

Croatia - Country Analytical Report

Gender Issues 10 years after the "women in transition report

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Introduction

The Constitution of the Republic of Croatia forbids discrimination based on race, skin colour, sex, language, religion, political and other beliefs, national and social origin, education, social position or any other characteristics. Along with this, separate laws that are prohibiting discrimination, promote equality and affirm antidiscrimination measures in all spheres of social life such as the Gender Equality Law, Labour Act, Law on Same-Sex Marriage, Constitutional Law on National Minorities, Antidiscrimination Law, as well as the Penal Code and the Law on Protection from Family Violence. In the recent five-year period Croatia has introduced new legislative amendments and institutional mechanisms with a view to preventing gender discrimination and improving the policy of equal opportunities. In 2008, the Parliament adopted the new Gender Equality Act, which has been aligned with the provisions of valid international standards, and with EU directives. Starting from 2003 when Croatia first adopted Gender Equality Act, legislation has been improved and institutional mechanisms formed to prevent gender discrimination. On 15 July 2008, the Croatian Parliament adopted new Gender Equality Act, that prescribes the general prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex, marital or family status and sexual orientation. The less favourable treatment of women on the grounds of pregnancy, parenthood, and any type of guardianship is also considered as discrimination. The Act extends the area of prohibition of discrimination in the field of employment, labour, and education, and lays out the obligation to promote the raising of public awareness concerning the equality of men and women and to keep statistics that are disaggregated by gender.

In the recent period, the Republic of Croatia has strengthened basic institutional mechanisms and has introduced key new legislative amendments with a view to preventing gender discrimination and improving the policy of equal opportunities. The effects of the implementation of existing anti-discrimination laws have been regularly monitored so that necessary amendments may be more easily implemented when they are proposed and adopted. Two important new organic laws have been adopted in the area of human rights, as have strategic plans for combating gender discrimination and other forms of discrimination. On 15 July 2008, the Croatian Parliament adopted the new **Gender Equality Act**, which has been aligned with the provisions of valid international standards, and with EU directives dealing with gender equality. The Act prescribes the general prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex, marital or family status and sexual orientation. The less favourable treatment of women on the grounds of pregnancy, parenthood, and any type of guardianship is also considered as discrimination. The Act extends the area of prohibition of discrimination in the field of employment, labour, and education, and lays out the obligation to promote the raising of public awareness concerning the equality of men and women, and to keep statistics that are disaggregated by gender. In order to boost efficiency in the application of the Act, it prescribes the obligation of establishing commissions for gender equality in units of regional self-government and in the City of Zagreb, and the obligation of securing funds for their work.

Improvements have been introduced in the area of court protection against discrimination in the form of institutes such as representative action, the determination of the burden of proof, and the principle of urgency of court proceedings. In addition to remedies in civil proceedings, the victims of discrimination may also seek court remedy in misdemeanor proceedings, which introduces a significant novelty since it was precisely the lack of sanctions in the previous Act (of 2003) that raised one of the fundamental objections against it, i.e., its declarative character.

Gender related issues are regulated also by other laws. **The Anti-Discrimination Act** came into force on 1 January 2009, creating the prerequisites for the realization of equal opportunities, and regulating protection against discrimination on grounds of sex (but also race, ethnic origin, colour, language, religion, political or other belief, national or social origin, economic status, property, trade union membership, social status, marital or family status,

age, health condition disability, genetic heritage, gender identity, expression or sexual orientation). The central body for the implementation of this Act is the People's Ombudsman. In 2006, Parliament adopted the National Policy for the Promotion of Gender Equality as the basic strategic document for eliminating discrimination against women and establishing real equality between women and men for the period from 2006 to 2010. Gender equality is integral part of the national Program of the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights 2008-2011. In the section on gender equality it is said that enforcement of anti-discrimination laws is necessary as well as to "speed up the processes for protection and promotion of women's human rights with implementation of all international instruments including UN Convention for Elimination of all types of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)".

In 2006, following a Government proposal, the Croatian Parliament adopted the **National Policy for the Promotion of Gender Equality** as the basic strategic document of the Republic of Croatia for eliminating discrimination against women and establishing real equality between women and men for the period from 2006 to 2010. The provisions of this National Policy for the Promotion of Gender Equality (which is the third in a row) are founded on national and other regulations, and corroborate the contents of gender equality guarantees which are part of international law, the *acquis communautaire*, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, ILO conventions, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The National Policy integrates all objectives and measures of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, including the Concluding Comments of the UN Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Millennium Development Goals, which confirms the principles of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women of July 2005 on mainstreaming the gender perspective through the full and efficient application of the provisions of the Convention as a precondition for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in the strategy of enhancing gender equality in the Republic of Croatia.

Despite that, there are many problems in the implementation of key laws and policies and main areas of concern are within the sphere of employment and wages, reconciliation of private and public life, gender based violence, education.

The traditional stereotypes regarding the gender roles of men and women continues and are still present in many areas of life and for example in school textbooks thus perpetuating inequalities. The CEDAW Committee recommended to Croatia "more intensive efforts to eliminate stereotypes and to strengthen the enforcement of the principle of gender equality in Curriculum and school books." Also, the Council of the European Union has recognized that gender-stereotyping is one of the most persistent causes of inequality between women and men in all spheres and at all stages of life, influencing their choice of education, training and employment, the sharing of domestic and family responsibilities, participation in public life, and participation and representation in decision-making positions, both in political life and in the economy.

Methodology

Key areas of study were identified in the Women in transition report with the aim to assess the trends in last ten years and to identify emerging new issue based on gender analysis of sex disaggregated data.

For this analysis available data were used from official sources as well as from various reports and researches with the aims to present main data and available gender disaggregated data on key areas and indicators, and to analyze and assess trends in a ten year period.

Also, main institutions dealing with relevant topics were asked to provide additional data and support this research since some gender disaggregated data were not always available from main public sources.

PART A.

1. Gender equality and human development

1.1. GDP per capita and wage gap between men and women in main sectors of employment

Croatia has 4.429 million of inhabitants out of which 51% are women. In recent years, the number of live births has been lower than the number of deaths, leading to negative natural trend. The trend in the age structure of Croatia is older population is growing and the share of the young declining. The share of older and retired people (age 65+) increased from 11.8% to 15.7% over the period 1991-2001. Comparing the old-age group with the active population (age 15+), the share of the former becomes even bigger and is rising over time, from 18.4% in 1998 to 24% in 2005. The ageing of the population is projected to continue and somedemographic forecasts indicate that by 2031 the share of old people in Croatia will bebetween 20% and 25% of the total population. In 2009, there were around 326,035 people aged 45-49, but only 305,720 people aged 30-34 and only 260,906 aged 15-19 (2010 Monee table).

Table 1. Croatia's population by age groups by population censuses from 1953 to 2001

Croatia's population by age groups by population censuses from 1953 to 2001				
Census (year)	no. of population	0-14	15-64	65 and above + unknown
1953.	3,936.022	27,0%	66,0%	7,0%
1961.	4,159.696	27,2%	65,3%	7,5%
1971.	4,426.221	22,6%	67,2%	10,2%
1981.	4,601.469	20,9%	66,9%	12,2%
1991.	4,784.265	19,4%	67,5%	13,1%
2001.	4,437.460	17,1%	67,2%	15,7%

Source of information:.. Croatian Statistical Yearbook, Central Bureau of Statistics, Zagreb 1994.
Populations census (June 2002), Central Bureau of Statistics, Zagreb 2002

During the past few years, GDPper capita has been growing, reaching annual rates mostly in the range of 4-6% since 2001. But probably due to recession and economic crisisGDP per capita decreased in 2009 to 10,245 Euro. Yet, we have to see effects on crisis on GDP in 2011 and its impact on social and economic policies in Croatia.

Table 2.GDP per capita

	1999.	2000.	2001.	2002.	2003.	2004.	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.
BDP (mil. HRK, at current prices)	164,054	176,690	190,796	208,223	227,012	245,550	264,367	286,341	314,223	342,159	333,063
GDP (mil. EUR, at current prices)	21,638	23,146	25,538	28,112	30,011	32,759	35,725	39,102	42,833	47,370	45,379
GDP per capita in (u EUR)	4,751	5,229	5,752	6,331	6,759	7,380	8,043	8,807	9,656	10,683	10,245

Source: Institute of Economics

Table 3. HDI index

Year ¹	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2010 ²
rank	46	48	47	48	45	44	47	45	45	51
HDI index	0,803	0,809	0,818	0,830	0,841	0,846	0,850	0,867	0,871	0,767

Source: Human Development Report 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007/8, 2009, 2010

Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report has published data and calculated the human development index (HDI) which looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment in education) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income).

