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MONITORING AND EVALUATION SUPPORT ACTIVITY (MEASURE-BIH)

NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2018: FINDINGS REPORT

JULY 2018

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAPOR	American Association for Public Opinion Research
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DB	District Brcko of BiH
DK	Don't Know
EU	European Union
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
ICT	Information Communication Technology
MEASURE-BiH	Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity in BiH
NA	No Answer
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGO	Non-government Organization
NSCP	National Survey of Citizens Perceptions
NYS	National Youth Survey
RS	Republika Srpska
US	United States
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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The United States Agency for International Development/Bosnia and Herzegovina Mission (USAID/BiH) commissioned IMPAQ International (IMPAQ), through the Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity (MEASURE-BiH), to conduct the National Youth Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NYS-BiH) in 2018. The MEASURE-BiH research team that conducted data analysis and prepared this report includes Salminka Vižin, Anela Kadic Abaz, and Anesa Hadzic, research analysts at MEASURE-BiH.

The authors thank those who contributed to the design and implementation of this survey and report. At USAID/BiH, the Democracy Office team and Elma Bukvić Jusić of the Program Office (also MEASURE-BiH's Contracting Office Representative) have been instrumental in the survey design. At IMPAQ International, Amy Kracker Selzer provided valuable and constructive technical advice for report structure and finalization. At MEASURE-BiH, we thank Davorin Pavelić for his guidance and support. The research team also thanks the Prism Research and Consulting team that conducted the data collection and data quality assessment. These individuals and organizations have contributed tremendously to this report. Any remaining errors are the fault of the authors alone.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

For the National Youth Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NYS-BiH), MEASURE-BiH collected data from 3,002 young people in BiH between January and February 2018 to measure key indicators among BiH youth. The NYS-BiH collected information on youth perceptions, attitudes, and experiences on topics such as education, employment, inter-ethnic relationships, political and civic participation, and migration intentions. We outline the major topics of the NYS-BiH and corresponding findings below.

General Behaviors and Attitudes

Unemployment and economic dependence are among the main problems concerning youth across BiH, especially in rural areas. Our findings show that only a quarter of youth have regular earnings and only one-fifth is satisfied with their standard of living. Additionally, young people in BiH feel they cannot influence their surroundings. For example, while they feel that their voices are heard among families and friends, substantially smaller shares feel they are heard among their professional circles, communities, and political and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Their experiences also show that communities do not always meet young people's needs. For instance, although a small percentage of youth needed counseling services in the last 6 months, most of those who needed services related to sexual abuse, family problems, domestic violence, psychological problems, family planning, or substance abuse have not received any help.

Education

BiH youth are rather dissatisfied with formal education, especially with university education. Overall, about 42 percent of youth were enrolled in a formal education program in the period of data collection, 22 percent in secondary, and 19 percent in university education. Vocational technical schools are the most popular secondary schools among BiH youth, especially for young people coming from rural areas. Among youth with a university degree, social science, business, and law are the most prevalent fields of education.

With regard to other types of education and trainings, slightly over half of BiH youth have been involved in non-formal education (NFE). However, almost half of youth who participated in NFE feel that it was not useful to them in any way, while others find it useful for improving their social connections and skills rather than educational or employment outcomes. Most BiH youth have not attended any training programs aimed at helping people find a job or improving their work-related skills.

Employment

More than 40 percent of youth in our sample are pupils and students who are not looking for a job. Employed youth make up about a quarter of our sample and another quarter are unemployed. As expected, our results indicate that the chances of obtaining employment increase with higher levels of education.

Most young employees in BiH receive financial compensation for their work, but most earn at or below average wages. Young workers usually work in privately owned companies, often more than five days a week and overtime. Only about a third of BiH youth work in the professions they were educated for, although the likelihood of this increases with education level. The largest share of youth work as service and sales workers, and they rarely occupy managerial positions.

The majority of unemployed youth in BiH have been without a job for more than two years. Young people perceive a lack of jobs and connections as the primary reasons for unemployment in BiH. Also, most BiH youth feel they are insufficiently informed about job market opportunities.

More than half of BiH youth believe that bribery is present in obtaining a job in public administration, while a lower but still substantial portion believe the same thing happens in private companies. Although most BiH youth note that they have never been treated unfairly with regard to employment, most have heard that some people get jobs due to their political membership or through bribes.

Inter-ethnic Interactions and Support for Violence

BiH youth feel most connected to their families and friends, and belonging to these groups is far more important to them than belonging to any other group. Following family and friends, youth most value religion and ethnicity. In general, BiH youth trust other ethnic groups considerably less than their own. Although the majority of them have contacts with other ethnic groups, these contacts are mostly within their circle of friends and professional and academic circles rather than among their family members. Most youth do not see any sources of violent extremism or radicalism in the areas where they live, and they condemn all forms of violence.

Political and Civic Attitudes and Participation

Slightly over half of BiH youth are regular voters, while 16 percent do not vote at all. The primary reasons for not voting include beliefs that voting cannot change anything, that votes are manipulated, and that candidates and parties are all the same. Moreover, a majority of youth have not been involved in any political or civic activity in the last 12 months. However, some of them would be willing to get involved in civic actions, especially those related to employment and the economy.

Social Capital

A substantial portion of BiH youth lack trust in people and feel that there are divisions in BiH society. According to youth, differences in wealth and social status are the most prevalent differences in their communities and the types that most often cause problems. Also, youth perceive the social context in BiH as characterized by ethnic and nationalist hatred rather than harmony.

Around one-fifth of BiH youth are members of at least one organization such as professional associations, labor unions, religious or spiritual groups, political parties or groups, cultural groups or associations, education-related groups, sports clubs, youth groups, NGOs, citizens' associations or civil society organizations (CSOs), or some other group. According to BiH youth, such groups in their communities should prioritize unemployment, helping the poor and ill, and fighting corruption and crime.

Internet and Media

Youth in BiH do not show much interest in media reports related to political, economic, or civic spheres. Most do not trust media and doubt their independence, and at the same time think media has a substantial effect on BiH youth. In spite of their uncertainty about media independence and reluctance to trust media, most BiH youth are not making efforts to critically evaluate media reports related to political, economic, and civic developments. However, the interest in and consumption of such news, as well as the tendency to critically evaluate them increase with age and educational attainment.

Migration

More than one in ten young persons in BiH decided to leave the country, while approximately one-third of BiH youth are considering doing so. Emigration intentions are more common among youth who are unemployed, younger, without a university diploma, and from RS. Employment opportunities are the primary motivation for young people to consider leaving BiH, especially among those with primary and secondary education and youth from rural areas.

Gender Differences

Overall, young men and women face similar problems in BiH. Regardless of their gender, young people identify unemployment as the primary problem facing BiH youth. However, men are more likely to have a job compared to women and women are more often inactive in the labor force.

Young men and women have similar attitudes on the quality of education. However, they differ in their education status and field of education. Specifically, young women more often have a college or university degree than men. Regarding secondary education, young men are more likely to attend vocational technical programs, while women more often attend gymnasiums and vocational medical schools and schools of economy. At the university level, programs in science, mathematics, computing, engineering, and construction are more popular among young men, while young women more often study fields like health, welfare, teacher training, and education.

Young men and women use different methods when looking for a job, and when employed they often have different occupations. Women more often look for a job by registering with public employment services and by answering advertisements. Young men, on the other hand, tend to contact employers directly and seek the assistance of friends, relatives, colleagues, or unions. Women are often working in positions requiring highly professional skills, but also as clerical support and service or sales workers. On the other hand, men are more often employed as craft and related trade workers, plant or machine operators, assemblers and drivers, and workers in elementary occupations.

Young men and women share similar values when it comes to their sense of belonging, interethnic trust, contacts with other ethnicities, and attitudes toward violence. Both men and women note that friends and family are more important than all other groups to which they belong. In addition, levels of inter-ethnic contacts and trust are similar among young men and women. When it comes to their attitudes on violence, although most youth condemn all kinds of violent behaviors, the disapproval rates are slightly higher among young women.

Finally, young men and women have different plans and motivations for emigrating. Young men think about moving abroad slightly more often than young women, especially for employment opportunities. Women would rather move to continue their education or provide better life for their children.

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2017, the United States Agency for International Development Bosnia and Herzegovina Mission (USAID/BiH) commissioned IMPAQ International (IMPAQ), under the Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity (MEASURE-BiH), to conduct the National Youth Survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NYS-BiH). NYS-BiH provides insights into the state of BiH youth, examining their perceptions, attitudes, and experiences on relevant topics including education, employment, inter-ethnic relations, political and civic participation, and migration intentions. This report presents the main survey findings from NYS-BiH and information on the survey methodology.

The NYS-BiH was conducted in January and February of 2018 in partnership with Prism Research and Consulting. This survey collected data from three groups of respondents:

- Persons from 15 to 24 years of age - 2,000 respondents
- Persons from 25 to 34 years of age - 1,500 respondents
- Persons from 35 to 44 years of age - 1,000 respondents

The analysis presented in this report is based on 3,002 respondents from 15 to 30 years old, as this age group corresponds to definitions of youth prescribed by the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH)¹ and Republika Srpska (RS)² legal frameworks.

The remainder of this report is organized into two chapters (II and III). Chapter II provides a brief description of the NYS-BiH methodology, including:

- Sample design
- Content and design of the survey questionnaire
- Survey implementation

Chapter III provides descriptive statistics and main findings from NYS-BiH, addressing:

- General attitudes
- Education
- Employment
- Inter-ethnic interactions and support for violence
- Political and civic attitudes and participation
- Social capital
- Internet and media
- Migration
- Gender differences

In addition, whenever possible, we compare the results of this survey to the National Survey of Citizens Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017 (NSCP-BiH 2017)³.

¹ http://www.mladicentar.org/Zakon_o_mladima,Sl_novine_FBiH_36-10.pdf

² https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_mladima.html

³ For more information on this survey, see <http://measurebih.com/national-survey-of-citizens-perceptions>

II. SURVEY DESCRIPTION

II.I Sample Design

The NYS-BiH was conducted using a nationally representative sample of 4,500 BiH youth ranging from 15 to 44 years of age. The sample design for NYS-BiH was based on BiH Census 2013 data and was designed to ensure nationwide representation and to be large enough to allow for a variety of empirical analyses. Overall, the sample consists of 900 randomly selected sampling points, and 4,500 interviews with respondents aging from 15 to 44 years of age. For the purposes of this report we only used data collected from respondents from 15 to 30 years of age, as this age group corresponds to definitions of youth prescribed by the FBiH and RS legal framework.

The sample was constructed using a multi-stage stratified probability sampling approach. To ensure representative coverage, the sample was stratified by entities and Brcko District (BD), ethnic majority areas, and geographic regions. Within each region, the sample was further stratified to include municipalities of all sizes.⁴ A sample from each municipality was then stratified to include urban and rural areas proportionally. Table I shows the sample distribution, disaggregated by entities, regions, and urban and rural settlements.

Table I. NYS-BiH 2018 Sample Distribution

		Total (N=3,002)	Urban (n=1,318)	Rural (n=1,684)
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Una-Sana Canton	8% (n=253)	7% (n=87)	10% (n=166)
	Posavina Canton	1% (n=30)	0% (n=5)	1% (n=25)
	Tuzla Canton	14% (n=406)	10% (n=126)	17% (n=280)
	Zenica-Doboj Canton	9% (n=262)	8% (n=99)	10% (n=163)
	Bosnian podrinje Canton	1% (n=20)	1% (n=12)	0% (n=8)
	Central Bosnia Canton (Bosniak majority)	5% (n=161)	4% (n=57)	6% (n=104)
	Herzegovina-Neretva Canton (Bosniak majority)	3% (n=100)	4% (n=50)	3% (n=50)
	West Herzegovina Canton	3% (n=77)	1% (n=19)	3% (n=58)
	Sarajevo Canton	13% (n=376)	25% (n=326)	3% (n=50)
	Canton 10	2% (n=68)	1% (n=17)	3% (n=51)
Republika Srpska	Central Bosnia Canton (Croat majority)	3% (n=91)	1% (n=14)	5% (n=77)
	Herzegovina-Neretva canton (Croat majority)	4% (n=120)	4% (n=48)	4% (n=72)
	Region Banja Luka northwest	15% (n=456)	17% (n=218)	14% (n=238)
	Doboj North	5% (n=163)	4% (n=55)	6% (n=108)

⁴ Prism Research & Consulting used three categories of municipalities by size: small municipalities (up to 25,000 inhabitants), medium municipalities (25,001 to 45,000 inhabitants), and large municipalities (over 45,000 inhabitants).

	Region Bijeljina	5% (n=148)	3% (n=44)	6% (n=104)
	Pale east	5% (n=158)	5% (n=72)	5% (n=86)
	Trebinje southeast	2% (n=51)	2% (n=32)	1% (n=19)
District Brcko	District Brcko	2% (n=62)	3% (n=37)	1% (n=25)

II.2 Implementation

MEASURE-BiH partnered with Prism Research and Consulting (Prism) to implement the NYS-BiH survey, including piloting the survey, training interviewers, and collecting data. Throughout the process, Prism regularly monitored the data collection and employed quality assurance procedures. As an initial step in the data collection process, the survey questionnaire and methodology were pilot tested with 100 respondents from 10 municipalities; seven in FBiH and three in RS. The pilot included youth from both urban and rural settlements, all ethnicities, and variable ages. Based on insights from the pilot survey, we revised the survey questionnaire and methodology accordingly.

Prior to data collection, Prism hosted an interview training for regional coordinators, which was also attended by a MEASURE-BiH representative. The training covered household selection methods, respondent selection methods, and a question-by-question analysis of the survey questionnaire. These regional coordinators then held the same trainings for the interviewers.

To identify sample points during data collection, Prism first identified a random house or building number in urban areas and a central object (e.g. school, municipal building, mosque, etc.) for each sample point in rural areas. To select households to survey, interviewers then employed the random walk technique. To do this, interviewers turned their back to the starting point, moved to the right, and attempted to contact every second household to find eligible respondents. Once in the household, interviewers selected respondents by employing a combination of random selection and quota sampling. In the first two or three households in a given sampling point, interviewers selected the respondents randomly by using the last birthday technique. In the remaining households of the same sampling point, interviewers selected respondents taking into account their age in relation to the quota for a given sampling point. Additionally, the supervisory team monitored and verified the number of completed interviews every day to ensure the quota for each category of respondents was achieved. Interviewers recorded each contact attempt in a tracking sheet form to calculate the response rate. According to these data, the response rate for the survey was 49.5 percent.

After identifying the household and respondent, the survey was administered through computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The interviewers used tablets to read the questions and the range of possible (coded) responses, to present the answer options on the tablet screen or, in the case of open-ended questions, to read the questions only, and to record the answers. The software controlled the questionnaire flow.

Prism applied American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) quality control standards for this survey. The quality assurance procedures included:

- After the training, each interviewer conducted two mock interviews accompanied by a regional coordinator.
- Interviewers were instructed to complete their first two interviews and then send the questionnaires to the main office. The interviewers then received a detailed report on their performance to improve the quality of their work.
- Regional coordinators accompanied at least 10 percent of each interviewer's total number of interviews and were present for at least 30 percent of the interviews.
- Regional coordinators went to the field and checked 10 percent of each interviewer's total interviews to verify the random route procedures and household member selection.
- The quality assurance team reviewed the GPS coordinates where interviews took place and verified whether the interviewers employed the random route procedures properly.

- Because of the CAPI technology, interviewers could not skip questions or apply the skip patterns improperly, ensuring survey logic and consistency control.
- The quality assurance team called back 900 households to verify whether the interviews were conducted and if they were conducted properly.
- The data collection company conducted day to day monitoring of data collection.

In addition to Prism's efforts, MEASURE-BiH staff conducted spot checks during the pilot survey and data collection, and participated in training regional coordinators.

II.3 Questionnaire

The NYS-BiH survey questionnaire was designed to cover a variety of topics relevant to youth in BiH, including: education, employment, migration intentions, political and civic participation, inter-ethnic relationships, media consumption, and social capital. The survey questionnaire is divided into 12 sections. In this report, we categorize the sections into following 10 areas:

1. **Household and Basic Demographic Information:** number of household members; their age, education, employment status, relationship with respondent, and household income; respondents' sex, age, citizenship, marital status, ethnicity, religious affiliation, and religious practices.
2. **General Attitudes:** problems facing BiH youth, perceptions of youth influence, daily structure and habits, standard of living, sources of personal income, attitudes toward the future.
3. **Education:** formal education (current educational status, highest level of education completed, field of education, perceptions of teachers' engagement, teaching units, and skills acquired through education), NFE and other training (participation in different types of NFE and training, reasons for participation, usefulness of NFE programs and trainings).
4. **Employment:** employment history, job characteristics, personal income, job seeking habits and experiences, reasons for inactivity, job preferences, perceptions of the job market.
5. **Inter-ethnic Interactions and Support for Violence:** social identities, inter-ethnic trust, inter-ethnic contacts, support for different types of violent behaviors.
6. **Political And Civic Attitudes and Participation:** political participation, civic activism, support for violence, donating to charities.
7. **Social Capital:** perceptions of communities, participation in youth organizations, community priorities.
8. **Internet and Media:** media consumption habits and media literacy.
9. **Migration:** migration experiences and intentions.
10. **Gender Differences:** variation in selected questions from the chapters above by gender.

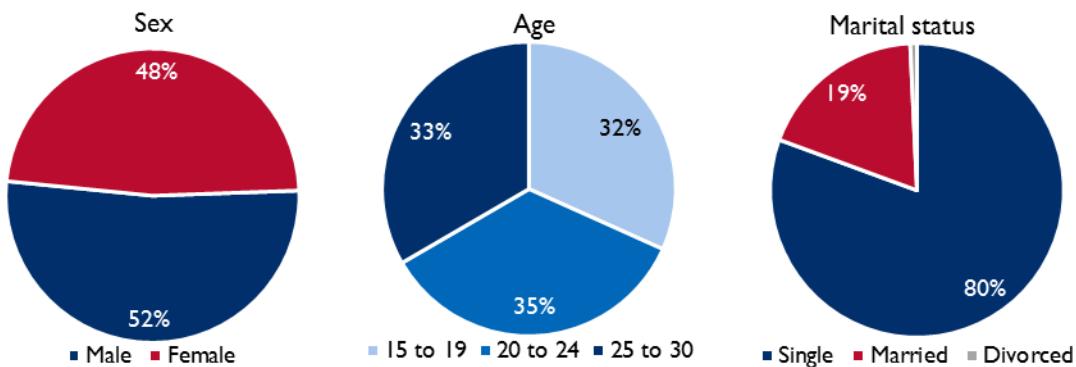
The complete survey instrument is included in the report's Annex.

III. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2018

III.I Household and Basic Demographic Information

Figure I presents basic demographic information on our youth survey sample. Slightly more than half of respondents are young men and about a third of respondents fall into each of the following age categories: 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 25 to 30. One in five young persons are married; 11 percent of these young couples have a child⁵.

Figure I. Basic Demographic Information on the Sample: Sex, Age, and Marital Status



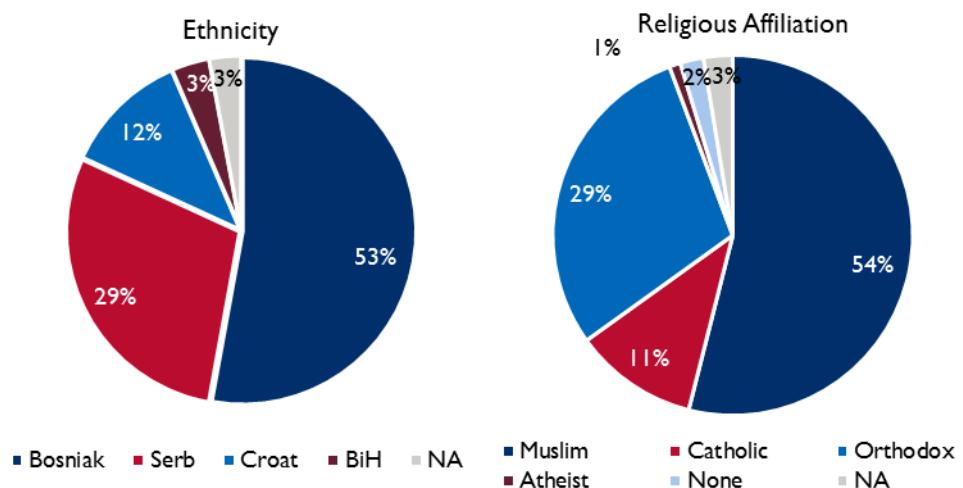
Most BiH youth live in three-person households. Almost two-thirds (60 percent) live with their parents. In rare cases, youth live in extended families with both parents and grandparents (six percent), or with parent(s) and/or in-law(s) and spouses and children. Only six percent of youth live alone.

The majority of the parents of the youth in our sample--72 percent of mothers and 82 percent of fathers--have completed secondary education. However, almost a quarter of mothers have not obtained a high school degree, compared to nine percent of fathers. One-fifth of these households have no employed members. Based on those who provided information on household income (one-third of youth did not report this information), most households earn between 500 and 1,500 KM, while 15 percent of households earn more. However, nine percent of the households have no income, and 16 percent earn only up to 500 KM per month.

Bosniaks make up the majority of youth in our sample (53 percent), while 29 percent of our respondents are Serbs and 12 percent are Croats (see Figure 2). Although 94 percent of the youth state they belong to one of the three major religious groups (54 percent Muslims, 29 percent Orthodox, and 11 percent Catholics), only 13 percent of overall youth state they are very religious and six percent actively practice their religion by following all the rules regularly.

⁵ Annex II compares socio-demographic variables from NYS-BiH 2018 with Census 2013 population statistics. However, due to limited availability of the Census data by age, comparisons are available only for a limited number of variables.

Figure 2. Basic Demographic Information on the Sample: Ethnicity and Religious Affiliation



III.2 General Behaviors and Attitudes

NYS-BiH explored youth perceptions, attitudes, and experiences on general topics such as the problems they face, their daily habits, standard of living, and thoughts on the future.

When asked to select two problems they find to be the most prevalent in BiH society, more than half of the youth (53 percent) selected unemployment as the primary problem. Unemployed youth in particular voice this opinion (66 percent), as compared with employed and inactive young persons (49 and 48 percent, respectively). Geographically, the identification of unemployment as the primary issue for youth is similar across FBiH and RS. However, youth in rural areas are somewhat more concerned with this problem (59 percent) than are youth from urban settlements (45 percent). Further, 39 percent of youth identify economic dependence as one of two major problems among BiH youth. A considerably lower share of youth mention other problems as important. Table 2 illustrates the primary and secondary problems identified by BiH youth.

Table 2. Major Problems Facing BiH Youth

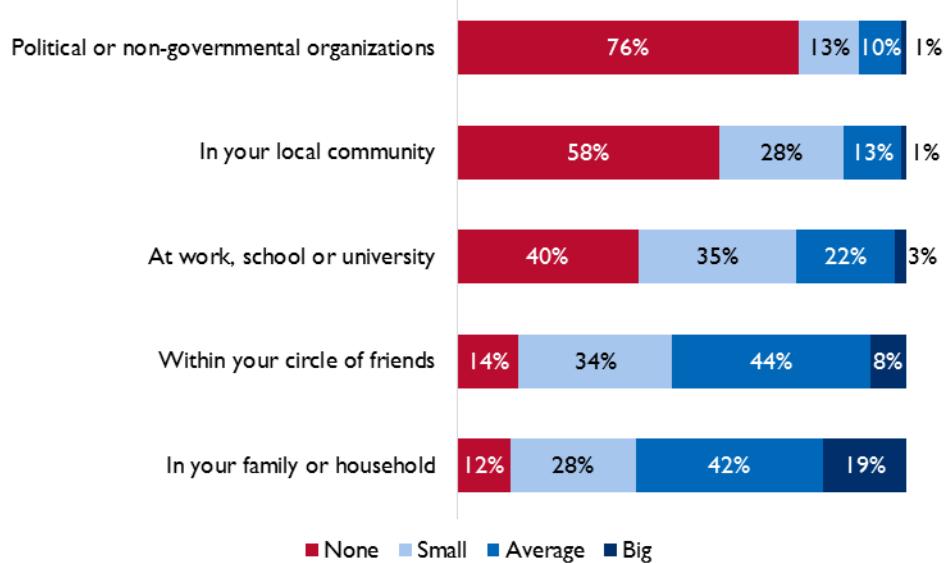
In your opinion, what are the most important problems for youth in our society? What problem is in first and second place according to its importance?

	Primary Problem	Combined Primary and Secondary Problem
Unemployment	53%	71%
Material and economic dependence	9%	39%
Alcoholism, drug addiction, delinquency etc.	7%	13%
Insufficient concern of society for the problems of young people	5%	16%
Social differences	4%	8%
Education and school system	3%	8%
Lack of interest of young people in social problems	3%	7%
Subordinate position of youth	3%	7%
Housing issues	3%	8%
Moral crisis and lack of ideals	3%	6%
National disagreements	2%	5%
Alienation in relations between people	2%	2%
Use of leisure time	1%	3%
Inefficiency and inactivity of youth organizations	1%	2%
Lack of freedom of speech, voice and opinion	1%	2%
TOTAL	100%	

We asked BiH youth to state how much influence they think they have on important decisions made by different groups: friends; family or household; work, school, or university; local community; and political or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Most youth feel they can influence decisions made by their families/households (89 percent) and their circle of friends (86 percent) to some extent (see Figure 3). More than half of youth (60 percent) believe they have some influence within their professional or educational surrounding. The perception of their own influence is the lowest for decisions made by their local communities and political organizations and NGOs. Therein, 58 percent of youth believe they have no influence on important decisions in their local communities and 76 percent say the same for political organizations and NGOs. Moreover, youth who are older, those with higher education, those who live in FBiH, and those who live in urban areas feel that they have higher levels of influence on decision-making in the local community and political organizations and NGOs compared to other youth in BiH.

