



BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT

PROMOTING HEALTHIER LIFESTYLES AMONG YOUTH IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BY CHALLENGING GENDER STEREOTYPES II

Young men initiative project II (YMI II)



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Young
Men
Initiative

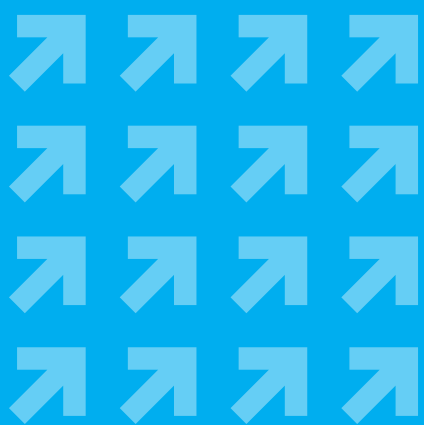


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July 2018

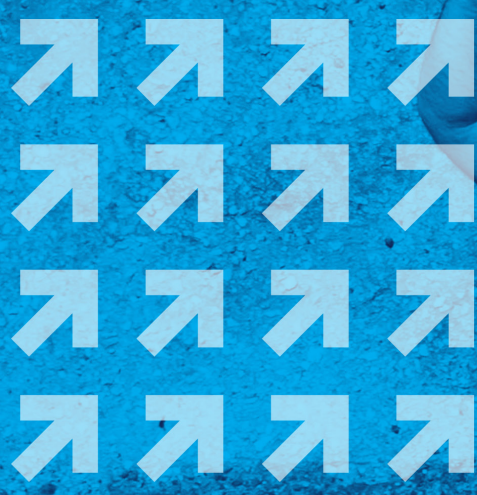
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction.

Young Men Initiative – Promoting Healthier Lifestyles among Youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Challenging Gender Stereotypes II or Young Men Initiative II (YMI II) project builds upon CARE’s comprehensive and programmatic effort to fight interpersonal and gender based violence (GBV) as well as to improve gender equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina and address preventative issues related to youth extremism and violence. The project’s overall goal is to increase the uptake of healthy, nonviolent and gender equitable lifestyles among young men and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The base line assessment was carried out to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of attitudes amongst young men and women within Bosnia and Herzegovina society toward gender based violence, gender equity and healthy life styles. The key research questions underlying the evaluation are:

- + What are the views of young men and young women regarding gender roles and attitudes?
- + What is the situation with young men and young women related to health, including use of alcohol, smoking, substance abuse, sexuality, reproductive health?
- + What is the experience of young men and women that suffered and committed violence and violence in relationship?
- + Are there any other mediating factors (e.g. family’s social-economic status, etc.) that also influence attitudes and behaviours of young men and young women?

Method.

In order to obtain detailed input from young men and women in a most cost-efficient way, we conducted the self-administered surveys among all target groups in interventions cites, before our partners started with interventions. Following number of youth participated in this research: 389 from Banja Luka, 106 from Bijeljina, 98 from Brčko, 94 from Gradiška, 122 from Istočno Sarajevo, 100 from Jablanica, 358 from Mostar, 107 from Novi Travnik, 264 from Sarajevo, 108 from Tuzla and 70 from Visoko. Overall, 1816 youth took part in this research, out of which 1005 young men and 811 young women. All examinees were young men and women, aged 15-17. Most of them were in the first or second year of high school. At the beginning of the research, data collector explained the survey, consent process and obtained written consent from each student. The questionnaire was divided into several sections in order to gather information from the following areas: gender relations, health, violence, sexual and reproductive health, social life etc.



Results.

Attitudes on gender roles in almost all cities show that around 50% of young men and 20%-30% of young women, or even more, have stereotype attitudes on gender roles of men and women. That more concretely relates to stereotype gender roles, domination of man in the area of sexual relations, decision making within a family, participation in family obligations, relations towards homosexuals, etc. Homophobia is present in all cities, slightly less with young women.

Positive mental conditions prevail, but in most of the cities around 30% of youth (especially young women) are confronted with periods of nervousness or anxiety. More types of negative mental statuses are noted with young women. In that situations, the biggest support to youth are their friends or parents, especially a mother. Up to 35% of youngsters smoke cigarettes and 5-10% of youngsters used marijuana. In terms of alcohol use, between 15-45% of young men and 4-27% of young women drink alcohol (several times a month or more). Knowledge of young women and young men about sexual and reproductive health topics is generally low in all cities. In most of the cases percentage of correct answers is around 30%-50%.

Significant percentage of youth in all cities has misperception of violence. Certain types of physical and psychological violence are not perceived as violence. Between 25-45% of young men and 15-37% of young women committed verbal or psychological violence. Physical violence was confirmed by 25-48% of young men and 14-29% of young women. Group and cyber violence was noted to a lesser extent (up to 20%). Results show a trend that young women are more and more engaged in violence. In general, percentages of perpetrated violence may not be high, but one should take into consideration that that this covers period of three months. Psychological and physical violence in a relationship varies between 8%-38%. Attitudes of some young men and women show approval of gender based violence. Positive thing for all these cities is that they would participate in preventing violence in their surroundings, if that would happen.

The highest percentage of young women and young men spend their free time socialising with friends, watching television, searching the internet, helping parents. Slightly smaller percentage of young men and young women spends time studying, doing sports or in café. It would be important to secure activities in each city that would provide for quality free time of the youth. That is probably one of the main mechanisms for healthy upbringing and growing-up of youth that would further contribute to prevention of asocial behaviours of youth.



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Young Men Initiative – Promoting Healthier Lifestyles among Youth in Bosnia and Herzegovina by Challenging Gender Stereotypes II or Young Men Initiative II (YMI II) project builds upon CARE’s comprehensive and programmatic effort to fight interpersonal and gender based violence (GBV) as well as to improve gender equality in Bosnia and Herzegovina and address preventative issues related to youth extremism and violence. The YMI II project will be implemented in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it will target youth, in particular young men vulnerable to violence and their anti-social behaviours by strengthening the relevant skills, knowledge and attitudes leading to improved behaviours around gender equitable norms and non-violence.



