



What are our strenghts?

What are our weaknesses?

What are our opportunities?

Where are we heading to?



May 2013, Tuzla



## Tuzla Community Foundation

Established in 2003 by the citizens of Tuzla, the Tuzla Community Foundation was the first community foundation in Bosnia and Herzegovina aiming to support development of local community. Through creation of partnerships with socially responsible companies, families, individuals and public institutions, we support development of long-term, independent funds to serve community development.

### Our vision

Our community is a perspective community of active citizens who create sustainable and safe future for all generations, through their participation and own resources.

### Our mission

The Tuzla Community Foundation supports participation of citizens in the democratic community development through networking and partnership, inclusion and empowerment of youth, and co-financing of civic initiatives for sustainable community development. We encourage local endowments through promotion of philanthropy and volunteerism, and direct merged donations towards activities aimed to improvement of living conditions in Tuzla.

You can download our report at [www.vitalni-znaci.fondacijatz.org](http://www.vitalni-znaci.fondacijatz.org)

# Foreword

Many have said that Tuzla was unique town in Bosnia and Herzegovina, stating it could be a positive example to many towns and cities in our country in cherishing the spirit of coexistence. The citizens of Tuzla and their openness are the greatest resource of the community, because the spirit of togetherness and tolerance has never been abandoned.

For a long time, Tuzla was a recognised industrial centre of the north-eastern Bosnia, with the highest employment rates in this canton, which is the most populated one in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Today, Tuzla is faced with great challenges due to changes arising with closure of a large part of chemical industry and opening of new paths of economic development in the fields of tourism and new technologies.

Although Tuzla, being a centre of the Tuzla Canton, has excellent preconditions for quality living with many residential districts, children's playgrounds and parks, kindergartens, schools, the university and renowned clinical centre, as well as attractive tourist destinations, such are the salt lakes, there is a need to put additional efforts into development of the spirit of entrepreneurship, as the base for the future economic development of the Tuzla region.

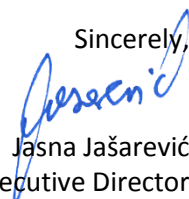
Over the past ten years, the Tuzla Community Foundation has developed programmes in Tuzla, and recently in other parts of the Tuzla Canton, aiming to strengthening of leadership skills of citizens, and specifically the youngsters, so that they could face the challenges of today. The Community Foundation co-financed more than 400 local projects and civic initiatives amounting to more than 700,000 BAM.

Now, when we are proudly presenting our first report on the quality of living, the Vital Signs of Tuzla, we hope that all future programmes of the Tuzla Community Foundation will be consistent to the needs discovered through this research. We hope that the published information will be used as a guide in the decision-making processes not only for the Tuzla Community Foundation, but also for other organisations, institutions and individuals who wish to develop programmes for sustainable community development.

We wish to thank all those who helped us in implementation of this research. This report is the result of the whole process and it shows the situation in our community in twelve areas of the research. We would not have made it without the local experts who helped in selection of indicators reflecting situation in the community for each selected research area, or without the citizens who volunteered their time to participate in the telephone survey, on-line grading of the situation in the selected research areas, and consultation meetings in the field.

We hope you will enjoy reading the Vital Signs of Tuzla and that you will recognise the key points for future development and positive indicators of community's vitality on which we can jointly build our further steps to help our Tuzla become an even better place to live.

Sincerely,



Jasna Jašarević  
Executive Director

Tuzla Community Foundation

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# About the study

The Vital Signs is a methodology providing periodical research of the general community vitality through monitoring of the situation, needs and opportunities to act in the areas influencing the quality of living in Tuzla.

The Tuzla Community Foundation has implemented a research using a licensed methodology (*Vital Signs*®, <http://www.vitalsignscanada.ca>) adjusted to the needs of the local community with the consent of the Community Foundations of Canada.

## Expert Support from the Community

The Vital Signs understand involvement of professionals from the community into the process of carrying out the research in order to ensure expert and competent guidelines to grade individual areas. We created an expert group, composed of 47 local experts in the areas being researched. They participated in the consultation process of the report making.

## Choice and Selection of Indicators

Having in mind that the study includes twelve areas, each being wide on its own, the choice and selection of important indicators are of crucial importance for the research. This is the reason why significant time is allocated to this phase of the research. Through the consultation process, the expert group participates in assessment and selection of the final indicators to be published in the report.

## Collection of Data

Collection of data starts after the priority monitoring indicators have been identified. The data is collected from relevant sources and the report aspires to using the official data. The data in the study on vitality of Tuzla are being collected as follows:

- from relevant institutions which collect data in the community;
- from other studies conducted in the community;
- through citizen surveys for those indicators which can not be obtained from the first two listed sources.

## Consultations with Citizens

In addition to official, statistical data, an important component of the Vital Signs is the subjective sense citizens have on community vitality. The opinion of citizens on the situation in the community is collected through a survey. Responses from citizens were collected in several ways, as follows:

- telephone survey on a haphazard sample of more than 400 households
- assessment of subjective sense of vitality in our community through the campaign „Grade the Vitality of Tuzla“, with participation of more than 220 citizens of Tuzla who assessed the situation in Tuzla
- through civic forums in district units, with participation of more than 125 persons.

## Grading of the Vitality of Tuzla

The Community Foundation carried out a mini campaign in December 2012 with the aim to assess a subjective sense citizens had on each area of the research. The title of the campaign was „Grade the Vitality of Tuzla“.

Grades shown in the report reflect the collective sense on situation in each given area, based on responses of more than 220 citizens who participated in the survey. The grading scale for the vitality of Tuzla was as follows:

Excellent, we can be an example for others! (1)

Good, although there is a need for additional effort for the situation to be sustained as it is or to be improved! (2)

Poor, there is a need to do something! (3)

Worrying, the situation requires serious reaction of the society! (4)

## Civic Forums

Civic forums, held in January and February 2012, provided an opportunity to talk to citizens about the situation, needs and opportunities for actions in the areas of the research.

One of questions for discussion was: „How can you help to improve the situation? “. Some of the answers received from the citizens are shown in this report.