Figure 3. Youth Influence on Important Decisions

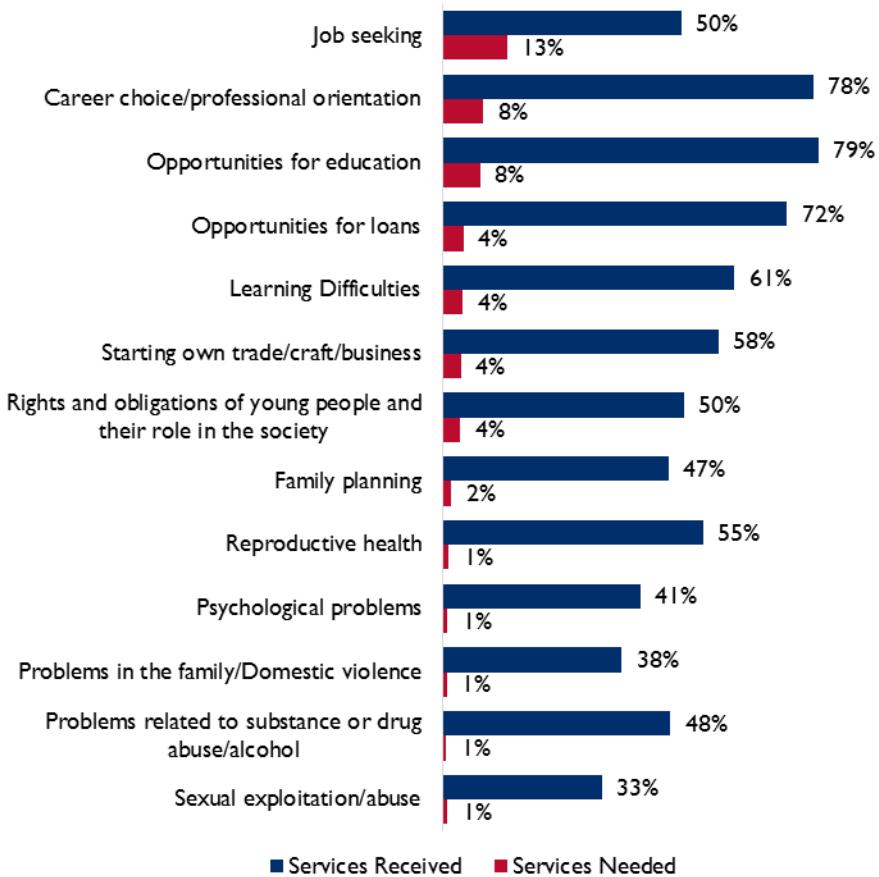
Please try to evaluate your own influence on important decisions related to the listed entries.



Within the survey, we asked BiH youth whether they needed any counseling services related to topics such as career, education, health, and family in the past six months. The rates of those who needed counseling are relatively low for each type of service. As shown in Figure 4, those who noted that they needed some services most often stated a need for counseling on job seeking (13 percent), career choice (eight percent), and education opportunities (eight percent). Most youth who needed counseling related to opportunities for education, career choice or professional orientation, loan opportunities, learning difficulties, and on starting their own business received the counseling services they needed (see Figure 4). However, more than half of youth who needed other professional services state they have not received any, particularly in cases of sexual exploitation or abuse (67 percent), family problems or domestic violence (62 percent), psychological problems (59 percent), family planning (53 percent), or problems related to substance or alcohol abuse (52 percent).

Figure 4. Need for and Use of Counseling Services

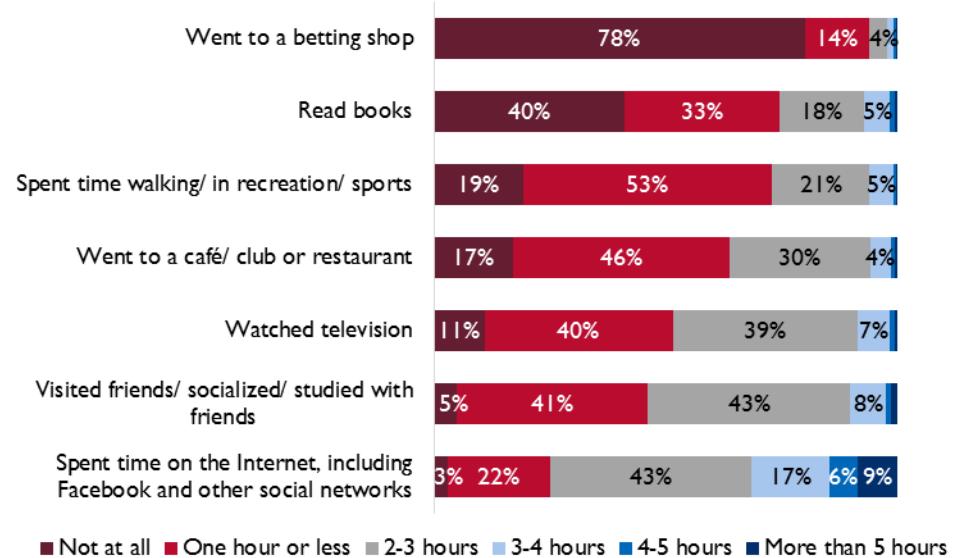
Did you personally have a need for counseling services during the previous six months relating to the listed problems and themes? (red bars) / Did you receive the counseling services related to those problems and themes? (blue bars; only the respondents who needed services answered this question)



As shown in Figure 5, the leisure activities on which BiH youth spend most of their time include using the Internet, with their friends, and watching TV. More precisely, 97 percent of youth say they use the Internet daily, out of which 75 percent spend more than 2 hours per day online. Also, 92 percent of youth spend some time with their friends every day and 53 percent spend more than 2 hours in social interactions. Approximately, 88 percent of youth watch TV regularly; 48 percent spend more than 2 hours daily in front of TV. However, 80 percent claim they spend some time walking or playing sports or in other kinds of recreation. About half of them (54 percent) do this for an hour or less per day, while 27 percent say they are engaged in sports for more than two hours per day. Sports and recreation activities are more common among youth aging from 15 to 19 and those in urban areas. Additionally, a large share of youth (40 percent) state that they do not spend any time reading books and those who do so are more frequently enrolled in education and inactive in the labor force as compared to their counterparts. About one-fifth of youth regularly visit betting shops.

Figure 5. Daily Habits of BiH Youth

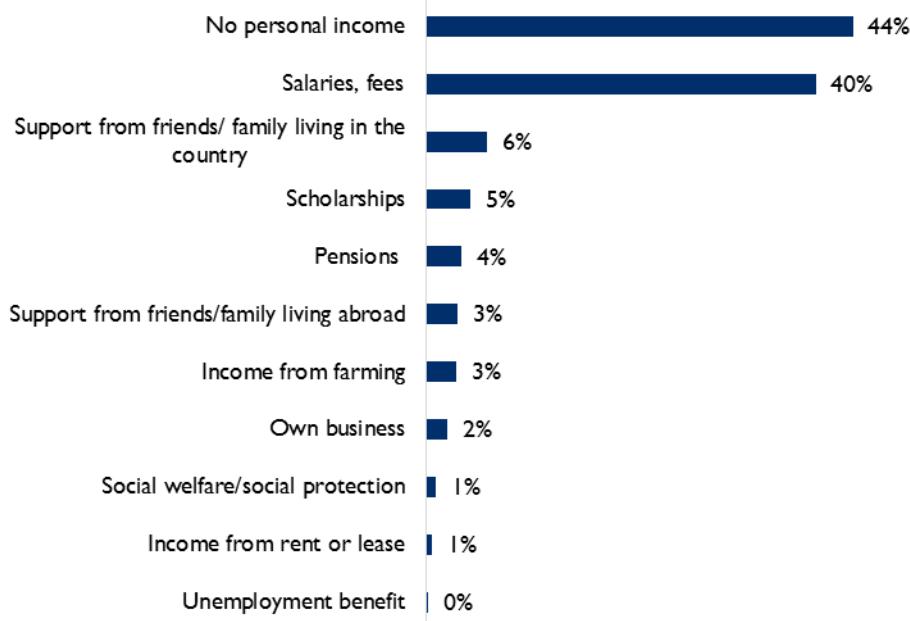
On average, how many hours a day have you spent doing one or more of the listed activities?



More than half of BiH youth (58 percent) state that they do not contribute to their household's income, while 17 percent say their contribution is irregular, and a quarter (24 percent) contribute regularly. When asked about sources of their personal income, the largest share of youth earning personal income mentioned salaries or fees as the main source (40 percent, as illustrated by Figure 6), and most youth rarely report receiving income from other sources. Additionally, more educated youth are more likely to have personal income. However, 44 percent of youth do not receive income from any sources.

Figure 6. Sources of Personal Income

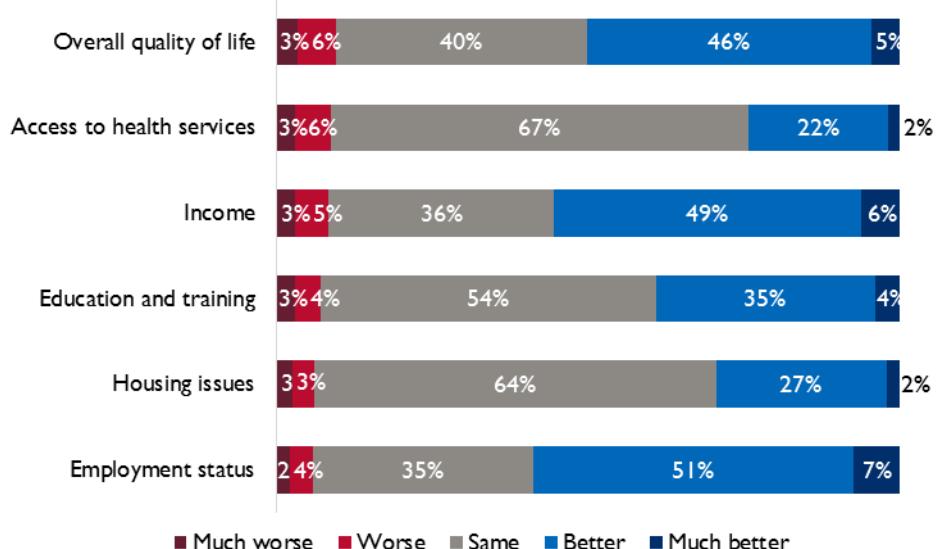
What are the sources of your personal income?



Two out of three young persons (63 percent) perceive their standard of living as average, while one-fifth describe it as good (18 percent). However, one-fifth say their living standard is bad (19 percent). More than 60 percent of youth (62 percent) say that their standard of living has not changed over the last three years, while a quarter think it has improved (26 percent), and 13 percent report that it has worsened. Despite this perceived stagnation, half of youth believe their overall quality of life will improve in the next three years, while 40 percent say it will not change (see Figure 7). Youth are the most optimistic when it comes to improvements in employment status and income, with 58 and 55 percent expecting their status to improve on each of these items respectively. Alternatively, two-thirds say they do not expect any changes when it comes to access to health services (67 percent) or housing issues (64 percent). Moreover, 39 percent expect their education and training level will improve, while 54 do not expect any changes in education or training. Overall, expectations of improvements in quality of life are more strongly associated with improvements in financial and employment status than with improvements in other aspects of young persons' lives.

Figure 7. Expectations for the Future

What do you think your status will be in the next 3 years when it comes to... ?



Most young people think they are not sufficiently engaged in activities that keep them away from vices and risk behaviors (73 percent), and this view is more often voiced in FBiH (79 percent) than in RS (61 percent).

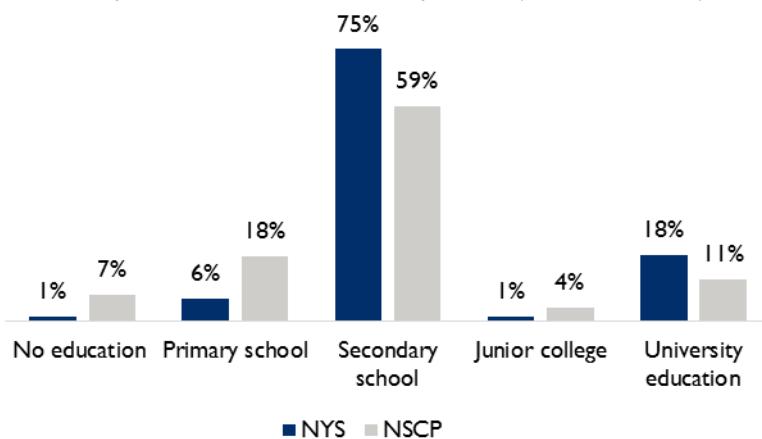
III.3 Education

BiH youth who participated in NYS-BiH shared their experiences and views on formal and NFE and other types of trainings.

Formal Education

Overall, 42 percent of the youth in our sample were enrolled in a formal education program in the period of data collection: one percent in primary schools, 22 percent in secondary schools, and 19 percent at universities. Three-quarters of youth who were not in education at the time completed secondary education (75 percent) and almost one-fifth (18 percent) completed college or university. However, six percent of these young persons reported completing primary school only, and one percent said they have not completed any education. When compared with the general population (see Figure 8), it is notable that youth are more educated, that is, higher shares of youth have completed secondary and university education. The vast majority of the youth completed their highest level of education in BiH (99 percent) and only three percent have been enrolled in a private educational institution at some point during their education.

**Figure 8. Educational Attainment of Youth
Comparison with the General Population (NSCP-BiH 2017)**

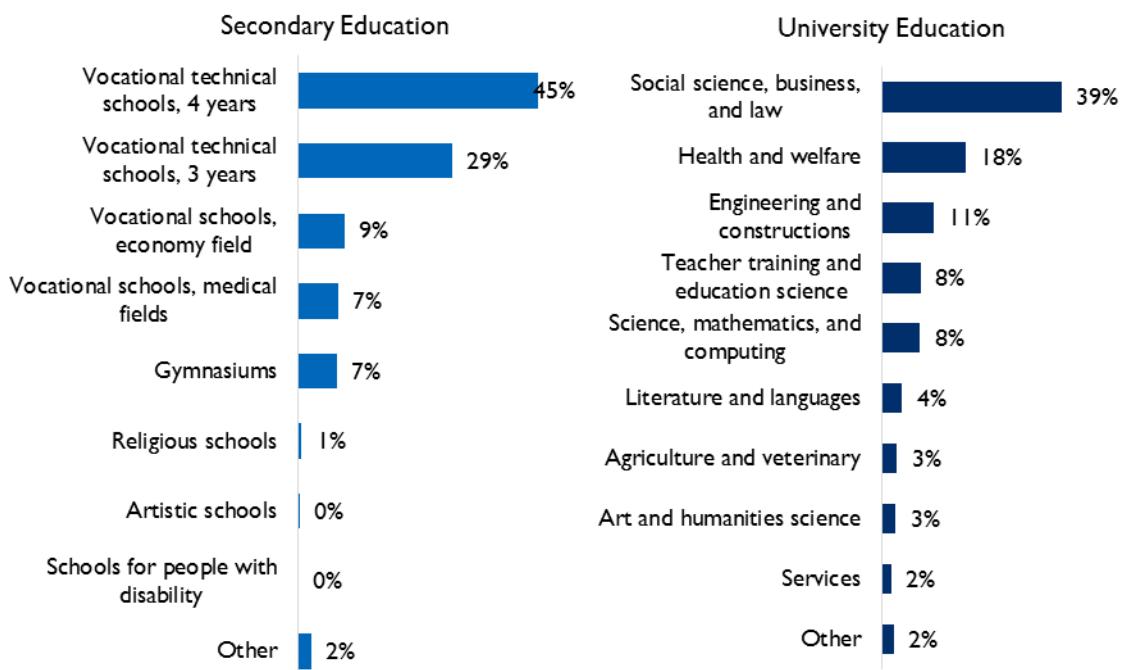


The largest share of youth who either initiated or completed secondary education attend(ed) vocational technical 4-year programs (45 percent), followed by 29 percent of those who chose vocational technical 3-year programs (see Figure 9). Youth from households with lower income (0 to 1,000 KM) are more likely to attend 3-year vocational programs and less likely to attend 4-year vocational technical programs compared to respondents with higher incomes. Moreover, gymnasiums are more popular in urban areas while youth from rural areas more often attend 3-year vocational technical schools.

As Figure 9 shows, the largest share of youth who either initiated or completed university education are obtaining education in the field of social science, business, or law (39 percent), followed by health and welfare (18 percent), and engineering and construction (11 percent). Science, mathematics, and computing are more common among youth currently enrolled in university education (10 percent of those enrolled in university are studying these fields), while only five percent of youth who already have a university degree studied these fields.

Figure 9. Field of Education

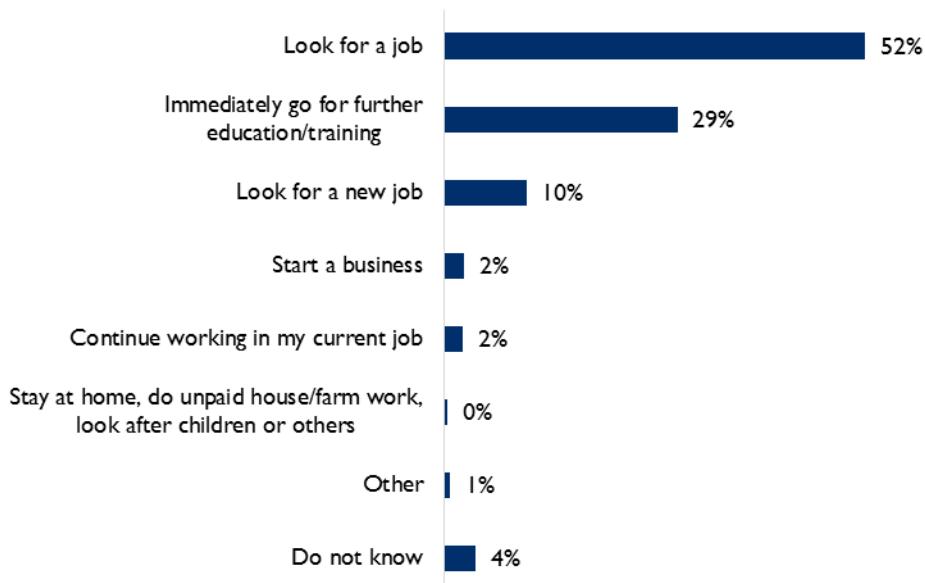
What is your field of education?



About half of the respondents still in secondary or tertiary education (52 percent) plan to look for a job after completing their education and 29 percent plan to continue their education or training (see Figure 10). One in ten youth say they will start looking for another job upon completion of their education, and two percent plan to keep working in their current job. Only a small share of youth currently enrolled in education plan on starting a business after completing their education (two percent).

Figure 10. Plans After Completing Education

What do you plan to do after completing your current education?



NYS 2018 explored the perceptions of the quality of BiH's education system by asking youth still in education to assess the extent to which 10 positively formulated statements related to different aspects of education apply to the overall education system in BiH (see Figure 11). The statements are related to four thematic categories: quality of teachers, school subjects and teaching units, learning outcomes, and parents' attitudes.

When asked about teachers' work and competencies, the majority of youth say most teachers take their students seriously, have enough pedagogical skills, and approach students in an appropriate way. However, most youth think this is true only to some extent or to a large extent, while fewer than 20 percent of the youth believe these qualities are fully applicable to BiH teachers.

Youth voice similar opinions about school subjects and teaching units. Around a fifth of youth believe that teaching units are not at all practical and that students are burdened with too many teaching units. Overall, only 12 percent of youth are fully convinced that many subjects are interesting to students, and three to four percent fully agree that the number of teaching units is adequate and that these are sufficiently practical.

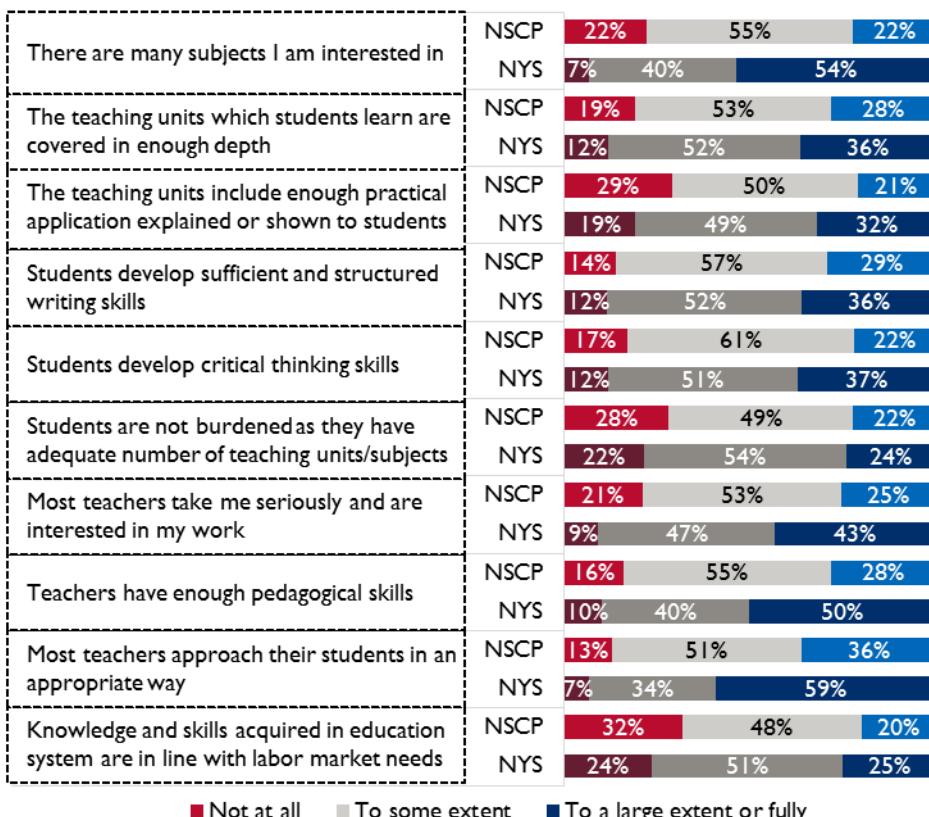
With regard to learning outcomes, although the majority of youth believe students develop critical thinking and writing skills to some extent, and that their overall knowledge and skills are somewhat aligned with labor market demands, less than 10 percent fully agree with all of these descriptions of learning outcomes in BiH. Moreover, 24 percent of youth believe that knowledge and skills acquired through the BiH education system are completely disconnected from the labor market needs.

Figure 11 also shows comparisons between NYS 2018 and NSCP-BiH 2017 results. Note that within NYS only the respondents still in education were asked this question, while in the NSCP the question was presented to all respondents regardless their education status. Results reveal that youth still in education assess all statements more positively than the general population.

Figure 11. Youth Assessments of BiH Education System

Comparison with the General Population (NSCP-BiH 2017)

To what extent can you say that the following statements apply to your education?



■ Not at all ■ To some extent ■ To a large extent or fully

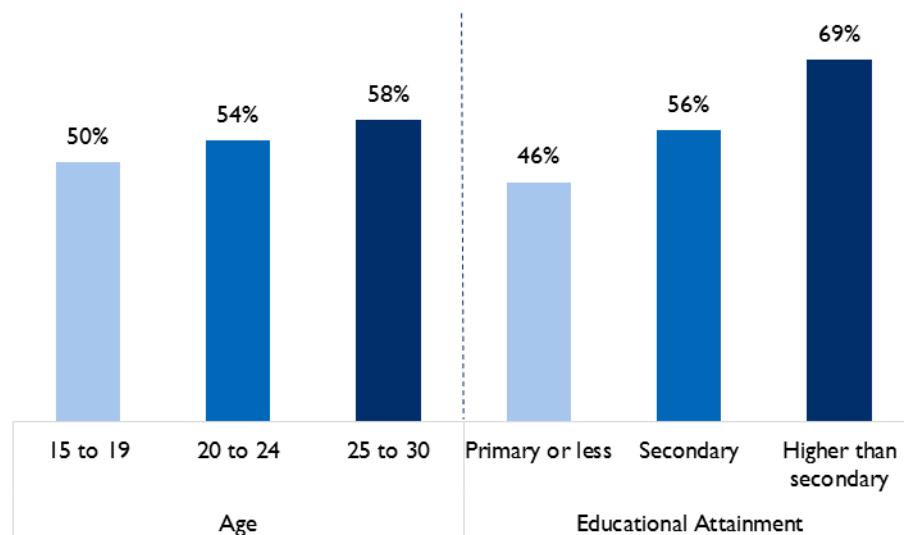
Overall, BiH youth are rather dissatisfied with education. When asked whether they are satisfied with different levels of education in BiH, 47 percent noted that they are satisfied with secondary education, 28 percent with college and higher education, and 24 percent with postgraduate studies. Moreover, the share of youth dissatisfied with education is considerably higher in FBiH than in RS and in urban areas as compared to rural settlements.

Non-Formal Education

NYS-BiH survey respondents shared their experiences with different types of NFE including extra-curricular activities, internships, volunteering, short courses, and others. Overall, slightly more than half of youth (54 percent) report they have been involved in some kind of NFE. Older youth are more likely to say they had such experiences. Similarly, the higher the respondents' level of education, the higher the likelihood of NFE participation (see Figure 12).

Figure 12. Percentage of Youth who Participated in NFE, by Age and Educational Attainment

Have you participated in any of the following non-formal education, training, and/or work experience activities?



When observing the different types of NFE presented in Figure 13, youth most frequently participate in internships, followed by short courses in foreign languages, communication skills, and journalism. Less than 10 percent of youth have participated in other types of NFE activities.

Figure 13. Participation in NFE, by Type of NFE

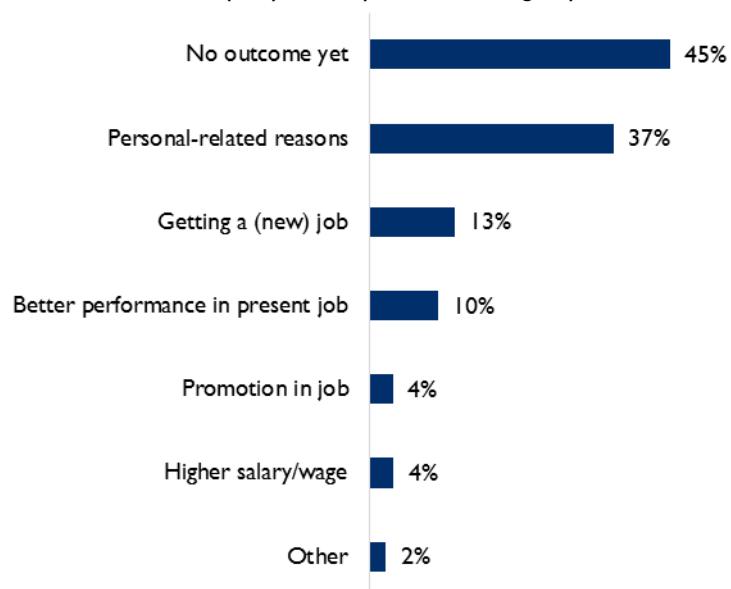
In which of the following non-formal education, training, and/or work experience activities have you participated?



Almost half of youth who have participated in some form of NFE feel that participation in these activities was not useful to them in any way (45 percent). However, about a third (37 percent) say it was useful for personal reasons, such as meeting other people and improving their social skills. Only 13 percent say that NFE participation proved useful in obtaining a job and 10 percent improved their job performance thanks to their engagement in NFE. Figure 14 presents additional detail about perceived outcomes of NFE among BiH youth.