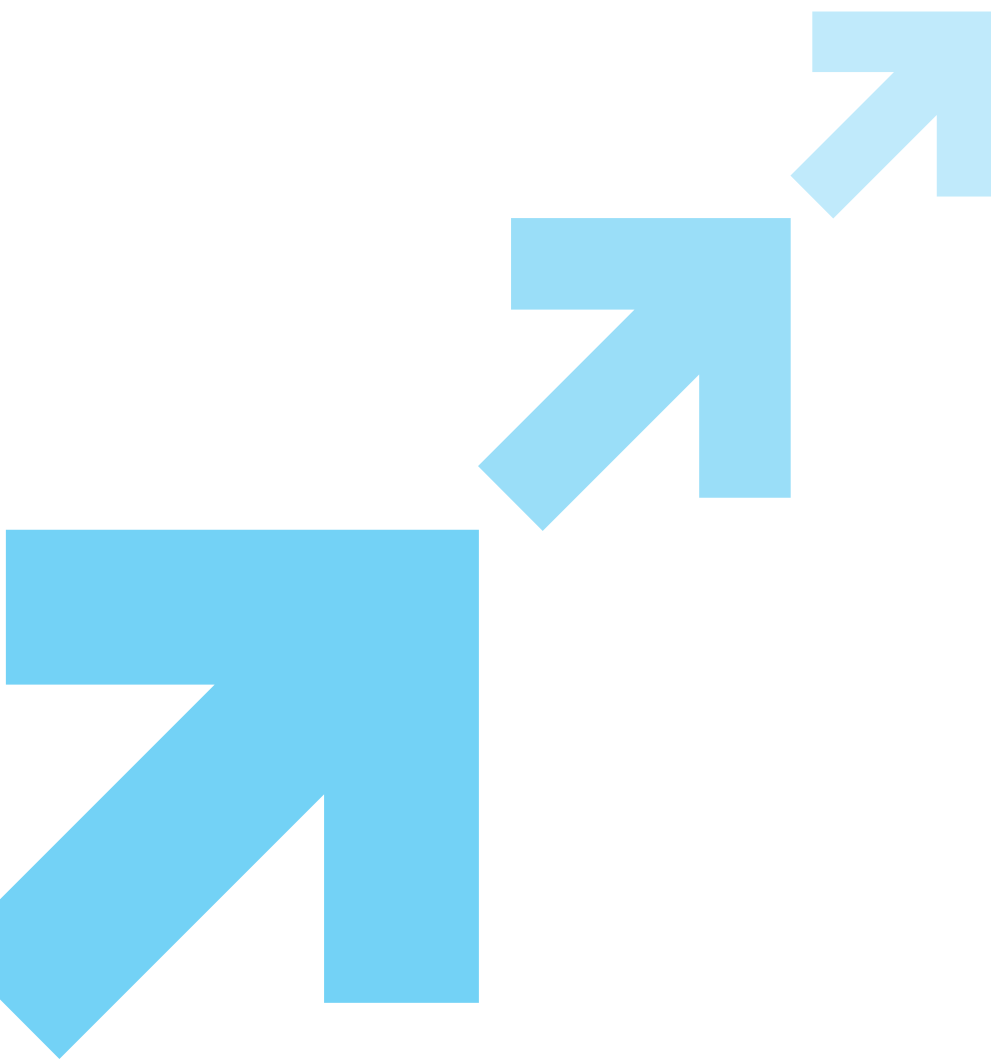
The project that CARE Balkans proposes would continue to build on the success of the first phase and contribute to bringing positive changes in attitudes and behaviours with young people of secondary school age group that relate directly to health, violence, extremism and gender equality. This would be done by addressing the issues on multiple levels through five main directions of the intervention: a) increasing capacities of youth organizations’ staff to deliver our specialized curriculum, Program Y, and Program Y+ to socially marginalized population, out of school youth and youth offenders, and Program Y++, adapted Program Y, for higher grade pupils in elementary schools; b) increasing the number of cantons and/or entity ministries that accredit the program and support its scaling up in more schools; c) developing new online tools and promoting the use of technology for developing low cost models for implementation and evaluation in targeted schools; d) raising awareness and changing attitudes of youth toward various aspects of health, violence and gender equality; and e) supporting and/or engaging with existing coalitions of NGOs and citizens to advocate for comprehensive life skills education in the schools.

The project’s overall goal is to increase the uptake of healthy, non-violent and gender equitable lifestyles among young men and women in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The intervention intends to address harmful lifestyles that impact both young men and women. Also, the intention in this phase is impacting social movements and citizen coalitions in order to encourage government to actively promote/address gender equality, prevent gender based violence, life skills and health education in schools. Through the work with local NGOs active in gender equality promotion and youth development a higher percentage of young people will be reached to learn important life skills and consequently practice more gender equitable attitudes and behaviours. In cooperation and synergy with other similar initiatives implemented by the government and other local and international NGOs, this project would contribute to an overall decrease in school and community based violent incidents involving youth as well as to an increase of healthy, non-violent and gender equitable attitudes and behaviours reported by the targeted youth.

Purpose of the Base Line Evaluation

The base line assessment was carried out to contribute to a comprehensive understanding of attitudes amongst young men and women (including marginalized groups such as Roma and other marginalized youth, parents, teachers and youth generally) within Bosnia and Herzegovina society participating in the program toward gender based violence, gender equity and healthy life styles, in the project inception phase, to work-out lessons learned and to provide recommendations for further action. We conducted a baseline assessment with the stated target groups to assess how they feel, think and how much they know about the topics that we address through our work, by using a survey as a tool in the process. The key research questions underlying the evaluation are:

- + What are the views of young men and young women regarding gender roles and attitudes?
- + What is the situation with young men and young women related to health, including use of alcohol, smoking, substance abuse, sexuality, reproductive health?
- + What is the experience of young men and women that suffered and committed violence and violence in relationship?
- + Are there any other mediating factors that also influence attitudes and behaviours of young men and young women?





METHOD

METHOD

In order to obtain detailed input from young men and women in a most cost-efficient way, we were using a self-administered questionnaire at baseline in intervention sites. We conducted the self-administered surveys among all target groups in intervention sites, before our partners started with interventions, so that a comparison on what has changed can be made at the later stage. Survey is conducted collaboratively between CARE, local partners NGOs and the consultant. Local partners NGOs secured permissions to enter the schools and collect questionnaires. Leading coordination role was done by the CARE project manager.

Participants

Research respondents were similar across all locations (Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Brčko, Gradiška, Istočno Sarajevo, Jablanica, Novi Travnik, Mostar, Sarajevo, Tuzla, and Visoko) in terms of sex, age and a few other characteristics. All examinees were young men and women, aged 15-17 years. Most of them were in the first or second year of high school. It is expected that the large majority of students will remain in school throughout the implementation of YMI and the evaluation. Most schools gather their students from the surrounding community, which is largely homogenous in terms of ethnic or religious identity. Following number of youth participated in this research: 389 from Banja Luka, 106 from Bijeljina, 98 from Brčko, 94 from Gradiška, 122 from Istočno Sarajevo, 100 from Jablanica, 358 from Mostar, 107 from Novi Travnik, 264 from Sarajevo, 108 from Tuzla and 70 from Visoko. Overall, 1816 youth took part in this research, out of which 1005 young men and 811 young women. More details are available in Table 1.

Table 1:

Number of young men and young women respondents from all cities

City	Young men	Young women	Total per city
Banja Luka	251	138	389
Bijeljina	35	71	106
Brčko	87	11	98
Gradiška	67	27	94
Istočno Sarajevo	27	95	122
Jablanica	43	57	100
Mostar	187	171	358
Novi Travnik	74	33	107
Sarajevo	118	146	264
Tuzla	95	13	108
Visoko	21	49	70
Total of youth	1.005	811	1.816

Instruments and procedures

The decision was made to use self-administered surveys, rather than interviewer-administered surveys, in order to collect personal and sensitive information from a large number of young men and young women in multiple school settings. In developing the survey instrument, the team balanced complex evaluation requirements with the need to keep the questionnaire short and simple. In particular, this included making sure that the young men and young women understand the questions and know how to respond to the questions. The survey was pre-tested in all cities and adjustments were made accordingly prior to administering the baseline survey.

At the beginning of the research data collector explained the survey, consent process and obtained written consent from each student. All research participants gave their consent to participate. While no personal identifiers were collected, each student was assigned a unique code in order to match baseline and end-line responses.

Given the low amount of missing data on the completed baseline surveys (on average, questions were answered by 95% of the young men and women surveyed) the self-administered questionnaire successfully met the needs of this study. The data collectors shared that while filling out the surveys the young men and young women were silent and comfortable in asking questions. There were no reports of young men and young women treating the survey as a test or noteworthy problems with the survey administration procedures.

The questionnaire was divided into several sections in order to gather information for the evaluation, as well as to establish baseline understanding of the situation by these young men and women. The sections were the following:

- + General background information: included questions about family, home, demographics, socioeconomics;
- + Gender relations, views about men and women: included 17 main items from the GEM Scale. The GEM Scale is a widely used and tested instrument that has shown tremendous reliability in assessing to what degree men and women 'buy into' or support an inequitable view or a more equitable view of male-female relations. The scale has been validated in more than 15 countries. Items range from statements about roles of men and women in a home, in relationships, acceptance of violence against women, and attitudes towards homosexuality;
- + Health: included questions about health seeking behaviours, smoking, alcohol and substance use; knowledge questions about sexual reproductive health, attitudes towards contraception, HIV and STI; mental health states measured by five item standardised scale MHI 5 (mental health inventory);
- + Questions about experienced and committed violence, gender based violence, violence in relationship;
- + Questions about social and free time activities of young men and young women.