# Professional Support

The Tuzla Community Foundation sincerely thanks all individuals and organisations who took part in the consultation process, providing us with expert opinions and guidelines for preparation of the report, as well as many information and data contained in the report.

In particular, we thank the citizens of Tuzla who shared their opinion on the vitality of our town through the grading questionnaire and civic forums.

## **FTC's Project Team**

Jasna Jasarevic, Executive Director of the Tuzla Community Foundation  
Sabina Sinanovic Catibusic, Project Coordinator  
Angelina Hodzic, Programme Coordinator, and  
Jasmina Mustacevic, Expert Associate for Public Relations

## **Professional Support during the Research**

Emir Dervisevic, Head Researcher  
Hariz Saric, Research Consultant  
Nenad Peric, Expert Associate for Research Data Collection

The photographs used in the report and on the web site have been used by courtesy of the following photographers: Armin Sabic, Ermin Selimovic, Denis Basic and the group of photographers whose photographs were downloaded from the Facebook profile of Tuzlarije.net.

# Health and Fitness

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*General health status of the population presents an important factor in the overall vitality and wellbeing of a community and it is thus necessary to ensure continued information on the health status of citizens and the preventive activities aimed at their protection. Health and reproductive status of the citizens is defined through a number of factors; from accessibility of health services, capacities of healthcare institutions in the care of the community, to health habits and lifestyles, which are within the domain of individual care and responsibility for own health. The key challenge of our community in this area is to stop the increase in incidence of diseases with the highest mortality rates. If we know that the health is conditioned by the preventive behaviour, such as balanced nutrition, recreational activities and stable family and social circumstances, then we can ask whether our awareness about the importance of prevention activities is on an appropriate level.*

## Physician-to-Population Ratio

In 2011, physicians in primary health care to population ratio was 1:669, which is significantly better than the ratio in other municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina where the same ratio came to more than 1:1000. (The Report on Quality of Living for 2011, Centres of Civil Initiatives)

## Diseases

Over the period from 2009 to 2011, increase in incidence of diabetes and gastro-intestinal diseases were recorded, but the highest increase in incidence was recorded for cardio-vascular diseases, at 10%.

- 13% of the total population of Tuzla suffers from cardio-vascular diseases,
- 4% of the total population of Tuzla suffers from gastro-intestinal diseases,
- 3% of the citizens suffer from diabetes,
- the number of persons with malignant diseases dropped for 30% in the period 2009-2011. (Public Health Institute of the Tuzla Canton, 2012)



## Obesity Rates

Based on subjective estimation of own weight and height of the interviewed citizens, 49% of the population is obese or overweight. Such assessment is based on the sample of interviewees older than 55 and living in the countryside. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Preventive Examinations

Over the past three years the number of preventive gynaecology examinations and regular medical evaluations of students have been continuously decreasing.

- There were 29,849 gynaecology examinations in 2011, which is about 6% less than in the year before.
- During the same year, the number of basic and follow-up regular medical evaluations of students of primary, secondary and university students dropped for 16%, and it totalled 45,959. (Public Health Institute of the Tuzla Canton, 2012)

## Good Health Habits

Fitness rates with the aim of maintaining physical fitness and protection of health are 29% among the population. Only 26% of the population have weekly fitness activities, and it is noted that young persons in the ages from 15 to 34 are more active. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Intake of Fruits and Vegetables

Fruit is consumed at least once a week by 89% of the population. Vegetables are consumed at least once a week by 95% of the population. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Risk Behaviours / Addictions

- 70% of the citizens do not use cigarettes, and the majority of non-smokers are women. 20% of citizens smoke more than 20 cigarettes per day, and the majority of the smokers are in the age group 35-54.
- 55% of the citizens do not use alcohol, and the number of women who do not drink alcohol is significantly higher in comparison to men. Assessing the age breakdown, alcohol is mostly used by young persons in the age group 14-34. As high as 52% of the youth participating in the survey drinks alcohol. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

### How can you help?

- „Regular preventive examinations.“
- „Have physical activities“
- „Organise activities to support ill citizens.“

### How is community foundation helping?

- Co-financing of civic and school-based projects of associations, informal groups and public institutions focusing on good health habits and sport activities;
- Organisation and support in organisation of preventive health education in cooperation with the family medicine clinics.



# Housing

**Citizen's grading: Good, although there is a need for additional effort for the situation to be sustained as it is or to be improved!**

*Access to stable and affordable housing contributes to stability of the community and a higher quality of life of both individuals and families. In addition to employment, housing presents the most important issue for the citizens, and particularly for youth. According to the results of the research, the majority of citizen's lives in their own flats, and a large number of them are satisfied with the quality of the housing. The largest challenge of our community is housing for young persons. On the other hand, talking about this topic, citizens emphasised the issues of infrastructure in residential districts including availability of pedestrian areas, parks and children's playgrounds, but also the culture of citizens which has its impact on creation of a harmonious community.*



## Residential status

- 94% of the citizens live in their own flats, including 30% of the young persons living with their parents.
- 6% of the citizens are subtenants.
- Only 17% of young persons in the age group 25-29 live in their own flats, while as high as 90% of those older than 45 are residentially independent. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Satisfaction with Housing

- 57% citizens are satisfied with the quality of their own housing. Most dissatisfied are those living in a house or a flat of their parents; two thirds of poll respondents.
- Two thirds of citizens living as subtenants are not satisfied with the quality of housing.
- The quality of housing is the worst at small households with one or two members; these are mostly households with older persons. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).
- As for the public infrastructure, the citizens of Tuzla are least satisfied with the quality of roads and streets, only 20% of them (CPCD, Satisfaction with Public Services 2011).

## Housing Size

Ratio of households living in relatively small flats (smaller than 60m<sup>2</sup>), those living in flats covering 61-80 m<sup>2</sup> and those living in larger flats (bigger than 80 m<sup>2</sup>) is the same. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Social Housing

- The number of applications for emergency and alternative accommodation has significantly increased in the period 2009 – 2011. 2010 saw the highest number of applications, 628.
- The number of flats used for emergency and alternative accommodation of citizens in the Municipality of Tuzla is limited and in 2011 there were 121 such housing units. (Municipality of Tuzla, 12/2012)

## Price of Flats

The average price for a square meter of a newly built flat was 1,400 BAM in 2011 in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federal Statistical Bureau).