Figure 14. Usefulness of Participation in NFE

Have the new skills/knowledge acquired through these non-formal education, training, and/or work experience activities helped you in any of the following ways?

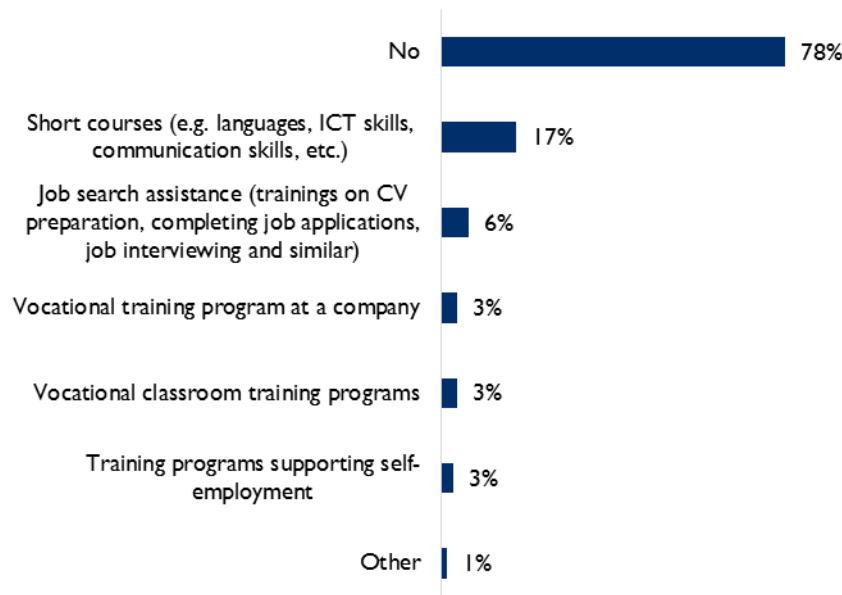


Other Trainings

Most BiH youth (78 percent) have not attended any training programs aimed at helping people find a job and improving their work-related skills. Among those who have, short courses are the most popular of all types of such training programs. Seventeen percent of BiH youth have participated in short courses in foreign languages, information communication technology (ICT) skills, communication skills, or similar training programs. However, their participation in other types of trainings, such as those related to job search skills, vocational development, or self-employment, are much smaller – between one percent and six percent (see Figure 15). The highest participation rates in all training programs were reported by youth with university education (43 percent, in comparison with 21 percent of youth who completed secondary or 12 percent of those who completed primary education). Moreover, the participation rates grow with increases in household income.

Figure 15. Participation Rates in Training Programs Aiming at Improvement Work-related Skills

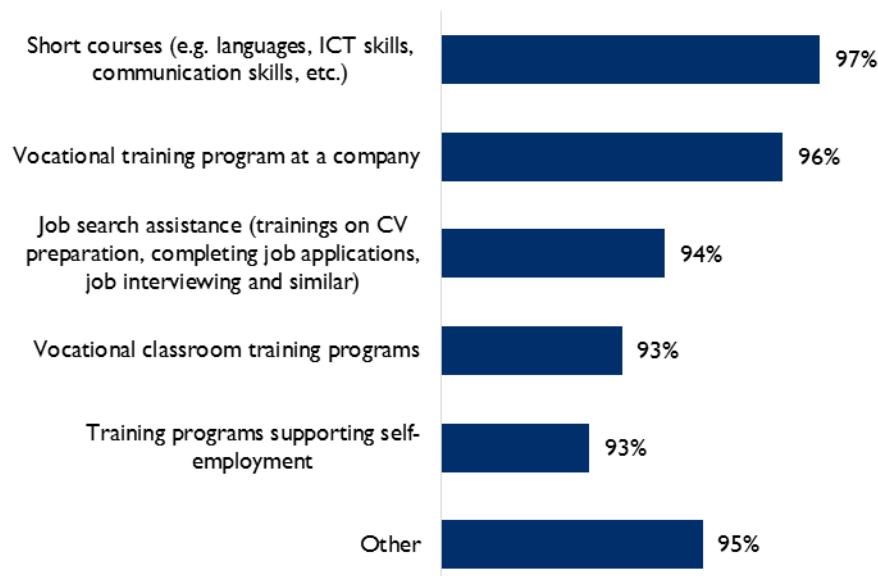
Other than the formal and non-formal education you told me about earlier, have you ever attended any of the following training programs designed to help people find a job or improve their work-related skills?



The majority of youth who participated in training programs think that the trainings they attended were useful. Figure 16 shows that these percentages range between 93 and 97 percent across different training programs.

Figure 16. Usefulness of Training Programs Aiming at Improvement of Work-related Skills

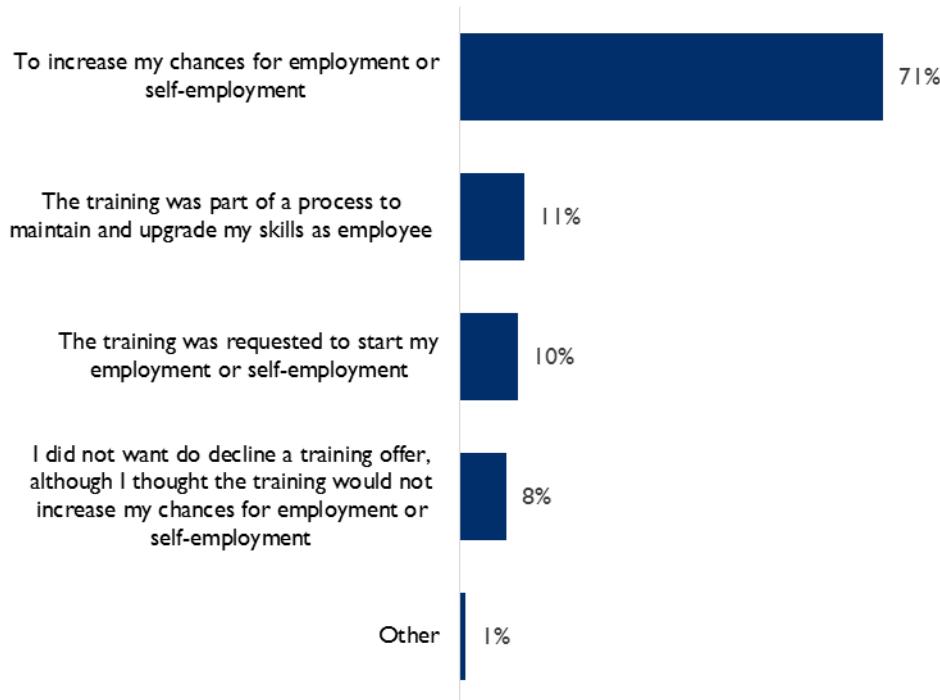
*For each type of training you participated in, do you think it was useful?
(Note: bars represent the percentage of respondents who find the trainings useful)*



Most youth enrolled in training programs, participated to increase their chances for employment or self-employment (71 percent). Youth mention other reasons for participation (see Figure 17) considerably less often.

Figure 17. Main Reasons for Enrolling in Training Programs

Which of the following was the main reason you enrolled in that training program?



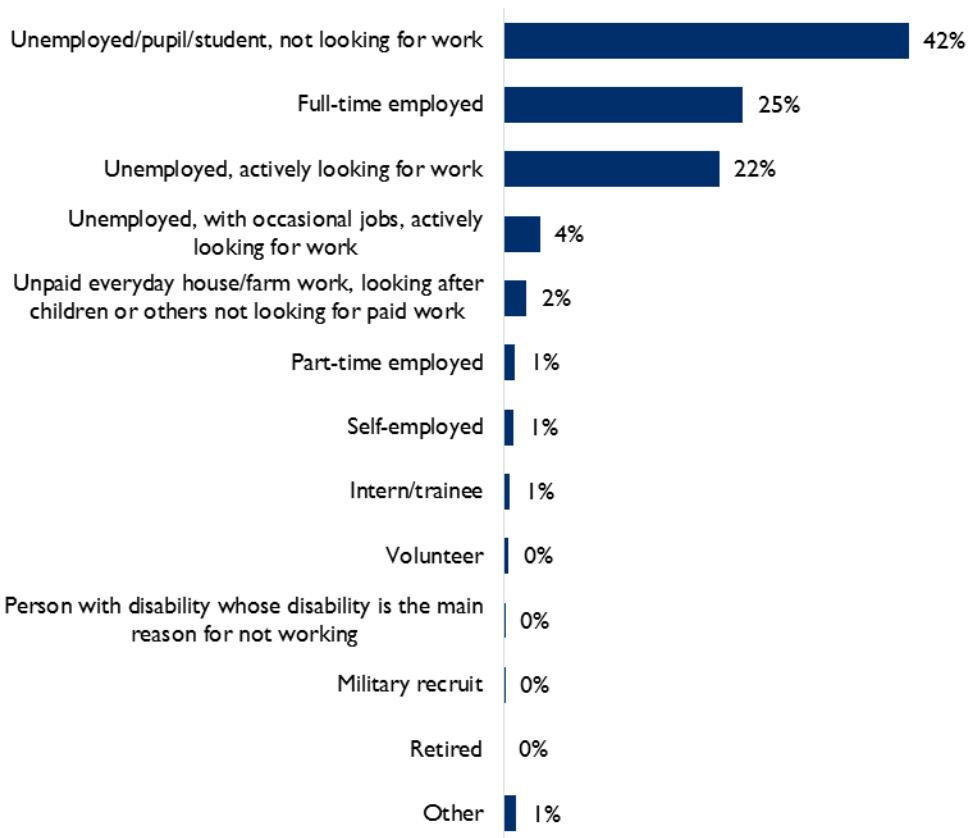
Slightly more than half of youth participating in a training program (56 percent) had to pay fees or tuition to participate. Interestingly, participants from the highest household income group paid for such trainings less often (in 29 percent of cases) than the middle household income group (59 percent of cases) and the lowest household income group (49 percent of cases).

III.4 Employment

The largest share of youth in our sample are pupils and students not looking for a job (42 percent). However, slightly more than a quarter of youth are employed (28 percent). Most of these individuals have full-time jobs (25 percent), while youth who are employed part-time, self-employed, and interns make up three percent of employed youth. The share of unemployed youth is almost equal to those who are employed: 26 percent of respondents say they are unemployed and actively looking for work. Figure 18 presents detailed information on respondents' current employment status. As expected, higher educational attainment is associated with higher chances of employment. Specifically, 59 percent of university graduates not currently in school have jobs, compared to 45 percent of youth with secondary education and 12 percent of those with primary education.

Figure 18. Current Employment Status of BiH Youth

What is your employment status taking into account any work done for pay or profit, regardless of whether it is officially registered?



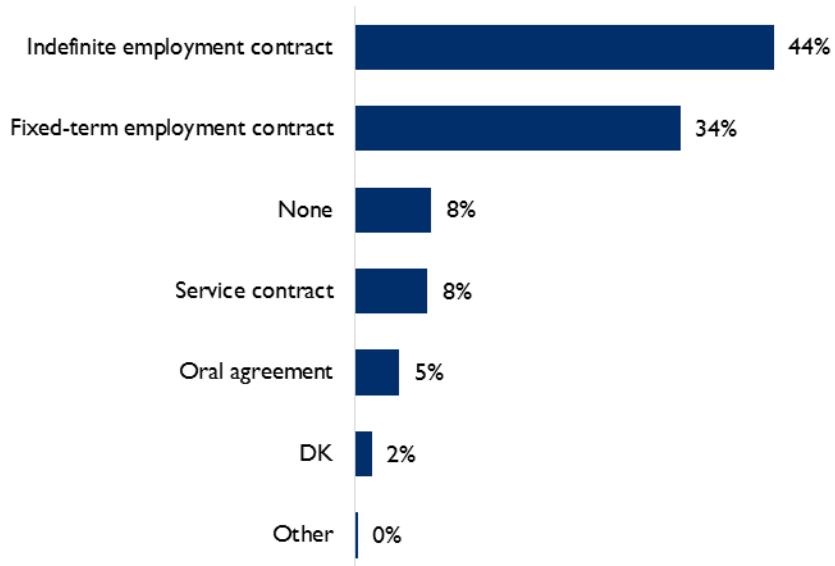
Characteristics of Youth Employment in BiH

Most young employees in BiH receive financial compensation for their work and have employment contracts. In particular, 97 percent of employed youth say they are paid for their work. On the contrary, the share of youth working in unpaid jobs is higher among those between 15 and 19 years of age, those who are currently enrolled in education, and among youth with household incomes above 3,000 KM. The largest share of employed youth have indefinite employment contracts (44 percent), about one-third have

fixed-term contracts (34 percent), and eight percent have service contracts. However, 16 percent of BiH youth have other types of contracts or no contracts at all (see Figure 19).

Figure 19. Types of Employment Contracts for Current Employment

In this work, what kind of contract do you have?



Most BiH youth work in privately owned companies, but there is substantial variation by geography. Specifically, 74 percent of youth in BiH work for private companies, followed by state owned companies (22 percent), and NGOs and mixed ownership companies (two percent). The share of youth employed in private-owned companies is higher in RS (82 percent) than FBiH (70 percent) and in rural than urban settlements (79 percent and 68 percent, respectively).

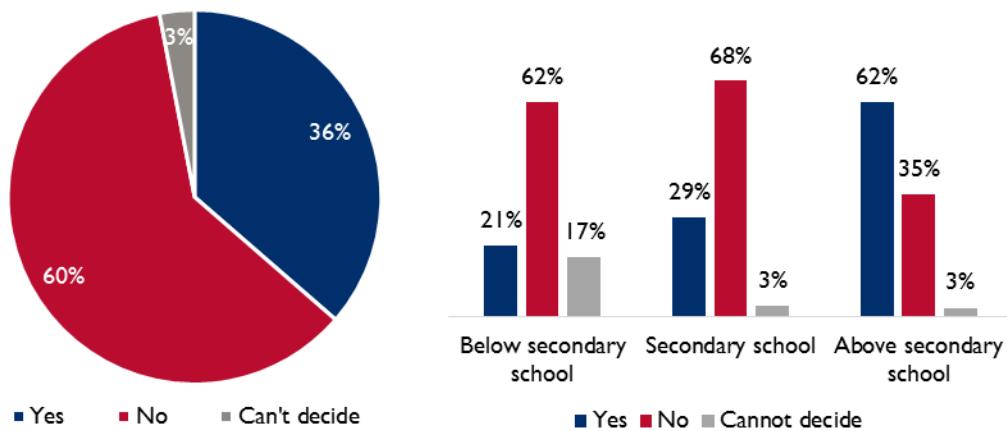
Overall, BiH youth often work more than five days a week and work overtime. We found that 42 percent of young workers go to work 5 days a week and only a slightly smaller portion (39 percent) work 6 days per week. Moreover, seven percent of BiH youth work seven days a week. Additionally, although young persons report they work 38 hours a week on average, 41 percent say they work longer hours.

Only about a third of BiH youth work in professions for which they were educated; the likelihood of this increases with education level. As shown in Figure 20, overall, 36 percent of youth say they are employed in the profession they trained for and 60 percent state the opposite. However, youth with university educations are more likely to be working in the profession for which they trained (62 percent) in comparison to youth with secondary and primary education (29 and 21 percent, respectively).

Figure 20. Relevance of Profession for BiH Youth Employment

Total (left) and Comparison by Educational Attainment (right)

Are you employed in your profession or not?

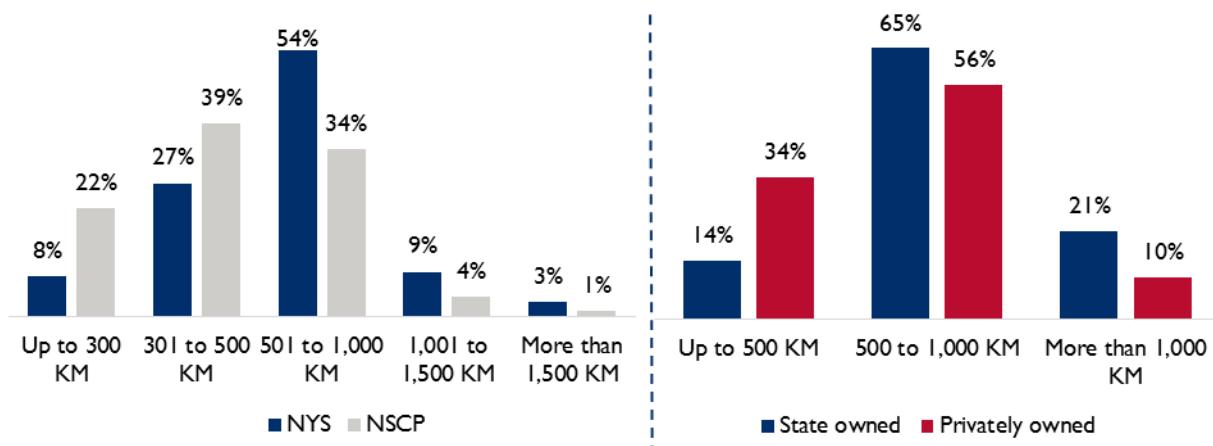


Most BiH youth (85 percent) do not receive any earnings apart from their formal or informal work (i.e. from sources such as social assistance, pensions or scholarships). Moreover, most young employees earn salaries that are either near or below the average for BiH of 800 KM (see Figure 21). Around half of BiH youth who receive income from their formal or informal work earn between 501 and 1,000 KM per month, and more than a third earn up to 500 KM. Alternatively, only one in ten of these young persons earns more than 1,000 KM per month. As shown in Figure 21, youth seem to be more likely to earn average or above average salaries as compared to general population. Moreover, youth working for the state owned companies earn higher salaries compared to those working for privately owned firms (see Figure 21, on the right)

Figure 21. Net Incomes in BiH

Comparison with the General Population (NSCP on the left), and Between State and Private Companies (on the right)

How much in KM did you earn in net income in last month from formal or informal work?



Note: Average BiH salary is between 800 and 900 KM.

As Figure 22 shows, the largest portion of employed young people in BiH (22 percent) work as service or sales staff, craft, and related trades workers (12 percent), and in elementary occupations (12 percent). Few young people are employed in the managerial and professional occupations. Only two percent of youth identify themselves as managers and 11 percent as professionals. Young workers in BiH are distributed across many industries, and Figure 23 presents the 10 main industries in which most young BiH employees work. Most youth work in the service sector, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, construction, and accommodation and food service activities.

Figure 22. Most Frequent Occupations among BiH Youth
What is your current occupation at work?

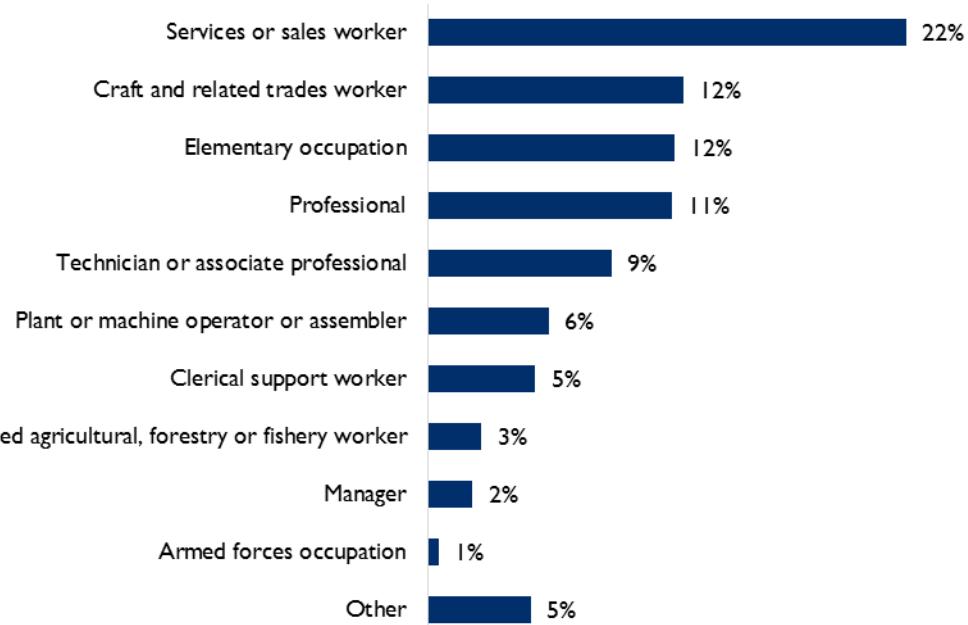
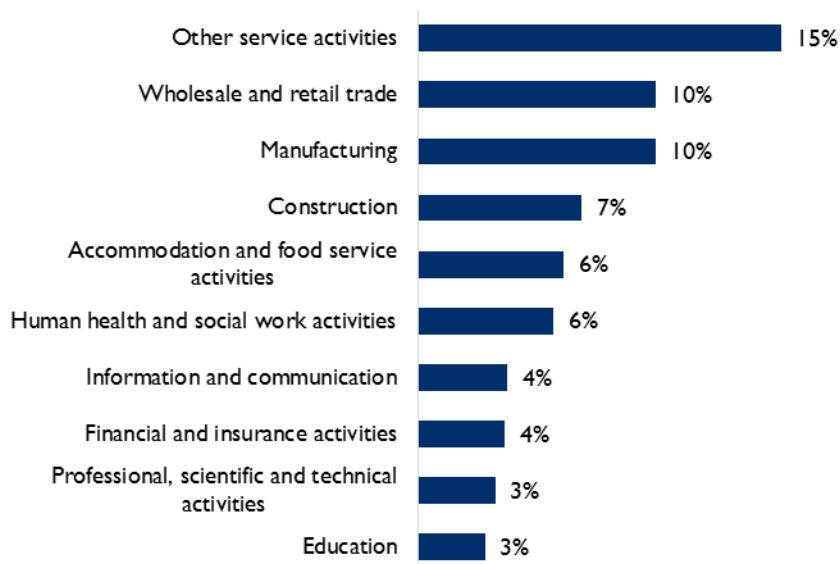


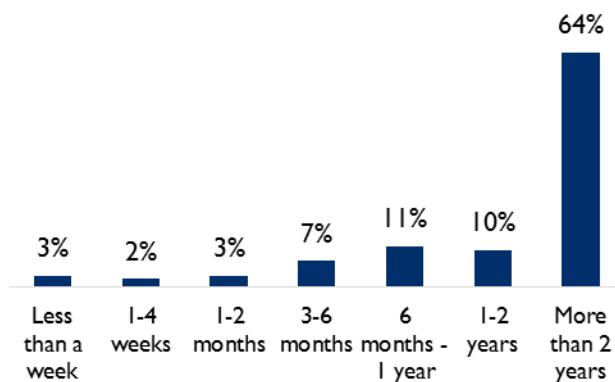
Figure 23. Most Common Industries in Which BiH Youth Work
What sector or industry do you work in?



Youth Experiences with Unemployment

The majority of the unemployed youth in BiH are registered as jobseekers with the public employment services (82 percent). In BiH, youth unemployment most often implies long-term unemployment. Namely, two out of three young persons who are actively looking for a job say they have been searching for a job for more than 2 years (see Figure 24). This is most frequent among those 25 and older (72 percent, compared to 58 percent of youth younger than 25). Moreover, 21 percent of youth have been looking for a job between 6 months and 2 years. However, the share of young persons looking for a job for more than two years is lower among those with college and university education (58 percent) as compared to youth with secondary (65 percent) and primary or lower education (74 percent).

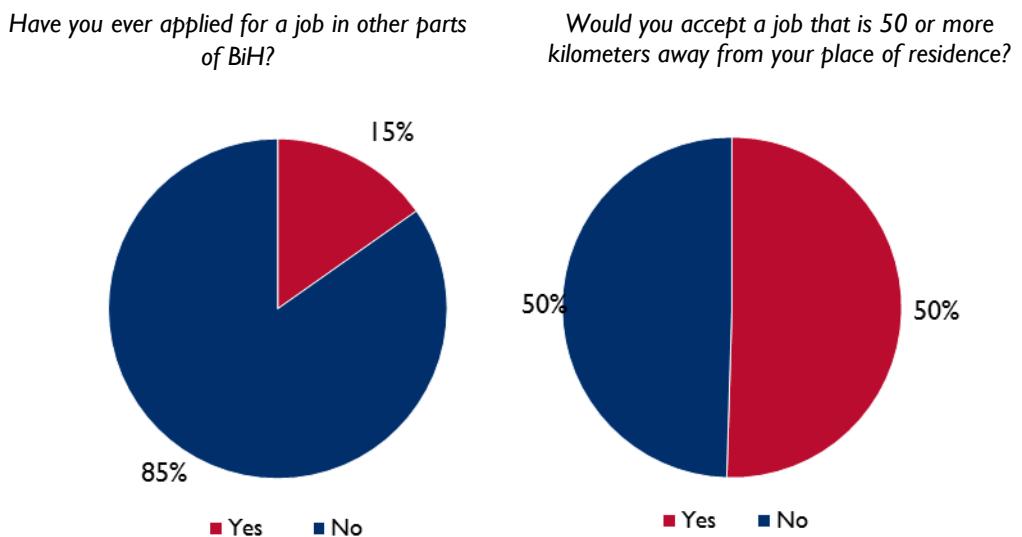
Figure 24. Duration of Employment Search among Unemployed Youth in BiH
How long have you been available for work and actively looking for a job?



Most young job seekers in BiH are applying for jobs and going to job interviews. On average, BiH youth who are actively looking for work have applied for six jobs and been to two interviews since initiating their job search. On the other hand, a significant portion of these young persons, 21 percent, have not applied for any jobs at all and 42 percent have not been to any interviews.

Youth are reluctant to apply for work far from their current place of residence. In total, 85 percent of young people from BiH say they have never applied for a job in other parts of BiH. However, when asked whether they would accept a job in a distant location, half claim they would accept a job that is 50 or more kilometers away from their place of residence (see Figure 25).