Instruments for both young men and young women were the same. The plan is to repeat the research after the program implementation.

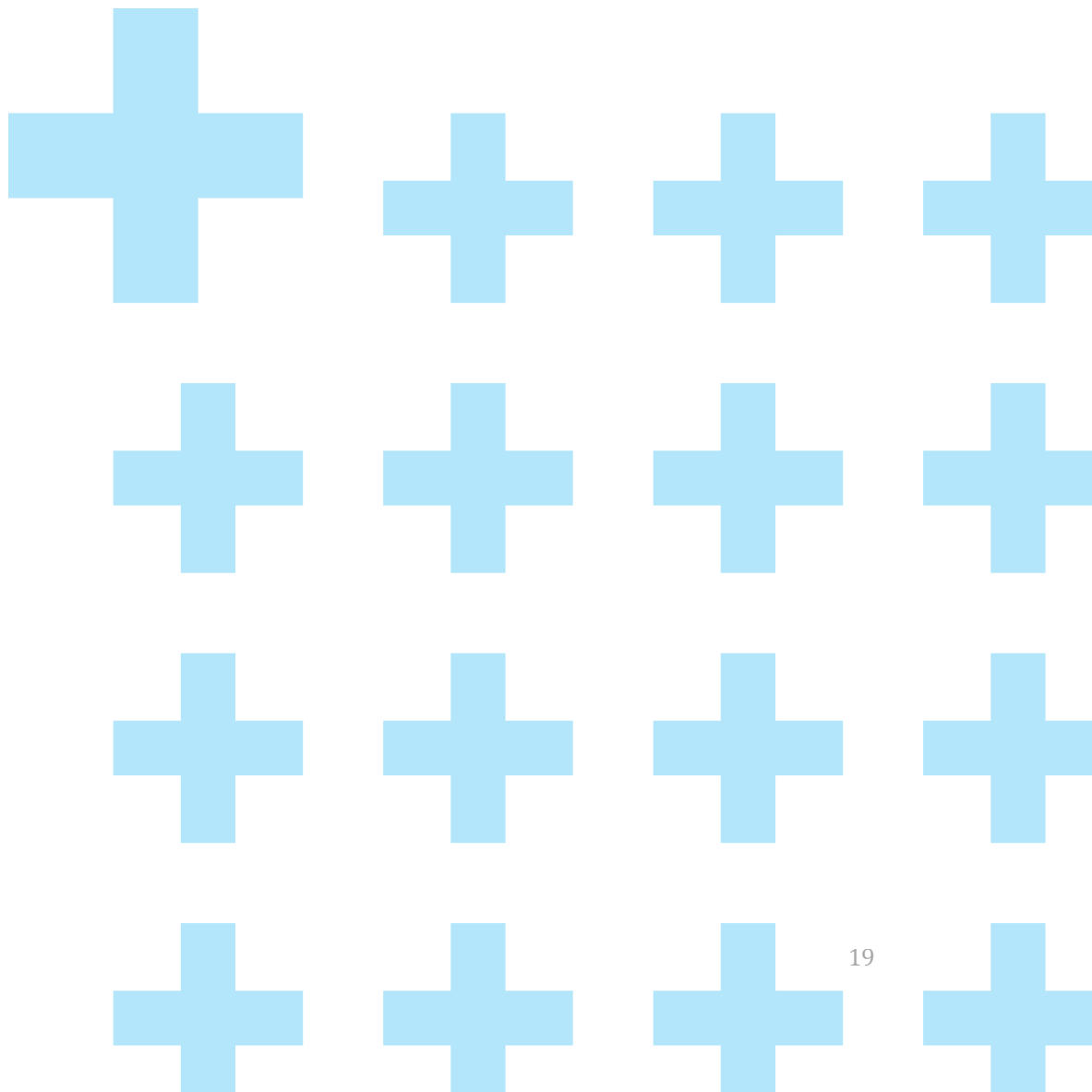
Within the statistical analysis, we have calculated measures of descriptive statistics, frequencies, percentages, and arithmetic means. The relationship between phenomena and variables was measured by the Pearson's coefficient of correlation. The results are calculated, analysed and presented separately for all cities and separately for young men and young women.

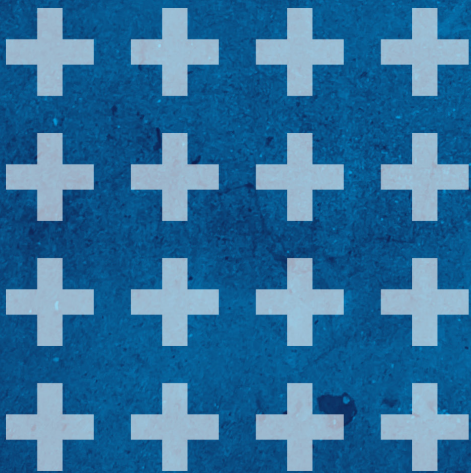
Limitations

Using a self-administered survey can be considered as strength as well as a limitation. By allowing young men and young women to fill out the survey by themselves, they may be more willing to share sensitive or private information than they would in a face-to-face interview. However, a potential problem with self-administered surveys is that young men and young women may not understand the questions, and may not feel able to ask the data collector for clarification due to embarrassment, concerns about privacy, etc. Efforts were made to reduce this limitation by pre-testing the survey with a similar group of young men and young women to ensure comprehension/simplicity, and by having data collectors present during survey administration.

One of the limitations of the research was existence of codes on questionnaires. All questionnaires had codes that should enable us to link the questionnaire from the initial and final research. Data collecting itself went generally well. In some classes students had objections that questionnaires contained numbers/codes and they expressed doubt in anonymity of questionnaires. Data collectors tried to resolve this issue by explaining couple of times that in fact it is anonymous and that no one will pair names with codes, no one will use this to tell on them to teachers or parents etc.

One problem is that some students did not know certain terms used in the questionnaire. Some did not know the meaning of: ovulation, testosterone, menstrual cycle, radicalism, sexual health. These problems were solved by data collectors explaining the meaning of these words.





RESULTS

RESULTS

We will present results per thematic areas: gender, health, violence, free time. Results for young men and young women are presented in tables separately, as well as separately per each city. We did not calculate results for young women from Brčko and Tuzla as low number of them participated (13 and 11 respectively). Underneath the tables, results are commented first for young men and then for young women. Besides measures of descriptive statistics (percentages and arithmetic means) mutual correlations between specific attitudes and behaviour of young men and young women are also presented. We did not make a more in-depth analysis between the cities as survey participants from different cities belong to different family, social and demographic context.

Gender relations

Following tables represent results of attitudes towards gender relations. We grouped them in three categories of attitudes: gender roles, gender norms, and attitudes towards persons of homosexual orientation. Components related to violence and gender based violence will be presented in the chapter on violence.