### How can you help?

„Clean up my own yard and keep it tidy.“  
„Take part in the cleaning work drives in our neighbourhoods!“

### How is community foundation helping?

Co-financing of civic projects initiated by associations, non-formal groups and public institutions focusing on improvement of conditions in residential districts through cleaning work drives, reconstruction of spaces for leisure activities of citizens, construction or reconstruction of parks, children's playgrounds, sport fields.



# Gap between Rich and Poor

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*Possibilities of individuals to take part in all aspects of community's life present an important segment in quality of life. Monitoring the gap between rich and poor shows the impact of the growth and development of our community to the social wellbeing of citizens.*

*Living standard and exposure to risks of poverty are always conditioned by a number of factors. In our case, the most important factors are long-lasting unemployment, continued growth of prices, and insecurity of the labour market and income. Additionally, our social welfare system is faced with a great challenge in terms of recognising those who really require assistance, in order to avoid leaving a large number of vulnerable households out of different types of state assistance and social solidarity.*

## Subjective Appraisal of Living Standard

44% of citizens evaluate their living standard to have been worsened over the past three years. Older poll respondents and those living in households with up to two members evaluate their own living standard more negative than others do.

(The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).



## Household Income

- 35% of the households have net income below the poverty line of 570 BAM, i.e. 60% below the average monthly income of all households.
- Households with 3 or 4 members have the highest income, while those with 5 or more members bear the highest risk of falling below the poverty line.

- 75% of the households have income of 1250 BAM, which is the highest income on the average. Still, they do not reach the average cost of the consumer basket in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1600 BAM.

(The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Public Kitchen

In 2011, the public kitchen with eight points (in district units) distributed 2500 meals per day (Report on the Quality of Living for 2011, Centres of Civil Initiatives).

## Social Welfare Coverage

Approximately 19% of the total number of citizens is included in the system of social welfare within the Social Welfare Centre.

The number of Centre's beneficiaries decreased for 11% in the period 2009 – 2011. During the same period, the total financial contribution given by the Social Welfare Centre increased for more than 1 million BAM.

(Social Welfare Centre Tuzla, 2012)

## Poverty of Children and Youth

- 231 young persons, in the age 16-24, live in socially vulnerable households. This number is three times higher compared to 2009.
- 160 children in the age 0-15 live in socially vulnerable households. (Social Welfare Centre Tuzla, 2012)

## How can you help?

„Take care of elderly and weak in our community. “  
„Making small donations for assistance to vulnerable groups. “  
„Assist in identification of vulnerable persons in our neighbourhood. “

## How is community foundation helping?

Supporting vulnerable citizens and promoting solidarity in the community through a separate intervention solidarity fund. The solidarity fund is aimed to provide support to those citizens who are not included in the existing system of social welfare. In distribution of funds, the community foundation closely cooperates with local institutions of social welfare and district units.

# Education and Life-long Learning

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*Human capital includes knowledge, skills and competences embodied in individuals and communities, and it presents the elementary resource for improvement and community development.*

*The level of formal education is significantly defined by employment status and employment. The fact that the employers in the private sector look for competences and experiences first and then the level of formal education is a basis for professional development of the majority. Still, at a time when majority of programmes are outdated and have lost relevance in terms of contemporary processes and technologies of work, additional education and advancement is of crucial importance. Thus, the question is posed whether informal education can adequately supplement existing formal education and satisfy the needs of individuals and the community.*

## Pre-school Education

- Approximately 20% of pre-school children are included in the pre-school education process, and in 2011 a total of 1172 children were enrolled in the pre-school facilities.
- In 12 pre-school institutions there were approximately 160 employees, thus one teacher was responsible for 16 children. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

## Primary Education

- Number of children enrolled in primary schools, decreases each year. In 2011, the system of primary education had a total of 9985 students. The number of teachers in primary schools was on the increase during the same period, and in 2011 there were a total of 810 employed teachers in primary education system. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- 14% of women in Tuzla have not completed primary education. Women are more frequently prone to remain without primary education than men. The ratio is 5:1 (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).
- An average of 85% of students completes primary school education with very good or excellent marks. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

## Secondary Education

- The number of children enrolled in secondary schools has a mild trend of decreasing. In 2011 a total of 8915 children were enrolled in the system of secondary education. During the same period, the number of teachers was increased and the number of teachers employed in the secondary education facilities was 646 persons.
- In 2011, ratio of students to computer was 20 to 1, and ratio of students to computer with internet access was 27 to 1.
- In 2011, 384 students in the area of Tuzla Canton dropped out of secondary education, and have not achieved any qualification. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

## Use of Internet

Two thirds of households in Tuzla have an active connection to the Internet network. The same amount of young persons, younger than 34, uses Internet every day. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Informal Education

- Only 17% of the citizens attended any type of course or training outside of the formal education system in 2011. Out of them, only 10% did so over the period of the last three months in 2012.
- Only 25% of the citizens of Tuzla showed interest in attending additional informal education programmes in the future. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

### Informal Education in the Civil Sector

The largest offer of informal education programmes comes from the civil society organisations in Tuzla, which mostly offer training to the citizens free of charge.

The analysis of the needs of the non-governmental sector in the area of the Tuzla Canton in 2010, with the participation of 46 members of the Network of Non-governmental Organisations, Reference Group Tuzla, showed that as high as 86.9% of the organisations carries out „any form of informal education“ through their activities. The same source shows that in registration with the Register of Associations and Foundations, 50% of the organisations has registered „education and training“ as one of their primary activities, which presents one of the most frequently listed fields of activities of civil society organisations, along with „humanitarian and social work“, and „work with youth“.

### How can you help?

„Take part in any of the education programmes offered by the civil society organisations.“

„Transfer my knowledge to others.“

### What does Foundation do to help?

- Co-financing of school projects and initiatives of primary and secondary schools, parents' councils, students' councils, extracurricular activities, teachers' councils and development of teams of schools in the area of Tuzla.