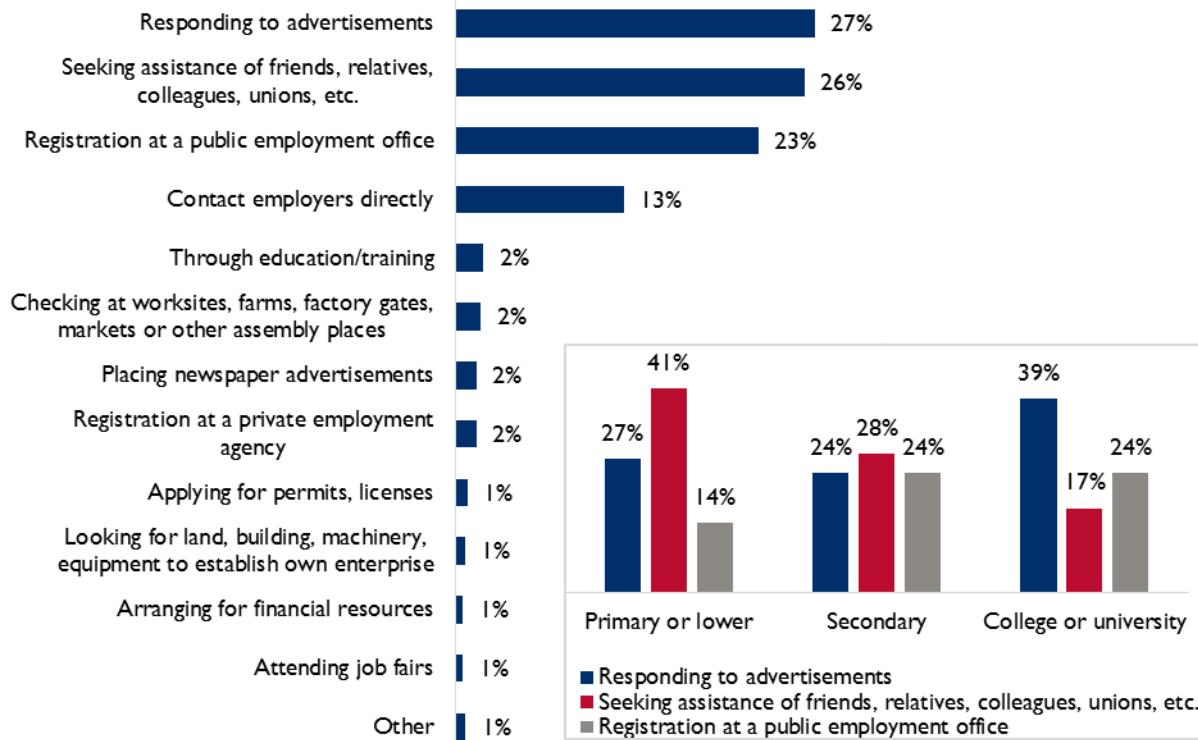
Figure 25. BiH Youth's Willingness to Work Outside of their Place of Residence



Most BiH youth use traditional job search strategies when looking for a job. Most try finding employment either by answering advertisements (27 percent), by seeking assistance from their friends, relatives or colleagues (26 percent), or by registering at the public employment office (23 percent). Only 13 percent of BiH youth say they contact employers directly. Interestingly, those with higher levels of education are more likely to look for a job by answering advertisements and less likely to use personal connections to get a job. Figure 26 presents more details about the job seeking methods employed by BiH youth.

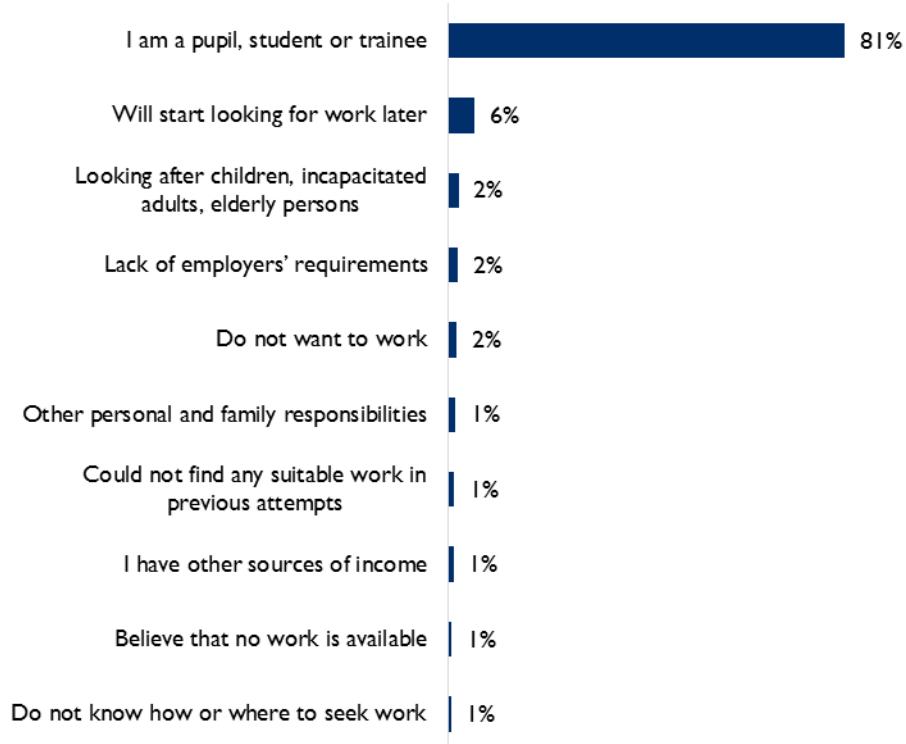
Figure 26. Job Seeking Methods among BiH Youth

What is the most frequent method you use when looking for a job?



Ongoing education is the primary reason that a high share of BiH youth are not actively looking for a job; 81 percent of young persons who are not looking for work are pupils, students, or trainees. Most of these youth, 94 percent, have not registered with the employment services as job seekers. All other reasons for inactivity in the BiH job market were mentioned by less than 10 percent of BiH youth who are not currently working. Figure 27 presents more details on the reasons why BiH youth are not looking for a job.

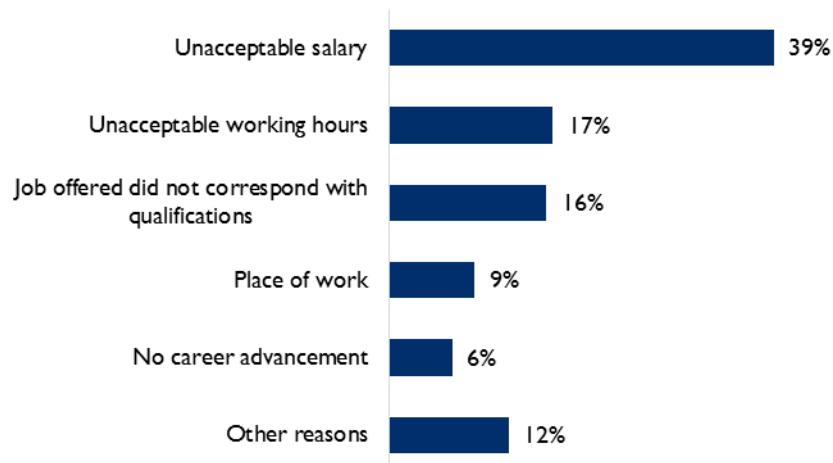
Figure 27. Reasons for Youth Labor Market Inactivity
What is your main reason for being unemployed and not looking for work?



Refusing a job offer is uncommon among BiH youth. Most respondents, 90 percent, say they have never refused a job offer. However, job refusals are more common among youth with university education (20 percent) than among those with secondary (11 percent) or primary education (three percent). BiH youth are most likely to refuse a job due to an unacceptable salary, a reason mentioned by 39 percent of youth who refused a job. Other reasons (see Figure 28) most often include unacceptable work hours (17 percent) and a mismatch between job seekers' qualifications and the job offer (16 percent).

Figure 28. Reasons for Rejecting a Job Offer

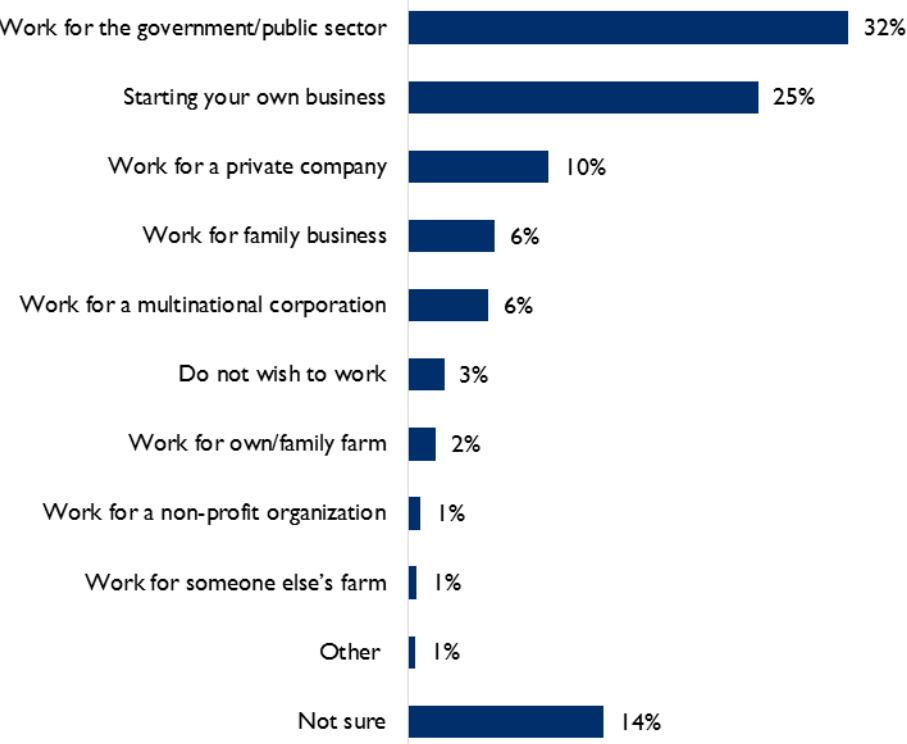
What was a reason for rejecting a job offered?



As shown in Figure 29, the largest share of BiH youth would prefer to work in the government or public sector than other types of work (32 percent) and 25 percent would prefer to start their own business. Only 10 percent of youth say they would like to work for a private company.

Figure 29. BiH Youth Job Preferences

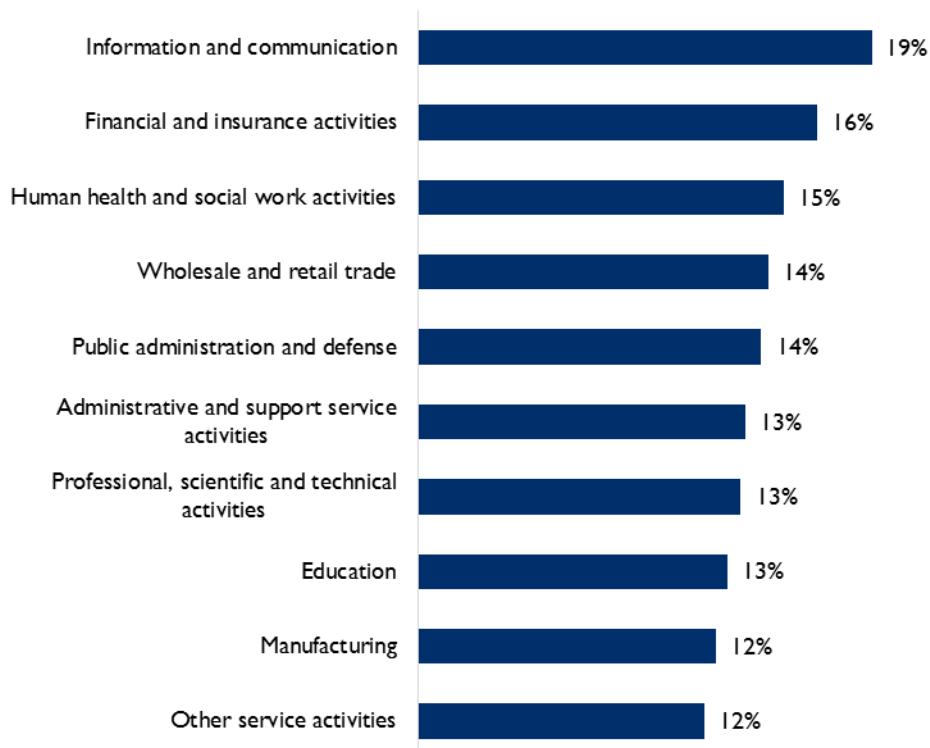
Ideally, which of the following types of work would you prefer?



In addition to exploring the type of work youth prefer, NYS-BiH also explores the specific sectors youth view as desirable (see Figure 30). While the largest portion of youth (40 percent) are unsure about the sector where they would be interested in working, a substantial portion say that they would be interested in working in information and communications (19 percent), followed by financial and insurance activities (16 percent), and human health and social work activities (15 percent).

Figure 30. Most Desirable Employment Sectors for BiH Youth

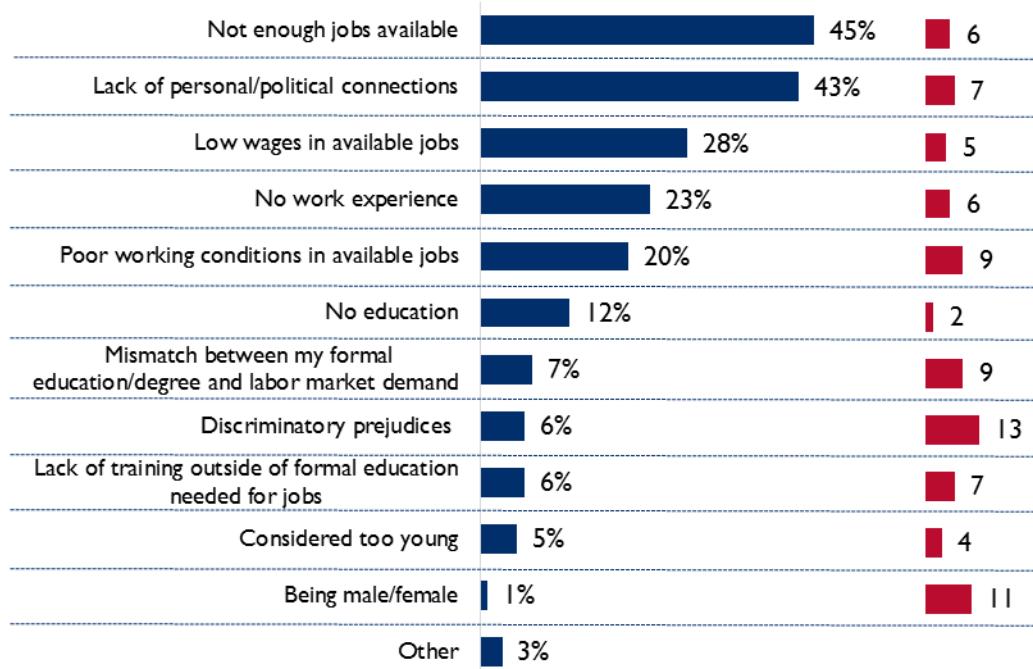
Please state at least one sector and two others in which you would be interested to work.



Regardless their current employment status, 89 percent of youth say they have not received any advice, help, or assistance related to job searches from employment services. Only four percent of youth report receiving job search assistance, while a small portion have had the opportunity to participate in job search training program (three percent), and receive guidance on education and training opportunities (two percent).

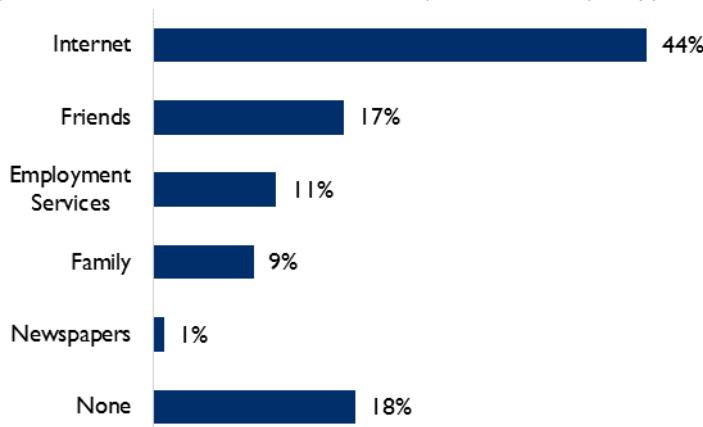
BiH youth perceive a lack of jobs and a lack of connections as the primary obstacles to finding a good job. More than 40 percent of youth identify each of the aforementioned reasons as the main factor holding them back from employment (45 and 43 percent, respectively). In addition, the share of youth who believe that a lack of personal or political connections is negatively influencing their career is slightly higher in RS (50 percent) than in FBiH (40 percent). Moreover, youth who perceive that there are no jobs available and that lack of connections is the main obstacle to finding a good job applied for two times less jobs than those who perceive discriminatory reasons as main obstacles. Additionally, youth who state their lack of education as main obstacle to finding a job and those who consider themselves too young to find a job were least likely to apply for jobs. Figure 31 presents other obstacles to finding a good job, as perceived by BiH youth.

Figure 31. Obstacles in Finding a Good Job for BiH Youth
 Total (blue bars) and Disaggregation by Number of Job Applications (red bars)
What is the main obstacle in finding a good job for you?



Most BiH youth feel they are insufficiently informed about job market opportunities, even though most use the Internet or other sources to obtain job-related information (see Figure 32). Three out of four young persons (74 percent) in BiH believe they do not possess enough information about the BiH job market. Youth between the ages of 15 and 19 were most likely to say they do not have enough information about the job market (87 percent) in comparison to a lower, but still substantial portion of youth between 20 and 24 years of age (71 percent) and 25 and 30 years of age (36 percent). Moreover, the share of youth unfamiliar with the BiH job market is higher in RS (83 percent) than in FBiH (71 percent). As expected, the Internet represents the primary source of information about job market opportunities for the largest portion of BiH youth (44 percent), while 17 percent get this information from their friends.

Figure 32. Sources of Job Market Information
What is your main source of information about the job market and job opportunities?

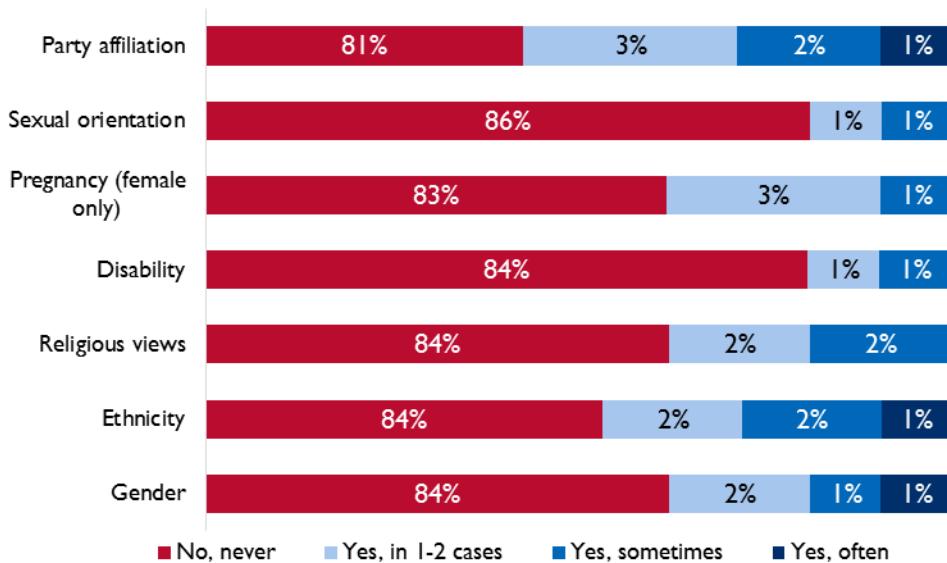


Discrimination and Corruption in the BiH Job Market

Most BiH youth (89 percent) say they have never been treated unfairly with regard to a promotion nor have they been refused a job for any of the following reasons: gender, ethnicity, religious views, disability, pregnancy status, sexual orientation, or party affiliation. However, 11 percent of youth feel they have been discriminated against for at least one of the aforementioned reasons, most often due to their party affiliation (six percent) and ethnicity (five percent). Figure 33 presents youth perceptions about unfair job market treatment.

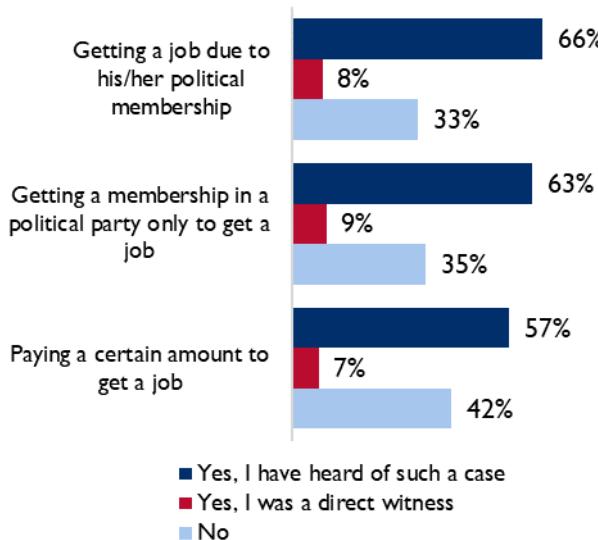
Figure 33. Unfair Treatment in the Job Market

Have you ever been treated unfairly with regard to promotion or a move to better positions, or have you been refused a job for reasons which you think were to do with the following?



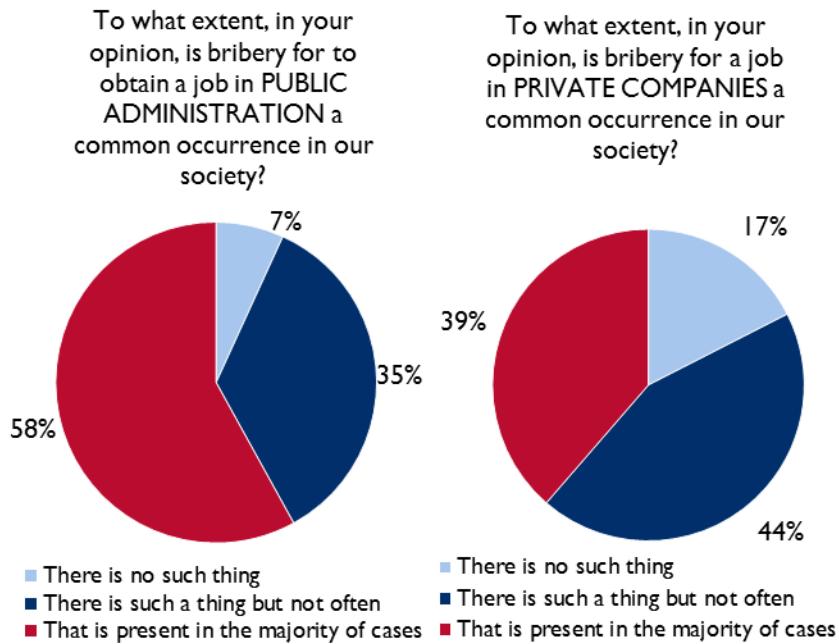
Although most youth in BiH have heard that some people get jobs due to their political membership or bribes, most have not personally witnessed such situations (see Figure 34). In particular, more than half of BiH youth (57 percent) state they have heard of cases where an individual paid to get a job. However, only seven percent directly witnessed this. Similarly, two out of three young people say they have heard of individuals getting a job due to political memberships, however, less than 10 percent have witnessed such situations (see Figure 34 for more detail).

Figure 34. Youth's Perceptions of Bribery in the Job Market



Overall, more than half of BiH youth, 58 percent, think that bribery for the purpose of obtaining a job in public administration is present in the majority of cases, while a lower portion of young people in BiH believe the same happens in private companies (39 percent). Figure 35 presents more details on BiH youth's perceptions on bribery in public and private organizations.

Figure 35. Bribery in Public and Private Organizations



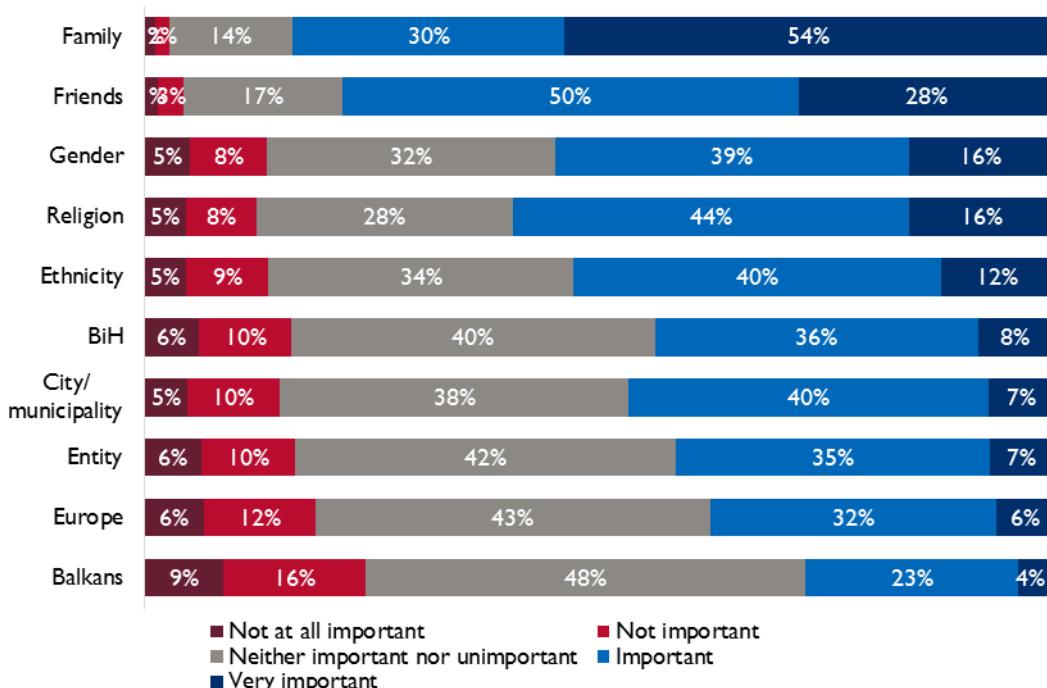
III.5 Inter-ethnic Interactions and Support for Violence

Inter-ethnic Interactions

NYS-BiH explored social identities in BiH by asking BiH youth to rate the importance of belonging to each of the groups presented in Figure 36. Regardless their ethnicity, BiH youth feel most connected to their families and friends, and belonging to these groups is far more important than any other group belonging. Also, the ratings indicate that youth place higher importance on their religion than ethnic belonging, and that most BiH youth do not feel connected to the Balkans or Europe. However, it seems that Serbs feel more connected to their religion (69 percent rate religion as important, versus 58 percent of Bosniaks and 59 percent of Croats), ethnicity (at 65 percent, versus 50 percent of Bosniaks and 51 percent of Croats), and entity (54 percent, versus 36 percent of Bosniaks and 44 percent of Croats). On the other hand, Bosniaks feel more connected to BiH, at 56 percent, followed by Croats (43 percent) and Serbs (23 percent). Moreover, Croat youth feel more connected to Europe (51 percent) as compared to Bosniaks (39 percent) and Serbs (32 percent).