Table 2:
Gender attitudes of young men
(% - agrees with the following statements from GEM scale)

	Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiska	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.	69,4	60,0	52,9	46,2	44,4	51,2	48,6	67,1	29,9	55,7	24
Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are mother's responsibility.	61	62,8	60,9	57,6	55,5	51,2	60,2	80,5	39,9	64,2	40
A man should have the final word about decisions in the home.	52,0	74,2	59,3	55,2	66,6	59,5	55,7	62,5	37,9	63,1	32
It is both man and woman's responsibility to prevent pregnancy.	81,2	58,9	67,5	80,3	70,4	55,0	56,1	53,5	72,8	61,3	70,8
It's more acceptable for a boy to skip class than a girl.	40,7	29,4	34,9	41,8	22,2	28,5	37,3	41,1	19,5	25,3	24
It is okay for men to cry and show their emotions in front of others.	69,2	52,9	58,8	56,0	63	64,3	53,7	41,1	64,4	68,1	66,7
The most important quality for a man is physical strength and power.	45,4	42,8	64,7	32,8	50,0	39,0	45,4	63,0	31,6	43,1	24
I would have a homosexual friend.	21,1	5,8	12,8	16,5	22,2	14,6	21,7	11,3	17,2	9,6	32
It is okay to hit or kick a homosexual person if he flirts with me.	60,8	71,4	69,5	70,1	48,1	56,3	62,4	58,6	54,7	51,5	32
I would be ashamed if I had a homosexual son.	70,6	72,8	69,8	77,6	85,2	72,5	71,2	69,4	75,2	58,1	52

Attitudes on gender roles show, in almost all cities, that around 50% of young men, or even more, are in agreement with the statements in the questionnaire. That implies that significant percentage of young men have unequal attitudes about gender roles. So, most of the young men feel that the role of a mother/woman is to cook, take care of a house and children, and that a man should have the final word about decisions in the home. This attitude is shared by smaller percentage of young men from Sarajevo. Positive thing is that most of young men feel that both young men and young women should take responsibility for pregnancy. When it comes to gender norms, situation is slightly better. Around 20%-40% of young men express gender unequal norms.

Homophobia is quite present with young men. Around 80% of young men, or even more, state that they would not like to have friends who are of homosexual orientation. Around 52-85% would be ashamed to, hypothetically, have a son who is homosexual. Majority of young men (except in Visoko and Istočno Sarajevo) agree that it is okay to hit or kick a homosexual person if he flirts with him.

Table 3:
Gender attitudes of young women
(% - agrees with the following statements from GEM scale)

	Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.	50,7	28,6	-	26,9	23,1	33,3	31,3	70,2	21,9	-	27,3
Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are mother's responsibility.	69,4	56,5	-	60,0	39,4	56,1	45,6	75,8	38,4	-	31,1
A man should have the final word about decisions in the home.	24,9	12,8	-	22,2	21,3	15,8	21,8	45,4	13,7	-	29,6
It is both man's and woman's responsibility to prevent pregnancy.	80,3	83,8	-	87,5	69,2	67,4	78,1	46,9	72,7	-	71,1
It's more acceptable for a boy to skip class than a girl.	37,3	1,4	-	14,8	9,5	19,7	17,1	36,4	9,2	-	31,1
It is okay for men to cry and show their emotions in front of others.	83,9	85,7	-	77,8	76,3	92,8	81,0	59,4	86,6	-	77,7
The most important quality for a man is physical strength and power.	33,6	24,3	-	22,2	25,3	16,7	25,5	48,4	23,5	-	27,3
I would have a homosexual friend.	57,4	50,0	-	62,9	42,4	47,3	58,3	24,3	65,3	-	61,3
It is okay to hit or kick a homosexual person if she flirts with me.	22,5	11,5	-	18,5	14,7	11,1	20,9	39,4	10,5	-	17,7
I would be ashamed if I had a homosexual son.	47,8	29,7	-	29,6	44,6	39,8	41,7	65,7	45,4	-	34

When it comes to a role of a woman in a household, attitudes of young women are somewhat better than of young men. In majority of cities, around 20-30% of young women show gender-unequitable attitudes. Similar situation is with relations towards gender norms. There are significant differences between the cities. Young women from Banja Luka and Novi Travnik have the most unequitable attitudes. Attitudes of young women towards homosexuals are more open than of young men. Around 42-65% of young women from all cities (except from Novi Travnik) state they would accept homosexual for a friend. Around 29-65% of young women state they would be ashamed if their son is homosexual.

We can conclude that gender attitudes of the participants, especially those of young men, are quite filled with gender stereotypes. Inequality is mostly expressed in the domain of homophobia, and gender roles in general. Unfortunately, numerous young women internalized gender-unequal relations as well.

Health

Within section on health, we will present results on use of psychoactive substances, sexual reproductive health and mental health.

Health seeking behaviours, alcohol, smoking and substance use

Table 4:

Drinking, smoking cigarettes and marijuana - young men and young women

		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
Currently smoking cigarettes	YM	19,9	23,5	35,6	4,2	7,4	20,9	26,1	22,2	10,0	20,4	16,0
	YW	22,6	22,5	-	29,6	15,8	5,3	17,1	3,2	13,2	-	4,5
Drinking alcohol (several times a month or more)	YM	37,1	45,7	43,6	24,5	33,3	19,0	17,1	19,7	15,1	24,5	24,0
	YW	27,0	28,1	-	29,6	27,3	7,2	7,7	6,1	11,0	-	4,6
Being drunk (once a month or more)	YM	35,2	37,2	40,2	26,2	29,6	18,6	16,7	24,4	15,7	27,6	24,0
	YW	27,7	21,1	-	22,2	22,4	5,4	7,7	9,4	9,7	-	6,8
Smoking marijuana in last 3 months	YM	11,3	5,7	10,3	0,0	3,7	9,8	5,4	0,0	12,8	7,4	20,0
	YW	9,5	5,7	-	14,8	7,6	0,0	4,2	0,0	6,8	-	2,2

From this table we can see that in majority of cases young men used psychoactive substances more than young women. There are significant differences between the cities.

Up to 35% of youngsters smoke cigarettes. Young men from Brčko and young women from Gradiška smoke the most, while young men from Gradiška and Istočno Sarajevo and young women from Jablanica and Visoko smoke the least.

Between 15-45% of young men and 4-27% of young women drink alcohol (several times a month or more). Highest percentages are in Republika Srpska cities (e.g. in Banja Luka, Bijeljina) and in Brčko. Similar percentages are of those young men that being drunk.

As expected, marijuana is less used. In majority of cities 5-10% of youngsters used marijuana, mostly in Visoko (20% of young men). Interesting data (in additional analysis) is that significantly higher percentage of young men and young women (15%-45%) have friends that use opiates. This can point out to the fact the real percentage of youth who smoke marijuana is higher, but they do not want to admit that in the survey.

Mental health

Table 5:

Mental health of young men and young women during past month (most of or all the time)

		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
How much time, during the past month, have you been very nervous?	YM	12,8	8,6	15,2	17,9	25,9	23,3	16,5	20,5	26,3	19,0	28,0
	YW	30,0	47,9	-	29,6	39,4	21,1	36,2	33,3	48,6	-	49,0
During the past month, how often were you a happy person?	YM	84,0	82,8	80,5	86,6	70,3	69,1	75,4	67,0	80,5	81,0	76,0
	YW	69,5	56,4	-	70,4	78,5	77,2	73,1	60,6	67,0	-	73,3

We had asked the youth to what extent they feel happy, and how often do they experience nervousness. In the statement on mental health, state of happiness (67%-86% young men and 56%-77% young women) dominates in the last month. Nervousness was the less present (8%-28% young men and 21%-49% young women). These worse mental conditions were more common with young women than with young men.

We also asked the survey participants who they go to when they have some mental problems. Among those who do seek help, majority are those who ask their friends for help. Young men go to their male and female friends while young women usually go to their female friends. Majority of survey participants pointed out they have 3-5 friends they can go to. Besides friends, they ask help from either parents or only mother. Only a few had said they would only talk to their father.