- Earmarked grants for institutional development of the Agora association, a socially education centre for open education and life-long learning, implementing activities of informal education for the citizens (courses, trainings, seminars, cultural events, social events, etc.).

- Earmarked grants for institutional development of the International Association Interactive Open Schools, implementing specialised trainings for teachers and school development teams, and working on building of open school networks in Tuzla, Osijek and Novi Sad.

# Sense of Security

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*Many factors can effect the sense of security, such as fear of individuals from different types of crime, activities in the community creating general sense of security, and the trust of citizens into the community to be able to provide them with adequate support and assistance in needed.*

*Public and personal security have been gaining larger interest of the public over the past period, due to the fact that a large number of acts of violence and disturbing of public peace happened and shook the whole community. Additionally, domestic violence is more significantly becoming a public problem, while the transport safety presents the everyday issue. The challenge our community is faced with is related to the possibility to prevent these unwanted events, and not to solve their consequences. It is required to bring them down to the minimum of risk from conflicting situations arising in public space. The educational system and other organisations with the possibility to influence upbringing of children and youth, must promote values and behaviours excluding violence and crime.*

## Number of Police Officers and Fire-fighters in Service of Security

The number of police officers covering the Municipality of Tuzla is on a slow decline. The number in 2011 was 6% lower in comparison to previous two years. The situation with the fire-fighting service is similar. The number of fire-fighters in the period from 2009 to 2011 has decreased for about 15%. The fire-fighter to population ratio was 1:1829 in 2009, and in 2001 the same ratio was 1:2142.

Number of vehicles in the fire-fighting brigade is also decreasing. In 2009, the brigade had 14, while in 2011 it had 11 vehicles.

## Acts of Crime

A total of 3654 acts of crime were conducted in 2011, which is 6% higher in comparison to 2010.

- Minors participated in 1% of the cases.
- Felony to population ratio for Tuzla is 1:36 (Ministry of Interior of the Tuzla Canton, 2012)
- Population of the municipality to serious thefts ratio in Tuzla is 1:65, while in other municipalities the number of serious thefts does not go below 100. Municipalities with the closes figures to Tuzla's are Zenica, Novo Sarajevo and Travnik (Report on Quality of Living for 2011, Centres of Civil Initiatives).

## Transport Safety

The number of reported traffic accidents is on a continued decline for the period 2009-2011, with a 3% rate. Regardless of the decreasing trend, the number of accidents is still high. On an average, there are four traffic accidents each day during one year.

The rate of decrease in number of injuries is significantly higher in 2011, and it was 17%. (Ministry of Interior of the Tuzla Canton, 2012)



## Domestic Violence

50-60% of the total number of calls to the SOS telephone number for victims of domestic violence ends up with an official report of domestic violence.

In 2011, 192 calls were officially reported as domestic violence cases to the Ministry of Interior of the Tuzla Canton or to the Vive Zene, out of 312 total calls received by the SOS telephone. Out of those, the perpetrators of domestic violence were criminally processed in 30 cases only, while 95 or 30% of the victims of violence were accommodated in the safe house. (Ministry of Interior of the Tuzla Canton, Vive Zene 2012)

## Violence in Schools / Peer Violence

Number of reported cases of violence in education facilities in on a mild increase.

- 7 cases of violence in primary schools are reported to responsible institutions each year
- Number of cases of violence in secondary schools has risen for 54.3% in 2011, when 35 cases were reported. (Ministry of Interior of the Tuzla Canton, 2012)

### How can you help?

„Obeying traffic roles, speed limits. “  
„Act in accordance with social standards. “  
„Strengthen trust within the community through better knowing of my neighbourhood and inhabitants. “  
„Assist in taking care of abandoned animals. “

### What does Foundation do to help?

- Issuing grants for youth groups and associations focusing on prevention of violence.  
- Implementing activities through regular programmes contributing to strengthening of mutual trust within the community through inclusion and networking of citizens, civic participation, and specifically through inclusion of children and youth in the life of the community and their strengthening.

# Starting Opportunities

Citizen's grading: Good, although there is a need for additional effort for the situation to be sustained as it is or to be improved!

*Each beginning is hard, regardless whether it is growing up and moving from one development phase to another, moving to a different surrounding, or leaving the school desk and going to work. The attractiveness of our community as a place of living for those who are becoming independent or those changing the place of residence, depends on the opportunities that are offered and the support available to those who need it.*

*Tuzla has a positive migration balance, even with negative natural increase and insufficient number of opportunities for independent living of the young. Still, one should not neglect the fact that a large number of citizens show interest in leaving our community, mainly due to employment. Creation of opportunities for residential independence and self-employment of youth could contribute to increased attractiveness of our community for this population.*

## Natural Increase

Number of newborn children in 2009 and 2010 was 4% lower than the number of deceased, meaning that Tuzla had a negative natural increase. This difference doubled in 2011. (Public Health Institute of the Tuzla Canton, 2012)

There are more forced miscarriages than successful deliveries during the year. Only in 2011, the number of forced miscarriages was higher compared to the number of successful deliveries for 68 cases, thus continuing the trend from the previous years. (Public Health Institute of the Tuzla Canton)

## Migrational Balance

Over the period from 2009 to 2011, the number of settled persons was higher than the number of moved persons. In 2001, the number of settled persons was 11% higher than the number of moved persons. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2012)

## Return of Displaced Persons

In 2011, a total of 5308 persons had the status of displaced persons or refugees.

87% of displaced persons and refugees from the area of the Tuzla Municipality made a successful return in the period 1996 – 2010. (Analysis of the Spatial Plan of the Tuzla Municipality)

## Possible Migrations

9% of the Tuzla's citizens claim they have already taken specific steps to leave the country.

38% of the citizens would leave Tuzla for the reasons of permanent settlement, education or temporary employment. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Waiting for a Job

On an average, a person spends 19 months from the moment of leaving the school to the moment of finding a job. Young people spend more time looking for jobs than older persons, and women look for job longer than men. (The survey with representative

sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).