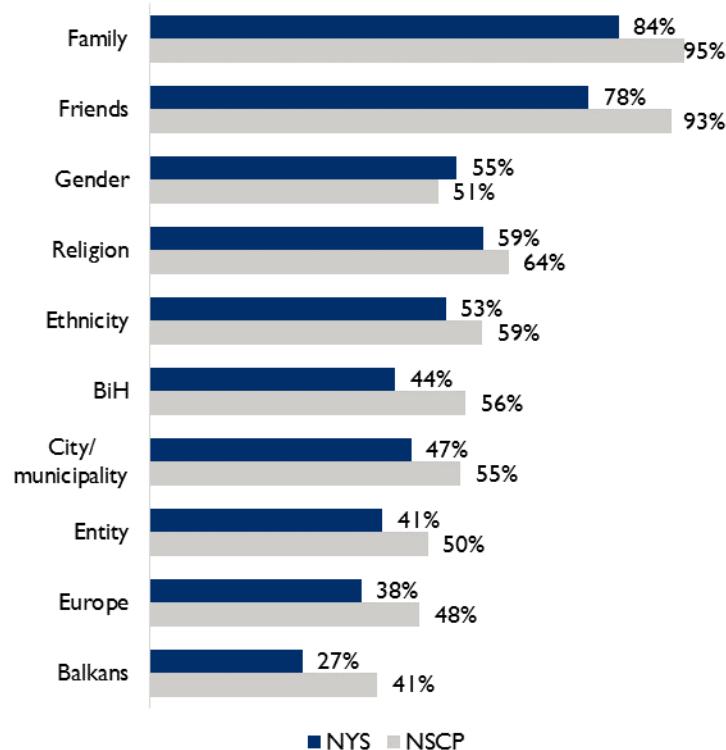
Figure 36. Importance of Group Belonging

Please describe how important belonging to each of the following groups is to you?



As seen in Figure 37, youth ranked the importance of group belongings similarly as the general population. However, adults rated almost all group belongings as more important in comparison to youth.

Figure 37. Importance of Group Belonging Comparison with the General Population (NSCP)
Please describe how important belonging to each of the following groups is to you?



In general, BiH youth trust other ethnic groups considerably less than their own group (see Figure 38). The highest level of out-group trust is among Croats, while Bosniaks and Serbs show similar levels of trust in other ethnic groups. Additionally, youth express lower in-group and out-group trust when compared to the general population (see Figure 39).

Figure 38. Levels of In-Group and Out-Group Trust among BiH Youth
To what degree do you trust people from the following ethnic groups?

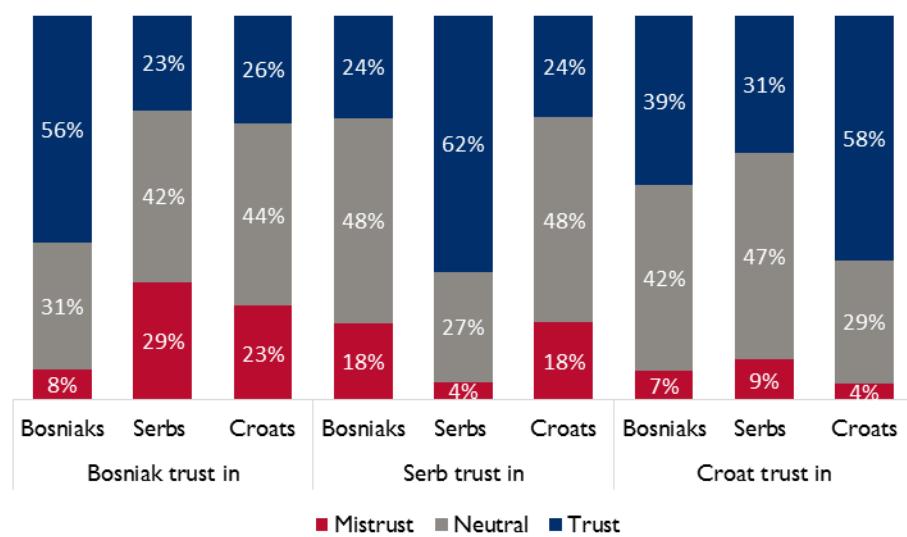
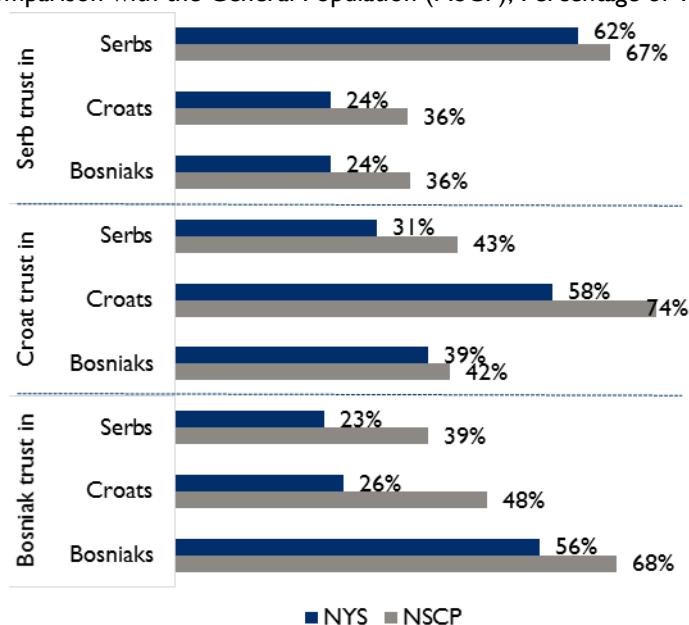


Figure 39. Levels of In-Group and Out-Group Trust among BiH Youth

Comparison with the General Population (NSCP), Percentage of Trust



Approximately, 72 percent of BiH youth say they have contacts with other ethnic groups, mostly within their circles of friends (62 percent) and professional and academic circles (63 percent) rather than among their family members (18 percent). Such contacts are more common among persons with university education (81 percent) than among youth with secondary (73 percent) or primary education (68 percent). These contacts are also more prevalent among youth in RS (77 percent) compared to FBiH (70 percent).

Support for Violence

NYS-BiH 2018 explored BiH youth attitudes on different criminal and violent acts. Overall, most youth condemn all actions presented in Table 3. The only type of violence for which they show slightly higher support is violence to protect family: 13 percent of youth support this type of violence. Differences across ethnicities are relatively minor, with the largest discrepancy related to violence to protect one's family. In this instance, 20 percent of young Serbs support such violence compared to eight percent of Bosniaks and six percent of Croats. Moreover, young people are somewhat more likely to condemn violence against government injustice, police injustice, and violence motivated by protection of own national or ethnic group (at 80 percent for each) as compared to general population (73, 74, and 76 percent, respectively).

Table 3. Stance on Violent Acts.

To what extent do you support, sympathize with, or condemn – under some circumstances – the following actions?

	Strongly condemn	Condemn	Neither condemn nor support (neutral)	Support	Strongly support
Engage in violent protests	44%	41%	13%	2%	0%
Commit a minor crime	35%	48%	16%	1%	0%
Use violence to protect family	31%	30%	26%	11%	2%
Use violence to protect own religious/national group	45%	35%	17%	3%	0%
Use violence against police injustice	37%	43%	16%	3%	0%

Use violence against government injustice	38%	42%	17%	3%	0%
Use violence against other football fans	46%	40%	13%	2%	0%
Threaten to commit a terrorist act	57%	32%	10%	1%	0%
People going to fight in the conflicts abroad, for example to Syria or Ukraine	54%	30%	15%	1%	0%

Most youth do not think there are sources of radicalism or extremism in the areas where they live, and most of them (78 percent) do not think that faith, tradition, or dignity of their religious community is under pressure or threat. However, about a third of youth (35 percent, 30 percent in FBiH and 44 percent in RS) think that religious preaching in BiH ought to be more liberal and adapt to modern tendencies.

Table 4. Behavior Influences, Radicalism, Violence, and Religious Practices, by Entity
Do you agree with the following statements?

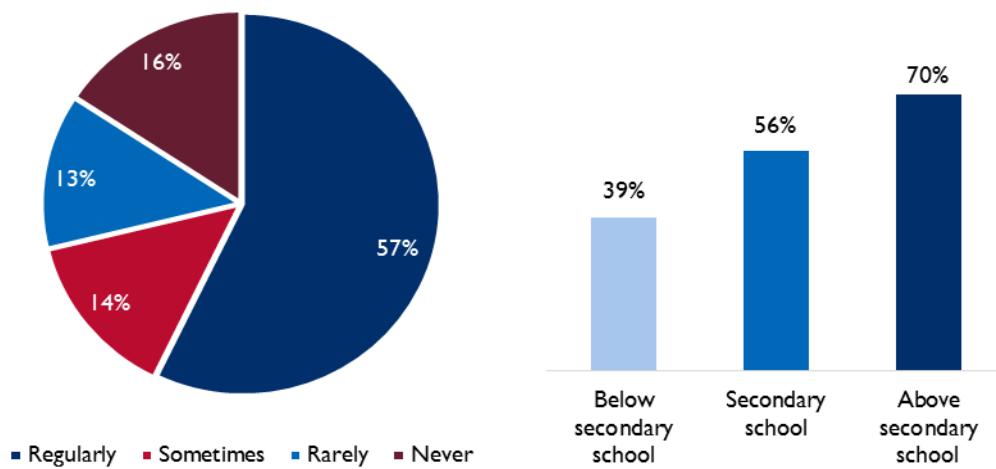
	BiH Youth Total		Entity	Yes	No
Individuals/groups that incite nationalist radicalism operate in the area I live.	Yes	6%	FBiH	5%	84%
	No	80%	RS	9%	75%
Individuals/groups that incite religious radicalism operate in the area I live.	Yes	6%	FBiH	5%	85%
	No	81%	RS	7%	76%
There are individuals that support violent extremism on religious grounds in the area I live.	Yes	6%	FBiH	5%	85%
	No	82%	RS	7%	77%
There are individuals that support violent extremism on nationalist grounds in the area I live.	Yes	7%	FBiH	6%	84%
	No	80%	RS	8%	77%
In general, the faith, tradition, and dignity of my religious community are under pressure and in constant threat.	Yes	8%	FBiH	6%	81%
	No	78%	RS	11%	74%
Religious preaching in BiH ought to be more liberal and adapt to modern tendencies.	Yes	35%	FBiH	30%	57%
	No	48%	RS	44%	33%

III.6 Political and Civic Attitudes and Participation

NYS-BiH explored political and civic attitudes and participation among BiH youth. With respect to their voting habits, slightly over half (57 percent) of youth say they are regular voters, 14 percent of youth vote sometimes, 13 percent do so rarely, and 16 percent do not vote at all (see Figure 40). Voting among youth varies across education level. For example, 70 percent of young people with a secondary education or higher vote regularly, which is 31 percent more than for young people with less than a secondary education.

Figure 40. Voting Habits among BiH Youth

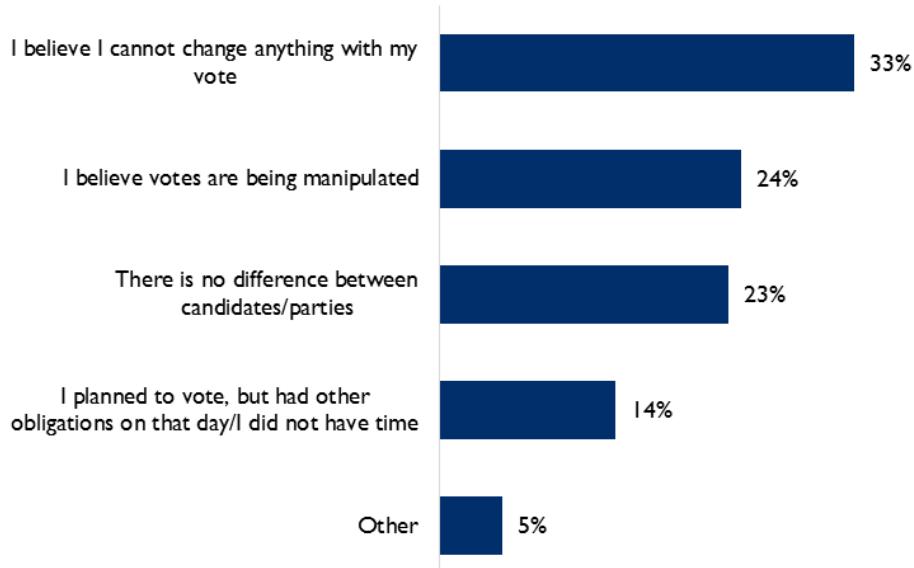
Total (left) and Disaggregation by Educational Attainment (on the right)
How often do you vote in elections?



A primary reason why youth do not vote regularly is their belief that they cannot change anything with their vote (33 percent). Other important reasons include the belief that votes are manipulated (24 percent) and that there is no difference between candidates/parties (23 percent) (see Figure 41).

Figure 41. Reasons for Not Voting Regularly

Why do you not vote regularly in the elections?

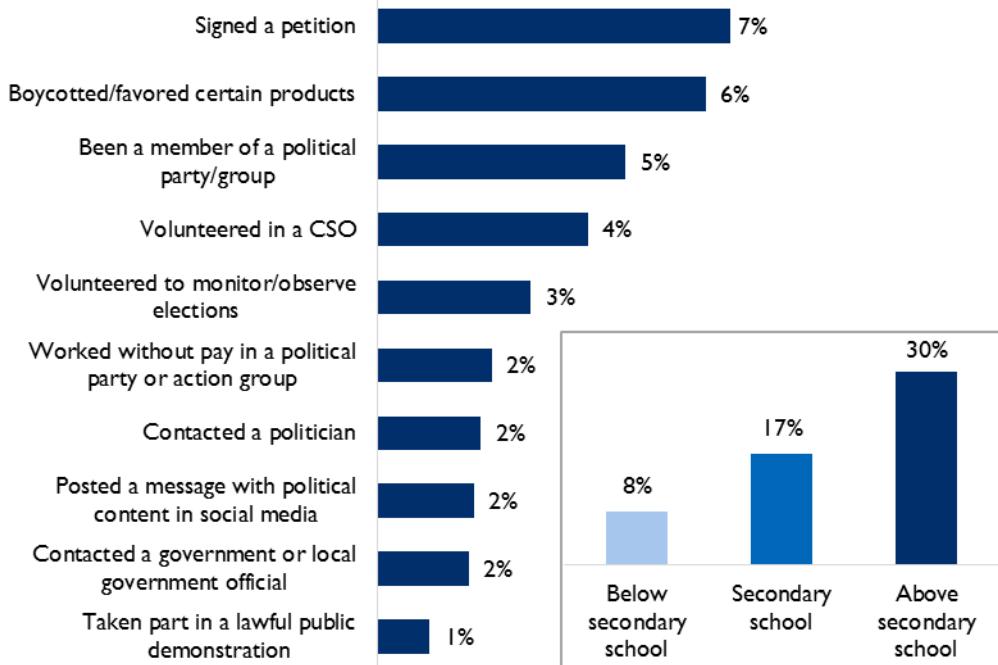


In addition to voting, we asked BiH youth whether they have done any of the civic activities listed in Figure 42. Around 16 percent of youth say they have participated in at least one of the listed activities. Moreover, young university graduates participated in political activities more often than their peers with lower education (see Figure 42).

Figure 42. Percentage of Youth Who Participated in Political Activity

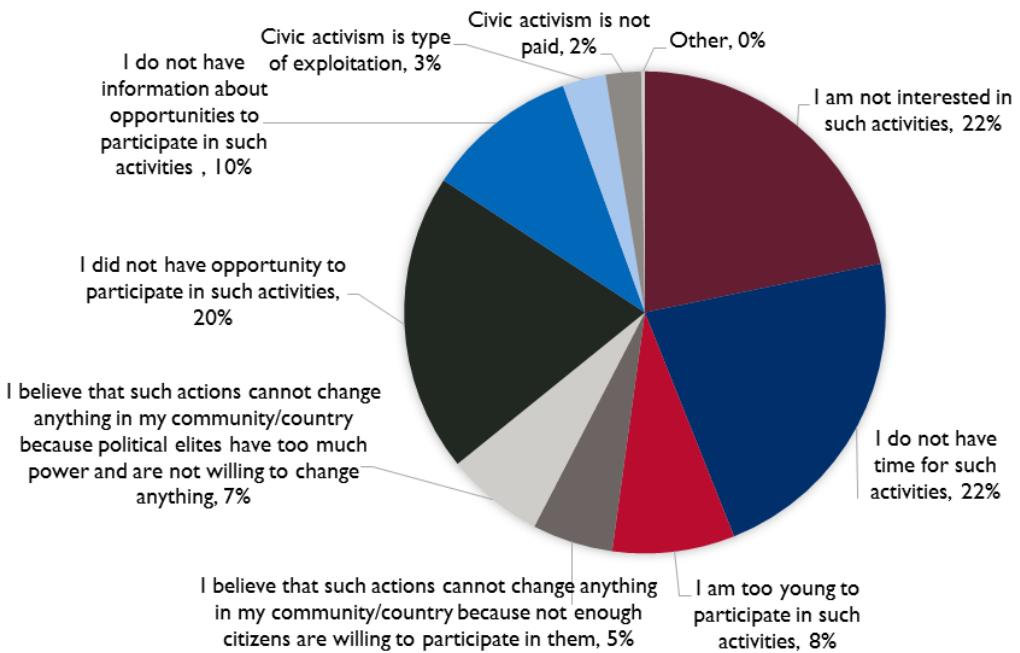
Total (one the left) and Percentage of Youth Who Participated in at Least One Political Activity Disaggregated by Educational Attainment (on the right)

During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following...?



As with political participation, the vast majority of youth (94 percent) have not engaged in any civic activism around issue(s) of public concern in their community/country in the last 12 months (e.g. environmental volunteering, actions against corruption, volunteering in elections, or protests against issues). When asked about reasons for not being active in their communities, youth state they are not interested in such activities (22 percent), they have no time (22 percent), or there are no opportunities to participate in such activities (20 percent) (see Figure 43).

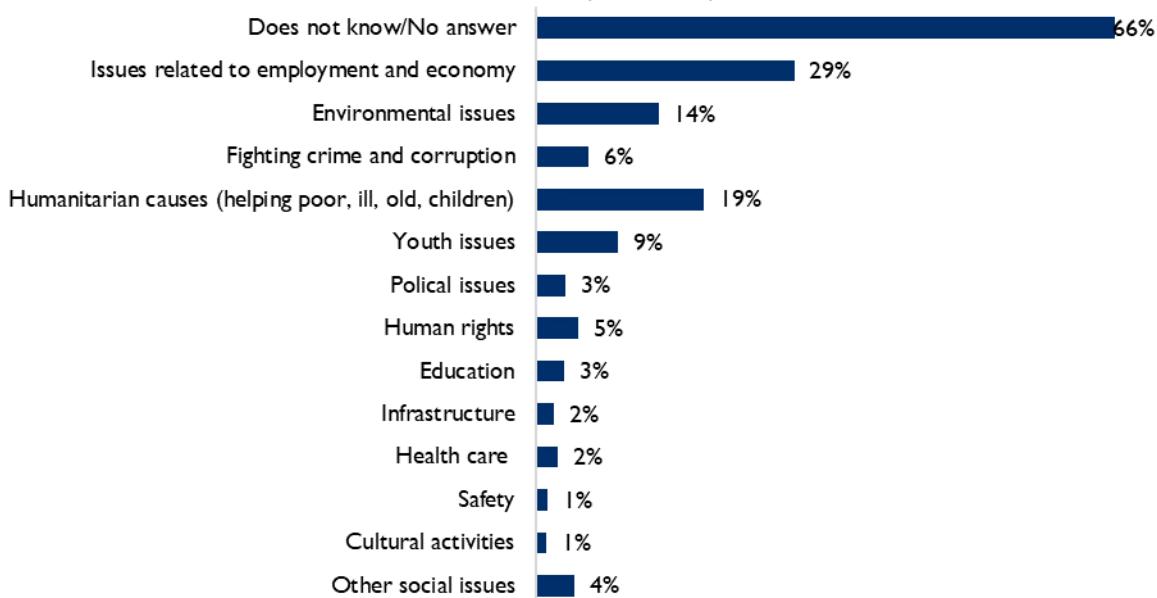
Figure 43. Reasons for Non-Participation in Civic Activities in the Last 12 Months



When asked what issues of concern would motivate them to take part in civic action, 66 percent of youth provided no answer. As Figure 44 shows, the youth who answered this question most often say they would engage in resolving issues related to employment and economy (29 percent), followed by environmental issues (19 percent), and humanitarian causes (14 percent). All other issues would motivate civic action among less than 10 percent of young people in BiH.

Figure 44. BiH Youth's Motivating Reasons for Civic Activism

What issue of concern would motivate you to take part in some civic action?

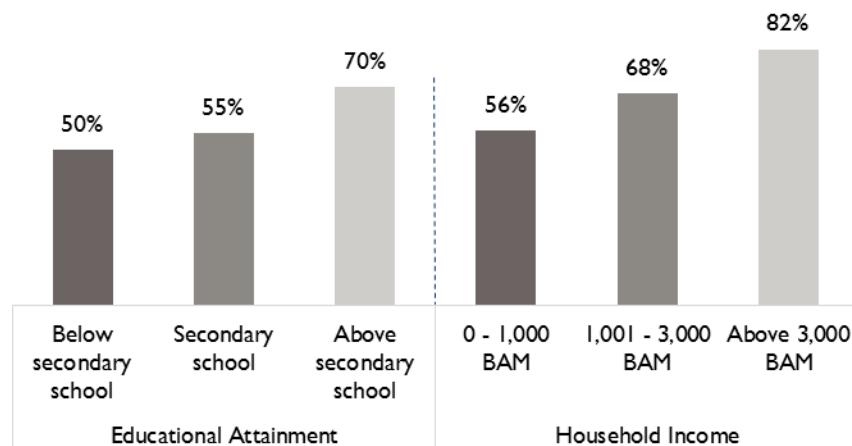


When asked if they donated money or goods to charity, institutions, or persons in need in the last 12 months, 43 percent of youth say they have done so. Youth more often donated money (50 percent) than goods (35 percent). Youth with higher education and higher household income are also more likely to give donations (see Figure 45). The majority of youth who gave donations gave them to persons in need (83 percent). On the other hand, 18 percent gave donations to charities, and only six percent to religious institutions.

Figure 45. Percentage of BiH Youth Who Have Made Donations in Money or in Kind in the Last 12 Months

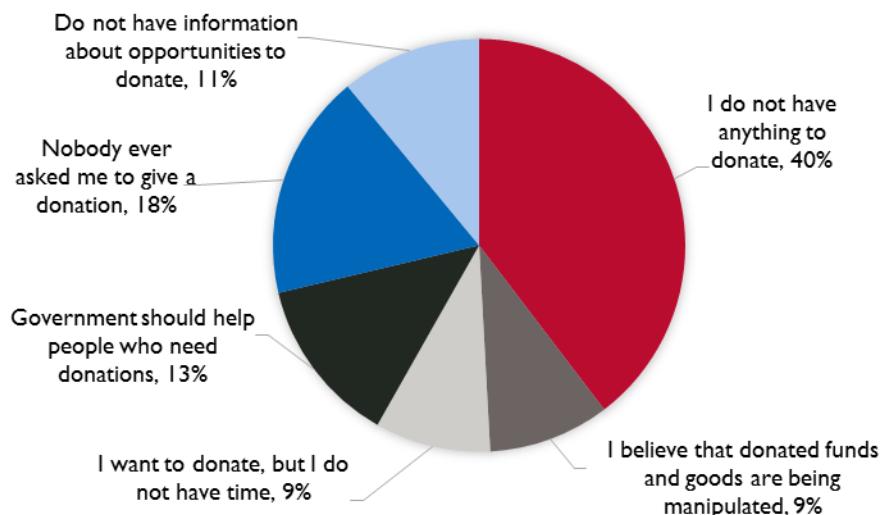
Disaggregation by Educational Attainment and Household Income

Have you done any of the following in the last 12 months: 1) donated any money to a charity/institutions/person in need; 2) donated any goods to a charity/institution/person in need?



As illustrated in Figure 46, the largest shares of young persons who have not given any donations in the last 12 months say this is because they do not have anything to donate (40 percent) or because nobody ever asked them to give a donation (18 percent). In addition, 11 percent of youth state lack of information as a reason for not donating, while nine percent believe that donated funds are being manipulated.

Figure 46. Reasons for not Donating
Why did you not donate anything in the last 12 months?

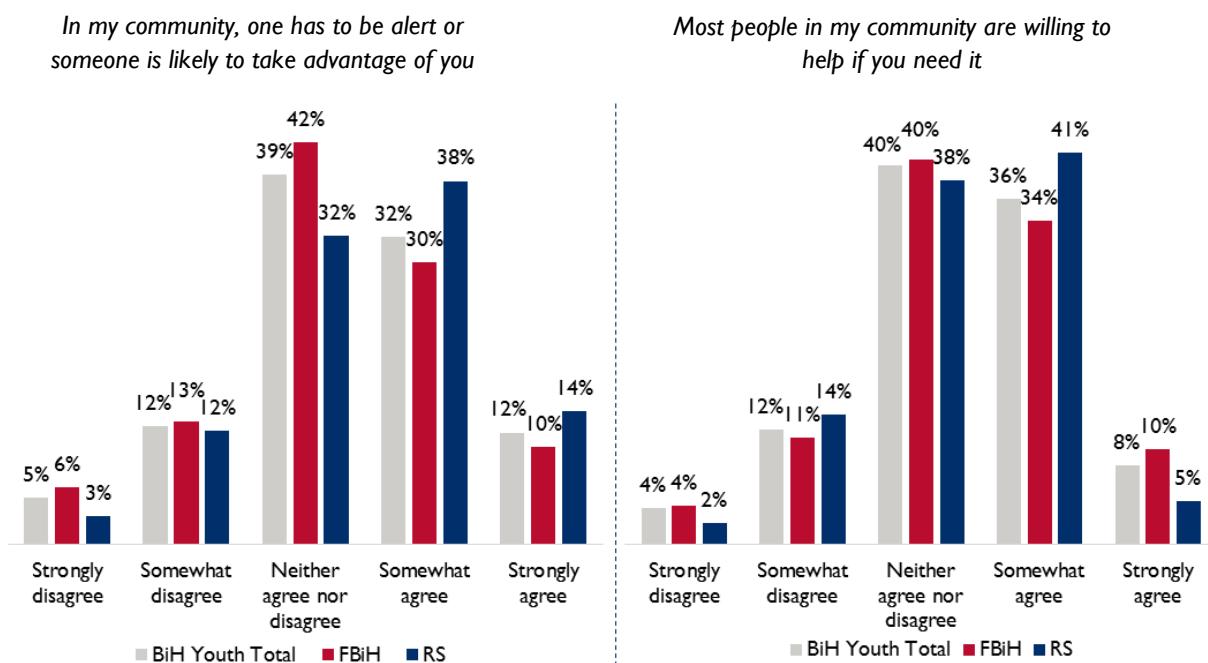


III.7 Social Capital

NYS-BiH explored youth's perceptions on issues related to their local communities, participation in community groups, and differences between people. Findings show that BiH youth are uncertain about the people in their community (see Figure 47). Fewer than half of respondents (44 percent) agree that people in the community should be alert or someone would take advantage of them. Contradictorily, the same percentage of youth say that people in their community are willing to help others. Only 17 percent of youth feel that people in their community do not need to be alert; a higher share of young people in RS (52 percent) express this attitude compared to their counterparts in FBiH (40 percent).