The HDI which looks beyond GDP for Croatia was 0.871, which gives the country a rank of 45th out of 182 countries for 2007 (Human Development Report 2009). Between 1990 and 2007 Croatia's HDI rose by 0.38% annually from 0.817 to 0.871. But, Croatia's HDI for 2010³ is lower than in previous period and this could be since it is calculated based on different indicators than before. Three new measures—capturing multidimensional inequality, gender disparities and extreme deprivation—are introduced in the new Report. The Inequality-adjusted HDI, Gender Inequality Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index, are building on innovations in the field and advances in theory and data, are applied to most countries in the world and provide important new insights.

Since, new index GII (Gender inequality index) was introduced in the 2010 Report, as another experimental series, is unique in including educational attainment, economic and political participation and female-specific health issues and in accounting for overlapping inequalities at the national level.

1.2. Employment and wage gap

Women in Croatia have high rates of participation in the labor force which is still 42,5%⁴, as a legacy from former socialist era and also as a result of rising male unemployment due to closure of main industries that employed male working force. Unemployment is a problem for both men and women, and women are making majority of unemployed (55%). According to latest data registered unemployment rate was 17,8% in October 2010 (according to the Croatian Employment Service).

According to the latest accessible data by the Central Bureau of Statistics⁵, the average monthly gross salary for men was 11% higher than the average salary for women. The reasons for differences in salaries is related to the distribution through economic sectors, differences in the professions/occupations, number of working hours, absence from work, work experience, professional training, position etc.

During the transition period in Croatia changes in the economy provoked changes in the wage structure producing higher wage inequality. Several researches have studied wage gap and found relatively low gap, one of the lowest unadjusted gaps in Europe - even one of the lowest among the former socialist countries. But this gap, measured by gender differences in

¹Years refer to data were from years before the report, for example the HDR 2001 has data for 1999, and HDR 2007/8 presents HDI for the year 2006 and 2007.

² HDI 2010 should not be compared to the HDI in previous years due to use of different indicators and calculations, and it charts national ranking changes over **five-year intervals, rather than on a year to year basis**. The methodological improvements in the HDI, using new indicators and the new functional form, result in substantial changes. Adopting the geometric mean produces lower index values.

³ Human Development Report 2010, http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2010_EN_Complete_reprint.pdf

⁴World's Statistics Pocketbook, UNdata, <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=CROATIA>

⁵ Statistical Yearbook 2009

the average wage, masks an even higher underlining wage disadvantage for women. Nestic⁶ from Institute of Economics in his recent study concludes with the main finding that women in Croatia receive much lower rewards for their labor market characteristics than men and that such practice worsened between 1998 and 2008.

He also calculated the counterfactual gender wage gap⁷, that is, the gap which appears by comparing male wages and counterfactual female wages - the latter being defined as wages that would emerge if women were given men's labor market characteristics but continued to receive rewards based on those characteristics as women. The counterfactual gender wage gap can be attributed to differing rewards between men and women. He found that this gap increased from an average of around 20 percent in 1998 to about 22 percent in 2008 in the model that includes the broad set of labor characteristics as control variables.

His main finding is that women in Croatia have received much lower market rewards for their human capital characteristics than men. In addition, employed women possess a sizable educational advantage over men and a relatively low and narrowing deficit in work experience. Therefore, the relatively small raw (unadjusted) gender wage gap of 12.5 percent in 2005 hides much larger gender disparities.

However, it seems that the interplay between differing returns and women's educational advantage at high-paid jobs produces a kind of a glass ceiling. This paper has also explored the potential impact of motherhood on women's relative wages in Croatia. It was found that private sector employers provide lower wages to mothers with young children than to other women with the same observed labour characteristics. The difference was significant at the top of the wage distribution, but not elsewhere. In the public sector, there was no clear evidence of a different wage treatment between mothers and non-mothers.

He concludes that the estimated gender wage gap for Croatia could be illustrative for many other countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Relatively low raw gender wage gap widens after accounting for education, as women in many of these countries possess a relative education advantage over men. A relatively generous parental leave policy gives women a

strong incentive to participate in the labour market in their prime child bearing age. At the same time, a strong career commitment is not easy to follow when the family policy is restricted to allow only for lengthy leaves, without other family-friendly measures for women's inclusion in the labour market (for instance, an affordable and flexible child day-care system). In situations where women take up almost the whole leave period and take the major responsibility for child rearing, the door is open for wages for all young women to fall behind their male counterparts. Only a more equitable sharing of family responsibilities between parents, including a take up of parental leave, could significantly reduce the part of the gap that is due to child-related absence from work.

If we look at the Table 4 and 5, the biggest wage gap is in several sectors which are predominately occupied by female employees due to occupational segregation where women are majority of unemployed but hold lower positions and salaries, such as in the area

⁶ Danijel Nestic The Gender Wage Gap in Croatia – Estimating the Impact of Differing Rewards by Means of Counterfactual Distributions, Croatian Economic Survey : Vol. 12 : No. 1 : April 2010 : pp. 83-119

⁷ Empirical evidence was based on the utilisation of the quantile regression technique and the Machado-Mata counterfactual decomposition method. The data employed in the study were taken from the Labour Force Survey for 1998 and 2005.

of Financial intermediation/Financial and insurance activities⁸ (72,4) were women make 70,3% of the employees,in Health and social work (72,7) where women make 78% of the employees,in Manufacturing (76) where women make 37,1% of employees, in Wholesale and retail trade (79,4) where there are 51,6 % women,and Education(81,8) where women make 76% of the employees, whereas wage gap is smallest in the predominately male areas like Construction (109,2) where 88,2% of employees are men, and Mining and quarrying (108,4) where 85,1 % of the employees are men.

Table 4. Gender wage gap in Croatia, 2003-2007

Gender wage gap in Croatia, 2003-2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL	89.5	89.3	89.4	89.0	89.2
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	89.8	90.0	92.5	86.6	86.4
B Fishing	86.2	87.2	85.2	83.6	83.4
C Mining and quarrying	99.4	97.1	100.5	102.7	102.4
D Manufacturing	77.5	76.7	76.4	76.4	76.4
E Electricity, gas and water supply	93.1	94.4	95.1	95.4	96.0
F Construction	99.4	103.7	105.9	110.8	112.1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	81.9	81.9	81.3	80.4	80.3
H Hotels and restaurants	83.5	83.1	84.6	84.1	84.5
I Transport, storage and communication	100.2	95.7	96.7	95.1	94.7
J Financial intermediation	76.0	76.0	75.0	72.9	72.7
K Real estate, renting and business activities	86.3	87.1	87.2	89.3	90.0
L Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84.4	85.0	84.6	85.3	85.7
M Education	83.6	80.5	81.1	81.8	81.8
N Health and social work	76.5	78.1	75.9	73.9	73.7
O Other community, social and personal service activities	88.9	88.3	90.3	88.9	88.0

Note: Unadjusted gap, calculated as the average female gross monthly wage as a percentage of the average male gross monthly wage (all workers).

Source: Statistical yearbook 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, Statistical release No 1392 (Employment and earnings 2008).

Table 5. Gender wage gap in Croatia in 2008

Gender wage gap in Croatia in 2008	2008
TOTAL	88.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	84.9
Mining and quarrying	108.4
Manufacturing	76.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	90.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	95.6
Construction	109.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79.4
Transportation and storage	90.6

⁸Division of activities is according to the National classification of activity in 2008 (Statistical Yearbook 2009, page 120)

Information and communication	88.2
Financial and insurance activities	72.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	83.9
Administrative and support service activities	93.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84.2
Education	81.8
Human health and social work activities	72.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	86.5
Other service activities	81.4

Note: Unadjusted gap, calculated as the average female gross monthly wage as a percentage of the average male gross monthly wage (all workers).

Source: Statistical release No 9.1.7. (Average monthly gross and net earnings of persons in employment, by sex, 2008) , 15 March 2010.

2. Natality

2.1. Proportion of Boys/Girls in live births (total; to women under the age of 20)

Trend in total live births from 1999 to 2009 expressed in numbers (look Table 6) show differences from year to year: in 1999 total live births was 45 179 which is the biggest number of total live births for the observed decade, while in 2003 was the smallest number of live births – 39 668. Average number of live births in Croatia from 1999 to 2009 is 42.196,8. Proportion of boys and girls in total live births varies from 51,6 percent to 51,2percent of boys and from 48,4percent to 48,8percent for girls in total live births for the decade.

