sample (45.2%) and more than one third of the women (38.0%) have never heard of the topic of gender-based violence". Nevertheless, it is evident that the percentage of respondents of both sexes who have heard of the term increases with age (Table 8). Namely, every second respondent in the age category from 12 to 17 has never heard of the term "gender-based violence", while around 70% of respondents in the age category 25+ stated that they had heard of the term. This is another finding that points to the conclusion that children (persons under the age of 18) should be educated about what gender-based violence is, which is also the first step in the prevention of violence in general.

Also, it is important to note and take into account that female respondents have heard of the term "gender-based violence" in a significantly higher percentage than respondents in the age categories of 18 to 24 and 25+ (Table 8). This points to the assumption that women, because of the perception that they are more exposed to violence, or even because of the experience of experiencing violence, become familiar with this term more often.

Table 8
Understanding the term "gender-based violence"

Answer	Yes (%)		No (%)	
	F	M	F	M
12-17 age	47.3	48.9	52.7	51.1
18-24 age	64.8	50.2	35.2	49.8
25+ age	71.4	68.3	28.6	31.7
Total	62.0	54.8	38.0	45.2

In order to test the respondents' understanding of violence against women, the respondents were asked to choose what they consider violence from the following five categories: Physical violence, Psychological violence, Sexual violence, Verbal violence (including hate speech) and Socio-

economic violence. Approximately two out of three men (58.0%) and more than one in three women (39.0%) do not believe that one or more of the mentioned forms of violence are in fact violence against women. This additionally testifies to the fact that there is very little general understanding of the forms of violence.

Table 9

Recognizing gender-based violence (violence against women)

Answer	Recognized all 5 forms (%)		Did not recognized one or more forms (%)	
	F	M	F	M
Gender				
12-17 age	50.4	31.2	49.6	68.8
18-24 age	64.6	41.5	35.4	58.5
25+ age	63.8	53.4	36.2	46.6
Total	60.5	42.0	39.0	58.0

The obtained results on the recognition of different types of gender-based violence (Table 9) are in accordance with the results on the knowledge of the topic "gender-based violence". In this case too, the perceived extent of different types of gender-based violence increases with age. It is important to emphasize that there are statistically significant differences between male and female respondents. Namely, women of all age categories are more numerous than men when it comes to recognizing all the mentioned forms of gender-based violence. The differences are especially pronounced within the category from 12 to 17 years old and in the entire sample of respondents. Every other female respondent from the mentioned age category recognizes all examined types of violence, while as many as 68% of respondents do not know one or more types. The situation is similar when it comes to the differences between respondents in the entire sample.

These results point to the conclusion that education about types of gender-based violence is most needed for men, with special emphasis on young people aged 12 to 17.

Analyzing the results obtained on the differences between men and women in relation to the attitudes towards the justification of gender-based violence, the conclusion is that there are differences in the direction of greater awareness of the respondents about gender-based violence. The general conclusion is that a higher percentage of men than women justify underage marriages, physical violence against women in certain circumstances, and that they have prejudices about certain aspects related to the role of men and women. Differences between male and female respondents are most pronounced when it comes to getting married before the age of 18 and when

it comes to some stereotypes related to male and female roles. It is important to emphasize that the differences between the respondents were not identified when it comes to justifying the manifestation of physical violence against women in marriage (except when it comes to physical violence in the case when the woman does not take care of the children), and that over 90% of all respondents do not approve of such behavior. A detailed presentation of all obtained results is in Table 10, and only some of the most significant are analyzed and interpreted in detail.

Table 10
Gender differences in attitudes towards the justification of gender-based violence

Question/Answer		Agree		Do NOT agree		Refuse to answer	
		\bar{X}	M	\bar{X}	M	\bar{X}	M
1. Marrying a girl under the age of 18 is an acceptable way of protecting family honor.	12-17	4.3	6.5	84.4	86.6	11.3	7.0
	18-24	5.0	10.6	87.3	78.1	7.7	11.3
	25+	2.2	6.9	94.6	86.2	3.3	6.9
	Σ	4.0	8.5	88.6	82.7	7.4	8.9
2. Marrying a girl under the age of 18 is an acceptable way to protect the girl.	12-17	5.9	9.1	82.0	83.9	12.1	7.0
	18-24	4.5	10.9	87.8	77.8	7.7	11.3
	25+	3.6	9.0	92.8	80.4	3.6	10.6
	Σ	4.6	9.9	87.7	80.2	7.7	9.9
3. The marriage of a girl under the age of 18 is acceptable in order to solve financial family problems.	12-17	5.5	9.1	84.4	82.3	10.2	8.6
	18-24	4.1	8.0	89.2	81.7	6.7	10.3
	25+	2.2	2.6	95.3	92.1	2.5	5.3
	Σ	3.9	6.9	89.7	84.7	6.4	8.5
4. Violence against women/girls is acceptable under certain circumstances.	12-17	1.6	4.3	89.5	84.9	9.0	10.8
	18-24	2.2	3.5	92.6	88.1	5.3	8.4
	25+	2.9	4.2	94.2	93.1	2.9	2.6
	Σ	2.2	3.9	92.2	88.6	5.6	7.4
5. If a woman/girl has suffered physical violence, it is a family matter and no one outside the family should interfere.	12-17	6.3	9.1	85.5	81.2	8.2	9.7
	18-24	3.6	8.7	90.7	84.2	5.7	7.1
	25+	2.9	4.2	95.3	92.6	2.8	3.2
	Σ	4.1	7.6	90.6	85.7	5.3	6.7
6. A husband has the right to hit or beat his wife if she goes out without telling him.	12-17	0.8	3.2	90.2	88.7	9.0	8.1
	18-24	1.2	2.3	93.8	91.0	5.0	6.8
	25+	1.4	0.5	97.1	96.3	1.4	3.2
	Σ	1.2	2.0	93.8	91.8	5.1	6.1
7. A husband has the right to hit or beat his wife if she quarrels with him.	12-17	1.2	3.2	91.4	90.3	7.3	6.5
	18-24	1.4	2.9	93.3	91.0	5.3	6.1
	25+	1.1	1.6	98.2	96.3	0.7	2.1
	Σ	1.3	2.6	94.2	92.3	4.5	5.1
8. A husband has the right to hit or beat his wife if her food burns.	12-17	1.6	3.8	90.6	89.2	7.8	7.0
	18-24	1.0	1.6	94.3	90.7	4.8	7.7
	25+	0.7	0.5	97.8	96.8	1.4	2.6
	Σ	1.1	1.9	94.3	92.0	4.6	6.1
	12-17	1.6	5.9	89.5	84.9	9.0	9.1

9. A husband has the right to hit or beat his wife if she neglects the children.	18-24	1.4	5.8	91.4	86.8	7.2	7.4
	25+	2.9	5.8	95.3	89.9	1.8	4.2
	Σ	1.9	5.8	92.0	87.2	6.1	7.0
10. If a woman/girl is exposed to violence, she will seek help from a trusted person.	12-17	70.3	59.7	23.0	29.6	6.6	10.8
	18-24	76.8	71.4	15.8	21.9	7.4	6.8
	25+	79.3	72.5	16.7	22.8	4.0	4.8
	Σ	75.8	68.5	18.0	24.2	6.2	7.3
11. If a woman/girl is exposed to violence, she will seek help from a specialized service provider.	12-17	66.0	58.6	25.4	27.4	8.6	14.0
	18-24	71.8	67.2	21.1	21.5	7.2	11.3
	25+	76.4	71.4	20.3	24.3	3.3	4.2
	Σ	71.6	66.0	22.0	23.9	6.4	10.1
12. On average, girls/women are not as smart as boys/men.	12-17	2.0	12.9	88.7	73.1	9.4	14.0
	18-24	1.7	11.6	90.4	74.0	7.9	14.5
	25+	2.2	9.0	94.2	86.8	3.6	4.2
	Σ	1.9	11.2	91.1	77.3	7.1	11.5
13. Boys/men are better leaders than girls/women.	12-17	4.7	23.7	87.5	26.9	7.8	13.4
	18-24	7.3	31.8	85.6	52.1	6.9	16.1
	25+	7.2	22.8	89.5	67.2	3.3	10.1
	Σ	6.6	27.1	87.3	59.2	6.1	13.7
14. In the family, sons should be encouraged more than daughters to go to college.	12-17	3.9	5.4	88.3	86.0	7.8	8.6
	18-24	2.2	5.8	91.9	85.5	6.0	8.7
	25+	2.5	4.8	96.0	92.1	1.4	3.2
	Σ	2.7	5.4	92.1	87.5	5.2	7.1
15. Sometimes girls/women provoke sexual aggression from boys/men because of the way they are dressed.	12-17	14.8	26.3	70.3	60.2	14.8	13.4
	18-24	17.2	37.9	71.7	48.9	11.7	13.2
	25+	30.4	46.0	63.0	46.6	6.5	7.4
	Σ	20.4	37.0	68.5	51.3	11.1	11.7
16. Boys must be strong, must not cry and must be "tough".	12-17	11.7	29.6	82.0	60.8	6.3	9.7
	18-24	4.8	31.2	87.1	58.5	8.1	10.3
	25+	8.7	16.9	88.0	77.8	3.3	5.3
	Σ	7.8	26.8	86.0	64.4	6.2	8.7
17. It is okay for minor boys to work to support the family.	12-17	37.1	38.7	50.8	52.2	12.1	9.1
	18-24	24.6	43.7	60.3	42.4	15.1	13.8
	25+	16.3	22.2	78.6	69.8	5.1	7.9
	Σ	25.6	36.4	63.1	52.6	11.4	10.9
18. Boys and men should hide their feelings, feelings like nervousness and fear.	12-17	6.6	15.1	86.2	72.6	7.0	12.4
	18-24	4.5	20.6	90.2	69.1	5.3	10.3
	25+	4.0	6.9	94.2	89.9	1.8	3.2
	Σ	4.9	15.3	90.3	75.8	4.7	8.9
19. The marriage of a boy under the age of 18 is acceptable in order to solve financial family problems.	12-17	5.5	8.6	84.0	82.8	10.5	8.6
	18-24	4.1	8.7	89.0	81.7	6.9	9.6
	25+	1.4	3.2	97.1	92.6	1.4	4.2
	Σ	3.7	7.1	90.0	85.0	6.3	7.9
20. If a young man/man is exposed to violence will seek help from a trusted person.	12-17	62.5	64.0	29.7	28.0	7.8	8.1
	18-24	70.8	64.3	21.5	27.3	7.7	8.4
	25+	72.5	66.1	22.1	28.0	5.4	5.8
	Σ	69.1	64.7	23.9	27.7	7.1	7.6

** Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women*

When it comes to a positive attitude towards getting married before the age of 18, differences between respondents in relation to gender were not identified only within the age category from 12 to 18 years of age. In the other age categories, and at the same time within the entire sample, a larger percentage of respondents disagree with the fact that girls and boys should, for any reason, get married before the age of 18. It is interesting to emphasize that within the age category from 18 to 24, between 8% and 10% of men justify getting married (for both girls and boys). Accordingly, this is precisely the age category within which the target population of men is located, who should undergo education about how harmful getting married under the age of 18 is for both physical and mental health. The key reason is that in this age category there are people who are already mature enough to get married and start a family, which puts their future or current children at risk for underage marriage.

A higher percentage of men (about 5%) than women (about 1%) in the age categories of 12-17. years and from 18-24. justify physical violence against a woman who does not care enough for her children. There is a similar ratio of affirmative and negative answers within the entire sample of respondents. More significant differences between male and female respondents of all age categories were identified when it comes to the attitude about provoking sexual aggression from men towards women who are "inappropriately dressed". The smallest differences are within the first age category (from 12 to 17 years), while they increase with age. Accordingly, as many as 46% of men who are 25+ years of age believe that women cause sexual aggression in men by the way they dress, while the same percentage of women (46.6%) disagree with this. This implies the conclusion that people who are over 18 years old, with a special emphasis on those who are 25+, male, are the target population for education about women's rights and activities that would work to solve their stereotypes about women.

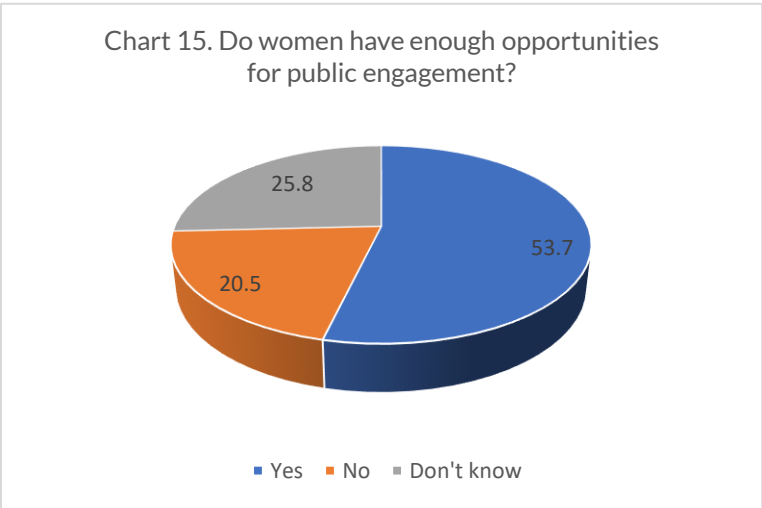
The last set of questions in which significant differences between men and women were identified refer to gender role stereotypes. Differences were identified within all age categories. A higher percentage of men than women believe that girls/women are not as smart as boys/men (from 10% to 12% of respondents of all age categories); that boys/men are better leaders than girls/women (from 20% to even 30% of all age categories - this means every third respondent); that boys must be strong and must not cry (from 16% to 31% of all age categories); and that boys and men should hide their feelings (from 15% to 20%). The conclusion is that male persons aged 12+ should be educated about the fact that there are no differences in intellectual abilities between men and women, and that such differences do not exist when it comes to leadership either (in some research it has even been shown that women more emotional, more successful leaders than men).

Also, male persons aged 12+ should be taught emotional literacy, so that they know how to adequately express all the emotions they feel.

An interesting fact is that over 40% of men from the category 18-24. believes that underage boys should work in order to help their family financially.

3.4. Participation of women in public life

Looking at the total research sample (n=1636), it can be noted that slightly more than half of the respondents (53.71%) believe that women in their community have enough opportunities for public engagement, while every fifth person (20.52%) believes that women do not have enough of such possibilities (See chart 15). However, there are statistically significant differences (χ^2 ; $p < 0.01$) between men and women when it comes to attitudes on this issue, at the level of each of the age categories. Namely, a significantly smaller percentage of women and girls believe that they have enough opportunities for public engagement than do men. Table 11 and Chart 16 show the results in detail.



As the age of both men and women increases, the percentage of those who believe that women in their community have enough opportunities for public engagement increases. For example, slightly less than half (48.90%) of men aged 12 to 17 believe that women in the community have enough opportunities for public engagement, while as many as two thirds (67.70%) of those in the 25+ category think so year. On the other hand, with the increase in the age of the respondents, the percentage of women and men who believe that women in their community do not have enough opportunities for public engagement grows, but this percentage grows more strongly in the female population. Namely, with 21.10% among girls aged 12 to 18, the percentage rises to 33.30% among women aged 25 and older.

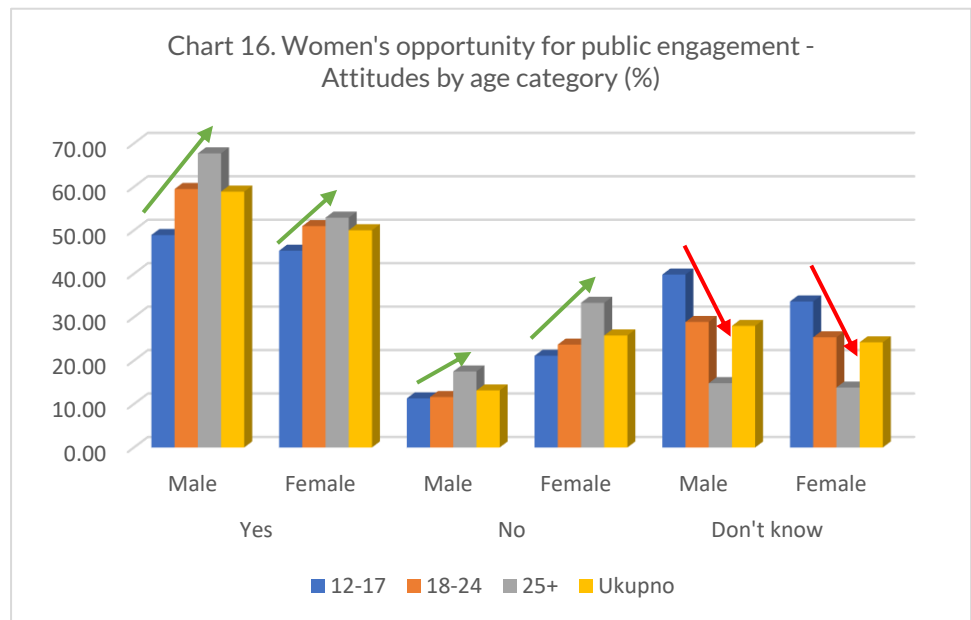
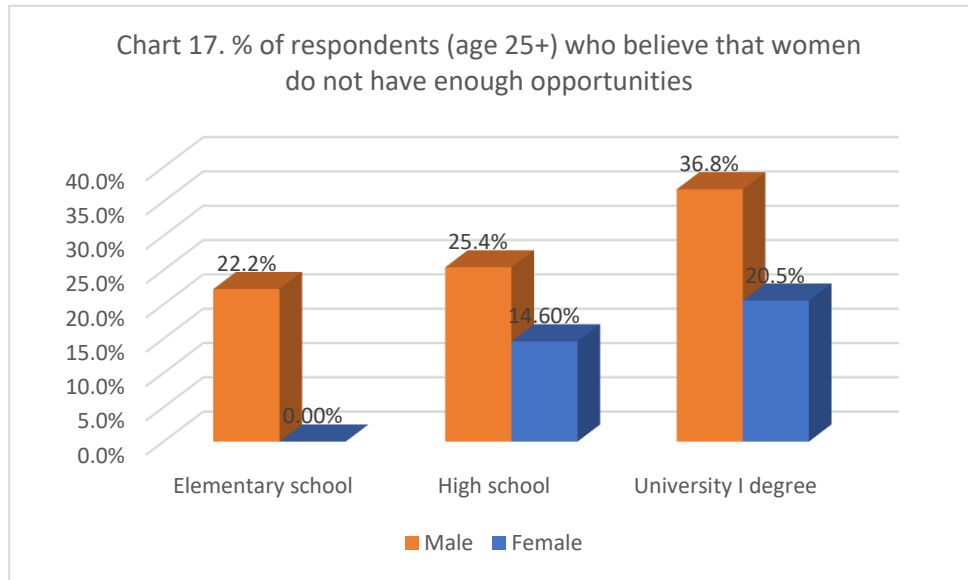


Table 11. Women's opportunity for public engagement - Attitudes by age category (%)

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
12-17	48.90	45.30	11.30	21.10	39.80	33.60
18-24	59.50	50.96	11.60	23.68	28.90	25.36
25+	67.70	52.90	17.50	33.30	14.80	13.80
Total	58.89	50.00	13.12	25.79	27.99	24.21

Given that the need for public engagement is most prominent among the population over 24 years old, their answers are probably the most relevant for comparison (This is confirmed by the fact that almost 40% of boys and 34% of girls answered these questions with "I don't know"). It is precisely in the 25+ age category that the biggest differences between men's and women's attitudes towards this issue were identified. Observed in relation to the marital status and employment of respondents from the age category 25+, there are no statistically significant

differences in relation to this question. However, there are significant differences when it comes to the level of education (see for example Chart 17), in the sense that those with a higher level of education significantly more often believe that women do not have enough



opportunities for public engagement in their community. Observing the possibility of women for public engagement from this perspective, it can be concluded that every third person with a higher school or college degree (31.11%; or 36.80% of women and 20.53% of men) believes that such opportunities are not sufficient.