Figure 47. Level of BiH Youth's Trust to People in Their Community

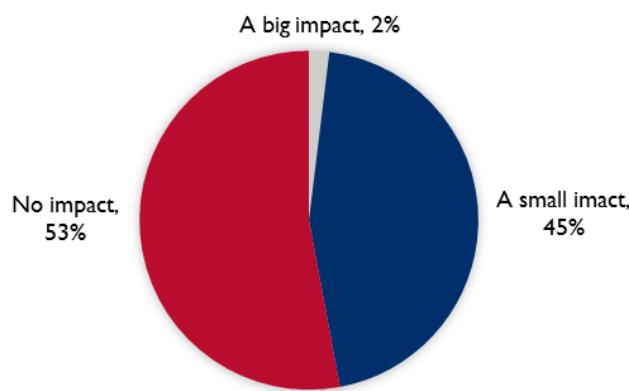
In general, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Young people have divided perceptions about whether they can have an impact on making their community a better place to live. While 53 percent believe they have no impact, 47 percent believe they can have at least a small impact (see Figure 48).

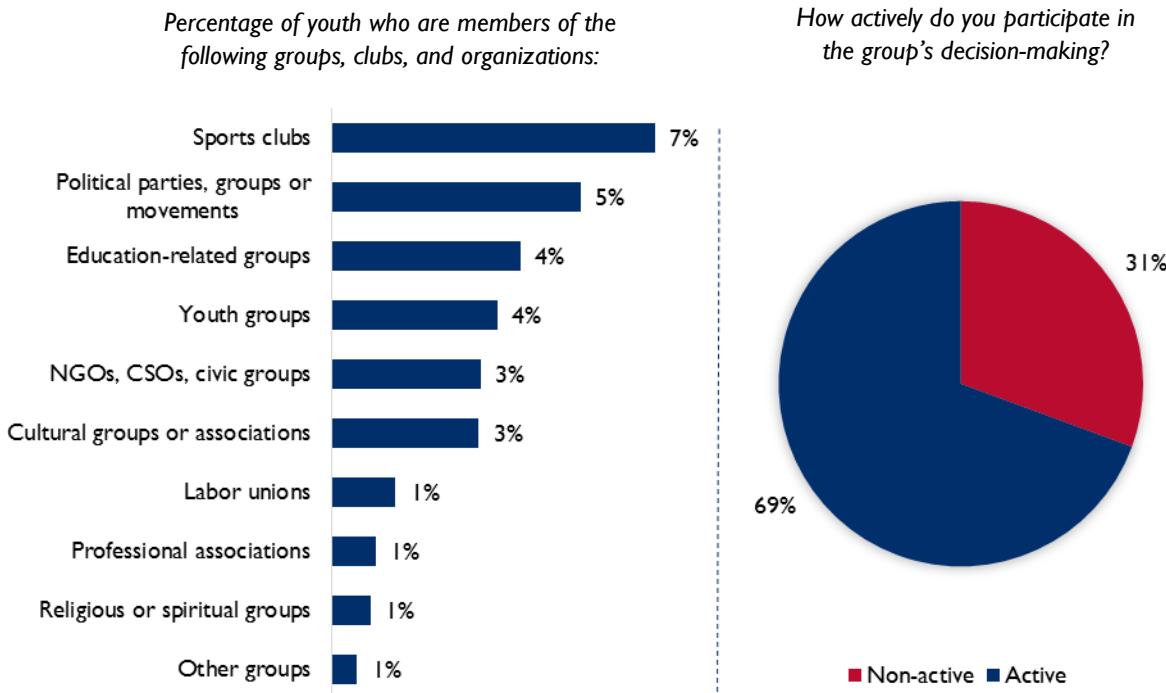
Figure 48. Perception of One's Own Impact in Improving Community

Overall, how much impact do you think you have in making this community a better place to live?



Around 20 percent of BiH youth are members of at least one group listed in Figure 49. BiH youth most often participate in sports clubs (seven percent) and political parties, groups, or movements (five percent). In 69 percent of cases, young people actively participate in the groups of which they are members. Participation rates are higher among young people from RS (23 percent) than among their counterparts from FBiH (18 percent). Moreover, education level and household income positively correlate with such memberships. For example, 31 percent of university graduates participate in such groups, compared to 18 percent of youth with lower education.

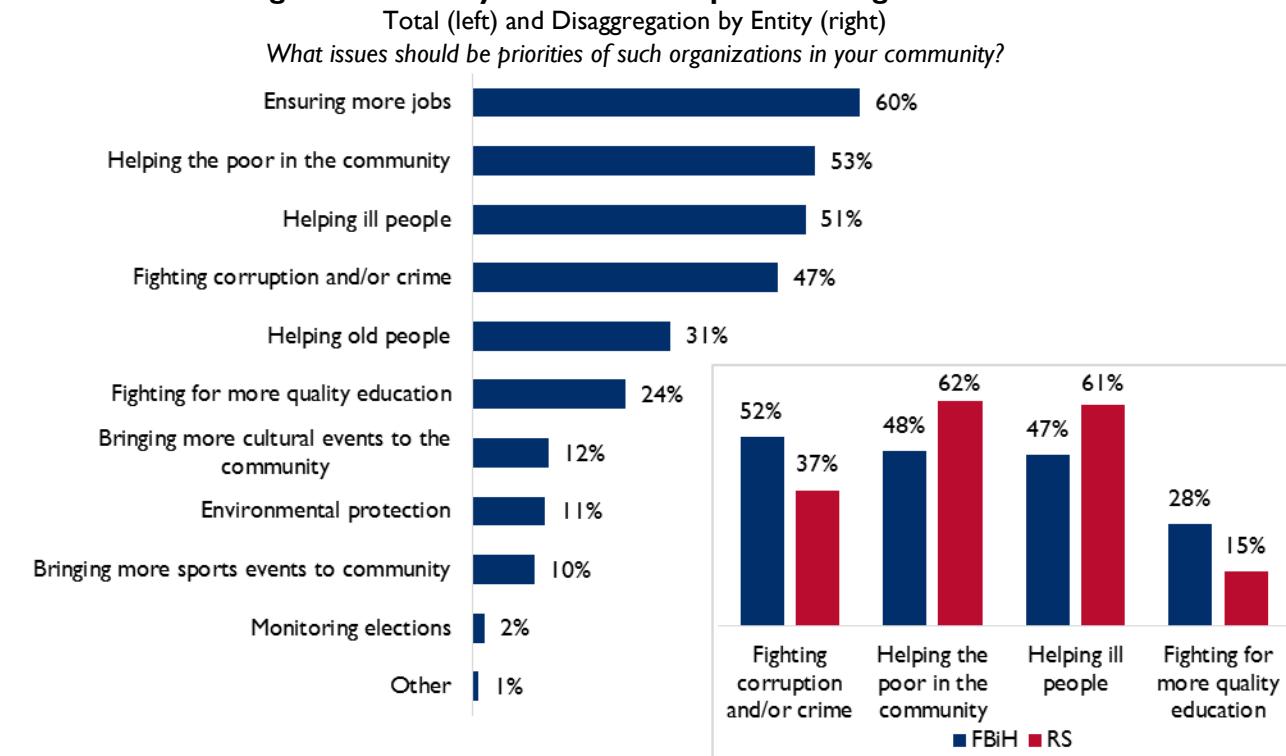
Figure 49. Membership in Groups/Clubs/Organizations



When asked what issues should be priorities of organizations in their community, respondents most often selected ensuring more jobs (60 percent), helping the poor in the community (53 percent), helping ill people (51 percent), and fighting corruption and/or crime (47 percent) (see Figure 50). FBiH residents mention fighting corruption and crime and fighting for more quality education slightly more often

compared to those in RS. On the other hand, RS residents emphasize helping the poor and ill people as main community priorities somewhat more frequently.

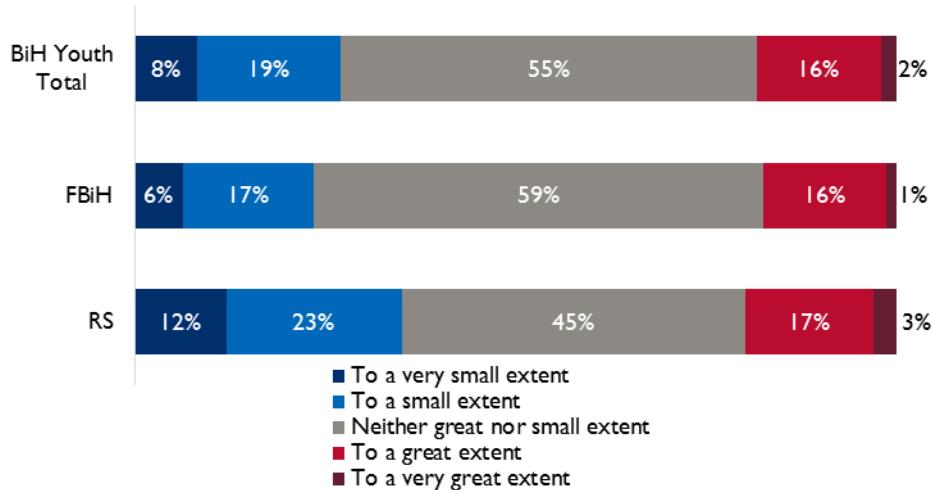
Figure 50. Priority Issues for Groups/Clubs/Organizations



As shown in Figure 51, about half of BiH youth (55 percent) feel that there are moderate differences among the people in their community related to socioeconomic factors such as wealth, social status, ethnicity, religion, politics, age, and sex. Overall, 27 percent think these differences are small within their community while 18 percent believe they are great. A higher share of RS youth (35 percent) believe that the extent of these differences is small compared to FBiH youth (23 percent).

Figure 51. Perception of Differences in Community

To what extent do any such differences (e.g. in wealth, social status, ethnic background, religious or political beliefs, age or sex) characterize your community?

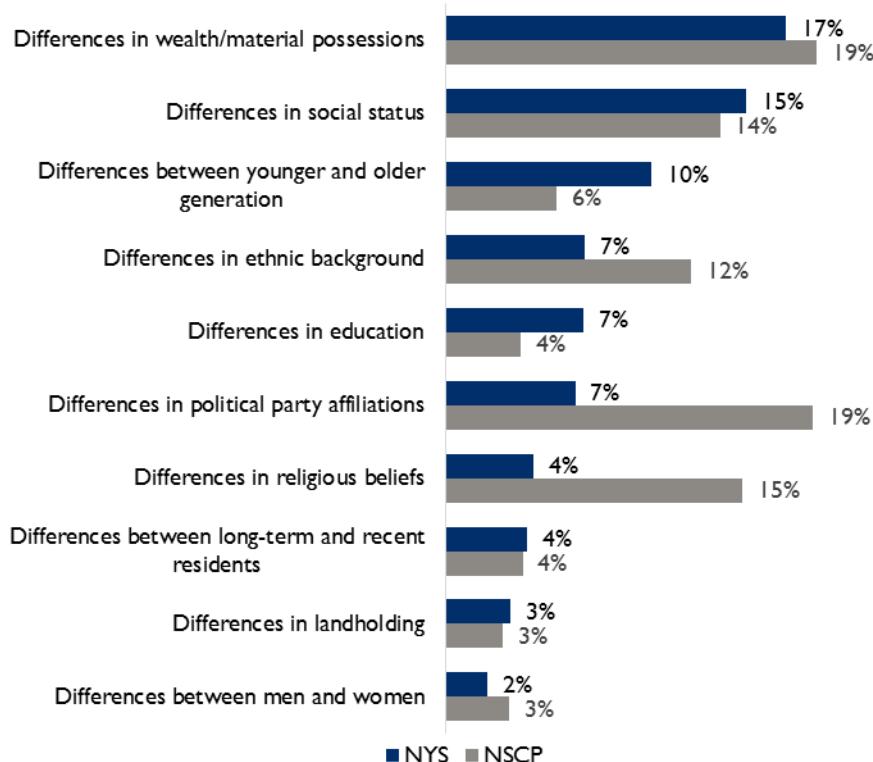


When asked which two differences most often cause problems in their communities, BiH youth most often selected differences in wealth/material possessions (30 percent of respondents), differences in social status (25 percent), and differences between younger and older generations (19 percent), as shown in Figure 52. However, 16 percent of BiH youth believe that differences in their community do not cause any tensions or problems, and seven percent believe there are no differences in their community. Also, when compared to general population, youth are less likely to mention the existence of differences in political and ethnic background, political party affiliation, and religious beliefs.

Figure 52. Differences that Most Often Cause Problems

Comparison with the General Population (NSCP)

Which two differences most often cause problems?



When asked about divisions in BiH society, 33 percent of youth perceive some level of religious hatred and 40 percent perceive a level of ethnic/nationalist hatred. This is opposed to 25 percent who perceive some level of religious harmony and 20 percent who perceive some level of ethnic/nationalist harmony (see Table 5). Across different ethnicities, young Bosniaks have the most divided perceptions of this issue, with the highest share of individuals perceiving hatred as well as harmony. Moreover, youth who perceive the ethnic and nationalist harmony in their communities are more likely to engage in inter-ethnic contacts, at 81 percent, as compared to those who perceive the existence of ethnic or nationalist hatred in their communities (67 percent).

In relations between people from urban and rural areas, 33 percent perceive divisions between these groups while 23 percent perceive synergies. According to youth perceptions, BiH citizens are the most divided in terms of wealth. Specifically, 51 percent of youth state that rich and poor are divided in BiH society, while only 15 percent see closeness between these groups. Alternatively, only 17 percent of BiH youth perceive gender inequality as opposed to 50 percent who feel that there is a greater degree of gender equality in BiH.

Table 5. Youth Perceptions on Hatred, Divisions and Inequalities in BiH*In your opinion, where does the BiH stand when it comes to ...?*

(Note: 1 = negative pole of rating: hatred, divisions, inequality, 5 = positive pole of rating: harmony, synergy, closeness, equality)

	1	2	3	4	5	
Religious hatred	14%	19%	42%	18%	7%	Religious harmony
Ethnic/nationalist hatred	17%	23%	40%	15%	5%	Ethnic/nationalist harmony
Urban/rural divisions	15%	18%	44%	17%	6%	Urban/rural synergies
Divisions among rich/poor	26%	25%	34%	12%	3%	Closeness among rich/poor
Gender inequality	9%	8%	34%	30%	20%	Gender equality

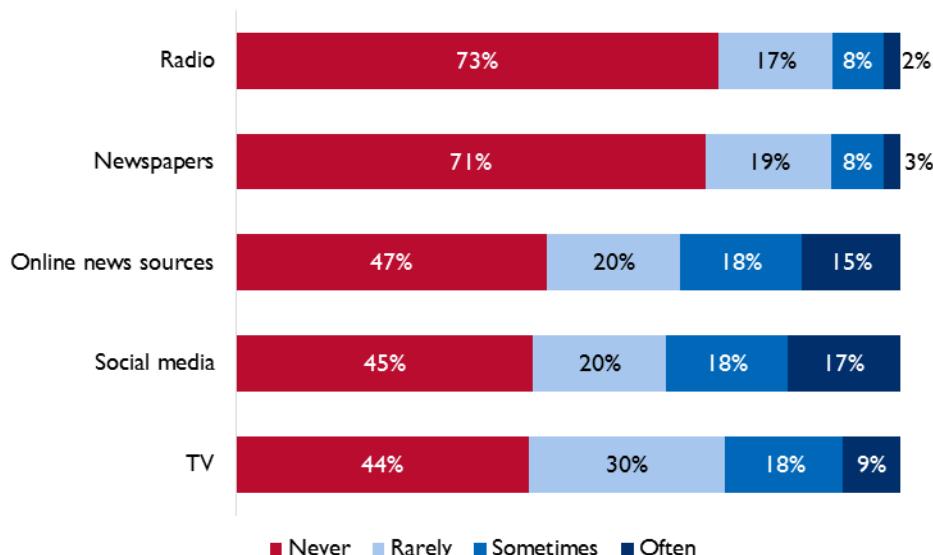
III.8 Internet and Media

NYS-BiH explored youth perceptions, attitudes, and experiences concerning media consumption habits, confidence in media, and media literacy, especially about political, economic, and civic news. The overwhelming majority of the youth have Internet access (93 percent) and, as mentioned previously, many of them spend hours every day using this media. According to our results, regular Internet access is associated with higher levels of education and household income.

Although BiH youth do not show much interest in information about political, economic, or civic spheres, the interest in and consumption of such news increases with age and educational attainment. The majority of BiH youth (58 percent) do not follow political, economic, or civic news in the media. However, youth older than 19 and youth with university education are more likely to follow the news. Youth who follow political, economic, and civic news usually access them from TV, Internet portals, or social media (57, 53, and 55 percent respectively), while considerably lower shares report using newspapers (30 percent) and radio (27 percent) (see Figure 53).

Figure 53. Frequency of Use of Different Media to Obtain Political, Economic, and Civic News

From which media do you access political/economic/civic news?



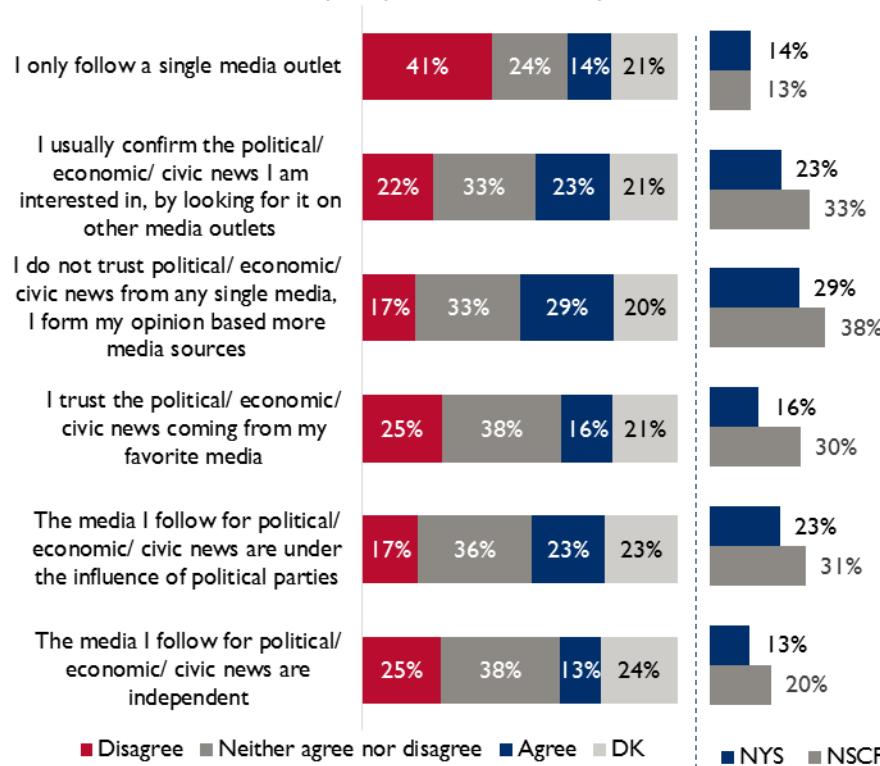
In spite of their uncertainty about media independence and reluctance to trust media, most BiH youth are not making efforts to critically evaluate media reports related to political, economic, and civic developments (see Figure 54). Specifically, the largest share of youth say they are not sure whether the media they follow are independent or under political influence (answers “neither agree nor disagree” and “don’t know”). Only 13 percent of youth believe in media independence, 17 percent say media are not influenced by politics, and only 16 percent trust the news reported by their favorite media. Hence, it is not surprising that 41 percent of youth state they follow more media outlets. However, only 29 percent of youth state that they form their opinions based on more media sources and 23 percent say they are trying to confirm news by looking for it across different media. Such habits become more frequent with age and higher educational attainment. When compared to the general population (see Figure 54, bars on the right), youth seem to know less about media influence than the general population, and they are less

likely to say they are confirming the political/economic/civic news by following multiple media outlets to base their opinions.

Figure 54. Confidence in Media and Media Literacy

Total (left) and Comparison of the Percentage of Agreement with the General Population (NSCP - right)

How much do you agree with the following statements?



Young people in BiH think that the behavior of youth is influenced more by media than friends and family. This opinion is especially emphasized in RS where 67 percent (compared to 46 percent in FBiH) believe that behavior of youth is heavily influenced by media (see Table 6).

Table 6. Media Influence on Youth versus Friends and Family Influences.

Do you agree with the following statements?

	Total		Entity	Yes	No
	Yes	No	FBiH	RS	RS
In the area I live the behavior of the youth is heavily influenced by media (TV, social media, online content).	53%	38%	46%	67%	47%
In the area I live the behavior of the youth is heavily influenced by their close friends.	46%	43%	38%	62%	51%
In the area I live the behavior of the youth is heavily influenced by their family.	44%	44%	37%	57%	52%

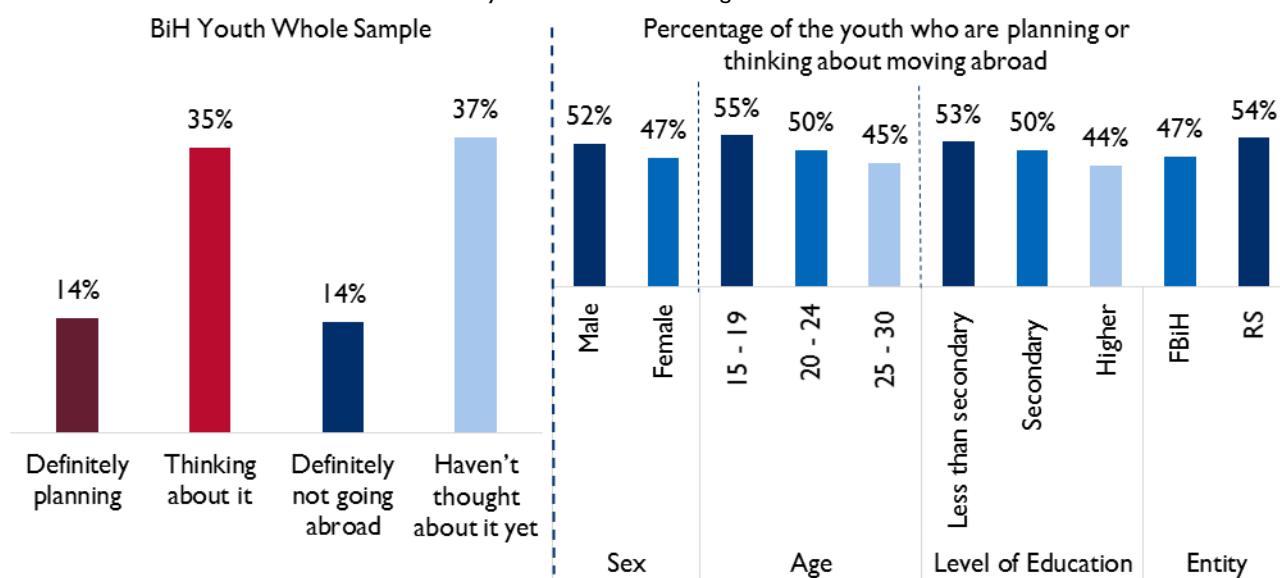
III.9 Migration

Youth emigration is one of the major concerns facing BiH. According to Balkan Barometer 2017,⁶ 50 percent of BiH citizens are considering leaving the country. These individuals are likely to be high-skilled, dissatisfied with their financial situation, and relatively young. According to the NYS-BiH, the share of BiH youth who have lived abroad in the past is relatively low. Overall, five percent of BiH youth have lived abroad and the average time spent abroad is four years. The primary reasons for emigrating include work- or war-related reasons (36 and 19 percent, respectively). Slightly less than one-fifth of these youth (17 percent) say they have close family members living abroad (parents, siblings, or children).

According to NYS-BiH, 14 percent of BiH youth plan to move abroad, one-third is considering it (35 percent), and slightly more than one-third (37 percent) have not yet thought about it but are not excluding the possibility of moving. The intention to emigrate is more common among youth who are unemployed (21 percent state they are planning on moving abroad) than among those with jobs (10 percent). Age also plays an important role in emigration intentions, with younger respondents more likely to consider moving abroad. Additionally, youth with primary and secondary education are more likely to consider emigrating when compared to those with university education. Moreover, youth from RS more frequently state that they either plan to or think about moving abroad than FBiH residents (see Figure 55).

Figure 55. Emigration Intentions among BiH Youth

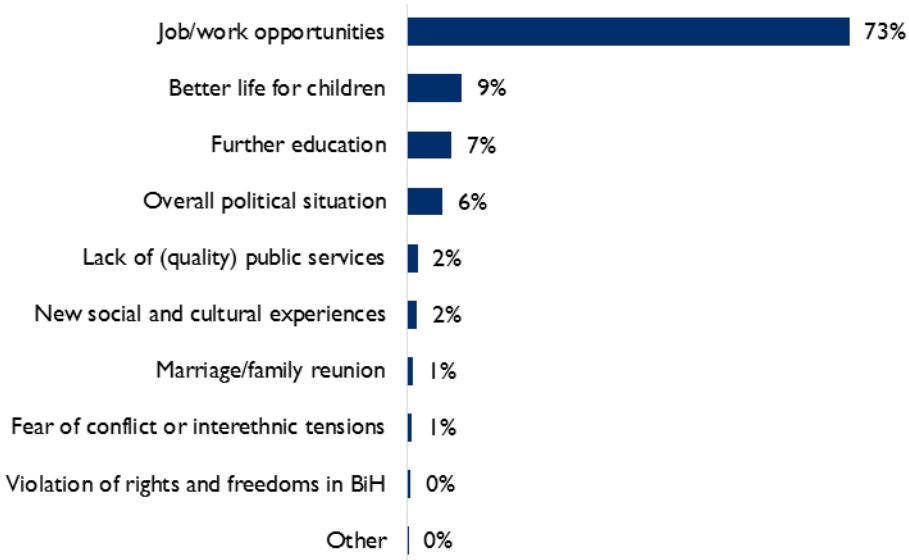
Are you interested in moving abroad?