## Residential Independence of Youth

Young persons become independent relatively late. In most cases, they stay with their parents until they are 30. In the period until 35 years of age, more than two-thirds of the young persons become residentially independent. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Young Persons Entering into Marriage

Three-quarters of the youth, younger than 35, do not enter into marriage. Women younger than 35 years of age get married a bit earlier than men of the same age (up to 10%). (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

How can you help?	How is community foundation helping?
„The most sincere smile, a nice word, kindness – they contribute to creation of pleasant environment.“ „Think about the possibilities to start a business, evaluate the needs and create the offer.“ „Through continued education and investment in ourselves.“	Mobilising local resources, involving citizens to create sustainable and safe future for all generations through their own participation and resources. Specific attention is paid to empowerment of youth and building of entrepreneurship spirit in the community.



# Culture and Arts

Citizen's grading: Good, although there is a need for additional effort for the situation to be

*Culture and arts have the power to enrich, educate and inspire us, but also to give us strength to transform our environment, to connect with others, with the whole community and with ourselves.*

## Collective Cultural Capital is our Wealth

*There are several institutions of culture and arts in Tuzla. Among them, the most frequently visited are the following: three art galleries, one cinema, four facilities for theatre performances, one youth centre and cultural centres in peripheral areas of town, as well as facilities aimed to present cultural heritage of the town, such are the two museums and a biological collection, but also Soni trg (Salt Square), Archaeological Park and Pannonian Lakes. In addition to primary and secondary music schools, teaching of arts and culture is organised in several cultural and art societies and associations. (More information in the report Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012.)*



## **Cultural Production and Investment in Culture**

Cultural production and use of cultural events in Tuzla has had a positive trend over the past several years. The number of theatrical performances doubled in the period from 2009 to 2011. On the other hand, the number of plays at the theatre decreased from 191 in 2010 to 165 in 2011. Number of art exhibitions decreased from 33 to 26. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

The Municipality of Tuzla allocated a total of 988,000 BAM for support to institutions of culture and co-financing of cultural events in 2011. This presents 2.35% of the total expenditures from the Municipality of Tuzla's budget for this year. (The Report on Quality of Living for 2012, Centres of Civil Initiatives)

Additionally, civic associations and cultural and art associations invest a lot of time, knowledge and money into strengthening of cultural life in our town. According to the information collected from the Register of Associations and Foundations at all three levels of registration, there are more than 30 civil society organisations who unselfishly donate their art performances to the community, by which they contribute to its development. A large number of organisations provide financing of their activities through membership fees, events or through funds received from local and international donors. (Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012)

## **Visits to Cultural and Art Events**

Number of visitors of theatrical plays has been increasing for about 6% annually from 2009. In 2011, the total number of visitors was 21,475. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina). The highest number of citizens

stated that they found theatrical plays and concerts as the most important events. Only one third of the citizens were able to remember any significant cultural event in the past year. The Days of Theatre and festivities were stated as the most important cultural events in town, followed by the Film Festival, film projections and exhibitions. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## **Use of Books from Libraries**

Only 3% of the Tuzla's citizens, or somewhat less than 3000, are members of any public library. During 2011, 68,763 books and brochures have been borrowed from the library. A member of the library lends an average of 24 books per year, meaning two per month. New acquisitions of books in libraries have not been changed in 2010 and 2011. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

## **Employment in the Field of Culture and Arts**

Having in mind that employment and income in this sector present one of the most significant indicators for assessment of its development and size, it is important to consider the possibilities for improvement of employment in the field of culture and arts, as well as the availability of space and facilities for culture, preservation and observance of our cultural heritage. In 2011, there were 243 persons employed in the field of culture, including theatre, radio, television, galleries and libraries. This presents 12% decrease in comparison to 2010. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

### *How can you help?*

*„I support and participate in events in the local community. “  
„Try to be better informed on cultural events. “  
„Support the theatre of youth by visiting them. “  
„Go more often to the theatre and cinema. “*

### *How is community foundation helping?*

*Co-financing of projects by civic and youth groups, associations and public institutions focused on culture, arts and protection of traditions.  
Support to cultural activities in community centres.*

# Environment

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*The quality of environment has a significant impact on the quality of life of citizens. Preserving the overall ecosystem presents the highest investment in sustainability and future generations.*



## Air

According to the regulations of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, concentration of  $\text{SO}_2$  amounting to  $500 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , must not be exceeded for more than 24 hours over the period of one calendar year. Comparative measures of 24-hour samples over the period from 2002 to 2011, compared with those from 1990-1991, show that the concentration of sulphur dioxide is somewhat lower, while the concentration of smoke is higher. Based on these data, it can be concluded that the concentration of sulphur is somewhat higher, and concentration of smoke is somewhat lower than in Sarajevo. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

70% of the citizens of Tuzla state that there is a reason for concern over the quality of air. A large number of households in the centre of the town use hard fuels for heating, causing large pollution during winter months, and specifically during low air pressure periods. People in the rural communities also link quality of air with a large number of individual fireboxes and give high domination to development of thermal system. The highest pollution is noted in the centre and in the areas closer to the thermal power plant. Over the period of the heating season, the values of smoke go above the alert levels, specifically shown at the measuring stations BKC and Skver. (The Report on Quality of Living for 2012, Centres of Civil Initiatives)

## Water

Pollution of water resources in Tuzla is present due to a number of factors, among which the most important one is the lack of the system for treatment of waste waters from settlements and

industrial facilities. Due to high population density, excessive intake of contaminants is noted; large number of organic and non-organic pollutants, heavy metals and similar. Additionally, possibilities for self-treatment are low due to spare capacities of water currents. (Municipality of Tuzla, Strategy of Development, Book 1)

Out of the total number of chemical and micro-biological analyses of drinking water from the town's water supply systems in 2009, 50% did not fulfil the basic conditions. In 2009, this ratio came down to 23%. Out of the total number of chemical and micro-biological analyses of the swimming waters, 89 of them in 2011, 10 did not fulfil the basic conditions. (Public Health Institute of the Tuzla Canton)

## Land

The Municipality of Tuzla stretches on the area of 30,255 hectares, with 4,754 hectares of urban area and 25,510 hectares outside of the urban area. Based on the structure of primary types of use and purpose of the land in the Municipality of Tuzla, only 4,688 hectares is purposed for construction, of which 232 hectares for recreation, 548 hectares for industry and 3,907 hectares for housing. The rest of the land is agricultural (12,836 hectares) and forests / forestry land (10,722 hectares). Degraded land can be found at four locations in Tuzla, covering a total of 25 hectares. Waste disposal sites cover the area of 95 hectares. One of those is a sanitary dump site, and the other three are for scoria and ash. At the same time, the area of the Municipality of Tuzla has 61 hectares registered as the protected greenbelt, while water currents cover the area of 224 hectares.