According to the views of the majority of respondents (n=1636), women in their communities are active in all areas of public life that were offered. Nevertheless, the largest percentage of respondents believe that women are active in "local organizations such as school boards, cultural and artistic societies, sports clubs, etc." (81.8%) and during "election voting at the local level" (81.5%). On the other hand, the smallest percentage of respondents believes that women are active in "approaching entrepreneurship in the community" (61.9%) and that they "participate equally in the existing markets in the community" (59.2%). A detailed presentation of the results is available in table 12.

Table 12.
Areas of public life in which women are active (answers offered)

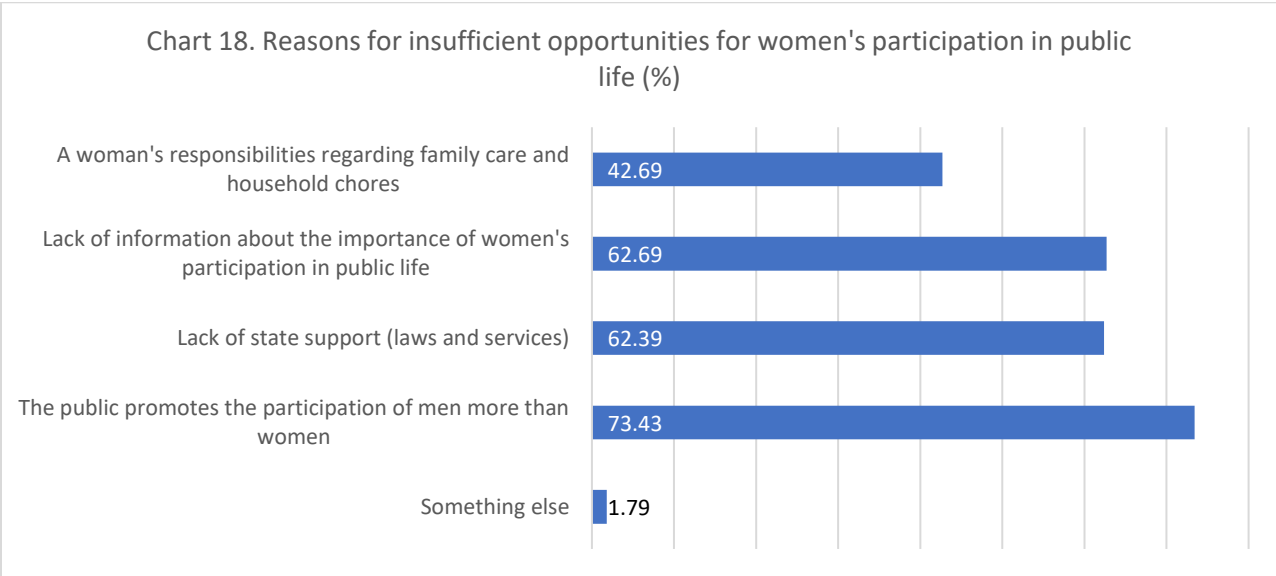
	Yes	No	Don't know
Participation in the work of the local community	71.8	6.9	21.3
Ability to participate equally in existing markets in the community	59.2	13.0	27.9
Access to entrepreneurship in the community	61.9	10.6	27.5
Electoral voting at the local level	81.5	6.5	12.0
Participation in local organizations such as school boards, cultural and artistic societies, sports clubs, etc.)	81.8	5.8	12.3

Participation in Female organizations/feminist movement in the community	63.3	11.8	24.9
Participation in youth initiatives	75.6	6.7	17.7
Participation in the work of municipal councils	72.7	10.0	17.3
Participation in gender parties	77.7	9.5	12.8
Participation in local non-governmental organizations	73.2	7.5	19.4

There are no statistically significant differences between men and women, except when it comes to "Participation in women's organizations/feminist movement in the community" ($p < 0.05$). Namely, in this case, a significantly larger number of women believe that they are active in this field than men think.

Taking into account the results, it seems meaningful to continue supporting the involvement of women in various areas of public life, and it is especially necessary to encourage and stimulate their activity in the areas of entrepreneurship and participation in the local market.

Respondents who pointed out that women in their community do not have enough opportunities for public engagement (N=335), marked the reasons they believe are the key causes of such a situation in the list of offered answers. Chart 18 shows that the biggest challenge respondents point out is the existence of public narratives that promote the participation of men more than women (73.43%). Also, almost two-thirds of respondents recognize the problem as a lack of information about the importance of women's participation in public life (62.69%), as well as a lack of state support (62.39%).



The respondents took the opportunity to give their additional comment on this question, and the selected quotes seem to be a story for themselves: "From a young age, girls are shown that men are superior to women. This shows them that they are not strong enough to fight for their opportunities", "If there were no women there would be no men either, but they always look to hire men first, because they are smarter. I hear that every day." "Often women are not interested", "a political culture dominated by men on the one hand and the reluctance of women to get involved in public political life", "Women's exposure to public lynching"; "Mostly declarative policies on support for women".

Finally, it should be added that the results of the conducted interviews and the focus of the group examination are in accordance with the above-mentioned findings, and in this way give them additional verification.

3.5. Attitudes about gender roles

By analyzing the differences between the sexes in relation to who should take care of different activities in the household, male and female respondents differ in their assessments for certain aspects. It is important to point out that women of all age categories, in a slightly higher percentage than men, believed that the responsibility for household duties is equal for both men and women. A detailed presentation of the results is in Table 13.

Significant differences for all age categories were identified in relation to the perception of who takes care of household expenses. A higher percentage of men than women believe that only men should take care of household expenses (from 20% to 30% of respondents of all age categories), while a higher percentage of women than men believe that both men and women equally take care of household expenses.

Another significant difference between the sexes was identified in relation to who should choose a husband for their daughter in the age category of 18-24. years. 9% of respondents believe that only men choose a husband for their daughter, and 12% of respondents believe that only women do this. In this case too, there are slightly more respondents in the category of assessment that both men and women in the household choose a husband for their daughter equally.

A significant difference between male and female respondents was also identified when it comes to the purchase of property, as well as the purchase of household appliances. A higher percentage of men than women believe that men take care of the purchase of property and

household appliances, while women more often than men believe that both men and women participate equally in these aspects of the household.

That only men take care of visiting parents and relatives is more often considered by men, while the opinion that only women take care of visits is more often considered by women.

Table 13
Responsibility for various household activities

Question/Answer		Only men		Only women		Equally	
		Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M
1. Household expenses	12-17	10.9	21.5	3.9	2.7	85.2	75.8
	18-24	12.7	22.5	5.3	3.2	82.1	74.3
	25+	9.1	27.5	1.4	1.1	89.5	71.4
	Σ	11.2	23.6	3.8	2.5	85.1	73.9
2. Selection of higher education for men	12-17	19.5	22.0	7.4	4.3	73.0	73.7
	18-24	20.1	20.9	2.9	5.8	77.0	73.3
	25+	15.9	12.	1.1	2.1	83.0	85.7
	Σ	18.7	18.8	3.6	4.4	77.7	76.8
3. Choosing husbands for daughters	12-17	7.8	8.1	9.0	7.5	83.2	84.4
	18-24	4.1	9.0	12.2	8.4	83.7	82.6
	25+	3.3	2.1	10.9	6.3	85.9	91.5
	Σ	4.8	6.9	10.9	7.6	84.2	85.6
4. Choosing a wife for sons	12-17	9.0	10.2	10.2	8.1	80.9	81.7
	18-24	11.2	8.7	3.6	6.4	85.2	84.9
	25+	9.4	4.8	4.3	2.6	86.2	92.6
	Σ	10.1	8.0	5.6	5.8	84.3	86.2
5. Purchase of property	12-17	15.6	18.8	5.1	3.2	79.3	78.0
	18-24	11.2	17.0	3.6	3.9	85.2	79.1
	25+	9.1	15.3	2.2	0.5	88.8	84.1
	Σ	11.8	17.1	3.6	2.8	84.6	80.2
6. Borrowing loans from financial entities	12-17	14.1	18.8	5.1	5.4	80.9	75.8
	18-24	15.1	17.7	3.1	3.5	81.8	78.8
	25+	9.4	14.8	0.7	2.1	89.9	83.1
	Σ	13.2	17.2	2.9	3.6	83.9	79.2
7. Financial sponsoring of a family member	12-17	11.3	12.4	5.9	7.0	82.8	80.6
	18-24	10.5	15.8	3.6	3.9	85.9	80.4
	25+	9.8	14.8	1.8	1.6	88.4	83.6
	Σ	10.5	14.6	3.7	4.1	85.8	81.3
8. Purchase of household appliances	12-17	5.5	10.8	15.6	17.2	78.9	72.0
	18-24	6.9	11.9	10.3	13.2	82.8	74.9
	25+	5.1	7.4	15.4	13.2	89.5	79.4
	Σ	6.0	10.3	10.3	14.3	83.7	75.4
9. Visiting parents or relatives	12-17	1.6	5.9	9.4	6.5	89.1	87.6
	18-24	1.2	4.8	5.5	4.5	93.3	90.7
	25+	0.7	2.1	2.9	4.2	96.4	93.7

	Σ	1.2	4.4	5.8	5.0	93.1	90.7
	12-17	3.5	2.7	6.3	7.0	90.2	90.3
	18-24	2.2	6.1	3.1	3.5	94.7	90.4
	25+	1.8	3.2	2.9	4.2	95.3	92.6
	Σ	2.4	4.4	3.9	4.7	93.7	91.0
* Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women							

Based on the results obtained on the differences between men and women when it comes to their attitude about gender roles, it is evident that in relation to every question, respondents of almost all age categories differ (Table 14). A higher percentage of men than women believe that women should be more dedicated to family and raising children, which are characteristics of the traditional understanding of the position of women in our society. An interesting result is that men appear in a significantly higher percentage than women in the category of ambivalent attitude (the answer is both agree and disagree), which can be explained by the increasingly intense influence of modern understandings of the role of women, which are slowly shifting their still dominantly traditional attitude towards the ambivalent from which an attitude should be formed in accordance with contemporary understandings.