Table 6: Proportion of Boys/Girls in total live births

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	45179	43746	40993	40094	39668	40307	42492	41446	41910	43753	44577
Male	23218	22577	21019	20584	20381	20875	21750	21469	21460	22482	22877
Female	21961	21169	19974	19510	19287	19432	20742	19977	20450	21271	21700

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics RC

When we look at the available data about live births for women 20 and less than 20 years old, the obvious trend in the last decade is that number of women who are giving live births at that age is less than it was 10 years ago. Number of young women who are giving live births is decreasing every year and difference between 1999 and 2009 is 806 less live births.

Table 7: Total live births - women age < 20 years

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total live births - Women age < 20 years	2445	2307	2254	2149	1977	1900	1892	1828	1777	1788	1639

Source: 2010 Monee Statistical template, UNICEF

2.2. Proportion of births attended by father

There is no available data about number of births attended by father.

3. Life expectancy and adult mortality

3.1. Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth in Croatia in 2008 was 76.0 years for both sexes, 79.6 years for women, 72.4 for men (Croatian Central Bureau of Statistics - CBS). There is a difference between men and women for each year, and in average life expectancy at birth for women is higher than that of men. This difference was 7,6 years in 1999 and 7,2 years in 2008 and it is almost constantly decreasing.

A slight increase in life expectancy at birth for both, women and man should be noted from the table8.

Table 8. Life expectancy at birth in Croatia

	Life expectancy at birth in Croatia in the period 1999-2008		
Year	both sexes	male	female
1999	72,83	68,92	76,55
2000	73,00	69,12	76,68
2001	74,65	71,03	78,17
2002	74,85	71,21	78,40
2003	74,73	71,17	78,23
2004	75,66	72,13	79,08
2005	75,44	71,13	78,92
2006*	76,01	72,55	79,37
2007*	75,8	72,3	79,2
2008*	76,0	72,4	79,6
2009*	76,3	72,9	79,6

Source of information: Health for all Database 2009, WHO 2009

*Croatian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009

3.2. Adult mortality

Mortality rate (standardized mortality rate) in Croatia is slightly increasing each year for all age groups and for 2008 was 11,8% (Table 10.) According to the Bulletin of the Deaths in Croatia⁹, increase in the mortality rate was affected by increase of the age group over 65 years and the main causes of deaths in 2009 were diseases of circulatory system for both women and men. The main characteristic of female mortality is slight increase in share of women in the general mortality for 2009 (Table9.), and causes of death did not changed significantly in the last several years according to the available data.If we look at the age groups the highest mortality is at the age 40-59 for both genders.

Table 9. Mortality by gender

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. % male	50,7	50,6	50,8	50,4	50,9	50,3	50,27	50,22	50,3	49,6

⁹<http://www.hzjz.hr/publikacije/umrli/2009.pdf>

deaths										
2. % female deaths	49,3	49,4	49,2	49,6	49,1	49,6	49,7	49,7	49,7	50,35

Source: 2010 Monee Statistical template, UNICEF

Table 10. Life expectancy and adult mortality

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
4.1 Crude death rate (per 1000 population)	11,3	11,2	11,4	11,8	11,2	11,7	11,3	11,8	11,8
4.2 Age 20-24 mortality rate	75,5	76,6	80,7	71,8	63,4	58,7	70,3	69,2	70,1
4.3 Age 20-24 male mortality rate	119,2	121,6	120,8	116,1	90,9	91,5	103,7	109,4	111,4
4.4 Age 20-24 female mortality rate	30,1	29,8	38,9	25,6	34,9	24,5	35,5	27,3	27,1
4.5 Age 25-39 mortality rate	106,9	99,2	95,6	94,9	95,3	93,5	85,1	86,5	88,5
4.6 Age 25-39 male mortality rate	156,7	145,5	140,8	139,8	136,0	138,6	126,0	126,2	130,4
4.7 Age 25-39 female mortality rate	56,8	52,6	50,2	49,6	54,2	47,7	43,6	46,1	45,6
4.8 Age 40-59 mortality rate	542,3	527,7	515,1	515,0	484,3	504,4	498,5	502,5	513,4
4.9 Age 40-59 male mortality rate	774,7	763,4	743,1	740,8	694,9	735,8	726,5	722,9	743,3
4.10 Age 40-59 female mortality rate	315,0	297,1	292,3	294,2	278,1	277,6	275,0	286,4	288,2
4.11 Age 60+ mortality rate	44,1	43,1	43,9	45,6	43,0	44,9	43,5	45,1	44,3
4.12 Age 60+ male mortality rate	51,2	49,7	51,1	52,7	50,3	51,6	49,8	51,7	50,4
4.13 Age 60+ female mortality rate	39,3	38,6	38,9	40,8	38,0	40,3	39,2	40,5	40,1

Source: Monee 2010, Statistical Template, UNICEF

4. Family formation

4.1. Proportion of divorces initiated by M/F

There is no gender disaggregated data about divorces in Republic of Croatia initiated by women or man. It is common view that more divorces are initiated by women than man, but there is no evidence for such conclusion.

Only clear and strong trend related to divorces for the period from 1999 till 2009 is increasing number of divorced marriages as it can be observed in Table 11. In the last decade number of divorces increased for almost 30%.

It is interesting to note that number of children affected by divorce of their parents is not significantly higher for the observed period.

Table 11. Annual number of divorces and children involved

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Annual number of divorces	3721	4419	4670	4496	4934	4985	4883	4651	4785	5025	5076
Annual number of children involved in divorce	-	4208	4540	4122	4563	4596	4543	4067	4316	4469	-

Source: 2010 Monee Statistical template, UNICEF

Table 12. Marriages and divorces

Marriages			Divorces	
	Total	Per 1000 population	Total	Per 1000 marriages
Year				
2000	22017	5	4419	201
2007	23140	5,2	4785	207
2008	23373	5,3	5025	215
2009	22382	5,05	5076	226,8

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics RC

4.2. B/G affected by parental divorce

Table 13. Number of divorces and number of dependent children affected by parental divorce

Divorces			Number of dependent children	After divorce children were given to:			
Year	Total	With dependent children		Mother	Father	Mother and father	Other
2000.	4419	2764	4208	86,0	10,2	3,1	0,6
2004.	4985	2989	4596	86,2	9,8		
2006.	4651	2614	4067	83,0	10,5	4,8	1,7
2007.	4785	2786	4316	85,7	10,9	2,4	1,0
2008.	5025	2963	4469	84,8	10,7	3,7	0,8

Source: Women and Man in Croatia 2010.

There is no clear data about the number of boys and girls affected by parental divorce, and that is one of the numerous examples where institution responsible for the application of Gender Equality Law is not in line with article 17 of the Law.

As it is already noted, number of divorces is increasing in the last decade and number of children affected by parental divorce is not following that trend probably because natality rate is decreasing in RC.

Although expected, it is important to underline that after divorce, 85% of children is given to mothers, while only 10 % of children are given to fathers (see Table 13.).

4.3. Single parent (M/F) households (total; with children under age 18)

Table 14: Families by type and by number of children according to Censuses 2001 Censuses

	Mother with children	Father with children
Number of children	156 038	31 965
0	-	-
1	111 307	21 276

2	36 551	8 079
3 and more	8 180	2 610

Source 2001 Censuses; Central Bureau of Statistics RC

According to the 2001 Censuses in RC there are 188 003 single parents households which is 15% of total households in RC. In the last three decade the number of single parents households increased from 11,5% to 15% of proportion in total population.

This data clearly shows that in reality is huge number of single headed households and that the majority of them is headed by women.

Although, Croatian society is aware of problems with which women single headed households are dealing with, but man single headed households are invisible and socially excluded. Fathers living with their children used to say for themselves that they feel "invisible", "lonely" and "marginalized".

4.4. Statistics about users of parental leave and benefits for 2009 year (employed and self-employed)

Policies of Reconciliation of Work and Family Life in the EU¹⁰, especially in Nordic countries are based on several policy implementation strategies:

- Parental leave structured to foster an equitable sharing of domestic childcare between mothers and fathers; Provision of universally accessible, affordable, quality childcare non parental care services etc.

For this reason we include available gender disaggregated data on users of parental leave and other social benefits in Croatia for 2009.