It is estimated that there is a total of  $7.42 \text{ BAM}^2$  of suspicious surface with mines, in 12 vulnerable communities. Only two incidents have recorded in one community since 2004. This community currently has a medium level of influence. According to the Strategy of Anti-mine Actions in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2009-2019, it was planned that the overall suspicious area in the categories I and II would be totally eliminated until the end of 2019. Suspicious area of the category III, covering  $2.5 \text{ BAM}^2$  would remain under the measures of overseeing and forbidden movement. (Source: Mine Action Centre BiH, BHMAIS database, 01/12/2012.)

### How can you help?

„As an individual, I can participate in work drives focused on cleaning the street, centres, parks, clinics. “

„I can use my own example to develop awareness on the need to protect environment. “

„Cleaning my own yard, orchard, balcony, I can contribute to the overall niceness of the community. “

„I work every day and protect the green areas, I tell my neighbours not to park on the green areas. “

### How is community foundation helping?

Co-financing of civic, school-based and youth projects focused on decoration of neighbourhoods and improvement of living conditions in Tuzla.

Initiating, starting, managing and co-financing of work drives in all parts of the Tuzla Municipality.

# Labour and Employment

Citizen's grading: Worrying, the situation requires urgent reaction of the society!

*Employment opportunities can contribute to the overall feeling of vitality in the community. Stable professional development and safe employment are a fundament for inter-generation solidarity. Additionally, the level of economic activity of the population and employment have direct impact on the development of the public sector since only those fully employed contribute to public revenue, through direct or indirect taxation. Economic community development is equally contributed by the volunteering engagement of each individual in the community.*



## Operational Activity

All persons in the age from 15 to 64 both employed and those actively seeking employment are considered as operationally active population. This data is used to calculate the ratio of operational activity. While there are 71% of operationally active citizens in the age 15-64 in Europe (EU27), this percentage for Tuzla comes to 46%. (Eurostat, Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

## Employment

Employment rates have been significantly decreasing over the past four years. Realistic estimation is that approximately 34% operationally active persons in the age group 15-64 were employed in 2012, which is 38,000 citizens, making it somewhat higher than the average in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

According to the official statistics on the number of registered employed and unemployed persons, the employment rate is 28%. The average employment rate in the European countries (EU27) is 68%. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Eurostat)

If we consider the results of the estimated employment rate of 34%, compared to the official statistics for Tuzla at 28%, we can conclude that 6%, or 6,500 persons are employed in grey economy. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Unemployment

Out of the total number of operationally active persons in Tuzla, approximately 30,000 are unemployed, seeking for work. The unemployment rate in Europe (EU27) was at 11% in 2012. In the same year, the unemployment rate in Tuzla was 38.7%, and it was 28% in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (Eurostat, Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

## Salaries and Contributions

13% of employees do not receive salary on regular basis, and the employers do not pay legally defined contributions on regular basis for twice as many. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

According to the subjective assessment of our research, every third employee works in a field outside their line of work, i.e. formal education they have completed is not in accordance with the work they perform. A somewhat larger discrepancy is seen with men and persons living in the town. (More information in the report Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012.)

### How can you help?

- „Buy local products.“
- „Avoid giving bribery.“
- „Get education, study continuously, and transfer knowledge to others.“
- „Volunteer!“

### How is community foundation helping?

We implement education for youth through regular programmes focusing on building of entrepreneurship spirit. We promote volunteerism and active engagement of youth during their education, and we support active participation of our volunteers and activists in international networks, such as YEPP. Through these activities, they strengthen their communication skills and competences and create new opportunities and possibilities for additional education and employment.



# Affiliation and Leadership

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*Social and political involvement of citizens in the life of the community and „healthy“ social relations develop between the people in the community, contribute to strengthening of mutual trust, cooperation and sense of belonging to the community. Direct mechanisms for the citizens' participation in the decision making processes over issues of public interest are achieved through municipal councils, while indirect ones understand voting at local and general elections, and they present only the fundament for management mechanisms and distribution of political power. Other forms of participation, through district units, non-profit organisations, associations and foundations, and directly through initiation of different civic initiatives and projects are not sufficiently visible in Tuzla and have to be promoted and recognised by the public.*

## Voting at Elections

Voter turnout in the general elections is on the rise, while the voter turnout in the local elections 2012 fell for 5%. Out of the total number of registered voters in general elections, 109,707 persons in 2010, 56,690 turned up, i.e. 52%. Out of the total number of registered voters in general elections, 111,131 persons in 2012, 45,781 turned up, i.e. 41%. (Central Election Commission)

## Cooperation of Citizens and Local Administration

The total number of initiatives / requests sent to the municipal council by citizens has been twice smaller in 2011, compared to 2010. The total number of petitions submitted to the local administration in the period 2009-2011 equals zero! (The Municipality of Tuzla)

Our environment defines coordination of authorities and citizens as the relationship between governmental and nongovernmental sectors. Out of 46 organisations members of the Reference Group Tuzla, which took part in the analysis of the needs of the members in December 2010, 16 organisations, said they still had a very low level of cooperation with the authorities.