Differences between men and women of all age categories have been identified when it comes to perceptions of gender roles in the family. Men of all age categories are more numerous than women when it comes to the understanding that women are happier when they take care of the house than when they are employed, then when it comes to the understanding that men and women should not share housework equally, and when it comes to the understanding that women should only take care of children and housework, and not be interested in participating in different social groups. Women have the opposite opinion on the mentioned aspects, by comparing percentages.

Significant differences were identified in male and female respondents who are 18+ years old when it comes to the understanding of who should make decisions in the family. A higher percentage of women than men do not agree with the understanding that women should only be responsible for small decisions made at the family level, and that women should not make decisions about household expenses without men. A higher percentage of men than women have an ambivalent attitude towards the mentioned aspects, so they both agree and disagree. A similar direction of differences was also identified when it comes to women's employment outside the home, and their qualification for municipal jobs. Every third respondent of both sexes in the age category of 18-24. believes that women are less interested in politics than men, while a higher percentage of women than men disagree with this attitude.

Statistically significant differences between men and women were also identified when it comes to the attitude that children should work after finishing high school in order to help their

parents, among respondents in the age categories from 12 to 24 years old. A higher percentage of men than women agree with the stated position.

Table 14
Gender differences in attitudes about gender roles

Question/Answer		Don't agree		I both agree and disagree		Agree	
		Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M
1. Women should be responsible only for small decisions at the family level.	12-17	82.8	74.7	13.7	20.4	3.5	4.8
	18-24	88.8	78.5	9.3	17.7	1.9	3.9
	25+	93.1	85.2	5.4	13.8	1.4	1.1
	Σ	88.4	79.3	9.4	17.3	2.2	3.2
2. Women are happier when they take care of the house and family instead of working outside the home.	12-17	71.5	52.7	22.3	36.6	6.3	1.8
	18-24	69.4	53.1	25.6	30.5	5.0	16.4
	25+	77.9	59.3	16.3	26.5	5.8	14.3
	Σ	72.4	54.7	22.0	31.0	5.6	14.3
3. Men and women must share housework equally if women work outside the home.	12-17	21.9	35.5	18.0	25.8	60.2	38.7
	18-24	15.7	23.8	20.6	28.6	62.0	47.6
	25+	17.4	25.4	19.9	29.6	62.7	45.0
	Σ	18.6	27.4	19.7	28.1	61.7	44.5
4. Women cannot make decisions about household expenses without consulting men.	12-17	57.4	55.9	25.4	31.2	17.2	12.9
	18-24	51.0	46.6	30.9	31.5	18.2	21.9
	25+	61.6	49.2	18.1	29.1	20.3	21.7
	Σ	55.8	49.9	25.7	30.8	18.5	19.4
5. Family obligations do not allow women to work outside the home.	12-17	69.5	59.7	23.4	32.8	7.0	7.5
	18-24	70.1	62.7	23.2	28.9	6.7	8.4
	25+	79.7	68.8	13.8	27.0	6.5	4.2
	Σ	72.6	63.6	20.5	29.4	6.7	7.0
6. Women should take care of their children rather than participate in social groups.	12-17	65.2	50.0	23.8	26.9	10.9	23.1
	18-24	65.3	43.4	23.2	32.8	11.5	23.8
	25+	71.4	54.5	18.8	23.8	9.8	21.7
	Σ	67.1	48.3	22.1	28.7	10.8	23.0
7. Women are less interested in politics than men.	12-17	54.7	48.9	29.7	29.6	15.6	21.5
	18-24	51.7	40.5	32.3	33.1	16.0	26.4
	25+	55.1	45.0	25.7	28.0	19.2	27.0
	Σ	53.5	44.0	29.7	30.8	16.8	25.2
8. Women are not qualified for municipal jobs.	12-17	77.0	68.8	18.8	25.3	4.3	5.9
	18-24	82.1	68.8	14.6	25.1	3.3	6.1
	25+	88.8	81.5	8.7	15.3	2.5	3.2
	Σ	82.6	72.3	14.0	22.4	3.4	5.2
9. Women should only take care of their children and housework.	12-17	82.0	64.0	10.5	28.0	7.4	8.1
	18-24	83.3	66.6	12.7	23.8	4.1	9.6
	25+	93.5	74.6	4.7	21.2	1.8	4.2
	Σ	85.9	68.1	9.8	24.2	4.3	7.7
10. Boys and girls should start working immediately after high school in order to financially support their families.	12-17	60.2	54.3	34.0	33.3	5.9	12.4
	18-24	66.5	57.6	29.7	32.8	3.8	9.6
	25+	72.8	65.6	21.4	28.0	5.8	6.3

	Σ	66.6	58.9	28.4	31.6	4.9	9.5
* Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women							

3.6. Attitudes about gender-based discrimination

Differences between male and female respondents of different age categories were identified in relation to all analyzed forms of discrimination. A significantly higher percentage of women than men believe that women from their communities are exposed to various forms of gender discrimination (Table 15). Differences in the largest percentage are not significant when it comes to the opinions of respondents of different genders in the age category of 12-18 years and the age category of 25+. Considering that most of the questions refer to the continuation of education after high school and employment opportunities, it is possible that people aged 18-24. It is precisely in this period of their lives that they think the most about the possibilities of continuing their education and finding a job, and because of this they have clearer views on discriminatory behavior towards women in their communities. A possible reason for the greater awareness of the respondents about the exposure of women to discrimination is precisely because they are also women, and probably often themselves exposed to the examined forms of discrimination. It is important to emphasize that a large percentage of both men and women believe that women are sometimes, often or always exposed to different forms of discrimination in their communities.

Differences between the sexes of all age categories were identified regarding the continuation of girls' education after high school and the continuation of college attendance after marriage. Over 25% of female respondents of all age categories believe that such forms of discriminatory behavior are represented often and consistently, and almost every other respondent believes that it never or rarely happens in their communities. A similar relationship of data was obtained regarding the attitude that women are discouraged from acquiring higher education due to the general belief that they are more necessary for doing housework. In this case, it is important to emphasize that differences between the sexes were not identified among respondents in the age category 25+, which means that both men and women have approximately the same attitude.

Regarding discrimination during employment and certain work-related activities, differences were identified between male and female respondents aged 18+. Almost every third respondent believes that various business opportunities are more accessible to men than women. In contrast, nearly every second respondent believes this is never or rarely the case in their communities. A higher percentage of women than men believe that women from their community are not allowed to travel for work and that education is not in line with the jobs available to women. Similar results were obtained when it comes to the availability of different programs for skill

development, with the difference that the differences were recorded in the sample of respondents aged 12 to 24.

About 20% of respondents in the age category from 18 to 24 believe that public transport is not always or often safe for girls/women, while every other respondent in this age category believes that this is never the case or that it is, but rarely.

Every third respondent believes that due to poor economic conditions and peer pressure, boys and girls do not enroll in college, but instead start working, while around 40% of respondents believe that this never or rarely happens.

The general conclusion is that women in our communities are exposed to various forms of gender discrimination, as well as that men often do not have a developed awareness of this.

Table 15

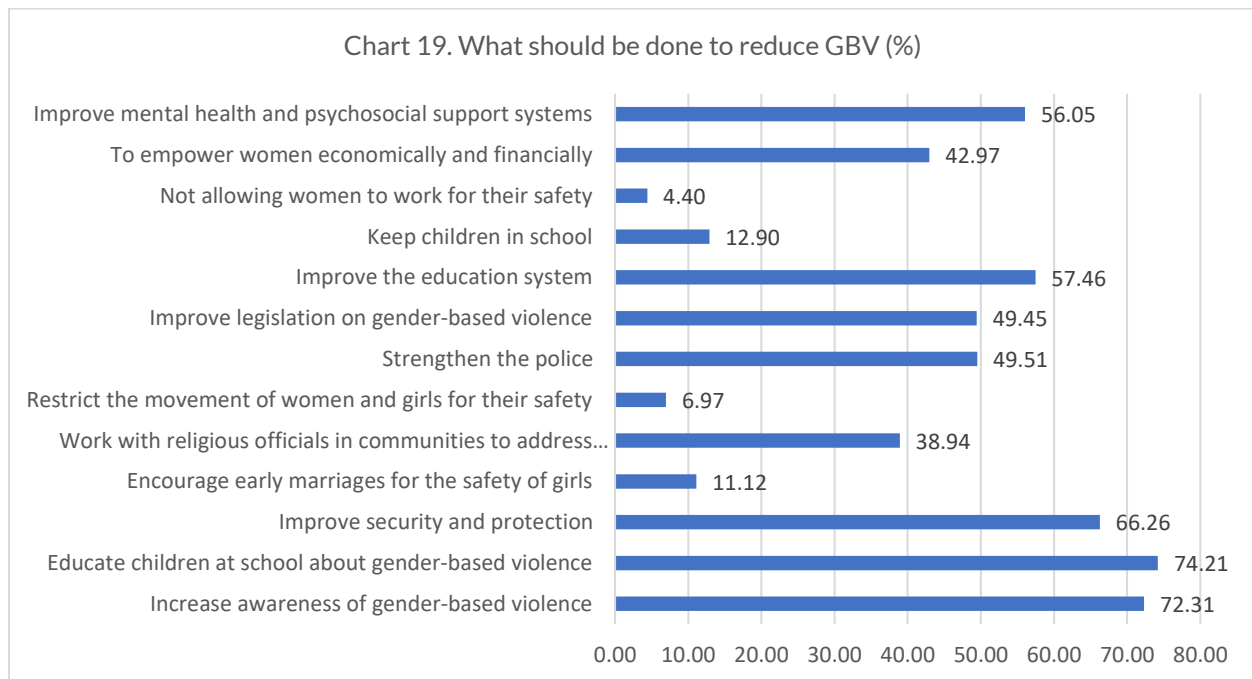
Differences between the sexes on the frequency of gender discrimination in the community