Sexual and reproductive health

Table 6:

Indexes of knowledge about sexual and reproductive health

		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
Index of Reproductive health knowledge	YM	38,3	44,8	38,4	49,5	42,3	46,6	40,9	25,0	46,3	37,6	45,8
	YW	42,0	43,9	-	38,0	48,6	55,3	36,2	25,0	46,5	-	58,5
Index of STI knowledge	YM	32,4	26,0	26,5	39,0	44,0	33,3	32,3	18,1	40,3	24,5	45,8
	YW	26,4	37,2	-	34,7	34,7	34,0	34,4	9,3	39,7	-	39,6
Index of Contraception knowledge	YM	51,9	50,0	46,7	54,6	49,3	47,6	45,8	23,5	47,1	34,0	52,7
	YW	50,8	57,2	-	58,3	51,8	40,4	34,6	25,0	45,1	-	51,9

This table presents results on knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections. Based on answers on ten questions we created percent indexes of knowledge about these three topics. Obtained indexes are average percentages of correct answers.

In majority of cases indexes of correct answers vary between 30-50%. Participants showed highest level of knowledge about contraceptives and then reproductive health, and lowest level about sexually transmitted infections (STI). There are no significant and consistent differences considering gender or place of residence.

Generally, we can conclude that the knowledge about sexual and reproductive health is pretty low. In majority of cases more than half of survey participants do not know answers to the set questions.

Table 7:**Contraception in practice**

		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
I still did not have intercourse	YM	68,7	55,9	55,6	82,0	68,0	84,2	69,7	78,3	70,8	74,5	76,0
	YW	91,2	92,2	-	91,7	91,2	96,2	99,4	92,9	95,7	-	95,6
We did not use contraception	YM	5,3	14,7	11,1	4,9	8,0	2,6	10,1	13,0	8,8	11,7	4,0
	YW	3,6	4,7	-	4,2	3,3	3,8	0,6	3,6	3,6	-	2,2
We used contraception	YM	25,9	29,4	33,3	3,1	24,0	13,2	20,2	8,7	20,4	13,8	20,0
	YW	5,1	3,1	-	4,2	5,5	0,0	0,0	3,6	0,7	-	2,2

In this table we can see percentage of youth who had sexual intercourse and whether they used protection or not. Vast majority of young men (56%-84%) and young women (91%-99%) state they did not have intercourse. Among those who had intercourse, greater percentage is of those who used contraceptives. Despite that, these data point out to the need for education on use of contraceptives.

Table 8:**Visiting doctor (EVER) to check sexually reproductive health**

	Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
Young men	25,0	12,5	22,4	4,8	24,0	12,5	16,1	11,3	16,4	15,0	25,0
Young women	9,0	7,9	-	8,7	19,6	6,1	9,7	10,0	11,1	-	17,7

In this table we can see to what extent young men and young women visited a doctor in order to check their sexual-reproductive health. We can see that vast majority of both young men and young women (75%-92%) never had this kind of a check-up. This is somewhat odd, especially that young women never went to a gynaecologist once their menstrual cycle had started.

Violence

Table 9:

Attitudes toward violence

(% of those who agree with the following statements from GEM scale)

		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
A single slap is a type of violence.	YM	64,0	22,9	65,1	61,2	70,3	64,3	63,1	60,0	64,4	66,3	68,0
	YW	67,7	84,5	-	89,0	68,8	75,4	86,0	60,7	77,2	-	61,4
It is acceptable if parents beat their children when they don't behave well.	YM	47,3	68,6	44,2	52,3	44,0	40,5	36,4	40,6	31,4	31,9	16,0
	YW	44,2	20,2	-	37,0	38,1	10,6	16,0	33,4	18,0	-	11,3
Verbal insults are a type of violence.	YM	59,3	48,5	81,4	76,3	57,7	73,8	78,1	52,8	76,3	84,0	88,0
	YW	80,0	86,9	-	77,8	78,0	91,0	85,1	56,7	89,6	-	86,7

In this table, results about attitudes towards different forms of violence are presented. In most of the cities, 60%-70% of young men feel that a single slap is type of violence. The same attitude also comes from 60%-90% of young women. Only in Bijeljina, 23% of young men think it is not violence. These results (on the global level) show that 20%-30% of youth have wrong perception and minimize gravity of slapping as type of physical violence. Similar situation is with verbal insults. Around 48%-88% of young men and 56%-91% of young women feel that verbal insult is violence. This wrong perception is more common in young men than in young women. There are no significant differences between the cities. So, significant percentage of young men (10%-50%) and young women (10%-45%) do not perceive verbal and psychological violence as violence. This is definitely a problem as wrong perception of violence can result with increased violent behaviour and tolerance of it. When working with youth, it is certainly important to teach the youth about different types of violence and consequences of that violence.

Besides these attitudes we can see that significant percentage of young men and especially significant percentage of young women have tolerance towards parental violence against their children. This said, 16%-68% of young men and 10-44% of young women feel it is acceptable that parents physically punish their children. The physical punishment of children by parents is mostly approved by young men from Bijeljina and Gradiška. This is probably a consequence of traditional and patriarchal norms that usually imply autocratic style of parenting with elements of violent 'upbringing' measures.



Experience with peer violence

Table 10:

Experiences with peer violence from the position of the perpetrator in last 3 months

Types of violence		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
I called my peers names, made fun of them, or insulted them.	YM	29,7	41,2	34,9	41,8	25,9	39,0	31,9	26,6	45,3	26,3	41,7
	YW	22,1	17,4	-	22,2	31,2	15,8	22,2	19,4	37,7	-	27,3
I slapped, hit or kicked my peers.	YM	25,6	48,6	38,4	32,8	42,3	29,3	31,4	29,2	44,4	31,6	29,2
	YW	19,7	16,9	-	14,8	17,4	14,0	17,0	16,1	21,9	-	29,5
I was sending insulting messages to my peers via SMS or through social networks.	YM	5,7	5,8	8,1	3,0	11,1	12,2	11,9	9,2	3,4	10,5	16,7
	YW	5,1	5,7	-	7,2	16,1	1,8	2,4	12,9	7,5	-	11,4
I sexually harassed or touched other people against their will.	YM	4,1	5,7	5,8	0,0	3,7	2,4	1,1	13,8	4,3	5,3	8,3
	YW	0,7	1,4	-	7,4	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	4,5
As a member of peer group, I took part in violent act.	YM	9,8	20,0	17,4	6,0	12,2	12,5	16,1	20,0	12,9	11,6	4,2
	YW	5,8	2,8	-	7,4	8,6	1,8	3,5	3,2	5,5	-	0,0
I verbally insulted or hit someone I thought was homosexual.	YM	13,1	14,3	11,6	11,2	11,1	14,6	22,6	23,1	19,7	9,5	12,5
	YW	2,9	5,7	-	11,1	7,5	3,5	4,1	16,1	4,8	-	11,4

The table shows level of perpetrated different types of peer violence in last three months. Between 25-45% of young men and 15-37% of young women participated in perpetrating verbal and psychological violence. Perpetrated physical violence was confirmed by 25-48% of young men and 14-29% of young women. Highest percentage of verbal and physical violence of young men is in Sarajevo and Bijeljina, and of young women in Sarajevo and Visoko. Cyber violence, committed on social media, is noted with 2-16% of young men and young women. Sexual harassment was confirmed in most of the cities by up to 5% of young men. It is higher in Novi Travnik and Visoko. This type of violence is not noted with young women in most of the cities, except in Gradiška and Visoko. 4%-20% of young men participated in group peer violence. Highest level of it is evident in Bijeljina and Novi Travnik. It is interesting that this type of violence was confirmed in some cities (Gradiška, Istočno Sarajevo) by up to 8% of young women. Verbal or physical violence towards persons perceived as homosexuals was confirmed by 9-23% of young men and by 3-16% of young women.

