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ANKETA O OBRAZOVANJU ODRASLIH U 2017

ADULT EDUCATION SURVEY, 2017

Anketa o obrazovanju odraslih jest istraživanje kojim se prikupljaju podaci o sudjelovanju odraslih osoba u obrazovanju, osposobljavanju i učenju unutar konteksta cjeloživotnog učenja. Provedba istraživanja usklađena je s uredbama EU -a i Eurostatovom metodologijom propisanima za ovo istraživanje. Anketa o obrazovanju odraslih u 2017. sastavni je dio istraživanja o obrazovanju odraslih u Europi koje provode sve zemlje članice kao i zemlje koje imaju status kandidata i zemlje koje su potencijalni kandidati za članstvo u Evropsku Uniju.

Federalni zavod za statistiku prvi put objavljuje rezultate Ankete o obrazovanju odraslih. Anketom o obrazovanju odraslih prikupljaju se podaci o učešću osoba starosti od 25 do 64 godine u formalnom i neformalnom obrazovanju i informalnom učenju u prethodnih 12 mjeseci od dana anketiranja. Anketa je provedena u periodu od 1. februara do 31. marta 2017. godine.

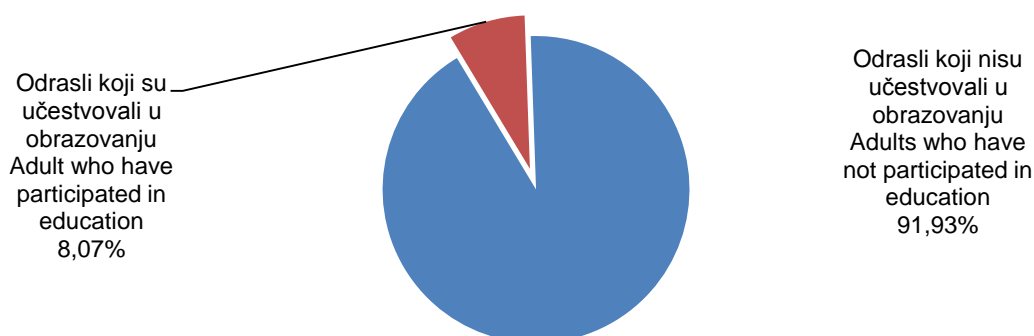
U Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine, u posljednjih 12 mjeseci od dana anketiranja, u formalnom i neformalnom obrazovanju učestvovalo je 8,07 % odraslih, dok 91,93 % odraslih nije učestvovalo ni u formalnom, ni u neformalnom obrazovanju. U formalnom obrazovanju učestvovalo je 2,2 % odraslih, a u neformalnom obrazovanju 6,2 % odraslih.

The Adult Education Survey is a survey that collects data on adult participation in education, training and learning within the context of lifelong learning. The implementation of the research is in line with the EU regulations and the Eurostat methodology set for this survey. The Adult Education Survey 2017 is an integral part of adult education in Europe conducted by all member countries, as well as countries with candidate status and potential candidate countries for membership of the European Union.

Federal Institute for Statistics is publishing the results of the Adult Education Survey for the first time. The Adult Education Survey serves to collect data on the participation of persons aged between 25 and 64 in formal and non-formal education and in non-formal learning during the 12 months prior to the day of interviewing. The survey was carried out between 1st February and 31st March 2017.

In Federation of Bosnia & Herzegovina, 8,07 % of adults participated in formal and/or non-formal education during the 12 months prior to the day of interviewing, while 91,93 of adult did not participate in either formal or non-formal education. During this period, 2,2 % of adults participated in formal education, while 6,2 of them participated in non-formal education.

Grafikon 1 – UČEŠĆE U OBRAZOVANJU
PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION



U informalnom učenju, u posljednjih 12 mjeseci od dana anketiranja učestvovalo je 75,47 % osoba.

During the 12 months prior to the day of interviewing, 75,47 % of persons participated in informal learning.

Podaci u ovom Saopćenju prikupljeni su putem Ankete o obrazovanju odraslih .

Data in this Release were obtained through the Adult Education Survey (AES).