Question/Answer		Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
		Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M	Ž	M
1. Women in the community cannot pursue higher education because they are married and responsible for housework.	12-17	16.4	21.5	26.6	31.7	30.9	30.1	23.0	9.1	3.1	2.2
	18-24	11.7	12.9	27.5	39.9	33.3	36.3	26.3	9.6	1.2	1.3
	25+	7.2	10.1	28.6	37.0	42.4	40.7	20.3	12.2	1.4	0.0
	Σ	11.7	14.4	27.6	38.3	35.3	35.9	23.7	10.2	1.8	1.2
2. Women in the community are discouraged from pursuing higher education because they believe that women are better suited for housework.	12-17	17.2	24.2	32.8	35.5	22.7	28.0	23.0	11.3	4.3	1.1
	18-24	12.9	15.4	27.5	41.5	32.1	29.3	23.2	13.2	4.3	0.6
	25+	10.5	15.9	32.2	37.0	36.2	34.4	19.6	11.1	1.4	1.6
	Σ	13.4	17.9	30.3	38.6	30.7	30.3	22.1	12.1	3.5	1.0
3. Girls are not allowed to leave home to get higher education.	12-17	25.4	29.6	30.5	35.5	27.0	26.3	15.2	5.4	2.0	3.2
	18-24	20.2	23.2	37.3	43.4	29.2	28.9	11.5	3.2	1.7	1.3
	25+	16.3	20.6	35.1	40.2	37.0	36.0	10.5	3.2	1.1	0.0
	Σ	20.5	24.2	38.4	40.4	30.8	30.2	12.2	3.8	1.6	1.5
	12-17	17.2	21.5	27.7	26.9	24.6	33.3	25.8	16.7	4.7	1.6

4. Peer pressure and the poor economic condition of families force boys and girls to start working instead of attending college.	18-24	10.3	11.3	20.3	27.7	39.2	35.7	26.1	20.9	4.1	4.5
	25+	7.2	8.5	24.3	36.0	38.8	40.7	27.5	14.3	2.2	0.5
	Σ	11.3	13.3	23.5	29.7	35.2	36.4	26.4	17.9	3.7	2.6
5. Employment/business opportunities are more for men.	12-17	22.3	21.5	24.2	30.6	28.1	28.0	19.9	17.2	5.5	2.7
	18-24	17.0	20.6	23.0	31.2	30.1	29.3	23.7	16.1	6.2	2.9
	25+	20.7	16.9	20.7	28.6	29.0	36.0	23.2	14.3	6.5	4.2
	Σ	19.5	19.8	22.6	30.3	29.3	30.8	22.5	15.9	6.1	3.2
6. Women are not allowed to travel for work.	12-17	31.3	31.7	31.3	33.9	27.0	24.2	9.8	8.6	0.8	1.6
	18-24	23.7	27.7	35.4	41.5	27.5	27.0	11.0	3.2	2.4	0.6
	25+	22.1	20.6	31.5	42.9	33.0	31.2	11.2	3.7	2.2	1.6
	Σ	25.3	26.8	33.2	39.8	28.9	27.4	10.7	4.8	1.9	1.2
7. Public transport is not safe for girls/women.	12-17	24.2	32.3	27.0	31.2	28.9	24.2	14.5	10.2	5.5	2.2
	18-24	18.7	24.1	26.8	38.3	32.8	27.0	16.7	9.3	5.0	1.3
	25+	24.3	29.6	33.7	38.1	30.4	23.3	9.8	6.9	1.8	2.1
	Σ	21.8	27.8	28.8	36.3	31.1	25.2	14.1	8.9	4.2	1.7
8. Education is not in line with the jobs available to women.	12-17	26.6	31.2	29.3	37.6	29.3	22.6	12.9	7.0	2.0	1.6
	18-24	22.2	28.3	29.7	38.9	32.1	23.2	14.1	8.0	1.9	1.6
	25+	23.2	24.3	29.7	33.9	30.4	30.2	14.9	10.6	1.8	1.1
	Σ	23.7	28.0	29.6	37.2	30.8	24.9	14.0	8.5	1.9	1.5
9. Skills building programs are more accessible to men.	12-17	20.7	27.4	26.6	31.2	26.6	28.5	19.5	9.1	6.6	3.8
	18-24	15.1	24.1	27.3	34.4	29.4	28.6	23.0	10.3	5.3	2.6
	25+	19.6	24.9	25.7	28.0	30.1	29.6	18.1	15.9	6.5	1.6
	Σ	17.9	25.2	26.6	3.8	28.8	28.9	20.6	11.5	6.0	2.6
* Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women											

3.7. Proposals for improving gender equality

To the question "What should be done in the community to reduce gender-based violence?", respondents could choose the offered answers or write down the answer. Chart 19 summarizes their answers.



The largest number of respondents, more than two-thirds of them, see education in schools (74.21%) and a general increase in awareness of gender-based violence (72.31%) as the key way to solve challenges related to gender-based violence. Work with religious officials in communities to solve GBV. There is also an approximate percentage of those who believe that it is necessary to improve the safety and protection of potential victims (66.26%).

With regard to the planned project activities, it is important to note that more than one third of respondents (38.94%) recognize the strong potential of religious leaders in the prevention of gender-based violence and believe that it is necessary to "Work with religious officials in communities to resolve gender-based violence". A particularly positive finding related to this is that the representatives of religious communities who were included in the focus group survey recognize their role and believe that they can make a significant contribution in the fight against

gender-based violence (see, for example, quote 2). Some of the examples given during the focus group study are as follows:

Quote 2: Faith leader

"We should use our example to show how prejudices about gender-based violence and prejudices related to gender roles in society are broken. I don't mind taking and spreading the laundry to dry instead of my wife."

- To make educational leaflets about violence against children and gender-based violence, which they could distribute to believers;
- Share experiences in terms of positive examples, primarily examples where violence was prevented and the victim was supported;
- Strengthen cooperation between centers for social work and religious communities;
- Show a personal example to others in order to reduce stereotypes;
- Create more dialogue shows in which religious officials will talk about gender-based violence.
- To try to refer to the authentic interpretation of faith, which was often practiced (in Bosnia and Herzegovina) through various wrong cultural forms and negative elements in traditions.

Quote 3: Woman, FGD participant

"I specifically know several examples in which women needed support but never received it from the system, the way it worked. Something is started, but women are mostly left alone in a struggle."

Also, the views of the women participating in the focus group and the conducted interviews are completely in agreement with the results mentioned above. Namely, education and raising the world is identified as a key factor for future

more specific steps. However, referring to the examples they know concretely, the women singled out the insufficient quality and efficiency of the work of the protection services as a major problem (I3, I4), and they believe that improvements should be made in this direction.

3.8. Violence against children and violation of children's rights

Given that no differences were identified between male and female respondents in relation to their attitude towards who can be part of a human trafficking network, the frequencies of responses by age category and for the entire sample are shown (Table 16). It is important to emphasize that respondents of all age categories agree with all statements in the highest percentage. At the level of the entire sample, the largest number of respondents (72.0%) have a developed awareness that human traffickers are part of organized criminal networks. The

statement with which the largest percentage did not agree or had an ambivalent attitude refers to the fact that family members can be human traffickers. Identical results were obtained when it comes only to respondents in the age category from 12 to 18 years and from 18 to 24 years. The difference between respondents in the age category 25+ compared to the previously mentioned respondents is that they expressed the same degree of agreement with the statement that the Internet can be used to recruit victims of human trafficking.

Based on the obtained results, it can be concluded that the respondents have a developed awareness that persons involved in human trafficking are part of organized criminal groups, but that any activities in the context of preventive action should go in the direction of informing about who can engage in human trafficking. It is significant that the majority of respondents of all age categories point out that family members cannot be human traffickers, which may imply that the family is a significant resource for protection, especially young people, from exposure to human trafficking.

Table 16.
An attitude about who can be part of a human trafficking network

Question/Answer		Don't agree	I both agree and disagree	Agree
1. Human traffickers are part of organized criminal networks.	12-17	16.5	21.3	62.2
	18-24	9.6	16.3	74.1
	25+	6.5	13.5	80.0
	Σ	10.6	16.9	72.6
2. The Internet can be used to recruit victims.	12-17	14.0	25.3	60.6
	18-24	9.7	19.5	70.8
	25+	4.9	14.8	80.2
	Σ	9.5	19.7	70.7
3. Friends can be traffickers.	12-17	20.6	30.1	49.3
	18-24	17.1	28.7	54.2
	25+	16.6	24.9	58.5
	Σ	17.9	28.0	54.1
4. Family members can be human traffickers.	12-17	24.9	29.2	45.9
	18-24	18.7	29.1	52.3
	25+	21.3	29.2	49.5
	Σ	21.1	29.2	49.8
5. Young men or women can be human traffickers.	12-17	17.4	31.2	51.4
	18-24	13.7	25.4	60.9
	25+	14.4	25.2	60.4
	Σ	14.9	26.9	58.2
* Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of different age category				

3.8.1. Violence against children

Based on the obtained results related to the recognition of different forms of violence directed at children, the conclusion is that the largest percentage of respondents of all age categories (between 60% and 90%) recognize the above forms of behavior as violent. It is important to emphasize that female respondents are slightly more numerous than respondents of all age categories, when it comes to successfully recognizing violent forms of behavior, with the fact that the differences between the sexes are statistically significant only when it comes to the age of 18 to 24 years of age. In a higher percentage of respondents than male respondents, all investigated forms of behavior are perceived as violent.