## Membership in Civil Society Organisations

Approximately 7% of the citizens are involved in political parties and their youth groups. Only 3.6% of the poll respondents are enrolled in youth organisations and associations, and another 3% are members of organisations working on promotion of human rights, or they are organised to assist the socially vulnerable population. Approximately 3% of the poll respondents are members of hunting or fish-hunting associations, while less than 1% are members of organisations working on protection of environment, religious organisations and professional associations. 7% of the poll respondents stated they were members of all other civil society organisations in Tuzla, not listed above. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

Having in mind that there is no unique Register of Associations and Foundations working in the area of

Bosnia and Herzegovina, we can only estimate the number of civil society organisations (CSOs) working in the area of the Tuzla Municipality, since they are registered at different levels. Based on a subjective estimation of the Tuzla Community Foundation, about 600 active CSOs have their headquarters in the area of the Tuzla Municipality. (Sources: Ministry of Justice and Administration of the Tuzla Canton, 2009, Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2011; information is lacking from the Federal Ministry of Justice.)

Based on the data from the Register of the Ministry of Justice of Bosnia and Herzegovina, less than 6% (70) of the 1183 registered associations have their headquarters in Tuzla. As for foundations, 4% (4 foundations) out of 103 have their headquarters in Tuzla. (Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012)



### Civil Society Organisations' Fields of Activities

The largest number of CSOs is registered at the cantonal level (480). Among them, the majority is present in the following fields: sports (154), veteran issues (35), culture (31), socially vulnerable groups (24), student issues (23), ethnic issues (20), hobbies (20), youth (15), human rights protection (13), protection of persons with disabilities (11), etc. (Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012) (List of associations registered with the Ministry of Justice and Administration of the Tuzla Canton 2009.)

### Needs of the Civil Society Organisations

Among the 46 poll respondents, the largest number of organisations showed the need for passing the information on calls for applications (27 of them), getting skills in writing project proposals (23 of them), and the need for professional staff in the organisation (21 response). The following needs included: need for better cooperation with the authorities (17), need to gain skills how to increase the number of members (11), need for office space (10) and better cooperation with the media (6). The Analysis of the Needs of Non-profit Organisations in the Area of the Tuzla Canton, from December 2010, implemented by the

network of non-governmental organisations „Reference Group Tuzla“, December 2010).

### Volunteering

Only 13% of citizens, mostly younger than 35, have volunteered over the past three months. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

Asked „How many volunteers does your organisation have on an average?“, 19 out of 46 organisations participating in the survey, responded that they use 31-40 volunteers on regular basis. Some organisations responded with „everyone is a volunteer“, or „organisation has no volunteers, everyone is an activist, some 30 of us“. The Analysis of the Needs of Non-profit Organisations in the Area of the Tuzla Canton, from December 2010, implemented by the network of non-governmental organisations „Reference Group Tuzla“, December 2010).

### Philanthropy

Every other citizen of Tuzla has donated to a non-profit or humanitarian organisation, or has participated in a humanitarian action. Average financial donation amounted to 70 BAM, but more than 50% of the poll respondents donated less than 10 BAM. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

#### How can you help?

- „Participate in as many associations as possible, in accordance with the available time, and assist them in achievement of their goals. “
- „Insist on returning the legal status to the district units. “
- „Assist to those who are ill and old. “
- „Make a list of socially vulnerable families in our own district unit. “
- „Work on organisation and animation of the youth. “
- „Do not take part in discrimination of others. “

#### How is community foundation helping?

- The Tuzla Community Foundation promotes and strengthens all forms of active citizenship in the community and society, including encouraging citizens to come together in civil society organisations with the aim to fulfil their needs and improve living conditions of all categories of population.
- We are developing the network Active Citizens of Tuzla, made of leaders of different organisations, groups and institutions in 13 district units in Tuzla, and we co-finance partner projects of active communities in Tuzla.
- With our partners in active communities, we work on engagement of socially responsible companies in the community development and we strengthen local philanthropy through provision of possibilities for local companies and individuals to invest into local projects.

# Local Mobility

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*A form of local transport used by citizens is becoming an increasingly important factor for the community when talking about the protection of environment and creation of a more comfortable living area. Key indicators include use of alternative transport means, use of public transport, carpooling, and other forms of commuting less harmful for the environment. Decrease of the share of private cars in the total transport of citizens, with use of other forms of transport, presents one of the most important challenges for all towns and cities in Europe, as well as for Tuzla.*

*Citizens of Tuzla usually use private vehicles and public transport busses for urban mobility. Additionally, bicycles are becoming a more popular form of transport, especially with the younger citizens.*

## Time Required for Going to School or Work

On an average, citizens of Tuzla need around a half an hour to go to work or to school. For those who travel from the countryside, the average duration of travel is 35 minutes, and those travelling within the town, travel about 21 minutes. Interestingly, almost the same amount of time is required to travel by car (27 minutes) and by public transport (30 minutes). (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).



## Public Transport

Public transport uses busses and has large capacities: there are 110 busses on municipal lines. Nonetheless, sale of monthly tickets has been on decrease all over the Tuzla Canton in 2011. (GIPS Tuzla)

Public transport is mostly used by young persons and people from suburbs. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Hiking and Use of Bicycles

The length of bikeways in the area of the Municipality of Tuzla is 3.5 BAM, while the length of walkways is 65 BAM. In both cases, the capacity has not been changed over the past three years. (PD Konjuh, Tuzla) 18% of all citizens use bicycles, and only 8% are hiking on regular basis. In both cases, men are more frequent users to women. There is no significant difference based on the type of residential area from where citizens come from. The most significant finding in this regard is that almost every second person in the age from 15 to 34 uses bicycles, while other age groups are not as represented. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Private Vehicles and Carpooling

Number of registered vehicles was somewhat smaller in 2010 and 2011 in comparison to 2009. In 2011, there were 27,479 registered vehicles in Tuzla, which presents a car to person ratio of 1:5. (Ministry of Interior of the Tuzla Canton)

Vehicles are used as means of transport mostly by persons between the age of 35 and 54. Out of the total number of persons using vehicles for commuting, 21% carpool with colleagues and neighbours. Women carpool more than men. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

There are 36 parking lots in Tuzla with 1,621 parking place. (Municipality of Tuzla, Strategy of Development, Book 1) 2011)

How can you help?	How is community foundation helping?
„Drive in accordance with the regulations. “ „I will use public transport instead of a car. “ „I will respect traffic and pedestrian culture. “	- We support campaigns initiated by active youth and citizens, aimed to improve public transportation services, as well as activities of cyclists, mountaineers and scouts from our town.