Table 15: Man and Women - users of parental leave and benefits for 2009 year (employed and self-employed)

Rights used	Number of users	
	Total	M
Total for January	52.394	617
Total for February	52.083	631
Total for March	61.074	1.020
Total for April	61.921	1.072
Total for May	62.846	1.109
Total for June	64.121	1.117
Total for July	66.094	1.143
Total for August	66.363	1.161
Total for September	67.756	1.196
Total for October	68.131	1.224
Total for November	68.990	1.227
Total for December	70.229	1.282
Total for 2009.	762.002	12.799

¹⁰From the book: „Between Paid and Unpaid Work: Family Friendly Policies and Gender Equality in Europe“ (ed.) Jolanta Reingardiene, Vilnius, 2006.

Average for 2009.

63.500

1.066

Source: Ministry of Family, Intergenerational Solidarity and War Veterans

According to data for 2009 only 1,7percent of men(employed and self employed) used parental leave and other benefits for 2009 which clearly shows that Croatia still have to implement Policies of Reconciliation of Work and Family Life in order to achieve balance between paid and unpaid work for women and man.

5. Health

5.1. Births attended by skilled personnel

Almost all births are carried out in hospitals (almost 99,9%) and are attended by skilled personnel and that number is constant throughout period from 1999-2009. There are no major obstacles for this trend to continue despite of reforms in health system and problems that hospitals are faced with funds cutting and limited resources.

Table 16. Births attended by skilled personnel

Births attended by skilled personnel		
year	TOTAL	Attended by skilled personnel
1999	45 179	45 135
2000	43 746	43 708
2001	40 993	40 968
2002	40 094	40 075
2003	39 668	39 642
2004	40 307	40 282
2005	42 492	42 474
2006	41 446	41 434
2007	41 910	41 898
2008	43 753	43 734
2009	44 577	44 563

Source: 2010 Monee Statistical template, UNICEF

5.2. Use of contraception

Data for contraceptive use were based on data published in Croatian Health Service Yearbook 2007 and 20011.In 2008, 1,442.462 women were involved in the care of gynaecologists.Out of that number(total number of women who selected their gynaecologists in the primary care) 819 804 of them or 56.83% used this service.

Out of the total number of women in Croatia which is 2,296.500, the share of women older than 15 is 45,6% or 1,047.300 women of childbearing age.According to reports of the primary health care for women in 2008 (contractual and non-contractual) **visits for the purpose of family planning have fallen in relation to previous year.** In 2008, 97 701 visits were recorded to family planning and/or prescribing of a contraceptives. The most commonly prescribed were oral contraceptives (73.1%) followed by intrauterine devices (12.4%) (Table 16).

¹¹Data for previous years were not available online and they were not provided by National Institute for Health, although asked for.

Table 17. Contraceptives prescribed in Women's Health Services, Croatia in 2008

	Oral	Intrauterine	Diaphragm	Other local	Other
With a contract with Institute for Health Insurance	69.948	10.806	269	4.028	9.648
No contract with Institute for Health Insurance	6934	2189	27	571	796
Total	76.882	12.995	296	4.599	10.444
%	0,731	0,124	0,003	0,044	0,099

Source: Croatian Institute for Public Health

In 2008, 458 188 preventive examinations in primary health care for women was carried out (rate 437.5/1,000 women of childbearing age), which is less than in 2007 (458.5/1,000).

The most common reasons why women visited gynaecologic clinic and used the services of primary health care for women in 2008 did not change compared to the past few years. The most prevalent reasons for women to visit gynaecologist are primarily infections of the urinary and sexual system with a share of 47.3%; factors that affect the health condition and therefore needed a contact with health service 28.1% of infectious and parasitic diseases 11.1%, pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium 5.8% neoplasms 4.8%. The most common diseases and conditions in 2008 was menopausal and perimenopausal disorders (10.0%), followed by candidiasis (7.3%), menstrual disorders (6.6%), and pelvic inflammatory diseases (6.1%).

The small number of available types of contraceptives is one of the problems in Croatia. There are only 4 types, a rather limited number, of the oral contraceptives that are on the list of National Institute for Health Insurance. IUDs are usually the most common recommendation by doctors for women who have already had a child. The modern contraceptives prevalence is growing, but it is still quite low when compared with other countries.

5.3. Registered cases of HIV (change in proportion of M/F)

The programme for combating and preventing STIs is implemented through the Programme of Healthcare Measures and the National HIV/AIDS Health Protection Programme as well as through special programmes which include primary, secondary and tertiary prevention measures.

According to the available data¹², half of sexually active girls have never consulted a gynecologist. Only 5% of all secondary school students have visited the school medical counselling centres for advice on sexual and reproductive health problems, including sexually transmitted infections despite the alarming 5-20% of sexually active young women being infected with chlamydia, and 5-12% with the human papilloma virus.

In the past 10 years an average of 15 AIDS patients has registered in Croatia (17 registered in 2008), which puts Croatia among countries with low incidence of AIDS (the annual incidence ranges in values of less than 4 per million inhabitants).

¹²Epidemiological Situation Connected to Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Croatia, Service for Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Croatian National Institute of Public Health, 4 January 2008.

Croatian Government established the National Commission for Combating HIV/AIDS in 2002. The Commission's task is to coordinate national and international activities related to the problem of the spread of HIV/AIDS infection in the Republic of Croatia and the objectives prescribed by the United Nations Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. In the years that followed the Commission draw up a National Program for Prevention of HIV/AIDS 2005-2010.¹³ Among HIV infected 80% of the population are men.

Table 18. AIDS cases by sex in Croatia 1986-2008

AIDS cases by sex in Croatia 1986-2008		
-Sex	No.	%
- male	248	85,8
- female	41	14,2
- Total	289	100

Source: Croatian Institute for Public Health¹⁴

Since 1985, when first cases were recorded until the end of 2008, 732 people infected with HIV were registered, of whom 289 developed AIDS and 156 people died (Register for HIV/AIDS Croatia). The share of women is much smaller than that of men, 14,2% and this corresponds to the description of groups who are mostly prone to HIV/AIDS which is being transmitted mostly by sexual contact.

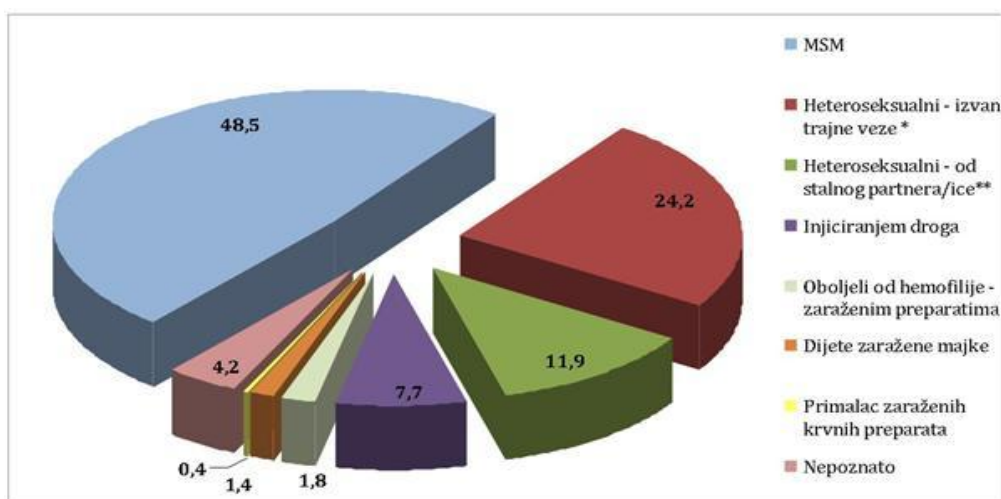
The probable route of transmission of infection are through male homosexual relationship, of which there are 48,5% among all HIV cases, a little less through heterosexual relationships (36,1%). While the population of men who have sex with other men witnessed the indigenous epidemic, infection in heterosexual relationships are still significant and they are related to the stay abroad, buying sex and frequent change of partners. 7,7% of infected people acquired the infection by sharing equipment for injecting drug use, and all other modes of transmission (transfusions of infected blood, transmission from mother to child and unknown) make up 6% infected¹⁵.

Picture 1. Distribution of HIV infected (1985 - 2009) according to probable way of transmission of HIV infection

¹³ First program was adopted in 1993. Program from 2005 is a second program.