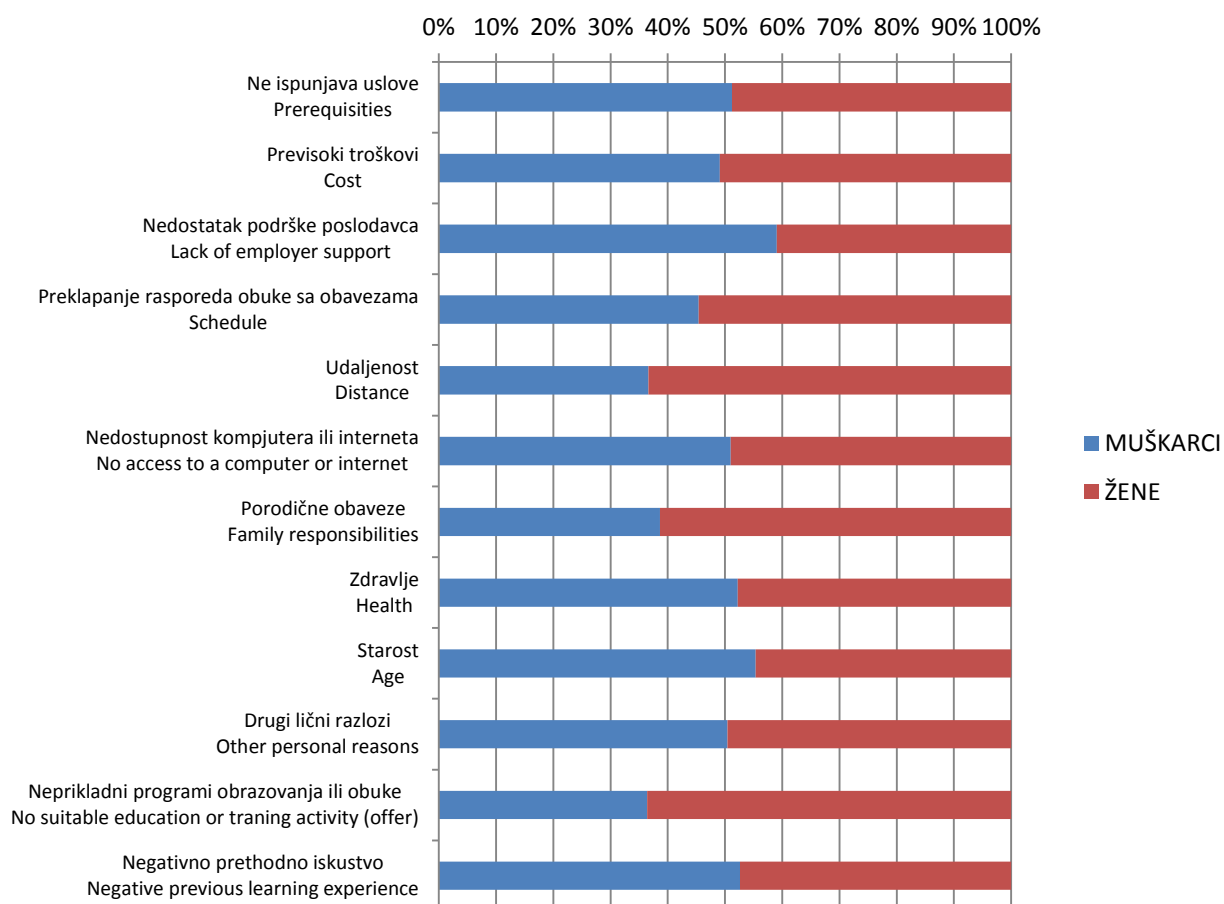
Teškoće pri sudjelovanju u obrazovanju i osposobljavanju

Difficulties in participation in education

Od navedenih razloga koju su spriječili ispitanike u sudjelovanju u obrazovanju i osposobljavanju, 2/3 žena navelo je udaljenost i neprikladni programi obrazovanja ili obuke, a kod muškaraca su to bili starost i nedostatak podrške poslodavca .

Out of indicated reasons that prevented respondents from participating in education and training, 2/3 of women reported distance and no suitable education or training activity (offer), and men reported age and lack of employer support .

Grafikon 2 – TEŠKOĆE PRI SUDJELOVANJU U OBRAZOVANJU I OSPOSOBLJAVANJU PREMA SPOLU U 2017
DIFFICULTIES IN PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY SEX, 2017



Poznavanje stranih jezika

Najveći dio ispitanika (50,6%) izjavio je da znaju barem jedan strani jezik.

Dobne skupina s najviše osoba koje govore barem jedan strani jezik jest ona u dobi od 25 do 34 godine.