It is important to point out that a certain percentage of respondents, both male and female, was identified (up to 10% of the total sample) who do not perceive the mentioned forms of violent behavior as violence. Accordingly, as many as 3% of the total sample of respondents and 2.5% of female respondents believe that sexual abuse and beating of a child is not violent behavior. There is a slightly higher percentage of those who believe that slapping is not violence. The largest percentage of those who have this opinion is precisely in the age category from 12 to 18 years old. It is possible that among these respondents are those who experience such violence, and therefore do not recognize it as violent, because they are often exposed to it. 11% of the total sample of men believe that beating a child is sometimes violent behavior. Other listed forms of behavior are sometimes or not at all violence towards children for 15% to 20% of the total sample of men and women.

The conclusion is that future activities related to the prevention of violence against children should be aimed at all age categories and both sexes. Although in our country the traditional way of education still prevails (especially in smaller communities), which includes certain forms of physical punishment of children, the fact that in such a large total sample there are respondents for whom sexual violence and beating children is not violent behavior is extremely worrying.

Table 17.

Differences between respondents in relation to gender and recognition of types of violent behavior towards children

Question/Answer		Yes		Sometimes		No	
		F	M	F	M	F	M
1. Sexual abuse.	Age/Gender						
	12-17	87.5	88.2	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.9
	18-24	93.3	89.7	5.3	8.0	1.4	2.3
	25+	93.8	93.1	5.4	4.8	0.7	2.1
	Σ	91.9	90.2	5.6	6.6	2.5	3.2
2. Neglecting the child and his needs.	12-17	80.1	70.2	15.6	21.5	4.3	6.5
	18-24	77.5	67.8	20.8	27.3	1.7	4.8

	25+	78.3	71.4	19.2	26.5	2.5	2.1
	Σ	78.4	70.0	18.9	25.5	2.6	4.5
3. Rejection, emotional non-acceptance of the child.	12-17	77.7	76.3	16.4	16.7	5.9	7.0
	18-24	81.3	73.0	15.8	20.9	2.9	6.1
	25+	78.6	74.6	19.9	22.8	1.4	2.6
	Σ	79.6	74.3	17.2	20.3	3.3	5.4
4. Insulting a child.	12-17	80.5	80.1	13.3	14.5	6.3	5.4
	18-24	89.0	79.4	9.3	17.0	1.7	3.5
	25+	86.2	82.5	12.0	13.8	1.8	3.7
	Σ	85.9	80.5	11.2	15.5	2.9	4.1
5. Beating.	12-17	84.0	81.7	9.4	12.4	6.6	5.9
	18-24	91.9	83.0	7.2	13.8	1.0	3.2
	25+	89.9	93.7	8.7	5.3	1.4	1.1
	Σ	89.2	85.6	8.2	11.1	2.6	3.4
6. Blackmailing a child.	12-17	77.3	74.7	15.6	19.4	7.0	5.9
	18-24	87.3	74.3	10.5	21.2	2.2	4.5
	25+	83.0	81.	14.5	15.3	2.5	3.2
	Σ	83.4	76.4	13.1	19.1	3.6	4.5
7. Severe violation of the child's privacy, limiting communication, stalking.	12-17	78.5	81.2	13.7	12.9	7.8	5.9
	18-24	84.7	71.7	13.2	21.2	2.2	7.1
	25+	76.1	72.0	18.5	22.8	5.4	5.3
	Σ	80.5	74.3	14.8	19.4	4.6	6.3
8. Slapping.	12-17	75.4	76.3	16.0	15.6	8.6	8.1
	18-24	87.8	72.0	8.6	21.5	3.6	6.4
	25+	82.2	86.2	14.5	10.6	3.3	3.2
	Σ	82.8	77.1	12.3	16.9	4.8	6.0
* Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women							

In relation to the attitude towards the types of punishments for children, all the identified differences between the sexes refer to respondents aged 18 to 24. In the answers to only one statement, differences were also identified among respondents in the age category 25+ (Table 18).

A higher percentage of women than men do not agree that physical punishment is an adequate method of raising children. It is important to note that this refers to more extreme forms of punishment, such as "beating" a child. When it comes to milder forms of physical punishment, women approve it in a higher percentage than men. A higher percentage of men than women believe that traditional strict methods of raising children are the most effective, and that punishment, although sometimes cruel, is always for the good of the child. Every third respondent (aged 18 to 24) believes that parents should not allow their child to question their authority, as well as that it is okay to threaten children. A higher percentage of male respondents compared to female respondents believe that it is okay to shout at a child, while a higher percentage of female respondents compared to male respondents believe that they must always be positive and non-violent.

On the basis of the obtained results as a whole, it can be concluded that the female respondents support punishment as the primary education of children less than the male respondents. At the level of the entire sample, it can be concluded that the respondents agree that punishments are an adequate way of raising children, but a larger percentage do not agree that these punishments should be too severe, such as, for example, beating a child or shouting.

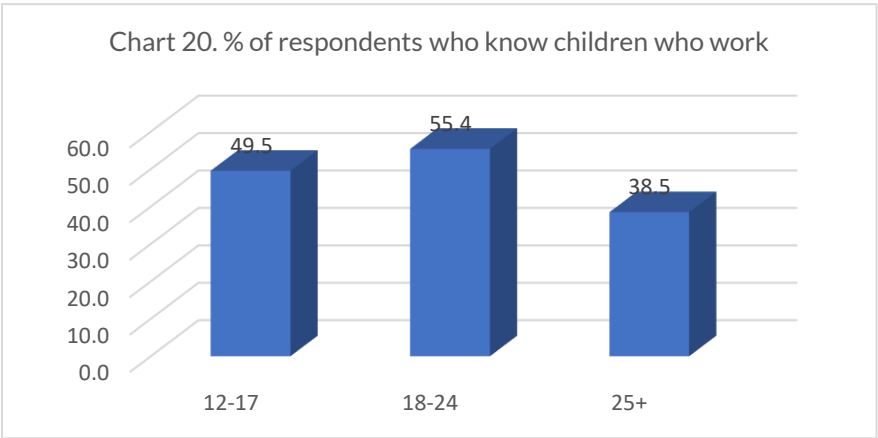
Table 18
Differences between the sexes in the attitude towards the types of punishments for children

Question/Answer	Age/Gender	Don't agree		I both agree and disagree		Agree	
		F	M	F	M	F	M
1. Disciplinary measures must always be positive and non-violent.	12-17	12.9	17.7	22.3	28.0	64.8	54.3
	18-24	13.9	28.3	26.1	27.0	60.0	44.7
	25+	17.4	16.4	27.2	28.6	55.4	55.0
	Σ	14.6	22.2	25.4	27.7	60.0	50.1
2. There is no need to beat the child, the attention and love of the parents is enough for the child to be obedient.	12-17	28.5	37.1	48.8	42.5	22.5	20.4
	18-24	32.1	29.9	39.5	42.8	28.5	27.3
	25+	25.7	32.8	36.3	35.4	37.7	31.7
	Σ	29.3	32.7	41.2	40.7	29.6	26.7
3. Parents must not allow their children to question their decisions.	12-17	61.7	54.8	24.2	28.0	14.1	17.2
	18-24	48.1	40.8	28.0	25.4	23.9	33.8
	25+	40.2	43.4	28.6	29.1	31.2	27.5
	Σ	49.5	45.3	27.2	27.1	23.4	27.6
4. Beating the child is occasionally effective, but only in a mild form.	12-17	31.6	37.1	21.5	23.7	46.9	39.2
	18-24	27.3	35.7	14.1	24.1	58.6	40.2
	25+	24.3	38.3	15.2	15.3	60.5	46.6
	Σ	27.6	36.7	16.4	21.6	56.0	41.7
5. Beating as a disciplinary measure is absolutely unacceptable.	12-17	65.6	59.1	26.2	28.5	8.2	12.4
	18-24	61.5	48.6	29.2	33.8	9.3	17.7
	25+	44.6	49.2	38.0	35.4	17.4	15.3
	Σ	57.7	51.6	30.9	32.8	11.4	15.6
6. Traditional, strict methods of raising children are the best and most effective.	12-17	55.9	53.2	28.1	30.6	16.0	16.1
	18-24	53.6	43.1	27.5	29.6	18.9	27.3
	25+	50.0	55.0	29.7	29.1	20.3	15.9
	Σ	53.2	49.1	28.3	29.7	18.5	21.1
7. Punishing a child, although sometimes cruel, is always for his good.	12-17	75.4	69.9	17.6	23.7	7.0	6.5
	18-24	77.3	62.1	17.5	26.4	5.3	11.6
	25+	72.8	74.1	18.8	18.5	8.3	7.4
	Σ	75.5	67.5	17.9	23.5	6.6	9.0
8. Corporal punishment is useful for making the child stronger and better prepared for life.	12-17	75.4	69.4	18.4	23.1	6.3	7.5
	18-24	73.9	60.1	20.1	28.9	6.0	10.9
	25+	61.2	62.4	27.9	24.9	10.9	12.7
	Σ	70.6	63.3	21.9	26.2	7.5	10.5
9. It is okay to threaten a child to get information.	12-17	49.2	54.8	34.8	26.9	16.0	18.3