¹⁴ http://www.hzjz.hr/publikacije/hzs_ljetopis/Ljetopis_Yearbook_HR_2008.pdf

⁹ Epidemiology of HIV infections and AIDS in Croatia, 2010., Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Croatian Public Health Institute



* Heterosexual contact with a person in higher risk of HIV infection (population with HIV risk behavior)

** Heterosexual contact with permanent partner who is HIV infected

Note: data includes persons diagnosed with HIV infection regardless of status of AIDS diagnosis

Source: Croatian Institute of Public Health ¹⁶

The last five years have seen an increase in the number of diagnosed cases of HIV infection, while the number of AIDS deaths and the number of infected people is stagnating or falling slightly. This trend partly is explained by the actual increase of the infection, and partly by improving the availability of HIV testing with a consequently greater number of registered cases, especially in populations with the highest risk behaviors. The fall in the trend of falling ill with AIDS and the number of deaths is attributed to the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy which is used in Croatia since 1997.

6. Education

6.1. Proportion of B/G in early childhood care (gross ratios, per cent of children aged 0-2 at the end of the year) – tab in annex

Proportion of boys and girls in early childhood care in the last decade shows quite gender equal numbers. For example, in 1999 it was 47,4% of girls in early childhood care and 52,6% of boys, while in 2009 in early childhood care is again 47,4 % of girls and 52,6% of boys – basically there is no change in gender structure in early childhood care.

6.2. Proportion of F/M teachers in early childhood care – tab in annex

The numbers are steady and there is no any significant change when we observe proportion of female and male teachers in early childhood care in the last decade. Female teachers are dominant and 99 % of women are dealing with early childhood care. According to the analyzed data we can conclude that there is a huge gender gap in early childhood care.

6.3. B/G enrolment rates in pre-primary education (ISCED 0) (net rates, per cent of population aged 3-6) – tab in annex

According to available data related to boys and girls enrolment rates in pre-primary education there is a slight change that can be observed from 1999 till 2009. Moreover, more boys and

¹⁶ Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS 2010, <http://www.hzjz.hr/epidemiologija/hiv.htm>

<http://www.unaids.org/fr/dataanalysis/monitoringcountryprogress/2010progressreportsubmittedbycountries/file,33590,fr..pdf>

more girls are enrolling in pre-primary education. In 2000 42,7% of boys and 41,1% of girls were enrolled in pre-primary education, while 9 years after, in 2009, 58,9 % of boys and 58,3% of girls enrolled in pre-primary education which is increase of 6-7% for both boys and girls.

6.4. Proportion of F/M teachers in pre-primary education (ISCED 0) – tab in annex

There is no any significant change when we observe proportion of female and male teachers in pre-primary education in the last decade. Female teachers are dominant and 99 % of women are involved in pre-primary education. It is interesting to note that although women are the most present in pre-primary education their numbers are slightly increasing from 1999 till 2009. While in 1999 in pre-primary education was 5 273 women involved and 138 man, in 2009, 7 315 women are engaging in w pre-primary education and only 53 men. From these numbers it is obvious that more people are working in pre-primary education, but number of women is increasing and number of man are decreasing.

According to the analyzed data we can conclude that there is a huge gender gap in pre-primary education as it is in early childhood care and trend is that more women and less man are engaged in pre-primary education.

6.5. B/G enrolment rates in basic education (ISCED 1 and 2)(gross enrolment ratio (per cent of relevant population) – tab in annex

Proportion of boys and girls in basic education in the last decade shows quite gender equal numbers. Although enrollment of boys and girls in primary education is still not 100%, average 95% of girls and 96% of boys are enrolled in basic education in RC.

6.6. Proportion of F/M teachers in basic education – tab in annex

Proportion of women and man teachers in basic education is a little bit better than in early childhood care and pre-primary education. Although majority of teachers in primary education are women (in 2009, 80,9% of teachers in primary education were women) there is 19,0% of man teachers (for the same year – 2009). According to the observed data there is similar trend like in pre-primary education: number of women teachers are increasing and number of man teachers are decreasing (in 1999 in primary education was 20 556 women teachers, while in 2009 that number was 25 973; in 1999 in primary education was 6264 men teachers, while in 2009 that number is 6110, which is 4,3% less man teachers in primary education).

In primary education as well as in early childhood care and pre-primary education significant gender difference can be observed.

6.7. B/G enrolment rates in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) – tab in annex

Proportion of boys and girls in upper secondary education in the last decade shows quite equal numbers related to gender. According to available data in 2009, 90 274 boys and 90 308 girls were enrolled in upper secondary education.

6.8. Proportion of F/M teachers in upper secondary education (ISCED 3)- tab in annex

Proportion of women and man teachers in upper secondary education shows that gender gap is slightly melting as higher level of education is considered. Namely, in 2009, 34,6% man teachers participated in upper secondary education (in comparison to 0% man in early childhood care and pre-primary education and 19% man teachers in primary education) and 65,3% of women teachers. But, observing data from 1999 till 2009 there is also small decrease of man teachers in upper secondary education – in 1999 it was 37,5% male teachers , while in 2009 there is 34,6% male teachers which is for 2,9% less male teachers in upper secondary education.

6.9. Proportion of F/M teachers in tertiary education (ISCED 5) – tab in annex

In tertiary education man teachers are taking over teaching and participating more than women. Male teachers comprise 56,3% of all teachers in tertiary education, while less than 50% is occupied by women (43,6) in 2009. In the last decade it is interesting to note that number of women have increased in tertiary education for 8,9%. Although, gender equality among women and man teachers in tertiary education is still not achieved, gender gap is smallest in tertiary education – difference is just 12,7% among women and men.

7. Child protection

Statistical data on number of children left without parental care shows that numbers have been increasing and there are more boys than girls left without parental care (table 20). The number of children living in the institution care is increasing, from 5154 in the year 2000 to 6290 in 2009. The number of children living in foster care is slowly decreasing - from 2576 in 2000, to 1943 in 2008, as well as for children under guardianship – from 1800 for year 2000 to 1584 for year 2008 (tables are in Annex). Unfortunately, gender disaggregated data on children in institutional care were not available.

Table 19. 4.A.2 Total number of children who were left without parental care

	2000	2001	2002	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Children	23403	25163	27605	28765	27.802	28728	28946	33325	34066
Boys	11807	12963	13954	14807	14486	14705	15376	17513	17956
Girls	11596	12200	13651	13958	13316	14023	13570	15812	16110

Source: 2010 Monee Statistical template, UNICEF

Adoption as a special form of family care and legal protection of children is regulated by the Family Law (Official Gazette no. 116/03, 17/04 and 136/04), and articles 123rd to 148th. The above provisions of the Family Law stipulated the conditions for the establishment of adoptions, adoption proceedings and the rights and duties of the adoption¹⁷. Persons who wish to apply to adopt a particular child can do so by contacting the Center for Social Work of the municipality in which the child resides, and submitting a list of documents and in two months time will receive further decisions on next steps.

The number of adoptions is relatively stable and that includes also intercountry adoptions which were in average less than 10 children annually (Table 19). Unfortunately, gender disaggregated data were not available and it was not possible to observe how many boys and how many girls were adopted. Generally, the small number of adoptions can be explained by long and sometimes complicated procedure. Actually, in 2009 throughout the year total number of applications for adoptions was big compared to number of adoptions and it was 8493.

It is significant to mention that children are also placed in various institutions since institutional care is one of the ways used to solve social problems.

Table 20. Adoptions

¹⁷http://www.mzss.hr/hr/zdravstvo_i_socijalna_skrb/socijalna_skrb/posvojenja/postupak_posvojenja

Year		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of total adoptions (excluding step-adoptions), during the year:	Children	119	136	119	144	133	132
Number of intercountry adoptions, during the year:	Children	10	4	3	3	5	9

Definitions: 1) Adoption is the formal, permanent transfer of parental rights and all parenting duties to a family other than a child's own.

Source: 2010 Monee Statistical template, UNICEF

8. Crime indicators

8.1. Crimes against children and youth

Source for data related to crimes against children and youth is Ministry of Interior and we successfully collected data about criminal offenses for boys and girls until 14 years old and for boys and girls from 14-16 years old.¹⁸ Of all the crimes against boys and girls aged 0-17, for the purpose of this analysis data for the most frequent criminal offences for boys and girls aged 0-14 were analyzed.