Knowledge of foreign languages

The largest share of respondents (50,6%) reported knowing at least one foreign language.

A group with the highest number of people speaking at least one foreign language is the one between 25 and 34 years old.

1. POZNAVANJE STRANIH JEZIKA PREMA DOBNIM SKUPINAMA KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES BY AGE GRUOUPS

Dobne skupine	Niti jedan strani jezik No foreign languages	Jedan strani jezik One foreign languages	Dva strana jezika Two foreign languages	Age groups
25 - 34	25,58	50,67	21,57	25 - 34
35 - 44	58,01	32,09	9,20	35 - 44
45 - 54	63,04	30,21	6,27	45 - 54
55 - 64	72,89	22,56	4,38	55 - 64

METODOLOŠKA OBJAŠNENJA

Izvor podataka

Podaci u ovom saopštenju objavljeni su na osnovu provedene Ankete o obrazovanju odraslih u 2017. godini. Anketa o obrazovanju odraslih provedena je prema jedinstvenoj metodologiji propisanoj od Eurostata, što obezbjeđuje međunarodnu uporedivost podataka. Anketom su obuhvaćena lica starosti od 25 do 64 godine koja žive u privatnim domaćinstvima kako bi se dobili podaci o sudjelovanju ovih osoba u formalnom i neformalnom obrazovanju i informalnom učenju.

Anketom su prikupljeni podaci o sudjelovanju odraslih u formalnome i neformalnom obrazovanju te informalnom učenju unatrag godinu dana od intervjua. Osim tih podataka, ispitanici su odgovarali na pitanja o strukturi domaćinstva i demografskim obilježjima te o postignutome i nezavršenom obrazovanju. Također, odgovarali su na pitanja o radnom statusu i obilježju glavnog zaposlenja, ali i o pristupu informacijama o mogućnostima učenja, poteškoćama pri sudjelovanju u obrazovanju i osposobljavanju i poznavanju stranih jezika.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Data Sources

Data in this Release are released based on the Adult Education Survey carried out in 2017. The Adult Education Survey was carried out pursuant to the uniform methodology issued by Eurostat, this ensuring international compatibility of the data. The survey covers persons aged between 25 and 64 who live in private households, in order to obtain data on participation of these persons in formal and non-formal education and in informal learning.

The survey included data on adult's participation in formal and non-formal education, and informal learning one year prior to the interview. Besides lifelong learning questions, respondents gave information on the households and demographic background, on completed and uncompleted education. They also responded to questions about labour status and characteristics, but also about access to information about learning possibilities, difficulties in participation in education and training, knowledge of foreign languages

Prikupljanje podataka

Anketa je provedena na bazi uzorka korištenjem CAPI metode (upotrebom laptopa za unos podatka). Okvir za izbor uzorka Ankete o obrazovanju odraslih je spisak domaćinstava iz Master uzorka iz 2009. godine.

Uzorak za Federaciju Bosne i Hercegovine sadržavao je 3977 domaćinstava sa bar jednim članom dobi 25-64 godine. Od ukupnog broja 2 221 je gradsko stanovništvo, a 1756 su ostala domaćinstva.

Anketa je provedena u periodu od 1. Februara do 31.marta 2017 godine, a referentni period bio je posljednjih od dana anketiranja.

Prikupljeni podaci upotrebljavat će se isključivo za statističke svrhe, neće se objavljivati kao pojedinačni, već u agregiranom obliku.

Definicije i objašnjenja

Cjeloživotno obrazovanje jest pojam koji se odnosi na obrazovanje odraslih osoba. Organizirana je aktivnost učenja čiji je rezultat poboljšanje znanja, vještina, kompetencija i/ili kvalifikacija putem osposobljavanja na radnome mjestu, sudjelovanjem na radionicama ili sudjelovanja u programima formalnoga i/ili neformalnog obrazovanja.

Pod **formalnim obrazovanjem** podrazumijeva se institucionalizirano obrazovanje priznato od strane mjerodavnih nacionalnih tijela nadležnih za obrazovanje.

Zadaća mu je osigurati obrazovanje u punom opterećenju za učenike i studente u sistemu koji je osmišljen kao trajni obrazovni put. Također uključuje obrazovanje za sve dobne skupine, uz sadržaj programa i kvalifikacija koje odgovaraju onima koje su stečene početnim obrazovanjem. Programi koji se djelomično odvijaju na radnome mjestu mogu se također smatrati formalnim obrazovanjem ako dovode do kvalifikacija koje su priznate od strane nacionalnih tijela nadležnih za obrazovanje (ili drugih mjerodavnih tijela). Takvi se programi često odvijaju u saradnji između obrazovnih institucija i poslodavaca.