Overall, employment opportunities are the primary motivation for young people to consider leaving BiH (see Figure 56). The majority of youth planning to or thinking about emigration (73 percent) are doing so due to better employment opportunities. This is more frequently the case for those with primary or secondary education (53 and 50 percent are either planning or thinking of moving abroad, respectively) compared to youth with a university education (44 percent). Furthermore, the share of youth considering living abroad due to employment-related reasons is similar among employed (74 percent) and unemployed (77 percent) youth, and it is slightly higher in rural (75 percent) than in urban settlements (69 percent).

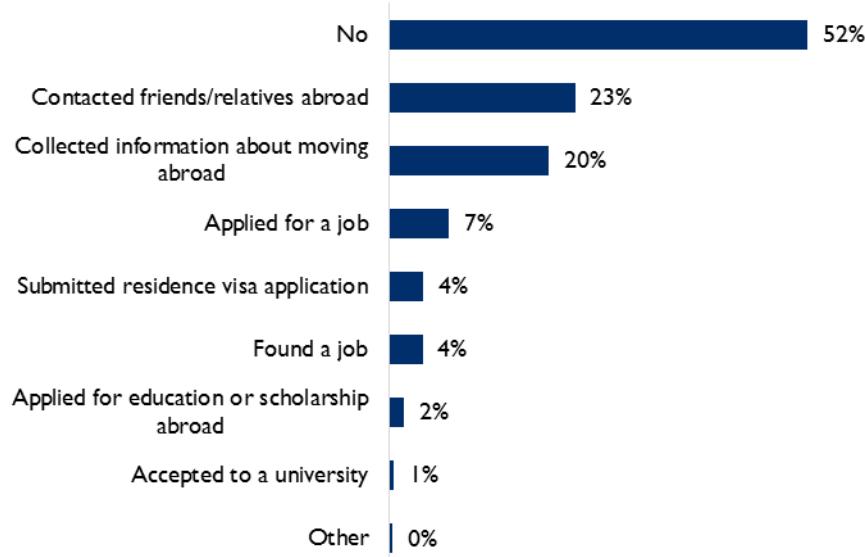
⁶ https://www.rcc.int/seeds/files/RCC_BalkanBarometer_PublicOpinion_2017.pdf

Figure 56. Motivation for Emigration Intentions
What is the main reason for planning or thinking of moving abroad?



Although they frequently consider leaving BiH, youth are often hesitant to make concrete steps toward emigration. Approximately 52 percent of youth who say they are planning to or thinking about leaving the country have not yet made any concrete steps toward doing so. However, around a quarter have contacted their friends or relatives abroad about emigration (23 percent) and one-fifth have collected necessary information about moving abroad.

Figure 57. Youth Preparedness for Emigration Abroad
Did you make any concrete steps towards emigration?



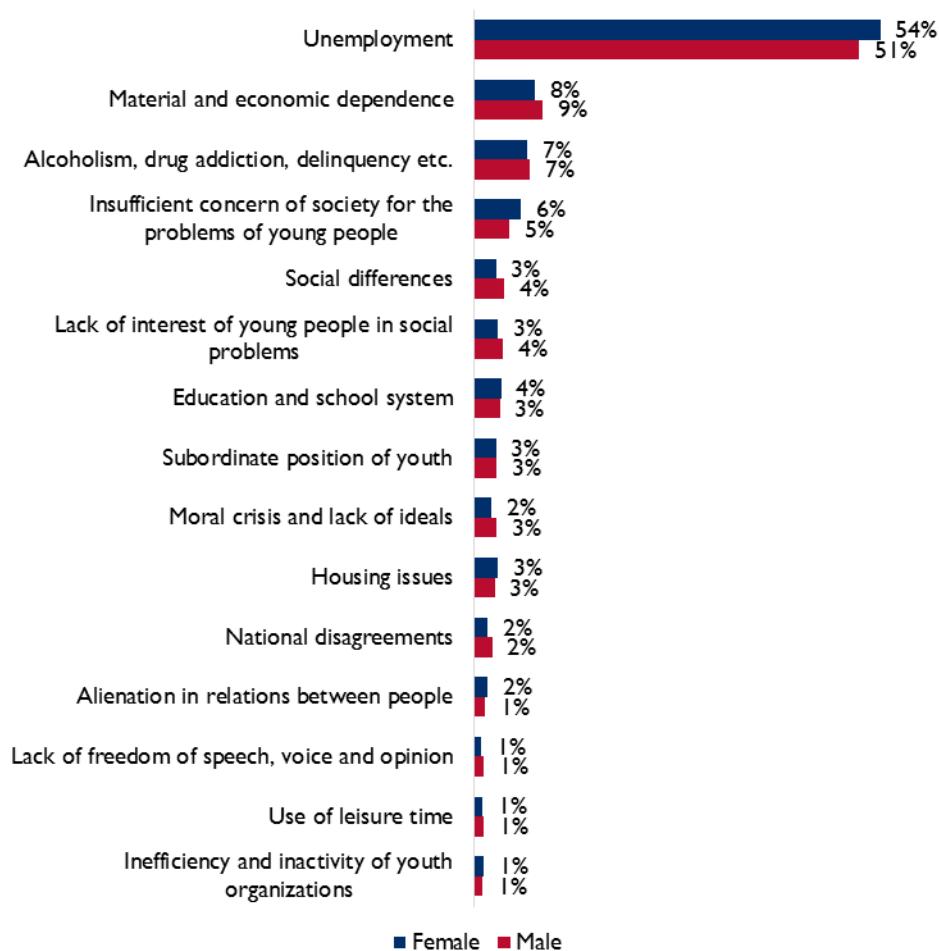
III.10 Gender Differences

This chapter addresses the main topics described in previous chapters by exploring similarities and differences between young men and women in BiH.

Overall, young men and women are facing the same problems in BiH society. Regardless their gender, young people identify unemployment as the primary problem facing BiH youth: 51 percent of young men and 54 percent of young women select unemployment from the list of problems young people in BiH face (see Figure 58). This perception is supported by the fact that 92 percent of young men and 93 percent of young women are dissatisfied with employment opportunities in BiH.

Figure 58. Major Problems Facing BiH Youth, by Gender

In your opinion, what are the most important problems for youth in our society? What problem is in first and second place according to its importance?

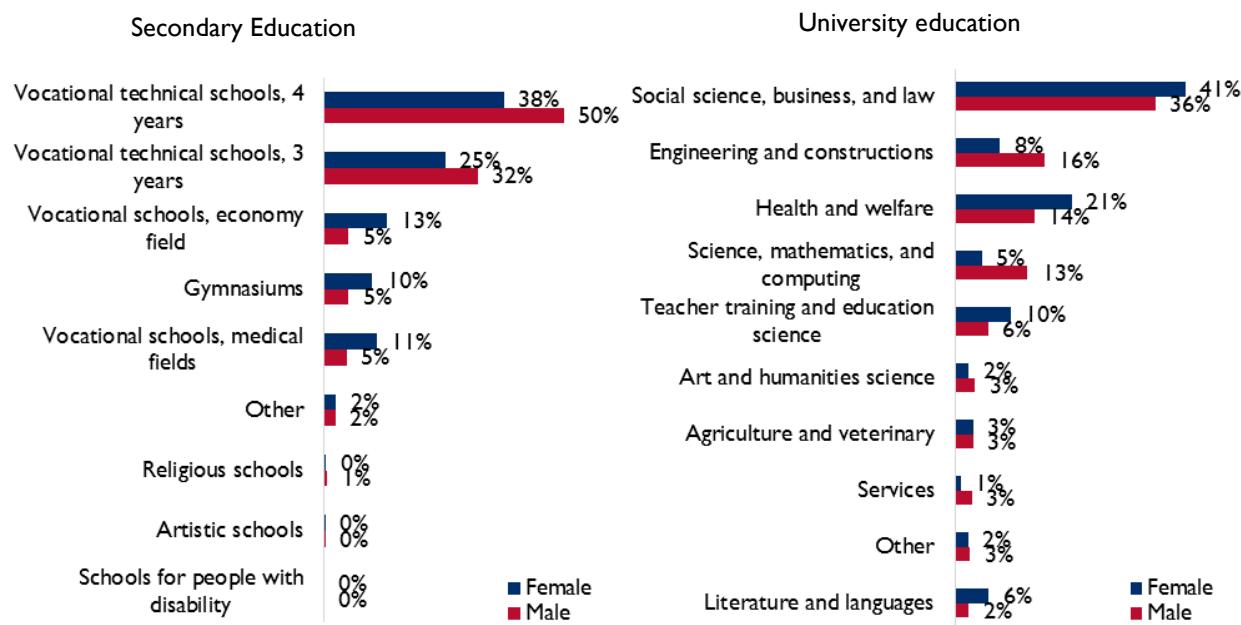


Young men and women differ in their education status and field of education. Overall, a similar share of young men and women are in school (41 percent of men and 44 percent of women). However, young women are more likely to have obtained a college or university education (16 percent compared to 10 percent of young men). Young men are more likely than women to attend vocational technical programs (82 percent, versus 63 percent of women). However, women often attend gymnasiums and vocational medical schools or schools of economy. When it comes to university education, programs in science,

mathematics, computing, engineering, and construction are more popular among young men than among young women, while young women are more likely to study health, welfare, teacher training, and education (see Figure 59 for more detail). Young men and women have similar attitudes on quality of teachers, school subjects, teaching units, and learning outcomes.

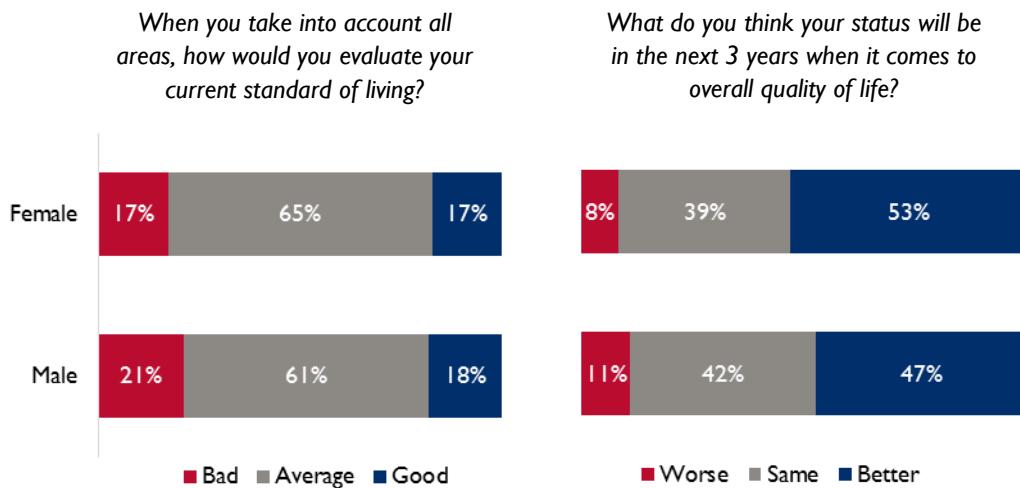
Figure 59. Field of Education, by Gender

What is your field of education?



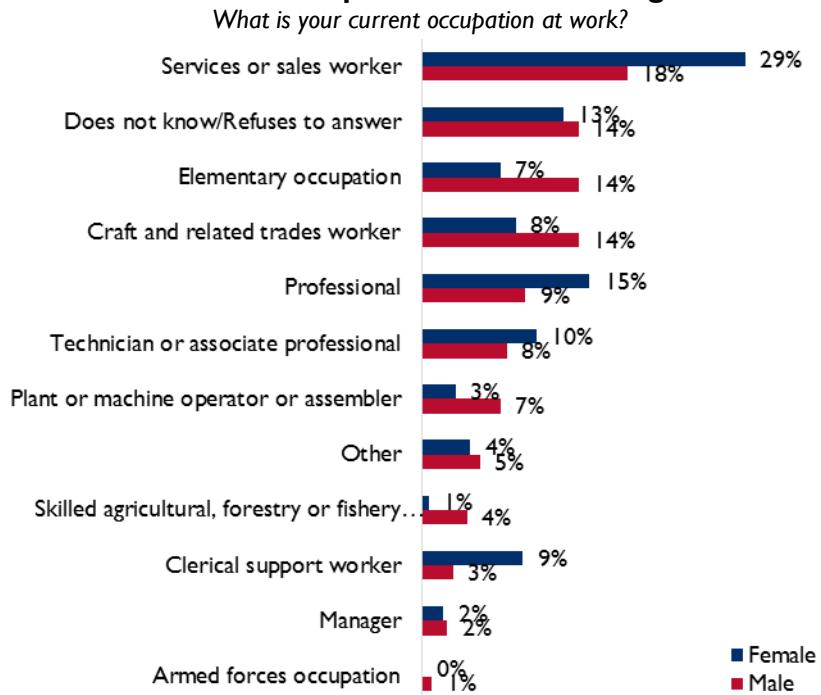
Participation in NFE is slightly more common among young women than among young men (57 percent and 52 percent respectively). Likewise, young women more often participate in other training programs aiming to advance their work-related skills (25 percent) compared to young men (19 percent). Young men are more likely to have full-time jobs (32 percent) as compared to young women (24 percent), who are more often inactive in the labor force (at 48 percent, versus 41 percent of men). Consequently, young men receive personal income more often than young women, at 27 and 22 percent respectively. Among the employed youth, men receive higher average wage compared to young women (around 700 KM, as compared to 600 KM among women). Nevertheless, young men describe their standard of living as bad more often than young women (see Figure 60). Young women are more optimistic about the future: 53 percent of them think their overall quality of life will improve in the next 3 years in comparison to 47 percent of young men who state the same.

Figure 60. Satisfaction with Current Standard of Living and Expectations, by Gender



When employed, young men and women often have different occupations. Women are often working in positions requiring highly professional skills (e.g. as scientists, engineers, business and administration professionals), as clerical support workers (e.g. secretaries, keyboard clerks, etc.), and service or sales workers (sales, personal care, protective services workers, and similar). Men are more often employed as craft and related trade workers (building, metal, machinery, and related trade), plant or machine operators, assemblers and drivers, and among workers in elementary occupations (cleaners, agricultural, forestry or fishery workers; workers in mining, construction, etc.). Figure 61 illustrates gender differences by occupation.

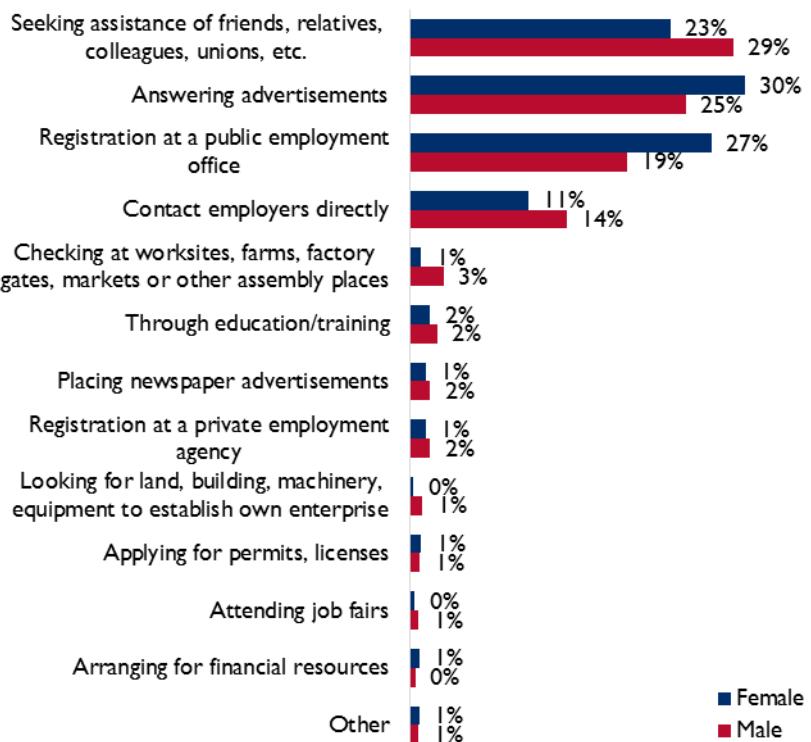
Figure 61. Differences in Occupations between Young Men and Women



Young men and women use different methods when looking for a job (see Figure 62). Women more often say they are looking for a job by registering with the public employment office (27 percent of women versus 19 percent of men) and by answering advertisements (30 percent of women versus 25 percent of men). Young men are more likely to contact employers directly (14 percent of men versus 11 percent of women) and seek the assistance of friends, relatives, colleagues, or unions (29 percent of men versus 23 percent of women).

Figure 62. Strategies of Job Searching, by Gender

What is the most frequent method you use when looking for a job?

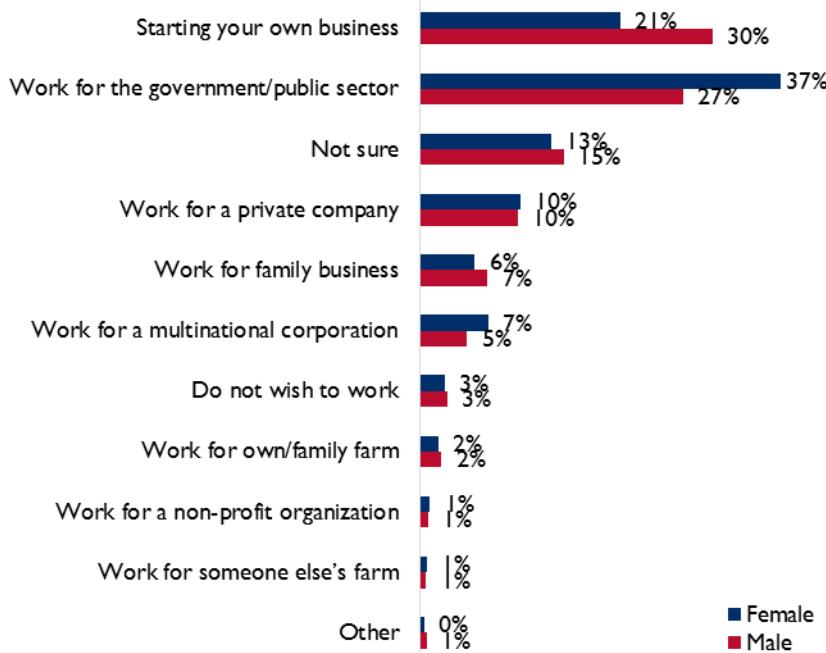


Young men and women also have different experiences in the job market. For example, young women are more likely to state they have not been to any interviews since they started looking for work (46 percent) as compared to men (38 percent). Young men are more willing to apply for jobs in other parts of BiH (17 percent, versus 13 percent of women) and to accept distant jobs (50 or more kilometers away from their residence: at 56 percent, versus 44 percent of women). Moreover, although most young men and women have never rejected a job offer (89 and 91 percent, respectively), men who have are more likely to say they rejected a job due to an unacceptable salary (45 percent, in comparison to 33 percent of women). Similarly, men are more likely to leave their jobs for better jobs (28 percent, versus 16 percent of women), while women more often resign due to personal reasons like raising a baby (nine percent, versus no men) or looking after their family (10 percent, versus two percent of men).

Young men and women also differ in their work preferences (see Figure 63). While a higher percentage of young men would prefer managing their own businesses (30 percent, versus 21 percent of women), more young women would prefer working for the government or in the public sector (at 37 percent, versus 27 percent of men).

Figure 63. Differences in Job Preferences, by Gender

Ideally, which of the following types of work would you prefer?



Young men and women share similar values when it comes to their sense of belonging, inter-ethnic trust, and contacts with other ethnicities. Both men and women find that friends and family are more important than all other groups to which they belong. However, women rate the importance of family and friends slightly higher than men, while men assess entity belonging as important more often than women (see Figure 64). Additionally, two-thirds of young men and women have friends and colleagues who belong to other ethnicities and levels of inter-ethnic trust are similar among young men and women. However, Bosniak males say more often than Bosniak females that they do not trust Serbs or Croats, and similarly, Serb males say more often than Serb females that they do not trust Croats (see Figure 65). Additionally, young men are more likely to feel that ethnic and nationalist hatred exists in their communities (at 43 percent) as compared to young women (36 percent).

Figure 64. Ratings of Importance of Group Belonging
 (percentage of respondents who answered “Important” and “Very important”), by Gender

Please describe how much is each of the following group belongings important to you?

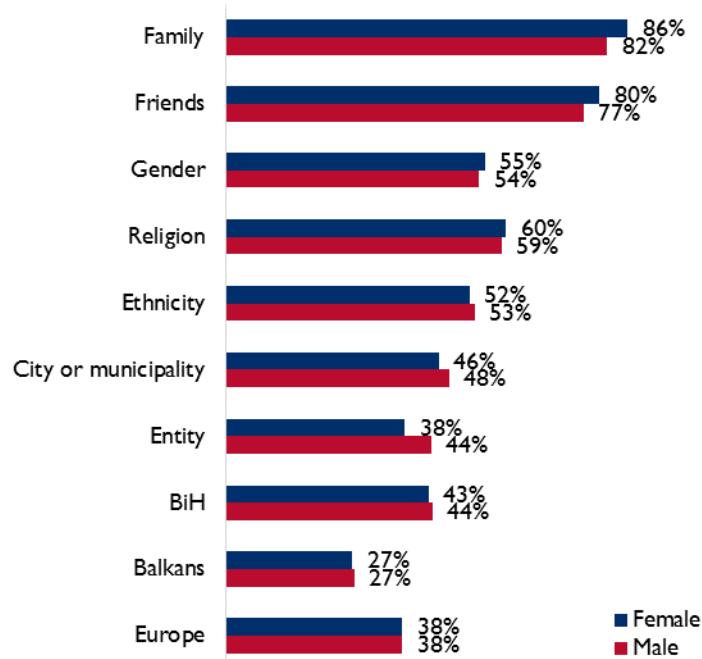
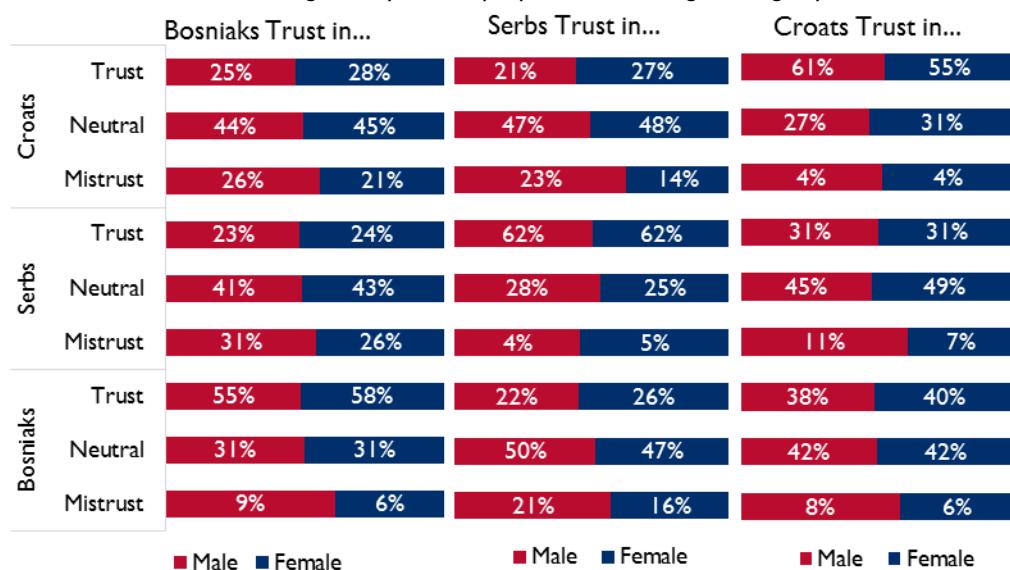


Figure 65. Differences in Inter-ethnic Trust, by Gender

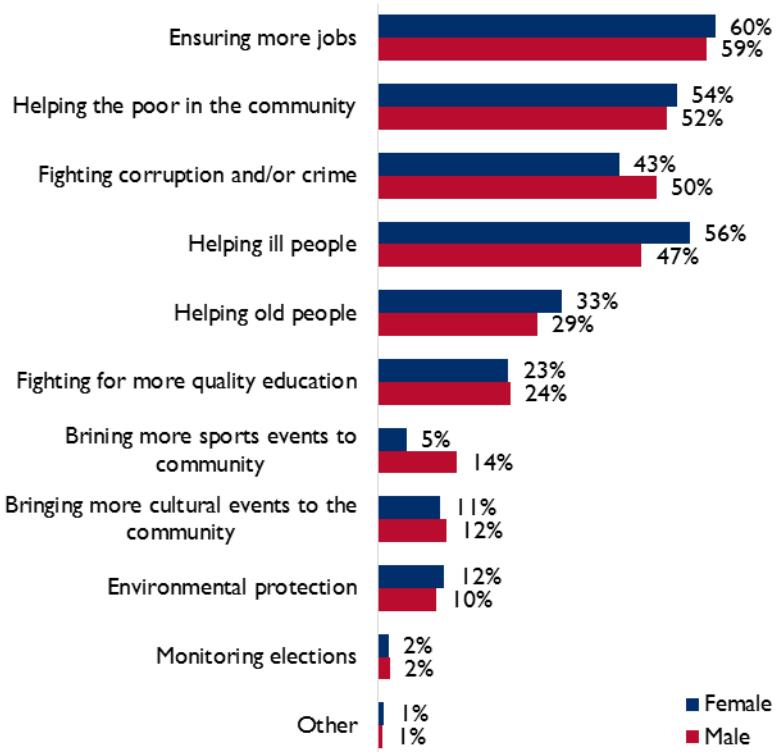
To what degree do you trust people from following ethnic groups?



We did not find any substantial gender differences in terms of voting habits and political and civic engagement. Overall, 56 percent of men and 58 percent of women say they vote regularly. Shares of those who participated in at least one political or civic activity are slightly lower among men. In particular, 15 percent of men and 18 percent of women report that they participated in political activities, and seven percent of men and five percent of women participated in civic activism around issues of public concern in their communities. However, young men and women differ in their perceptions of community priorities. Specifically, men are more likely to emphasize fighting corruption and crime and bringing more sports to their community, while women more often prioritize helping old and ill people in their community (see Figure 66).