Crimes against boys until 14 years old showed that the most repeated criminal offences were for abuse and negligence: in 1999, 384 such cases were reported and that number is increasing - in 2009, 522 cases of abuse and negligence of boys were reported. It is interesting that in 2006 the highest number of cases of abuse and negligence against boys were reported – 1002, followed by criminal offence against boys until 14 years old which is violation of duty of alimony. In 2009 there was 364 cases reported, and that criminal offence against boys is also increasing because in 1999 it was 95 reported cases of violation of parental care.

For the girls until 14 years old the most frequent criminal offence is the same as for the boys - abuse and negligence was reported in 2009 469 times. As for the boys in 2006 was the highest number of such cases reported – 800.

According to incidents of reported criminal offences on the second place for the girls (as well as for the boys) is violation of parental care/allowance – in 2009, 339 such cases were reported. In 1999, 98 cases were reported and for the girls and boys we can conclude that this criminal offence is increasing in the last decade.

8.2. Level of juvenile placed in correctional/educational/punitive institutions

There is no disaggregated data about boys and girls placed in correctional/educational/punitive institutions.

According to available data, total number of children placed in all types of correctional institutions is not significantly changing through years. It is varying from 187 (in 2001) as the highest number of children placed in this type of institution to 138 (2003) which was the lowest number of children placed in correctional institutions.

¹⁸Only data in absolute numbers were available.

Table 21. Children/juveniles in all types of corrective institutions

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total number of children/juveniles in all types of corrective/educative/punitive institutions, at the end of the year	157	187	147	138	140	162	147	160	145
Total number of children/juveniles in closed (locked) institutions, at the end of the year	157	187	147	138	140	162	147	160	145
Number of juveniles in penal institution/detention facilities (e.g. prison, penal colony)	11	15	8	11	7	14	12	14	9

Children placed by court decision; refer to closed institutions only.

Source: 2010 Monee Statistical template, UNICEF

8.3. Prevalence of domestic violence against women

According to the opinion of the Ombudswomen for Gender Equality and NGOs, significant progress has been made in the area of suppressing domestic violence and other forms of violence against women. A large number of measures have been systematically implemented, focusing on suppressing domestic violence and other forms of violence against women, and on improving the status of victims of violence, on the basis of the National Strategy for the Protection against Domestic Violence for the Period from 2005 to 2007, the National Strategy for the Protection against Domestic Violence for the Period from 2008 to 2010 with accompanying Protocols on Response to Domestic Violence, the National Policy for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2006-2010, and other relevant regulations. New Proposal of the Act on the **Protection against Domestic Violence** of 2003 improves the work of bodies in the area of protection against domestic violence, and contributes to aligning the legislation with contemporary international guidelines, is in the procedure of being adopted. This Act also takes into account the provisions of the Misdemeanour Act that are relevant to the issue of domestic violence (provisional confinement, imprisonment, precautionary measures). The Act regulates the prevention, sanctioning and suppression of all types of domestic violence, the application of adequate measures against perpetrators, and the provision of protection of and assistance to the victim of violence, aimed at mitigating the consequences of already committed violence. It also extends the definition of domestic violence. The term "economic violence" has been introduced, which implies the deprivation of the right to economic independence. The prohibition of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence in the family is explicitly laid out. Urgency is prescribed for procedures initiated on the grounds of the infringement of this Act for all competent authorities, and stricter fines and prison sentences have been introduced.

Table 22: Adults accused for domestic violence petty offence¹⁹

	Total	Women	Man	%Women	%Man
2000.	773	44	729	5,7	94,3
2001.	1094	196	1708	10,3	89,7
2002.	3644	309	3335	8,5	91,5

¹⁹Domestic violence petty offence was introduced in the legal system of RC by the Family Law (NN, No. 162/98) which has been applied in statistical surveys since 1 January 2000.

2003.	7517	829	6688	11,0	89,0
2004.	7462	938	6524	12,6	87,4
2005.	8930	1197	7733	13,4	86,6
2006.	11504	1563	9941	13,6	86,4
2007.	12 448	2096	10 352	16,8	83,2
2008.	14 069	2451	11 618	17,4	82,6

Source: Women and Man in Croatia, State Statistic Bureau (2006)

According to adults accused for domestic violence from 2000 till 2008 three main conclusions can be noted: 1) from 2000 till 2008 almost 19 times more adults is accused for domestic violence petty offence; 2) for 11,7% more women is accused for domestic violence petty offence in 2008 than in 2000; 3) man are dominant in accusations for domestic violence petty offence (in 2008 82,6% man were accused for domestic violence petty offence), but that number is decreasing from 2000.

Table 23: Illustration of the implementation of the article 4. of the Law on protection from domestic violence – petty offence – "Violent behavior in the family" related to women in Croatia for the period from January 1st 2005 – June 30th 2010

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	First 6 months 2010
Adults accused for domestic violence petty offence	14246	15277	17391	16169	16496	7945
Number of victims	17991	20983	22158	20566	22140	9674
Number of women, victims of domestic violence (petty offence)	11606	13438	14409	13321	14278	6081

Source: Ministry of interior

If we look at the number of victims of domestic violence – petty offence it is obvious that women comprise of 64,4% of all victims of domestic violence and that proportion is not changing over the years (in 2005 percentage was 64,5 and in 2009 was 64,4%).

Table 24: Adults reported for domestic violence criminal offence, article 215a of Criminal Code²⁰²¹

²⁰Data refer to persons against whom the final decision by General Attorney's Office has been made

	Total	Women	Man	%Women	%Man
2000.	-	-	-	-	-
2001.	130	8	122	6,2	93,8
2002.	286	12	274	4,2	95,8
2003.	491	25	466	5,1	94,9
2004.	765	29	736	3,8	96,2
2005.	996	47	949	4,7	95,3
2006.	1220	87	1133	7,1	92,9
2007.	1240	105	1135	8,5	91,5
2008.	1127	76	1051	6,7	93,3

Source: Women and Men in Croatia, Central Statistic Bureau

According to data related to adults accused for domestic violence – criminal offence from 2000 till 2008 similar conclusions can be made as for domestic violence – petty offence: 1) from 2000 till 2008 almost 9 times more adults was accused for domestic violence, criminal offence; 2) man are dominant in accusations for domestic violence criminal offence (in 2008 93,3% man were accused for domestic violence, criminal offence), and we can conclude that number of man involved in domestic violence criminal offence are not significantly changing from 2001.

Table 25: Illustration of the status and trends of number of reported criminal offences Violent behaviors in family, article 215a Penal Code, related to women in Croatia for the period from January 1st 2005 – June 30th 2010

Year	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.	June 30 th 2010.
Number of domestic violence criminal offence	1857	1985	1798	1647	1400	459
Number of reported perpetrators	657	675	612	564	482	161
Total of victims of domestic violence criminal offence	1994	2112	1914	1713	1485	479
Number of women victims of domestic violence, criminal offence	1503	1593	1482	1329	1161	381

Source: Ministry of Interior

If we look at the number of victims of domestic violence – criminal offence, it is obvious that women comprise from 75,4% (in 2005) to 78,1% in 2009 of all victims of domestic violence – criminal offence and that proportion is not significantly changing over the years.

8.4. Prevalence of violence against children

²¹Domestic violence criminal offence was introduced in the penal system of the RC through Amendment on the Penal Code (NN, No.129/00). This law has been applied in statistical surveys since January 1 2001.

Table 26: Illustration of the implementation of the article 4. of the Law on protection from domestic violence – petty offence –"Violent behavior in the family" related to women in Croatia for the period from January 1st 2005 – June 30th 2010

	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.
No of minors affected by petty offences	3155	4010	4187	3937	4862

Source: Ministry of Interior

According to data provided from Ministry of Interior, number of children suffering from domestic violence, petty offence is increasing from 2005. Namely, in 2005 it was 3155 children involved in domestic violence – petty offence, while that number in 2009 is 4862, which is 1 707 children more than it was in 2005.

Table 27: Illustration of the status and trends of number of reported criminal offences Violent behaviors in family, article 215a Penal Code, number of perpetrators and structural characteristics of the number of persons (including minors) affected by criminal offences in Croatia for the period from January 1st 2005 – June 30th 2010

	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.
No of minors affected by criminal offences	132	63	92	86	99

Source: Ministry of Interior

According to data provided from Ministry of Interior, number of children suffering from domestic violence as criminal offence is slightly decreasing from 2005. Namely, in 2005 it was 132 children victims of domestic violence as criminal offence, while that number in 2009 is 99, which was 33 children victims less than it was in 2005.