Neformalno obrazovanje definirano je kao obrazovanje koje je institucionalizirano, namjerno i planirano od strane pružatelja obrazovnih usluga. Obilježje koje definira neformalno obrazovanje jest da je ono dodatak, alternativa i/ili nadopuna formalnom obrazovanju unutar procesa cjeloživotnog učenja pojedinca.

Pružna se osobama svih dobnih skupina, ali ne primjenjuje nužno strukturu kontinuiranog procesa učenja. Njegovo trajanje može biti kratko i/ili imati slabiji intenzitet i obično se odvija u obliku kratkih kurseva, radionica ili seminara.

Prema tome neformalno obrazovanje može se provoditi unutar i izvan obrazovne institucije te uključivati osobe svih dobnih skupina. Ovisno o situaciji u pojedinoj zemlji, može obuhvaćati obrazovne programe opismenjivanja odraslih, osnovno obrazovanje djece koja ne pohađaju školu, sticanje životnih vještina, radnih vještina i opšte kulture.

Data collection

The survey is a sample-based survey, carried out using the CAPI method (using laptops for data entry). The sample framework for the Adult Education Survey is the household list from the Master Sample from 2009.

The selected sample for Federation of B&H consisted of 3977 households with at least one member aged between 25 and 64. Of the total number, 2 221 were urban households, while there were 1756 other households.

The questionnaire survey was conducted in the period from 1st February till 31st March 2017.

The collected data will be used solely for statistical purposes and will not be published individually but in aggregated form.

Definitions and explanations

Lifelong learning is the concept that refers to adult education. Lifelong learning is an organised learning activity whose result is the improvement of knowledge, skills, competences and/or qualifications through work-related training, workshops or participation in formal and/or non-formal education activities.

Formal education implies institutionalized education recognized by competent national education authorities.

The task of formal education is to provide full-load education for pupils and students in the system designed as a lasting educational path. It also includes education for all age groups, with content of programs and qualifications that match those who have been trained in initial education. Part-time work programs may also be considered as formal education if they lead to qualifications recognized by the national education authorities (or other competent institutions). Such programs often take place in co-operation between educational institutions and employers.

Non-formal education is defined as an education that is institutionalized, intentionally and planned by the providers of educational services. The notion defining informal education is that it is an addendum, an alternative and/or complementary to formal education within the process of lifelong learning of individuals.

It provides people of all ages, but does not necessarily apply the structure of a continuous learning process. Its duration may be short and/or have a lower intensity and usually takes place in the form of short courses, workshops or seminars.

Accordingly, non-formal education can be implemented within and outside the educational institution, and include persons of all age groups. Depending on the situation in a particular country, it may include adult education programs, primary education of children who do not attend school, acquisition of life skills, work skills and general culture.

Informalno učenje definirano je kao oblik učenja koje je namjerno ili svjesno, ali ne i institucionalizirano. Ono je stoga manje organizirano i manje strukturirano nego formalno ili neformalno obrazovanje.

To je vrsta učenja koje se obično odvija izvan institucija bez nastavnika. Uključuje događaje, odnosno aktivnosti, vezane za učenje koji se mogu odvijati gotovo posvuda – u porodici, s prijateljima, na radnome mjestu, u lokalnoj zajednici i u svakodnevnom životu, na temelju samostalnoga, porodičnog ili društvenog usmjeravanja.

Najvažnije je postojanje namjere pojedinca da nešto nauči.

Informal learning is defined as a form of learning that is deliberately or consciously but not institutionalized. It is therefore less organized and less structured than formal or non-formal education.

Informal learning is the kind of learning that is usually done outside of an institution without a teacher. It includes learning related events (activities) than could take place almost everywhere – in the family, with friends, in the workplace, in the local community and in everyday life, based on independent, family or social orientation.

The most important thing is the intent of an individual to learn something.

Skraćenice

CAPI	anketiranje uz podršku prijenosnog računara
EU	Europska unija
Eurostat	Statistički ured Europske unije
ISCED	Međunarodna standardna klasifikacija obrazovanja

Abbreviations

CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education

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