Table 11:

Percentage of those who would stop the fight or call for help if they saw a fight between a person they know and somebody else

	Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiska	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
Young men	67,2	53,2	60,7	53,7	61,5	77,5	59,5	52,1	56,5	67,0	61,0
Young women	85,8	82,6	-	81,4	82,8	92,7	90,8	86,6	86,9	-	86,6

In this table we can see how youth would react if they saw a fight between a person they know and somebody else. Between 53-77% of young men and between of 81%-92% of young women claim they would try to stop the fight or they would try to call for help. At the same time, it is problematic that around one third of young men would join the fight instead of trying to stop it. This could be one of the topics for future work with young men.

Gender based violence and violence in relationships

Table 12:

*Attitudes toward gender based violence
(% agrees with the following statements from GEM scale)*

		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiska	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
If a woman cheats on a man, it is justified for him to hit her.	YM	19,4	23,5	9,2	24,3	7,4	19,1	16,5	25,0	16,2	16,8	4,0
	YW	13,0	1,4	-	3,7	3,3	1,8	4,8	21,2	3,5	-	8,9
A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.	YM	17,7	20,6	15,1	4,5	11,1	7,3	13,0	22,6	4,2	8,5	8,0
	YW	14,6	4,2	-	0,0	5,3	5,3	7,2	21,2	4,9	-	6,6
When a woman is sexually harassed, it is usually because the way she is dressed.	YM	41,0	32,3	48,2	50,7	24,0	40,5	53,0	63,4	38,5	41,4	21,0
	YW	37,6	30,9	-	18,5	33,0	43,4	32,7	48,4	41,1	-	20,0

This table represents results on attitude towards gender based violence. We can see that attitudes of some young men show certain approval to gender based violence. Around 9-25% of young men approve gender based violence if a woman cheats on a man. Highest percentages are in Novi Travnik, Gradiška and Bijeljina. Around 24%-63% of young men (highest percentage in Novi Travnik, Mostar and Gradiška) feel that if a woman is sexually harassed, it is usually because of the way she dresses. Around 4%-22% of young men (highest percentage is in Novi Travnik and Bijeljina) feel that a woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together.

Attitude of young women towards gender based violence is more negative, and that was expected. In majority of cases agreement with the statements is below 5%. Slightly worse results are in Banjaluka and Novi Travnik. What is worrying is the fact that significant percentage of young women feel that the way young woman dresses is a cause for sexual violence (18%-48%).

Table 13:

Experiences with violence in relationship from the position of the perpetrator

Types of violence in relationships		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
Have you ever humiliated your girlfriend/boyfriend?	YM	12,8	21,9	12,3	14,8	12,2	10,0	17,0	21,4	18,9	14,1	22,7
	YW	9,3	24,6	-	22,7	12,9	10,6	11,8	18,8	20,7	-	28,9
Have you ever hit your partner?	YM	11,0	18,7	10,1	8,2	14,8	5,0	14,7	27,1	17,9	14,1	22,7
	YW	24,8	38,6	-	18,2	13,3	14,6	21,1	31,2	25,2	-	24,3
Have you ever had sex with a partner against her/his will?	YM	2,3	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	3,5	8,7	0,0	2,2	9,1
	YW	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	-	0,0

When it comes to violence in a relationship, it is not negligible, especially having in mind a fact that majority of youth in this age do not have a steady relationship. It is interesting that violent behaviour of young women in a relationship is similar or even higher than violent behaviour of young men. Psychological violence in the form of insulting and humiliating varies between 9% and 29%. It is mostly evident in Visoko, Bijeljina, Novi Travnik and Sarajevo. Physical violence is differently represented. It varies between 8% and 22% with young men, and 13%-38% with young women. Physical violence (in a relationship) by young men is more visible in Novi Travnik and Visoko than in other cities. Physical violence by young women is higher in Bijeljina, Banja Luka, Sarajevo and Visoko. Sexual violence in a relationship is not as present. It is worrying that around 9% of young men from Novi Travnik and Visoko confirm this type of violence.

Table 14:***How did you react on violence in an intimate relationship?***

		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiska	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
I successfully resolved the situation by defending myself or avoiding violence.	YM	21,4	31,0	20,3	8,6	19,2	10,5	18,5	41,4	13,2	28,9	13,6
	YW	8,1	8,8	-	8,3	11,8	4,4	7,7	10,0	8,8	-	10,8
I couldn't stop violence, I have been a victim.	YM	0,8	6,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	2,9	1,0	0,0	0,0
	YW	0,0	0,0	-	0,0	4,7	0,0	0,7	3,3	1,8	-	0,0
I did not experience violence in a relationship, so I did not react.	YM	77,8	62,1	79,7	91,4	80,8	89,5	80,3	55,7	85,8	71,1	86,4
	YW	91,9	91,2	-	91,7	83,5	95,6	91,6	86,7	89,4	-	89,2

In this table we can see how young men and young women dealt with violence in a relationship, if they experienced it. Majority, 62-95% did not have that problem at all. Among those who had experienced violence in a relationship, majority claims they solved the problem successfully. This said, 6.9% of young men from Bijeljina and 4.7% of young women from Istočno Sarajevo pointed out they had been victims of violence in a relationship and were not able to stop it.

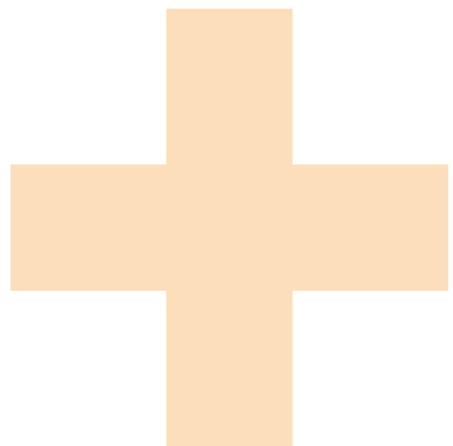
Social and free time activities

Table 15:
*Spending free time on a weekly basis
(several times a week or more)*

Types of activities		Banja Luka	Bijeljina	Brčko	Gradiška	Istočno Sarajevo	Jablanica	Mostar	Novi Travnik	Sarajevo	Tuzla	Visoko
Hanging out with friends	YM	92,0	100,0	87,2	94,0	85,2	90,2	91,8	94,1	91,4	96,8	86,9
	YW	88,2	89,6	-	96,3	93,4	91,3	93,0	100,0	86,0	-	88,3
Cultural activities (concerts, theatre etc.)	YM	12,5	18,8	18,0	6,0	18,5	9,8	14,2	36,1	8,6	15,8	4,3
	YW	8,3	11,3	-	11,1	29,7	9,0	19,2	23,0	3,5	-	16,3
Watching TV	YM	89,0	84,8	71,7	83,6	89,0	85,4	83,8	89,6	76,8	84,2	91,3
	YW	95,0	84,5	-	74,0	89,0	93,0	88,1	96,6	82,1	-	86,0
Internet	YM	98,4	100,0	97,6	98,5	96,3	100,0	96,2	91,1	98,0	100,0	91,3
	djevojke	99,2	97,2	-	96,3	99,0	100,0	100,0	96,7	100,0	-	95,3
Helping parents	YM	87,4	87,9	88,3	92,5	88,4	95,0	89,1	95,0	89,6	92,7	86,9
	djevojke	94,0	93,0	-	96,1	93,3	96,5	92,0	96,0	93,8	-	90,7
In café or club	YM	50,4	66,6	58,3	50,0	67,0	46,3	55,9	69,3	64,7	50,0	82,6
	YW	38,3	39,1	-	70,4	62,7	42,9	53,0	48,1	49,3	-	72,1
Learning or reading	YM	56,3	50,8	42,2	55,4	69,2	67,5	54,1	47,4	59,5	57,0	69,5
	YW	78,3	71,0	-	81,5	85,2	92,8	71,0	83,4	77,8	-	72,5
Walk around the place without a special purpose	YM	23,2	19,4	27,8	13,5	44,0	17,1	20,8	34,5	27,0	33,0	31,8
	YW	14,7	19,1	-	22,2	31,0	20,4	18,8	29,2	24,1	-	35,9
Sports or recreation	YM	70,2	87,1	77,9	87,7	84,0	76,9	68,0	74,2	82,3	63,1	60,8
	YW	42,9	57,4	-	81,4	45,0	53,6	50,9	45,8	51,5	-	48,7
Working or volunteering in a youth group or some other association	YM	3,6	9,1	8,4	7,5	19,2	17,1	11,5	15,3	6,9	15,0	0,0
	YW	3,0	1,5	-	3,7	11,0	3,8	8,3	16,0	5,6	-	17,1
Participate in the work of the political party	YM	2,9	6,5	2,4	1,5	3,8	2,4	4,9	8,3	3,5	4,2	0,0
	YW	0,8	0,0	-	7,4	2,2	1,8	1,2	8,8	0,7	-	2,4
In the bookie	YM	15,9	25,0	21,4	9,0	30,7	9,7	16,9	24,2	13,8	12,7	4,3
	YW	1,4	0,0	-	3,7	4,4	0,0	1,8	8,0	0,0	-	2,4