	18-24	51.2	42.8	31.1	29.3	17.7	28.0
	25+	44.9	49.2	33.3	32.3	21.7	18.5
	Σ	48.8	47.8	32.7	29.4	18.5	22.7
10. It is acceptable to yell at a child when he misbehaves.	12-17	76.6	71.0	17.2	22.0	6.3	7.0
	18-24	77.0	63.3	16.5	26.7	6.5	10.0
	25+	68.8	74.1	22.8	17.5	8.3	8.5
	Σ	74.5	68.4	18.5	22.9	6.9	8.7
11. It is okay to hit a child with a stick when he misbehaves.	12-17	65.2	59.1	26.2	29.6	8.6	11.3
	18-24	58.4	52.1	27.5	30.5	14.1	17.1
	25+	50.7	51.9	31.5	34.9	17.8	13.2
	Σ	58.0	53.9	28.3	31.5	13.7	14.6
12. Banging on the buttocks is not considered physical violence.	12-17	18.8	24.7	26.6	22.6	54.7	52.7
	18-24	17.0	29.9	24.6	28.0	58.4	42.1
	25+	19.6	17.5	21.7	29.6	58.7	52.9
	Σ	18.2	25.1	24.3	27.0	57.5	48.0
* Colored cells indicate the existence of statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women							

3.8.2. Child work and child labor

Half of the total number of respondents (49.02%) know one or more children who work in their community, and there are no differences between the attitudes of men and women. However, there are statistically significant differences in relation to the age of the respondents ($p < 0.01$). Namely, more than any other young person (55.4%) points out that they know children who work in their community. On the other hand, slightly more than one third of people over the age of 25 point out the same (See Chart 20).



When it comes to the type of work performed by children in the community, of those respondents/ who previously pointed out that they know children who work, every second (49.00%) points out that it is children's work in catering establishments, and every fifth (20.95%) points out that children work in agriculture. Every eleventh respondent knows a child who is involved in street begging (see chart 21).

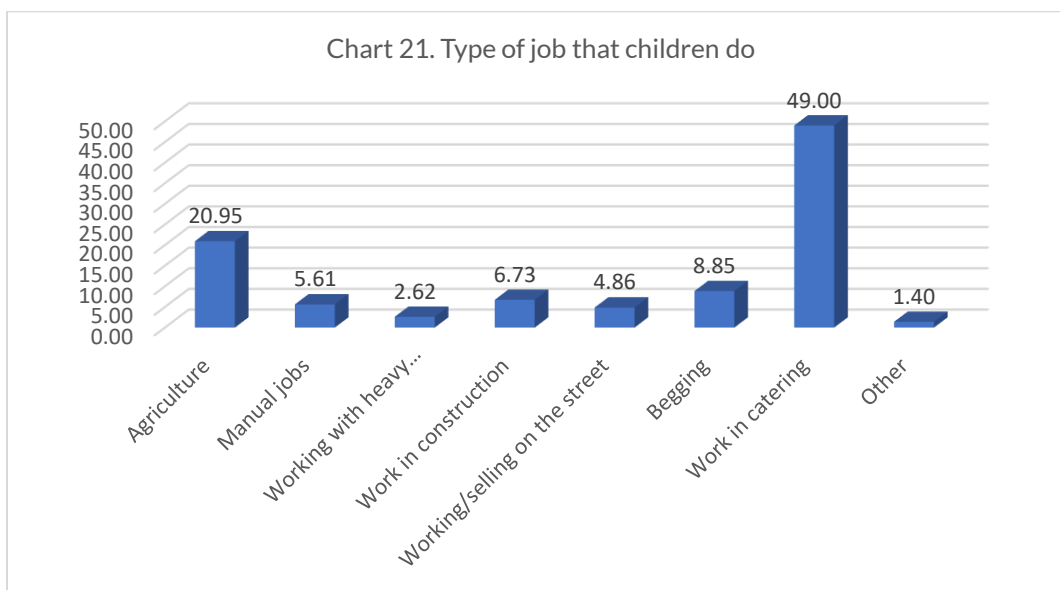
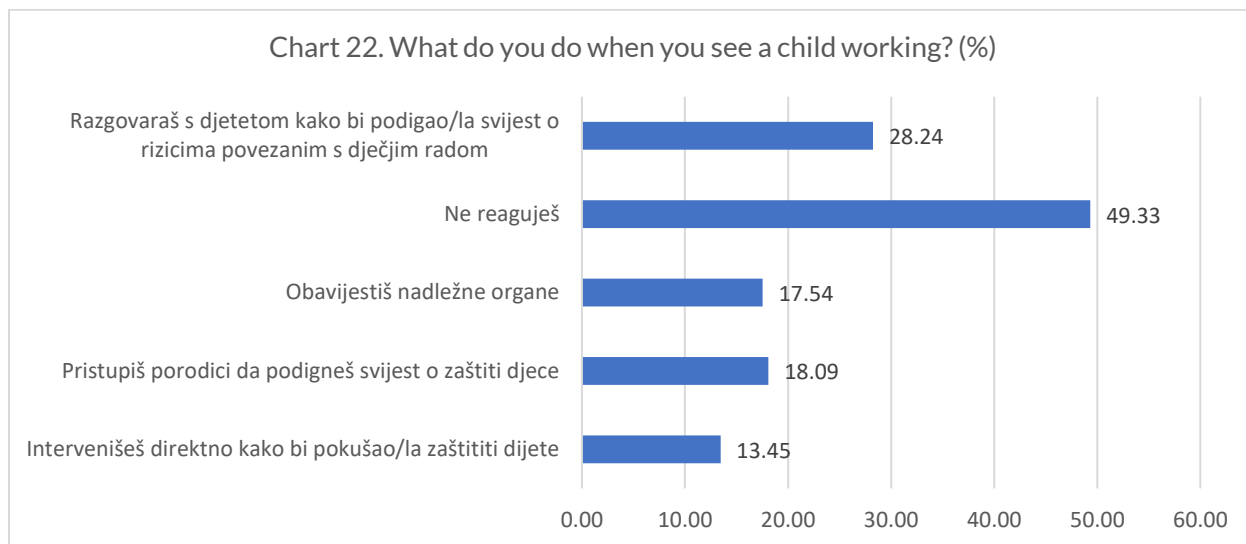
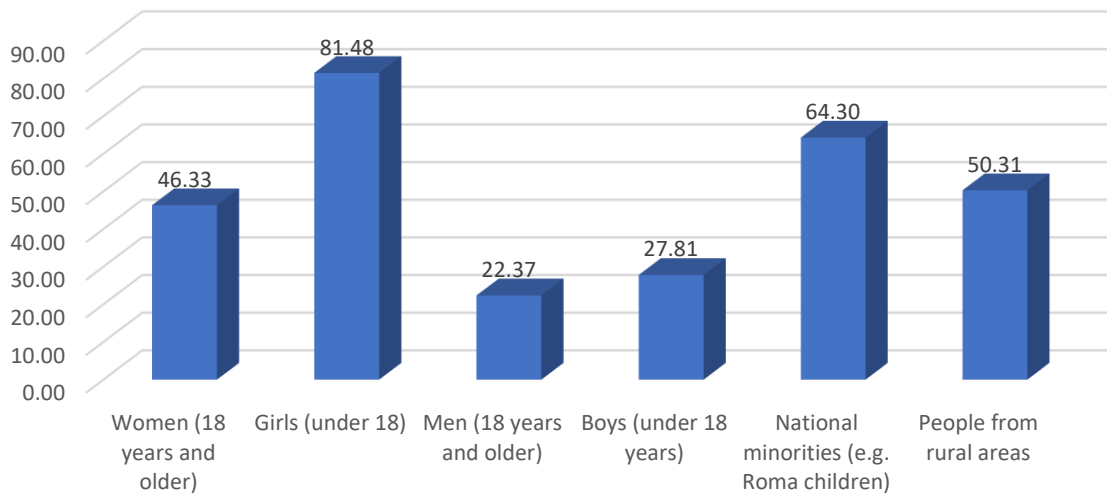


Chart 22 shows the respondent's answer to the question "What do you do when you see a child working?". It is particularly important to note that half of them (49.33%) do not react at all, and only every sixth respondent (17.54%) points out that they would report such a case to the competent service.



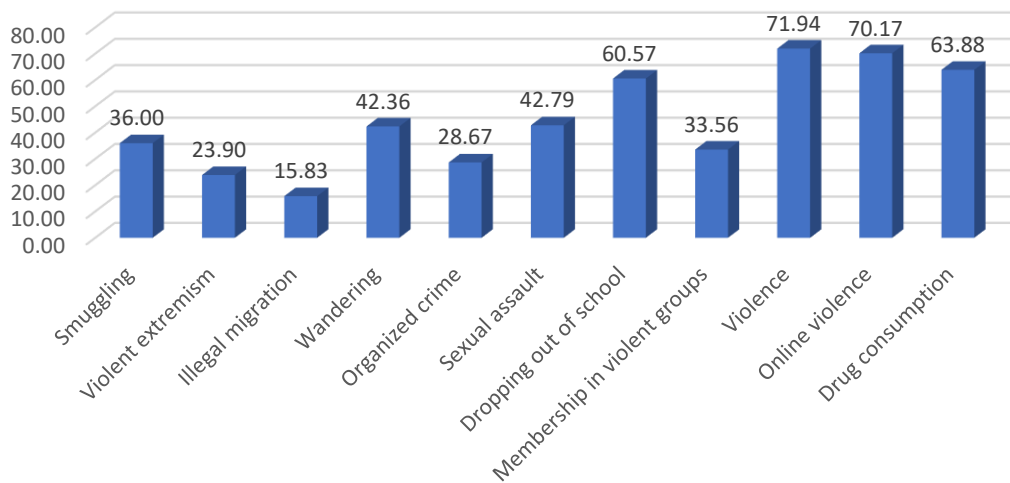
According to the respondents, the groups that are most exposed to the risk of human trafficking are girls, members of national minorities and people from rural areas (See chart 23). On the other hand, it is important to note that only one quarter of respondents (27.81%) perceive boys as a category at risk of human trafficking.