# Economy and Entrepreneurship

Citizen's grading: Poor, there is a need to do something!

*Business entities and households present offer and demand of any economy. Households are consumers of goods and services offered by companies, while, at the same time, households offer people at the labour market. In this way, they are correlated and jointly define the total economic result of any community. Possibilities of a micro, small and medium enterprises present significant opportunities for a large number of currently inactive and unemployed persons. Nonetheless, in order to use these possibilities, there is a need for many consistent initiatives and support to reach the market and to access affordable financing.*

## Economic Sectors

Mining, processing industry, commerce, property trading and construction are the economic sectors which employ the majority of the labour force on the formal labour market. Commerce is the sector with the highest share in the total amount of investments in the area of the Tuzla Municipality. This sector shows stable amount of investments in the period 2008-2010, with 50 million BAM in 2010. Still, majority of these sectors have gone through a significant decrease in investments in 2010, except for mining, commerce, transport, property trade and public sector. (Source: Municipality of Tuzla, Strategy of Development – Social and Economic Analysis, 2011)

## Commercial Entities

Out of the total number of companies (Plc. or Ltd.) registered in the Tuzla Canton with the end of 2011, 41% are registered in the area of Tuzla, making a total of 3,239 companies. Out of the total number of registered manual trades, 31% are in the area of Tuzla, in total 3,250 crafts. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

In 2012, 127 new manual trades have been registered, of which majority as „craft-like trade“ (38), taxi transport services (24), hairdresser's services (19), transport services (12), followed by bakeries (6) and agricultural trade (5). At the same time, 118 manual trades have requested to be deleted from the register, of which most in the sphere of „craft-like trade“ (35), taxi transport services (23), several hairdresser's saloons (6) and 10 accountancy and transport services each. Temporary closure of activities was requested by 22 manual trades. (Chamber of Crafts of the Tuzla Canton)

## Employees in the Administrative Authority

Administrative services of the Tuzla Municipality employed 489 persons at the end of 2011. Based on this it can be concluded that the population to local administration employees ratio is 270: 1. Based on these indicators, we have excellent predispositions to create good cooperation with the local administration, having in mind that the same ratio in other towns of Bosnia and Herzegovina is significantly higher; 666 in Banja Luka, 512 in Travnik, and 412 in Zenica. In Slovenia, local administration employee to population ratio is 1:460. (The Report on Quality of Living for 2012, Centres of Civil Initiatives)

## Employees of Civil Society Organisations

A large number of organisations in the Tuzla Municipality have experience in preparation and implementation of projects and they frequently dispose with significant international funds. Such organisations are actively influencing the inflow of donor funds into the country, i.e. the municipality, and they provide for financing of such activities which the services of the state can not cover.

The Analysis of the Needs of Non-profit Organisations in the Area of the Tuzla Canton, from December 2012, implemented by the network of nongovernmental organisations Reference Group Tuzla,

shows that 27 out of 46 organisations poll respondents, have full time employees. The range of employees is from at least 2 to 200. According to the number of employees, they fall in the category of small enterprises, differentiated from those by their non-for-profit character and social dimension of their work. The largest number of organisations participating in the research (19 or 41.3%) have their annual budget of more than 100,000 BAM, while 6 (13,04%) have budget in the range from 50,000 to 100,000 BAM. Budgets of seven organisations (15.22%) are between 10,000 and 50,000 BAM annually, and 13 (28.26%) have annual budgets of less than 10,000 BAM.

## Entrepreneurship

Only 9% of the citizens attempted to start their own business in 2012. Among them, there were only 5% of persons younger than 34 and all were men. Entrepreneurship among the persons younger than 34 is very rear, and non-existent among young women. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

At the level of the total population in Tuzla, the men to women ratio is 2: 1 in the sector of entrepreneurship. In 2009, the Global Monitor of Entrepreneurship has warned that it was „necessary to intensify the efforts in encouraging women to start their businesses and to strengthen their entrepreneurship abilities. Experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina have assessed that the support to women in starting up their business is at the bottom of the list in the region.“ (GEM 2009: page 72).

## Household Members with Income

Within the total population, every other household has only one person who contributes to the household budget. There are two thirds of such households in the countryside, and one third in the town (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

## Average Salary

Average net salary in Tuzla for 2011 amounted to 842 BAM, which is about 3% higher than the average for the Federation (819 BAM). Nonetheless, although there was a growth of 2% on annual level on salaries in the Federation, there was no such change in Tuzla. (Federal Statistical Bureau of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Average monthly income in Tuzla amounts to 950 BAM, and the largest number of households has the monthly income of about 1250 BAM. (The survey with representative sample for the whole population was carried out within the Vital Signs of Tuzla 2012).

*How can you help?*

*How is community foundation helping?*

*„Share my knowledge on beekeeping with other interested citizens.“*

*Using our funds, we support innovative projects and those with the aim to develop the entrepreneurship spirit in children and youth.*

*„Consider the possibilities to start my own business, see what the needs are.“*



# Ten reasons why people choose community foundations:

- 1** We are local organisation with deep roots in the community; we are part of the world movement whose support we build and share
- 2** Our donors are community builders; we work closely with them to harmonise their philanthropic vision with the community needs.
- 3** We identify long-term needs and opportunities and invest into solutions allowing our communities to guide their own future.
- 4** We consider a wider image of the community needs and provide grants for the wider possible range of organisations and institutions.
- 5** We are flexible in providing services to our donors; we embrace a wide range of resources and offer our donors various opportunities for investment in the community.
- 6** We build permanent funds, but also those that can be used to respond to immediate needs, helping our community to ensure a more vital future.
- 7** We believe that diversity is the strength, so we bring the entire community together to stimulate new ideas, build participation and strengthen community philanthropy.
- 8** We increase the impact of donations by pooling them with other gifts.
- 9** We are transparent and accountable stewards of community resources, committed to being responsible, open and flexible.
- 10** We build the community vitality – the unique and essential spirit that flourishes when people believe their community holds equal possibilities for everyone.