8.5. Number of recorded homicides, reported rapes and conviction for rape (proportion M/F)

Table 28 – No. of committed criminal offences / Homicides committed against members of the family

Perpetrators	2005.	2006.	2007.	2008.	2009.
Husband	9	6	9	5	13
Wife	2	1	0	1	1
common-law husband	3	4	1	2	0
common-law wife	0	0	0	1	0
Ex husband	1	0	0	0	0
Ex wife	0	1	0	0	0
Father	0	2	1	2	3
Mather	1	2	0	0	0
Son	4	3	7	7	4
Daughter	0	0	0	0	1
Brother	0	1	2	0	0
Sister	0	0	0	1	0
Grandson	0	0	0	0	0
Grandmother	0	0	0	0	0
Grandfather	0	0	0	0	0

Daughter in law	0	0	0	0	0
Son in law	0	1	0	0	0
Adopted child	0	0	0	0	0
Stepbrother	0	1	0	0	0
Men lover	0	4	0	0	0
Women lover	0	0	0	0	0
Father in law	0	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	3	1	6
Total of homicides in family	20	27	24	20	28
Total of all homicides in the RC	67	68	61	67	49

In the period from 2005 till 2009, 119 homicides against members of family were committed. Most common perpetrators of this criminal offence are male spouses. For example in 2009 it was reported 13 male spouses perpetrators of a criminal offence homicides or 46,4% of total number reported perpetrators of criminal offence homicides.

In 2009, 8 more criminal offence homicides were reported than in 2008 which is increase of 40% of this criminal offence for one year.

In 2009, 28 homicides against member of family were committed which was 57% of all homicides in Republic of Croatia. This fact is especially worrying because in comparison with 2008 when it was 20 committed homicides against member of family and it was proportion of 30% in total number of all homicides.

8.5.1. Reported rapes and conviction for rape (proportion M/F)

Table 29: Convicted persons for rape

	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Total of convicted persons	16 206	16 466	16 508	19 040	
Total of convicted persons for rape	41	57	35	42	
Long term prison	-	-	-	-	
20 years	-	-	-	-	
10-15 years	-	-	-	-	
Over 5 years	-	2	-	-	
2-5 years	4	4	6	4	
1-2 years	6	2	4	2	
6-12 months	-	-	1p*	1+1p*	
3-6 months	-	1p*	-	2p*	
2-3 months	-	-	-	-	
2 months and less	-	-	-	-	
30 days	-	-	-	-	

Source: A. Garacic: Zakonskaisuđskapolitikakažnjavanjažupanijskihsudova HLJZKPP, Zagreb, vol.11, 2/2004, str. 475-516

In all cases treated in Garacic scientific article, regardless of the length of the prescribed penalty, the courts in more than three quarters of cases sentenced to imprisonment ranging

from six months to two years, which did not use either the first third of the prescribed sentence for the rape as a criminal offense.

Table 30. Victims of Criminal offences against sexual freedom and morals by type of Criminal Offence, 2005,2006,2007,2008, 2009²²

2005					
	total	Women	Man	%Woman	%Man
Total	649	516	133	79,5	20,5
Rape	99	88	11	88,9	11,1
2006					
	total	Women	Man	%Woman	%Man
Total	673	552	121	82,0	18,0
Rape	126	123	3	97,6	2,4
2007					
	total	Women	Man	%Woman	%Man
Total	691	587	104	84,9	15,1
Rape	114	105	9	92,1	7,9
2008					
	total	Women	Man	%Woman	%Man
Total	702	602	100	85,8	14,2
Rape	128	121	7	94,5	5,5
2009					
	total	Women	Man	%Woman	%Man
Total	657	551	106	83,9	16,1
Rape	90	83	7	92,2	7,8

Source: Ministry of Interior

From 2005, number of reported rapes as criminal offences range from 128 in 2008 to 90 in 2009. It is hard to establish any kind of trend because numbers vary from year to year. But it is clear that the most victims of this criminal offence are women and women comprise from 88,9% (in 2005) to 97,6% (2006) of all victims of rape.

In 2009, 92,2% of women were victims of rape.

8.6. Evidence of trafficking by gender and age groups

As early as in 2002, the Republic of Croatia ratified the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the accompanying protocols: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea. In addition to the aforementioned Convention, the Republic of Croatia also ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. In 2007, the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings was also ratified.

The criminal offence of trafficking in human beings was introduced in Article 175 of the criminal Code through its amendments in 2004. The definition of this criminal offence transposed almost completely the definition given in the Palermo Protocol. With further improvements of the legislation, and the new amendments to the Criminal Code in 2006, a new paragraph was added to Article 175 introducing sanctions for the user of the services of victims of trafficking in human beings. The most recent amendments to the Criminal Code in 2008 additionally incriminate the unlawful adoption of children, and the commission of the subject-matter criminal offence by an official person.

In addition to the above, Croatian legislation has a number of other laws which contain provisions related to providing assistance and protection to the victims of human trafficking,

²²Data refer to criminal offences reported to police.

such as the Witness Protection Act (2003), the Act on the Responsibility of Legal Entities for Criminal Offences (2003), the Aliens Act (2007), the Act on Amendments to the Social Welfare Act (2007), the Act on Free Legal Aid (2008) and the Criminal Procedure Act (2008). The **Protocol on Identification of, Assistance to, and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings** was adopted in 2008. The new **National Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period from 2009 to 2011** was adopted in 2009.

Table 31. No. of cases of trafficking

From 2002 until 2010 total of 91 cases of trafficking in Republic of Croatia was recorded. In 2008 and 2010 the smallest number of cases – 8 is recorded, while in 2004 the biggest number – 19.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
No of cases of trafficking	8	8	19	6	13	15	7	8	7	91

Source: Governmental Office for Human Rights, 2010

From all recorded cases of trafficking in RoC - 36,2 percent are Croatian citizens. Most of trafficked Croatian citizens are women – 81,8 percent (27 women and 6 man).

According to data provided by Governmental Office for Human Rights, citizenship of other recorded trafficked persons are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Morocco, Moldavia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Albania.

From all recorded cases of trafficking from all above mentioned states – most of victims are women –63,7 percent (58 out of 91).

Table 32a. No. of cases of trafficking by citizenship and gender

	2004			2005			2006		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
RC	6	1	5	3	1	2	3		3
B&H	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Morocco	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldavia	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	3	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
S&Montenegro	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bulgaria	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3
Ukraina							3	-	3
Albania							1	-	1
Total	17	4	13	6	1	4	13	-	13

Source: Governmental Office for Human Rights, 2010

Table 32b. No. of cases of trafficking by citizenship and gender

	2007			2008			2009		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
RC	9	1	8	4	1	3	4	2	2
B&H	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	1

Modavia	1	-	1	-	-	-			
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Serbia	3	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	3
Total	15	2	13	7	3	4	8	2	5

Source: Governmental Office for Human Rights, 2010

Table 32c. No. of cases of trafficking by citizenship and gender

	2010		
	Total	M	F
RC	4	-	4
B&H	1	-	1
Romania	1	1	-
Serbia	1	-	1
Total	7	1	6

Source: Governmental Office for Human Rights, 2010

Part B.

Evolution of the gender disaggregated data

Croatian Parliament adopted the Strategy of Official Statistics of Croatia 2004-2014 (2005), Program of Statistical Activities of Croatia 2004-2007 and the Annual Implementation Plan of Statistical Activities of Croatia incorporating the most objections by the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality on the provisions of Article 17 of the Gender Equality Law: all statistical data and information that is collected, recorded and processed in state bodies, public agencies and institutions must be reported by gender. In March of 2005 the Ombudsperson²³ has made comments and suggestions on the proposed annual action plan of the Programme of Statistical Activities of Croatia in 2005, which consequently did not fully, respected the provisions of Article 17.

In relation to topics and indicators relevant for this analysis, there are several important issues for which gender disaggregated data are missing. For example, there were no data available for the proportion or number of births attended by father as well as for life expectancy at age 20, 40 and 60 for both genders.