Chart 23. Groups at increased risk of human trafficking (%)



According to current practice in their communities, over 60% of respondents identified the following dangers faced by children at risk: Dropping out of school, violence in general and online violence (see chart 24). Given that these are actually generic answers, among the more specific forms of risky behavior, respondents most often pointed out drug consumption (63.88%), sexual assault (42.79%), vagrancy (42.36%).

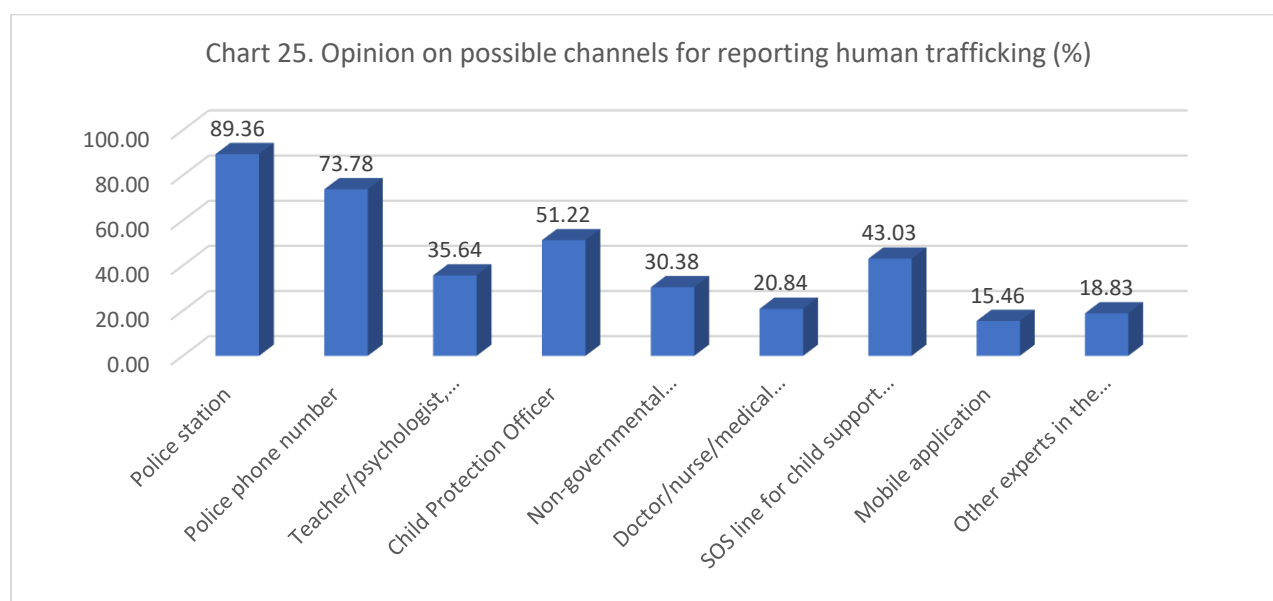
Chart 24. Dangers faced by children at risk (%)



3.8.3. Identification, registration, and support for children who have survived violence

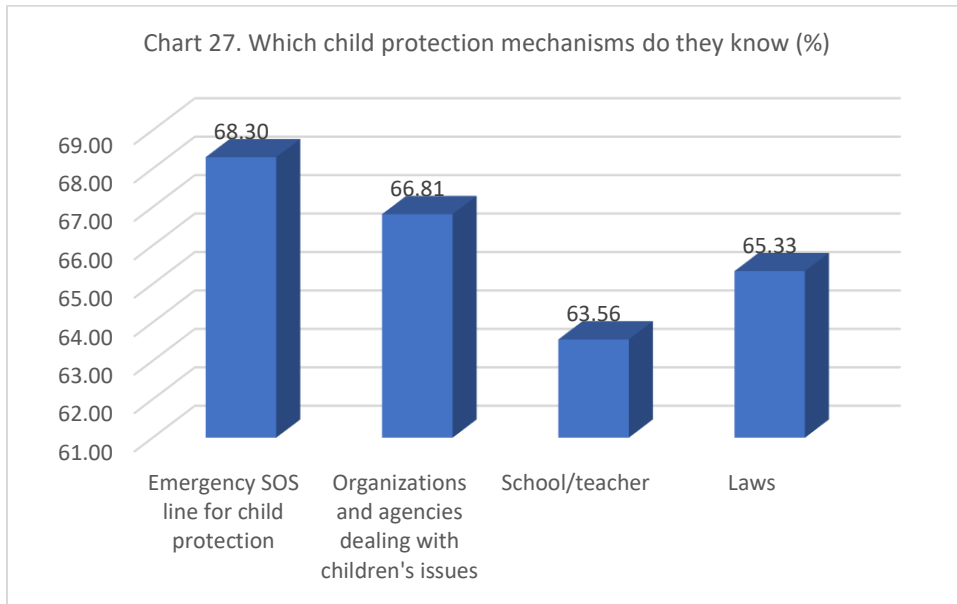
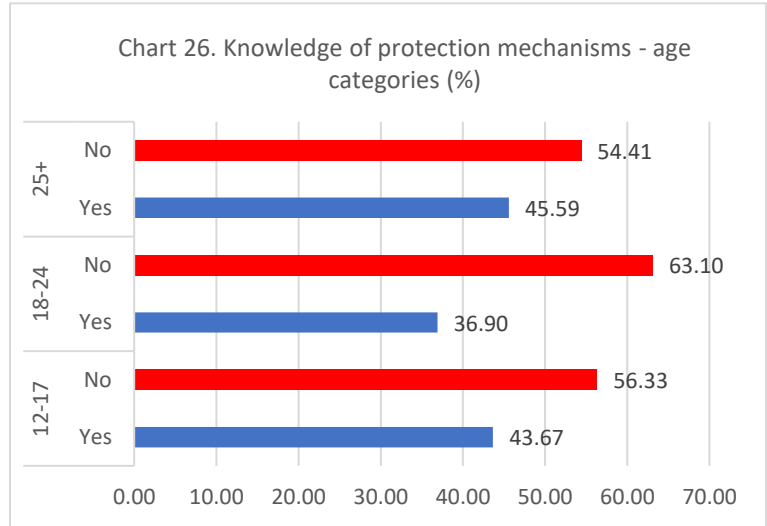
Chart 25 shows the results of the respondents' opinion regarding the channels through which suspicions of human trafficking can be reported. Considering that they had the possibility to mark one or more of the offered options (see chart 25), the largest number of respondents (89.36) recognize the police station as a place where a shop can be reported, as well as the police phone number (73.78%).

On the other hand, half of the respondents (51.22%) point out that a possible application channel is the "child protection officer", which does not exist as such in the formal BiH system.



More than half of the respondents from the total sample (58.80%) point out that they do not know child protection mechanisms. Chart 26 shows that the highest percentage of those who do not know such mechanisms is among the category of young people aged 18-24 (63.10). More than every other child (56.33%) who was part of the sample, believes that he does not know what the mechanisms of their protection are. In relation to this question, statistically significant differences between the attitudes of men and women exist only in the category of persons aged 25+ ($p < 0.01$). Namely, in that age group of respondents ($N=465$), a significantly higher percentage of women (49.64%) than men (39.68%) state that they know child protection mechanisms.

Among those respondents who pointed out that they know child protection mechanisms, the mechanisms offered in the questionnaire were recognized almost equally. As shown in Chart 27, approximately two thirds (Between 63.56% for School/Teacher and 68.30% for Emergency SOS Line) of respondents recognize each of the mechanisms.



4. Annexes

Annex 1. Methodological/Research design



Gender%20analysis%
20design-1-3-2023-Fi

Annex 2. Additional findings

Communities from which respondents are from		Frequency	(%)
Valid	Sarajevo	188	11.49
	Tuzla	120	7.33
	Brčko	99	6.05
	Zenica	154	9.41
	Banovići	53	3.24
	Goražde	55	3.36
	Kotor Varoš	2	0.12
	Lukavac	50	3.06
	Kalesija	48	2.93
	Petrovo	48	2.93
	Prnjavor	51	3.12
	Tošić	23	1.41
	Kakanj	36	2.20
	Doboj	42	2.57
	Bihać	50	3.06
	Livno	48	2.93
	Žepče	51	3.12
	Orašje	48	2.93
	Banja Luka	115	7.03
	Bugojno	43	2.63
	Novi Travnik	54	3.30
	Sanski Most	46	2.81
	Jajce	54	3.30
	Bijeljina	87	5.32
Ilijaš/ilijas	5	0.31	

Maglaj	2	0.12
Ljubljana	2	0.12
Omazići	1	0.06
Zvornik	2	0.12
Gornji Vakuf-Uskoplje	1	0.06
Mahala	1	0.06
Tešanj	10	0.61
Zagreb	2	0.12
Busovača	2	0.12
Mostar	4	0.24
Velika kladusa	1	0.06
Visoko	2	0.12
Janja	2	0.12
Gradačac	2	0.12
Kiseljak	3	0.18
Pale	1	0.06
Tarvnik	1	0.06
Pusac	1	0.06
Donji Vakuf	3	0.18
Brbac	2	0.12
Prijedor	1	0.06
Puracic	1	0.06
Mosorovac	1	0.06
Izvan BiH	15	0.92
gradiška	1	0.06
Foča	1	0.06
Novi Miljanovci	1	0.06
Total	1636	100.00