In this table we can see how young men and young women spend their free time on a weekly basis. We can note that in most of the activities there are no major differences between cities. The highest percentage of young women and young men (from 74%-100%) spend their free time socialising with friends, watching television, searching the internet, helping parents. Slightly smaller percentage of young men and young women (38%-82%) spend time studying, doing sports or in café. Between 3-29% of youth are involved in cultural activities. Youth spend the least time doing voluntary work or working in political parties. Young men are more involved in sports activities, spend more time in bookmakers, and café, or walking around without a special purpose. Girls spend more time studying.

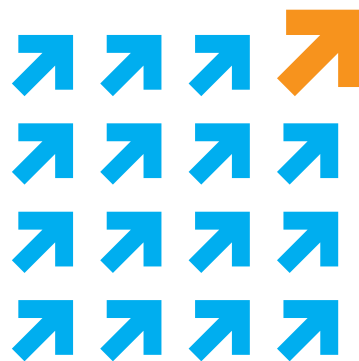
We can conclude that youth spend time in different ways. Some of those activities are creative, while some have no purpose or goal. It would be better if some uncreative activities are not as present. What is worrying is the fact that significant percentage of survey participants from all cities spends time in coffee shops and bookmakers, or walking around the place without a special purpose.





CLOSING REMARKS

CLOSING REMARKS



Gender relations

Attitudes on gender roles in almost all cities show that around 50% of young men, or even more, have stereotype attitudes on gender roles of men and women. Thus, most of the young men feel that the role of a mother/woman has to do with children and work in a house. Positive thing is that most of young men feel that both young men and young women should take responsibility for pregnancy. When it comes to gender norms, situation is slightly better. Around 20%-40% of young men express gender unequal norms. Homophobia is quite present in our societies. Around 80% of young men, or even more, state that they would not like to have friends who are homosexuals. Attitudes of young women are more open. Around 42-65% of young women from all cities (except from Novi Travnik) state they would accept homosexual for a friend.

Despite the fact that women are greatest victims of gender inequality in the society, significant percentage of young women have gender-unequal attitudes. In majority of cities, around 20-30% of young women show gender-inequitable attitudes. Similar situation is with relations towards gender norms. This is probably a consequence of psychological internalization of stereotypes. Persons who are exposed to certain labelling for a longer period of time start to internalize those labels, meaning prejudice towards themselves. Society and men often 'push' women towards unequal roles, but then they (women) also contribute to staying in those roles.

For the future, it is very important to work with youth trying to annul traditional gender stereotypes that often open door to domestic violence or violence in intimate relationships. Social norms and expectations create social pressure where in the end young men, eager to prove their masculinity, strength and power in public, often reach out to completely absurd or risky behaviour. If this conditioned reaction is explained to them in some workshops, it is very possible that due to the need for independence and authenticity they start using healthier life styles.

Health

Use of psycho-active substances is somewhat less expressed than in previous researches. In majority of cities young men used psychoactive substances more than young women. Up to 35% of youngsters smoke cigarettes. As expected, marijuana is less used. In majority of cities 5-10% of youngsters used marijuana. What is symptomatic is that 15%-45% of survey participants have friends who use soft drugs. This data shows tendency that percentage of youth who use marijuana is greater, but they do not want to admit that due to some possible negative consequences.

In terms of alcohol use, between 15-45% of young men and 4-27% of young women drink alcohol (several times a month or more). Similar percentages are of young men who experienced drunkenness. Highest percentages are in cities in Republika Srpska. These differences could be linked with social status of families, different peer norms in different schools, education, and religious background. In cities in Republika Srpska citizens are mostly Orthodox Christians. Religious differences can have an impact on use of alcohol as in Christianity use of alcohol is treated differently (more liberal) than in Islam.

In statements on mental health during last month state of happiness (67%-86% of young men and 56%-77% of young women) dominate. About 8%-28% of young men and 21%-49% young women have dark periods of nervousness. Young men and women usually get support from their friends, mothers or closer relatives. In average, they have three to five friends they can go to when they feel bad. It appears that fathers could and should participate more in emotional support to their children. This result is in accordance with previously identified problem on traditional gender norms and roles. Results also contribute to programmes and campaigns that encourage more active paternity. In general we can conclude that positive mental conditions prevail. That is also logical as in this period, i.e. in early adolescent phase, youth are mostly filled with optimism and satisfaction. It is to be expected that in years to come they would face some serious challenges and that can then jeopardize their mental health.

Knowledge of young men and young women about sexual-reproductive health, sexually transmittable infections, and contraceptives is on a very low level. In most of the cases percent of correct answers, in average, is around 30%-50%. There are no significant and consistent differences considering gender or place of residence. Vast majority of young men and young women state they did not have intercourse. Among those who had intercourse, greater percentage is of those who used contraceptives. We can see that majority of young men and young women (75%-92%) never visited a doctor in order to check their sexual-reproductive health. Results show that youth are not well informed about sexual-reproductive health, thus it is very important and good that future program envisages active work on sexual-reproductive health.

Experience with violence

Significant percentage of young men and young women (10%-50%) had misconception of violence. This data should be taken into consideration when working with the youth since misconception of violence can later lead to increased violence or tolerance of violence. Educational programs should familiarize youth with different forms of violence, including psychological violence. Between 10%-68% of young men and young women feel it is acceptable that parents physically punish their children. This is probably a consequence of traditional and patriarchal norms that usually imply autocratic style of parenting with elements of violent 'upbringing' measures. Educational activities with youth should be conceptualised so to raise awareness of youth that physical punishment of children is not an optimal way of upbringing.