The biggest gaps with respect to gender statistics are in several different fields:

- Collecting gender disaggregated data related to court proceedings which should be improved in cooperation with Ministry of Justice. During 2009 Governmental Office for Gender Equality initiate change in forms in order to include gender as separate discrimination base and different type of data in order to enable monitoring of court cases related to genderdiscrimination. Still, there is a significant space for improvement for gender sensitive data dealing with all court cases.
- Significant data gaps with respect to gender statistic are present in the field of women participating in management or supervisory bodies of public companies or companies which are part of state portfolio. Also, it is almost impossible to figure out proportion of women participating in management or supervisory bodies of private companies.
- Besides above mentioned gender data gaps, Governmental Office for Gender Equality in line with the view of women's NGO's in RC made a compliant about collection of data for local elections. Although, State Electoral Committee did change the way they collect election data and includes gender as separate variable, one of the most obvious problems are that data is decentralized to local election committees and there is no central body responsible for local election gender and other data analysis. We are convinced that State Electoral Committee should be that central place where all data dealing with elections is collected and analyzed, including women participation in election processes.
- Although regional operative plans for Croatian counties should include gender as cross cutting issue, this is not the case. Most of the data dealing with women ownership is missing and it is almost impossible to figure out proportion of women owners of private companies or share holders in private companies, women owners of land or apartments as well as cars, boats etc.
- According to our analytical report gender disaggregating data is missing about boys and girls affected by parents divorce, number of fathers attend births, number of fathers taking parental leave, number of divorces initiated by women or man etc.

Overall conclusion is that in the last 5 years we have observed increase in availability of gender disaggregated data in Croatia. The Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is publishing

²³ www.prs.hr

monthly statistical reports and yearbook which are helpful to monitor changes in our society from gender perspective.

Starting from 2006, Croatian Central Bureau for Statistic is publishing yearly publication called Women and Man in Croatia, It was prepared because of growing demand for gender-disaggregated data in order to show position of women and men in Croatian society. The publication consists of the following chapters: population, health, education, employment and earnings, social welfare and pensions, administration of justice and political power. There are tables and graphs presented in it without additional statistical or sociological analyses.

Besides absolute data disaggregated by sex, sex distribution in percentages has been also given which directly shows a position of women and men. The most available gender disaggregated data is the one included in publications created by Croatian Statistics Bureau, general and regular ones as well as separate such as Women and Man in Croatia, and Violence against Women.

In the article 17 of the Gender Equality Act it is said that all statistical data and information collected, registered and processed by state administration bodies, public agencies and institutions, shall contain the category of sex. Most of the data presented in this report are results of statistical surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Minor part of data has been taken from other state institutions.

Domestic violence as petty offence was introduced in the legal system of Croatia by the Family Law (NN, No.162/98) and has been applied in statistical surveys since 1st of January 2000. Domestic violence as criminal offence was introduced in the penal system of the RC trough Amendment on the Penal Code (NN, No.129/00). This law has been applied in statistical surveys since January 1st 2001.

Another important source of information on unemployed persons, newly registered unemployed and deleted from the evidence of job seekers are Monthly Statistical Bulletin and Yearbook published by Croatian Employment Service which has introduced gender statistics several years ago. Based on annual reports by State Inspectorate it is possible to monitor the changes related to protection of gender based discrimination on the labour market.

In spite of all improvements, we consider that there are still no clarity on the overall responsibility or which institution/authority is in charge of assessing quality of the gender disaggregated data or monitor gender data evolution and initiate change in accordance with the needs. Because of this reason there are no precise procedures how to avoid gender biases in surveys and nobody is checking survey questions for gender biases (beside research team who is in charge for particular survey).

According to Croatian Statistics Bureau, they announce yearly plan of statistical data collection, and state institutions have opportunity to express their need for some specific data collection but there is no supervisory body which will check survey questions and provide advice in order not to be gender biased. Also, there are budgetary limitations in regards to particular needs, As far as Croatian Statistics Bureau is considered, there are regular UNECE workshops on gender statistics held every 2 years in Geneva which are regularly attended by CBS participant. Also, there are sub-regional gender statistics workshops also attended by CBS participants and participants from other public bodies in Croatia.

It seems that state institutions (governmental offices, various Ministries, Parliament Committees etc.) are the main users and distributors of gender disaggregated data along with civil society organizations (CSO). CSO are usually using data from various sources to create their programs and activities and to assess the situation of their target

groups. Although, most of the state institutions are collecting gender disaggregated data (especially Governmental Office for Gender Equality) for various types of reports (to international institutions, for EU accession purposes etc.) this data is not available for public either as a centralized data base or as separate report and that is missing. State institutions do not have a policy of publishing this various types of reports, so besides data provided in yearly reports from some Ministries and separate publication Women and Men in Croatia created by the Croatian Statistics Bureau, there are no other, more specific, publicly available gender disaggregated publications. It should be mentioned that all CBS publications, regarding persons, are gender disaggregated and, as such, are published and publicly available in CBS publications – Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Reports, First Releases etc. (also on the CBS web pages).

However, there are no special efforts for dissemination of this kind of data. Only soundly gender disaggregated data collected in publication Women and Men in Croatia and Violence in Family, is easily accessible at web page of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics as well as at web page of the Governmental Office for Gender Equality. According to the Governmental Office for Gender Equality data they most commonly request from state and other institutions are: proportion of women in making decisions bodies, proportion of women highly ranked in state institutions, proportion of women participating in labour market, data about status of women members of national minority (especially Roma and Serbian women).

According to the Governmental Office for Gender Equality, in the last 5 years the key change lay in the way gender has been interpreted and gender more often became cross cutting issue which state institutions are taking into consideration.

Office for Gender Equality since its establishment in 2004 is continuously working on sensitizing stakeholders who are in charge for collection, processing and publishing of statistical data based on the Law on Gender Equality. All data are also published on Offices web pages²⁴.

The National Policy for the Promotion of Gender Equality 2006-2010 which is a key strategic document in the area of gender equality, which contains 12 measures which are determining commitments of the various stakeholders for improvement of the process of collection, processing and publishing of gender sensitive statistics.

In the chapter on Women's Human Rights establishment of the working group is envisioned with the purpose of improvement of the data collection on the position of Roma women in local communities and the society, in the area of education, employment, health protection and participation in public life and politics. Within the same chapter it is said that Croatian Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Justice are obliged to collect statistical data on number and type of lawsuit for discrimination based on gender along with the analysis of the access to justice and legal protection. Data has to be systematically collected, analysed and disseminated also in other areas such as: equal opportunities at the labour market including data on cases of discrimination based on gender; violence against women; and women's health.

The governmental Office for Gender Equality, in its efforts to tackle various problems has gathered working groups dealing with improvements in collection of gender disaggregated data, but theirs specific focus is on women, members of national minorities in general and for Roma women separately.

Data about Roma population were not gender disaggregated, but Office has initiated working group for improvement of collection of data on status of Roma women in society in the area of education, employment, health protection, and participation in public and political life.

²⁴ <http://www.ured-ravnopravnost.hr/>

Additionally, the Office has also initiated several steps for improvements of gender statistics, including in the feedback on proposals of new laws, strategic documents, national reports and other documents.

The Republic of Croatia is by joining to the EU program of the Community for gender equality, is in the European database available on the EU pages, and Office is regularly delivering gender data for the area of political participation, public administration, justice and economy.

However, key concerns are still present in collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data. For example, in the household survey which is very important source of information, data on difference between women and men domestic work are not collected, and attention on differences on men and women, boys and girls in access to resources in the household is not addressed, as well as for all other data needed for gender analysis at the level of household.

According to the information from the Central Bureau of Statistics pilot survey on time use has been just conducted in 2009 and results of the pilot will be released together with first survey results which should be in theyear 2011.

Conclusion

Gender inequality remains key barrier to development of every society. In Croatia, foundation for gender equality was set by key laws and institutional mechanisms but key challenges are present in the area of employment, violence against women, health and social protection.

Although, we have observed increase in availability of gender disaggregated data in the last 5 years in Croatia, there is still room for improvement as shown in this report. The largest part of the available gender disaggregated data is the one included in publications created by Croatian Statistics Bureau, still the availability of data was not visible enough and promoted adequately and consequently it's usage.

There is a strong need for establishment of gender institute as a central body which will collect all gender disaggregated data, create databases and create new researches needed for clarification of gender issues – gender data should be opened for public and institute should distribute key findings to all key stakeholders dealing with public policies.

Annexes

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Definitions:

Adoption is the formal, permanent transfer of parental rights and all parenting duties to a family other than a child's own.

Foster care: Provision of parental care to children not related through legal or blood ties; refers to formal, temporary placements made by the State with families that are trained and supervised by social services. Foster parents normally receive a special fee or allowance.

Guardianship: A guardian is legally appointed adult representative (most cases relative) for a child. The decisions on guardianship are made by the "family court" or local authorities. Special fees or allowances are, in many cases, not available for guardians.