Between 25-45% of young men and 15-37% of young women committed verbal or psychological violence. Physical violence was confirmed by 25-48% of young men and 14-29% of young women. Group and cyber violence was noted to a lesser extent (up to 20%). In general, percentages of perpetrated violence may not be high, but one should take into consideration that this covers period of three months. Especially worrying is psychological violence in Bijeljina, Gradiška, Jablanica, Sarajevo and Visoko; physical violence by young men in Bijeljina, Istočno Sarajevo and Sarajevo; physical violence by young women in Visoko; sexual violence by young men in Sarajevo and Visoko; group violence by young men in Bijeljina, Brčko and Novi Travnik; group violence by young women in Gradiška and Istočno Sarajevo; violence towards persons perceived as homosexuals in Mostar, Novi Travnik and Sarajevo. Level of violence, especially physical violence, perpetrated by young women is interesting. In some previous researches level of violence perpetrated by young women was way smaller (researches by CARE from 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017). Opposite to previous findings (CARE researches from 2012, 2014, 2015, 2017) it appears that physical violence is more and more present with young women. This data is supported by data on violence in relationships. Psychological violence in a relationship, committed by young women, in form of insults, humiliation, and limitation of contacts varies between 9%-29%. Physical violence is differently represented. With young women it varies between 13%-38%, and with young men from 8-27%. Level of violence in relationships is not excusable, especially having in mind a fact that majority of youth of this age do not have steady relationships. Among those who experienced violence in a relationship, majority claims they successfully solved the problem. Through work with youth it would be necessary to check the level of exposure to violence in steadier relationships. Anyhow, through educational activities greater attention should be paid to violent behaviour of young women than it was the case before.

It should also be mentioned that attitudes of some young men show approval of gender based violence. For example, in some cities (e.g. Banja Luka, Bijeljina, Gradiška, Novi Travnik) around 20% of young men approve violence against a woman if a woman cheated on a man. Attitudes of young women towards violence against women are more negative, that is logical. In majority of cases, agreement with statements is below 10% (except in Novi Travnik and Banja Luka). What is interesting is the fact that significant percentage of young men (21-63%,) and women (18%-43%) feel that the way young women dress is a cause for sexual violence. A significant number of young women feel that women are to be blamed for sexual harassment.

Positive thing is that majority of young women (81%-91%) and young men (52%-77%) claim they would try to stop violence, in case it occurs. Problem is that around one third of young men would join the fight instead of trying to stop it. Problem of bystanders during violence between their peers should be taken seriously. With appearance of smart phones, trend of the so called 'neutral behaviour' increased. Instead of stopping the violence, youth usually watch, do





not get involved in the conflict, or record it with their phones. Within future preventive programs attention should also be paid to this phenomenon.

Social activities

We can note that in most of the activities there are no major differences between the cities. The highest percentage of young women and young men spend their free time socialising with friends, watching television, searching the internet, helping parents. Slightly smaller percentage of young men and young women spends time studying, doing sports or in café. Youth spend the least time doing voluntary work or working in political parties. Young men are more involved in sports activities; spend more time in bookmaker, and café; or walking around without a special purpose. Young women spend more time studying.

So, we can conclude that some of the activities are useful and creative (e.g. sport, studying, helping parents, etc.), while some others, like hanging out in bars, could be less present. It would be important to secure activities in each city that would provide for quality free time of the youth. That is probably one of the main mechanisms for healthy upbringing and growing-up of youth that would further contribute to prevention of asocial behaviours of youth.

Correlations between phenomena

We tested if there is statistical correlation between certain phenomena, i.e. if their smaller or greater representation mutually correlates. We had determined that in all cities there is a correlation between several characteristics. Youth who are more inclined to peer violence often perpetrate more violence in relationships. Violence against women in all cities significantly correlates with violence in general, past violence exposure and alcohol consuming. Those youth also use alcohol, cigarettes or marijuana more, have lower grades in school, and have more unequal gender attitudes. Likewise, these youth were more exposed to violence in the past, and have worse mental health. It appears to be a vicious circle where different personal frustrations and problems of youth cause other asocial behaviours. It would be useful to further explore problems that lead young people to frustration and personal dissatisfaction.

Certain differences between young men and young women had been determined. Young women have more equal gender attitudes, but they also have worse mental health. Young men use psychoactive substances more than young women. Participation in violence is mostly higher with young men, but that difference is not major as was the case in some previous researches.



Priorities in different cities

If we compare the cities, we can see that the image is a bit colourful and that we cannot generalize that youth from certain city live better or worse. Some characteristics are mutual for all cities.

Common characteristics

Attitudes and behaviour in the area of gender norms was identified as a problem in all cities. That more concretely relates to stereotype gender roles, domination of man in the area of sexual relations, decision making within a family, participation in family obligations, relations towards homosexuals, etc. Homophobia is present in all cities, slightly less with young women.

In most of the cities around 30% of youth (especially young women) are confronted with periods of nervousness or anxiety. More types of negative mental statuses are noted with young women. In those situations, the biggest support to youth are their friends (usually 3-5 friends) or parents, especially a mother. Father is not an adequate support to his children as he should be. Positive thing for all these cities is that they would participate in preventing violence in their surroundings, if that would happen.

Knowledge of young women and young men about sexual and reproductive health topics is generally low in all cities.

Significant percentage of youth in all cities has misconception of violence. Certain types of physical and psychological violence are not perceived as violence.

Specific priorities in different cities

Banja Luka



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; drinking alcohol (highest percentage); knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; violence in a relationship.

Bijeljina



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; group violence; violence in a relationship.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; drinking alcohol; mental health; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; psychological and physical violence; violence in a relationship.

Brčko



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; group violence.

Gradiška



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence.

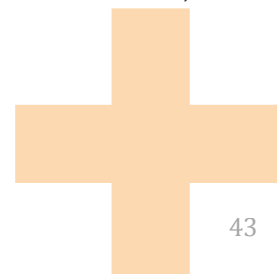
Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; psychological and physical violence; sexual violence; violence in a relationship.

Istočno Sarajevo



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; drinking alcohol; mental health; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; cyber violence.



Jablanica



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; psychological and physical violence.

Mostar



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; smoking marijuana; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; group violence; violence toward homosexuals.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; mental health; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; psychological and physical violence; violence in a relationship.

Novi Travnik



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; group violence; violence toward homosexuals; sexual violence; violence in a relationship.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; violence in a relationship.

Sarajevo



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking marijuana; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; violence toward homosexuals; violence in a relationship.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking marijuana; mental health; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; psychological and physical violence; violence in a relationship.



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking cigarettes; drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence.



Young men: gender attitudes; homophobia; smoking marijuana (highest percentage); drinking alcohol; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; cyber violence; sexual violence; violence in a relationship.

Young women: gender attitudes; homophobia; mental health; knowledge about sexual-reproductive health, contraceptives and sexually transmittable infections; misperception of violence; psychological and physical violence; violence in a relationship.

General conclusion

A number of interesting and useful data had been obtained in this research. Data from different areas of the research show that one of the central problems in the life of a young man are traditional norms that directly stereotype social norms. Stereotype roles are further manifested through unequal gender attitudes, violent behaviours and behaviours that are risk to the health and that include use of alcohol or some narcotics. Because of that, in future it would be good to tackle several priority areas. It is important to work on reducing these phenomena, especially as it leads to other problems, such as violence. One of priorities is work on prevention of violence perpetrated by young men and young women. Youth are generally quite uninformed about sexual-reproductive health so this data can be a starting point and measure to confront overall problem identified in this research.

It is undeniable that some preventive programmes that deal with these issues can bring certain positive results. Still, additionally to these concrete programmes greater social community should secure an ambient where youth could, undisturbedly and with minimal expenses, creatively fulfil their free time and develop pro-social values. Available creative alternatives such as sports, art or culture, are definitely better way for development of youngsters than some guided methods that youngsters either do not understand or simply do not want to adopt. We feel that the programme implemented by CARE Balkan's represents positive model how to work with youngsters in one spontaneous, creative and unobtrusive way.





BASELINE EVALUATION REPORT

July 2018

*PROMOTING
HEALTHIER
LIFESTYLES
AMONG YOUTH
IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
BY CHALLENGING GENDER STEREOTYPES II*

Young men initiative project II (YMI II)

Design:

Branislav Slijepčević