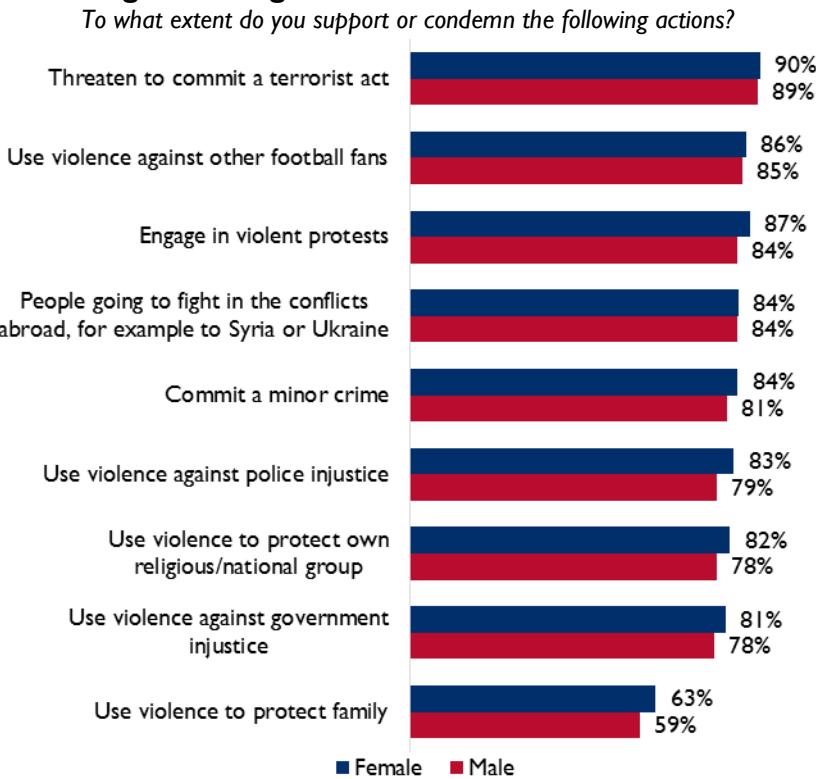
Figure 66. Young Men's and Women's Perceptions of Communal Priorities

What issues should be priorities of CSOs in your community?



Half of BiH youth condemn each type of criminal and violent behavior presented in Figure 67, and overall rates are similar among men and women; 48 percent of men and 51 percent of women condemn each of these behaviors. When observing these behaviors separately, the disapproval rates are slightly higher among young women than among young men. However, there are no differences in opinions on foreign fighters, people who threaten to commit acts of terrorism, or those who use violence against opposing football fans (see Figure 67 for more detail).

Figure 67. Percentage of Young Men and Women who Condemn Violent Actions

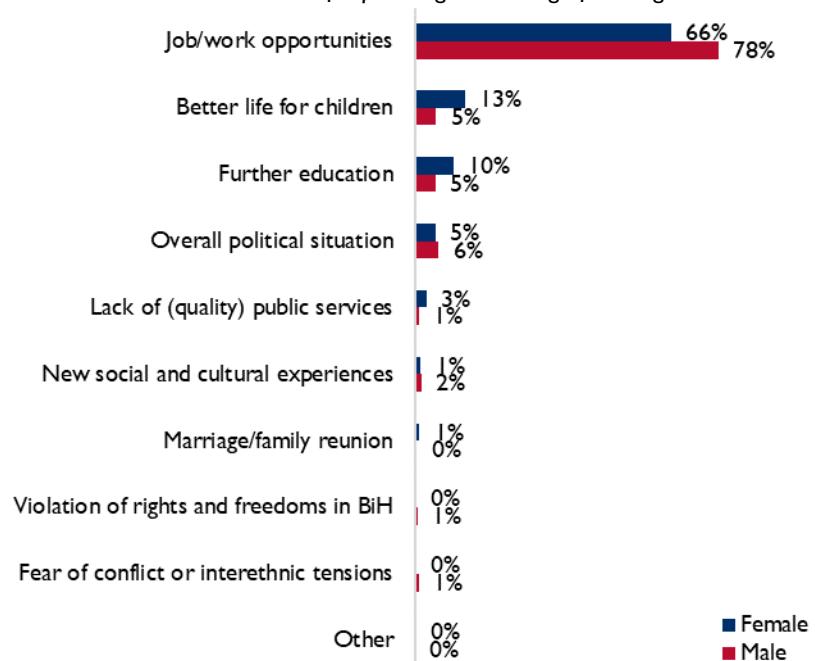


Gender differences are also visible when it comes to media consumption and attitudes. Specifically, young women are less likely to follow political, economic, and civic news in media than are young men; 39 percent of women and 44 percent of men say they follow such news.

Finally, young men and women have different plans and motivations for emigrating. Young men think about moving abroad slightly more often than young women (52 and 47 percent respectively). Additionally, men mention employment as the main reason for emigrating more often than women. Women, on the other hand, would rather move to continue their education or provide better life for their children. Figure 68 illustrates further details on gender differences in motivations for leaving the country.

Figure 68. Motivation for Emigration Intentions, Percentage Distribution by Gender

What is the main reason for planning or thinking of moving abroad?



IV. CONCLUSIONS

Unemployment and economic dependence represent major problems for BiH youth; these problems are inter-connected and their resolution could contribute to better overall quality of life. Unemployment stands out as the primary problem facing BiH youth. Our findings show that salaries and fees from employment are the main sources of young persons' personal income, which is a precondition of economic independence. Moreover, expectations of improvements in quality of life are more strongly associated with improvements in financial and employment status than with improvements in other aspects of young persons' lives (education, housing status, or health care). These findings suggest that young people perceive employment and income as significant determinants of quality of their lives.

Survey results also show that BiH youth perceive lack of jobs and connections as the main reasons for difficulty finding a job. **Perceptions that there are no jobs on the market or that it is impossible to get a job without connections, may lead to decreased motivation to search for employment** and consequently lead to even longer unemployment.

Almost half BiH youth have been either planning or thinking about leaving BiH, primarily for employment-related reasons. However, the survey results also show that the share of employed youth considering leaving the country to seek employment is only slightly lower than the portion of unemployed youth stating the same. This is not surprising considering survey findings showing that youth employment in BiH often entails working more than five days a week, working overtime, working in low-level jobs outside the area of expertise, and earning a salary that is at the country average at best. As such, **creating more job opportunities will not completely eliminate youth emigration; rather, jobs that provide a better quality of life may matter more to youth.**

BiH youth feel that education in the country is of poor quality and fails to equip them with skills to meet labor market demands. According to youth opinions, the BiH education system has been especially poor about teachers' work and competencies, school subjects and teaching units, practical application of knowledge and skills development, and most importantly, connection to the BiH labor market. A low share of youth reported that NFE was useful to them in obtaining a job or improving their job performance.

As survey results show, continuous education while working does not occur frequently among BiH youth. Consequently, **most youth enter the labor market without much experience.** Given such a scenario, and since education does not adequately develop any practical skills, it is expected that new high school or university graduates are insufficiently prepared to enter the labor market.

Additionally, our survey indicates that **many youth in BiH lack the job search skills required in a modern labor market.** Most youth use traditional job search strategies when looking for a job, such as answering advertisements and registering at public employment services, and rarely use methods such as contacting employers directly, checking at worksites, or trying to start their own business. Given the high unemployment rate, youth decrease their competitive advantage in the job market by relying on traditional tactics to find a job.

Youth attitudes toward work preferences may also affect their job market position. For instance, young people in BiH would prefer to work in government or the public sector, close to their place of residence, in their professional field, and with conventional work hours and a good salary. Such expectations may be too high given labor market needs, the overall economic situation, the unemployment rate, and individual work experience and skills. Such expectations could decrease the likelihood of applying for jobs, increase chances of job refusals, and prolong youth unemployment.

Our survey also suggests that youth often do not consider employment market needs when choosing their field of education. For instance, almost 40 percent of university graduates in our sample completed education in social science, business, or law although the official statistics have shown that people in such occupations (mainly economists, jurists, and teachers) makeup the largest portion of persons registered with employment services as unemployed.⁷⁸ However, our results also suggest that the situation has started to change, and youth are choosing educational fields more in line with labor market needs. For example, a higher share of people are currently obtaining education in medical secondary education in comparison to those who completed their education. This may in part be a response to Germany opening its borders to medical workers from BiH. A similar increase in interest in those entering educational fields of science, mathematics, and computing may be a consequence of coders and software developers being among the ten most in-demand professions in BiH.⁹

Youth in rural areas have lower educational attainment and voice more concerns about employment. Our findings show that young persons from rural areas are more likely to enroll in 3-year vocational technical secondary education programs than 4-year programs. After graduation, young people from rural areas apply to fewer jobs and go to fewer interviews than people from urban areas. When employed, they are more likely to work for private companies that youth find less desirable. Further, youth from rural areas are more likely to consider leaving the country due to reasons related to employment.

University education is a protective factor against unemployment and emigration. Although BiH youth expressed dissatisfaction with university education, those with university education are in a better position in the job market than those with lower levels of education. University educated individuals are more likely to have jobs and less likely to work outside their profession. Consequently, university graduates are less likely to think about leaving BiH.

Hopelessness affects youth participation in political and civic actions. Young people in BiH who do not vote regularly often feel they cannot change anything (either because they perceive that elections are manipulated and/or nothing will change no matter who gets elected). The majority of young people feel they cannot influence decisions in their local communities, political parties, or NGOs. However, our results suggest that youth are willing to participate in civic activities related to problems they find important, especially those tackling unemployment.

⁷ http://fzzz.ba/statistika/pdf/2018/Bilten_FZZZ_03_2018.pdf

⁸ http://www.zzzrs.net/images/uploads/dokumenti/Statistiki_Bilten_-_januar_2017.pdf

⁹ www.posao.ba

Inter-ethnic relationships among BiH youth are complex and tensions still exist. BiH youth describe society as filled with nationalist and ethnic hatred rather than with harmony, which affects their contacts with other ethnicities. Although inter-ethnic contacts do occur, these relationships remain limited to circles of friends, school, and work, and for most youth it is uncommon to have family members who belong to other ethnicities. Moreover, trust in other ethnicities is still considerably lower than in one's own ethnic group, and both are lower than in the general population. Social identities in BiH are complex and different for each ethnic group. Although all youth value family and friends the most, Serbs show stronger identification with their entity, Bosniaks with the country, and Croats with Europe.

Young people in BiH are not well connected to their communities. Overall, young persons in BiH are uncertain whether they can trust their neighbors. Most believe they cannot influence the advancement of their community and do not participate in any communal groups. Moreover, most youth feel that wealth and social status divide people in their communities and that nationalist and religious hatred remain pervasive.

Even though BiH youth do not trust media, they still spend a great deal of time following them and note the substantial influence they have on their peer group. Our survey shows that BiH youth spend hours of their free time on the Internet and watching TV, although the majority say they do not trust media and do not know whether the media they follow are independent or under political influence. Despite the low trust in media and perception that media strongly influence young people, most youth do not follow multiple sources to compare and verify the news.

Men and women experience and perceive BiH society differently from one another. Although half of youth believe that BiH has achieved gender equality, our results reveal that gender stereotypes and discrimination are prevalent, especially with regard to education and employment. For instance, men and women tend to study separate educational fields and work in different types of careers: men are more likely to choose technical professions; women are more often in fields such as health, welfare, and teaching. Additionally, although women more often have university degrees and are more likely to participate in trainings related to work skills, they are less likely to have full-time jobs and, when employed, are paid less than men. With regard to emigration, young men are more likely to consider moving abroad, especially due to employment, while women who think about moving more often perceive emigration as means to continue their education or to provide a better life for their children.

ANNEX I: NATIONAL YOUTH SURVEY IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (2018)

MEASURE BiH YOUTH SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (DRAFT) -V.

9/07/2017

Randomly select a household in the given sampling point. Within the household, randomly select one respondent who is between 15 and 44 years of age. If there are no such household members, please randomly select another household.

Your opinions matter, because you are one of the 4,500 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina selected to participate in this survey.

Let me explain a bit more about how the survey is done. I will read out the questions from the questionnaire exactly as they are written. I will either read you the answer options or show them to you on the showcard, or tell you that you should answer the question in your own words. Depending on the question, I will let you know whether you should choose/give one or more answers.

If some of the questions I read out are not clear to you or you do not understand them enough, feel free to say so – I will read them out again, but I am not allowed to assist you while you are answering the questions.

Your participation is voluntary, and all information that you provide will be kept in strict confidence. We will not mention anyone's name in any of our reports, but only numbers showing how many people out of 4500 gave specific answers. The results will be used exclusively for research and academic purposes, and for defining youth policies aimed at improving living conditions for BiH youth. Therefore, it is very important that your answers are complete and sincere. Let us begin.

NOTE: FOR ANY QUESTION THAT SHOULD ALLOW FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS THERE IS AN INSTRUCTION STATING "Select all that apply". ALL OTHER QUESTIONS ARE SINGLE RESPONSE.

I. Household information

Now I need to ask you some basic information about your household members.

Q1. First, what is the number of members of your household?

Enter number: _____.

Now ask for information to fill in the table below for every household member, except the respondent

Sequence No. of household member	Q2. Relation to respondent	Q3. Age	(Ask if household member is older than 14) Q4. Education level completed	(Ask if household member is older than 14) Q5. Working status
01	1. Father 2. Mother 3. Sibling 4. Spouse 5. Child of respondent 6. Parent-in-law 7. Grandparent 8. Grandparent-in-law 9. Other relatives 10. Other non-relatives		1. No education 2. Elementary school 3. Secondary school, 3-year program 4. Secondary school, 4-year program 5. Junior college (2-year university program - VŠS) 6. University education, bachelor 7. University education, master's degree 8. University education, PhD	1. Full-time employed 2. Part-time employed 3. Self-employed 4. Intern/trainee 5. Volunteer 6. Unemployed, with occasional jobs, actively looking for work 7. Unemployed, actively looking for work 8. Unemployed/pupil/student, not looking for work 9. Unpaid everyday house/farm work, looking after children or others not looking for paid work 10. In preschool age – not working 11. Person with disability whose disability is the main reason for not working 12. Retired 13. Military (recruit) 14. Other
02				
03				
04				
05				
06				
07				
08				
09				
10				

Many of our following questions are about your employment status and the financial resources available to you and your household. Please answer these questions taking into account both your formal income from registered employed and any informal income you earn by your work. We guarantee you that all information you provide to us are confidential and that your name will never be used, so please answer these questions honestly, as we are interested in how BiH citizens really work, and finance their needs.

Q6. What is the monthly net income of your household, including all sources: salaries, daily wages, income from private business or farming, social assistance, pensions, scholarships, rents, help from family members/friends, or any other sources of income?

1. No income
2. Up to 300 BAM
3. 301 to 500 BAM
4. 501 to 1000 BAM
5. 1001 to 1500 BAM
6. 1501 to 2000 BAM
7. 2001 to 2500 BAM
8. 2501 to 3000 BAM
9. 3001 to 3500 BAM
10. 3501 to 4000 BAM
11. Above 4000 BAM
12. (**Do not read!**) Does not know/Refuses to answer.

Q7. Has your household received financial help from family or friends abroad (remittances) in the last 12 months?

1. Yes. Approximately how much: _____ BAM
2. No
3. (**Do not read!**) Does not know/ Refuses to answer.

Ask all respondents!

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| 2. Basic demographic information |
|----------------------------------|

Q8. (Do not read!) Respondent's sex

1. Male
2. Female
3. Other.

Q9. What is your date of birth?

Enter the date ____ / ____ / ____.

Q10. Are you a citizen of?

1. BiH
2. BiH and another country
3. Other country
4. Does not want to answer.

Q11. What is your current marital status?

1. Unmarried/single
2. Married
3. Widowed/Widower
4. Separated/Divorced
5. Domestic partnership.

Q12. What is your ethnicity?

1. Bosniak
2. Serb
3. Croat
4. Roma
5. Jewish
6. Bosnian and Herzegovinian
7. Other
8. Does not want to answer.

Q13. What is your religious affiliation?

1. Muslim
2. Catholic
3. Orthodox
4. Jewish
5. Agnostic
6. Atheist
7. Other, please specify
8. None
9. Refusal

Ask if Q13 is 1-4!

Q14. How religious do you consider yourself to be?

1. Not at all
2. Slightly
3. Moderately
4. Very

Ask if Q13 is 1-4!

Q15. Are you actively practicing your religion?

1. Yes, regularly all the rules
2. Mainly yes
3. Only the main rules
4. No – I'm a believer but don't practice any rules
5. No answer

Ask if Q13 is 1-4!

Q16. Apart from special occasions, such as weddings and funerals, how often did you attend religious services in the past year?

1. Every day
2. More than once a week
3. Once a week
4. At least once a month
5. Only on special holy days
6. Seldom

7. Never
8. (Do not read) Don't know

2. General questions

Q17. In your opinion, what are the most important problems for youth in our society? What problem is in first and second place according to its importance? TWO ANSWERS

ROTATE ITEMS Q17A-Q17O

	Most important	Second most important
Q17A. Material and economic dependence	1	1
Q17B. Education and school system	2	2
Q17C. Unemployment	3	3
Q17D. Housing issues	4	4
Q17E. Use of leisure time	5	5
Q17F. Subordinate position of youth	6	6
Q17G. Moral crisis and lack of ideals	7	7
Q17H. Insufficient concern of society for the problems of young people	8	8
Q17I. Social differences	9	9
Q17J. National disagreements	10	10
Q17K. Lack of interest of young people in social problems	11	11
Q17L. Inefficiency and inactivity of youth organizations	12	12
Q17M. Lack of freedom of speech, voice and opinion	13	13
Q17N. Alcoholism, drug addiction, delinquency etc.	14	14
Q17O. Alienation in relations between people	15	15

Q18. Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the following in BiH?

ROTATE ITEMS Q18A-Q18L

	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK
Q18A. Secondary education	1	2	3
Q18B. Undergraduate and graduate studies	1	2	3
Q18C. Postgraduate studies	1	2	3
Q18D. Way of studying	1	2	3
Q18E. Employment opportunities	1	2	3
Q18F. Opportunities for resolving housing issues	1	2	3
Q18G. Opportunities for economic independence	1	2	3
Q18H. Opportunities for young people to engage in what they want	1	2	3
Q18I. Opportunities for promotion in profession or career	1	2	3
Q18J. Opportunities for political activism	1	2	3
Q18K. Opportunities for fun and recreation	1	2	3
Q18L. Opportunities for free expression of opinions	1	2	3

Q19. Now I will read to you a couple of entries. Please try to evaluate YOUR OWN INFLUENCE ON IMPORTANT DECISIONS in relation to the listed entries.

ROTATE ITEMS Q19A-Q18E

	None	Small	Average	Big
Q19A. At work, school or university	1	2	3	4
Q19B. In your family or household	1	2	3	4
Q19C. In your local community	1	2	3	4
Q19D. Political or non-governmental organizations	1	2	3	4
Q19E. Within your circle of friends	1	2	3	4

Q20. Did you personally have a need for counselling services during the previous six months in relation to the listed problems and themes?

ROTATE ITEMS Q20A-Q20M

	Yes	No
Q20A. Learning difficulties	1	2
Q20B. Problems in the family/Domestic violence	1	2
Q20C. Reproductive health/fertility/possibility to have children	1	2
Q20D. Family planning	1	2
Q20E. Problems related to substance or drug abuse/alcohol	1	2
Q20F. Career choice/professional orientation	1	2
Q20G. Job seeking	1	2
Q20H. Starting own trade/craft/business	1	2
Q20I. Psychological problems	1	2
Q20J. Rights and obligations of young people and their role in the society	1	2
Q20K. Sexual exploitation/abuse	1	2
Q20L. Opportunities for education	1	2
Q20M. Opportunities for loans	1	2

(Ask only for the services that respondents needed in the last six months, if Q20=1)

Q20a. Did you receive the counselling services related to those problems and themes?

ROTATE ITEMS Q20aA-Q20aM

	Yes	No
Q20aA. Learning difficulties	1	2
Q20aB. Problems in the family/Domestic violence	1	2
Q20aC. Reproductive health/fertility/possibility to have children	1	2
Q20aD. Family planning	1	2
Q20aE. Problems related to substance or drug abuse/alcohol	1	2
Q20aF. Career choice/professional orientation	1	2
Q20aG. Job seeking	1	2
Q20aH. Starting own trade/craft/business	1	2
Q20aI. Psychological problems	1	2
Q20aJ. Rights and obligations of young people and their role in the society	1	2
Q20aK. Sexual exploitation/abuse	1	2

Q20aL. Opportunities for education	1	2
Q20aM. Opportunities for loans	1	2

Q21. On average, how many hours a day have you spent doing one or more of the listed activities?

ROTATE ITEMS Q21A-Q21H

	Not at all	One hour or less	2-3 hours	3-4 hours	4-5 hours	More than 5 hours	DK/NA
Q21A. Watched television	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q21B. Went to a café/club or restaurant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q21C. Read books	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q21D. Spent time on the Internet, including Facebook and other social networks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q21E. Spent time walking/in recreation/ sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q21F. Visited friends/socialized/ studied with friends	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q21G. Went to a betting shop	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q21H. Went to a beauty salon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q22. Do you contribute to your household's budget? CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER

1. No
2. Yes but not regularly
3. Yes regularly

Q23. When you take into account all areas, how would you evaluate your current standard of living?
CHOOSE ONE ANSWER

1. Very bad
2. Bad
3. Average
4. Good
5. Very good

Q24. Has your standard of living changed over the last 3 years?
CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER

1. Drastically worsened
2. Worsened
3. Remained the same
4. Improved
5. Drastically improved

Q25. What are the sources of YOUR PERSONAL income, if any? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

1. No personal income
2. Scholarships
3. Unemployment benefit
4. Social welfare/social protection
5. Income from rent or lease
6. Own business
7. Support from friends/family living abroad
8. Support from friends/family living in the country
9. Pensions
10. Income from farming
11. Salaries, fees

Q26. What do you think your status will be in the next 3 years when it comes to ...?

WRITE ONE ANSWER FOR EACH ENTRY

ROTATE ITEMS Q26A-Q26F

	Much worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much better
Q26A. Income	1	2	3	4	5
Q26B. Employment status	1	2	3	4	5
Q26C. Education and training	1	2	3	4	5
Q26D. Access to health services	1	2	3	4	5
Q26E. Housing issues	1	2	3	4	5
Q26F. Overall quality of life	1	2	3	4	5

3. Formal education

Q27. What is your current enrollment status in formal education?

1. I am currently not enrolled in any formal education
2. I am currently studying at primary level ►Q32
3. I am currently studying at secondary level
4. I am currently studying at higher education level - bachelor
5. I am currently studying at post-graduate level - masters
6. I am currently studying at doctorate/post-doctorate level.

Q28. What is the highest level of education you completed?

1. No education ►Q35
2. Elementary school
3. Secondary school, 3-year program
4. Secondary school, 4-year program
5. Junior college (2-year university program – VŠS)
6. University education, bachelor
7. University education, masters degree
8. University education, PhD.

Q29. When did you complete your highest level of education?

Enter year _____.

Q30. Where did you complete your highest level of education?

1. BiH
2. Other country. Please specify_____.
3. Both BiH and other country. Please specify_____.
4. Correspondence/online certificate or degree.

(Ask high school students or those with high school as highest education level!) Q31A.

What is the field of your education?

1. Gymnasiums, specify the field (e.g. general, math, languages, science, social science)
2. Artistic schools
3. Religious schools
4. Vocational technical schools, 3 years
5. Vocational technical schools, 4 years
6. Vocational schools, medical fields
7. Vocational schools, economy field
8. Schools for people with disability
9. Other, please specify

(Ask college or university students, and those who completed college or higher education!)

Q31B. What is the field of your education?

1. Teacher training and education science
2. Art and humanities science
3. Social science, business, and law
4. Literature and languages
5. Science, mathematics, and computing
6. Engineering and constructions
7. Agriculture and veterinary
8. Health and welfare
9. Services
10. Other. Please specify_____.

Ask the following question if still in education (if Q27=2 to 6)

Q32. To what extent can you say that the following statements apply to your education?

ROTATE ITEMS Q32A-Q32L

	Not at all	To some extent	To a large extent	Fully
Q32A. There are many subjects I am interested in	1	2	3	4

Q32B. Most teachers take me seriously and are interested in my work	1	2	3	4
Q32C. Most teachers approach their students in an appropriate way	1	2	3	4
Q32D. My results in school are very important to my parents	1	2	3	4
Q32E. I receive full support from my parents when I face problems in education	1	2	3	4
Q32F. Students are not burdened as they have adequate number of teaching units (topics within each subject) and subjects	1	2	3	4
Q32G. The teaching units (topics within each subject) which students learn are covered in enough depth	1	2	3	4
Q32H. The teaching units include enough practical application explained or showed to students	1	2	3	4
Q32I. Teachers have enough pedagogical skills	1	2	3	4
Q32J. Students develop critical thinking skills	1	2	3	4
Q32K. Students develop sufficient and structured writing skills	1	2	3	4
Q32L. Knowledge and skills acquired in education system is in line with labor market needs	1	2	3	4

Ask the following question if still in education (if Q27=2 to 6)

Q33. What do you plan to do after completing your current education?

1. Immediately go for further education/training
2. Look for a job
3. Look for a new job
4. Continue working on my current job
5. Start a business
6. Stay at home, do unpaid house/farm work, look after children or others
7. Other. Please specify_____.
8. Do not know.

Ask all respondents!

Q34. Have you ever attended or are you currently attending a private school at any of the following levels? (**Select all that apply**)

1. No
2. Yes, private primary school
3. Yes, private secondary school
4. Yes, private university.

5. Non-formal education

Q35. Did/have you participate(d) in any of the following non-formal education, training, and/or work experience activities: (**If for all three options answer is no or does not know/refuses to answer, move to employment sections.**)

	ITEMS	Yes	No	(Do not read! Does not know/ Refuses to answer)
Q35A.	Extra-curricular activities or practical work experience organized by your high school and/or university	1	2	3
Q35B.	Internships, volunteering and/or other types of work experience not organized by your high school and/or university	1	2	3
Q35C.	Some form of education/training outside of school/university	1	2	3

Q36. In which of the following non-formal education, training, and/or work experience activities did/have you participate(d)? (**Select all that apply!**)

ROTATE ITEMS Q36A-Q36H

Q36A. Work experience through internship	1
Q36B. Work experience through volunteering	2
Q36C. Work experience through paid jobs other than internships or volunteering	3
Q36D1. Short courses/extra-curricular activities related to foreign languages and/or communication skills/journalism	4
Q36D2. Short courses/extra-curricular activities related to ICT	5
Q36E. Short courses/extra-curricular activities related to artistic competences (e.g. painting, sculpture, photography, creative writing, etc.)	6
Q36F. Cooking classes	7
Q36G. Theatre plays and/or art exhibitions	8
Q36H. Informative seminars and/or Conferences on issues of your personal interest	9
Q36I. Other	10
None of the above	11

Q37. (**Ask if a respondent stated they were engaged in any form of non-formal education on Q35 or Q36**) Have the new skills/knowledge acquired through these non-formal education, training, and/or work experience activities helped you in any of the following ways? (**Select all that apply!**)

ROTATE ITEMS Q37A-Q37E

Q37A. Getting a (new) job	1
Q37B. Higher salary/wage	2
Q37C. Promotion on the job	3
Q37D. Better performance on present job	4

Q37E. Personal-related reasons (meeting other people, improving general person skills, etc.)	5
Q37F. No outcome yet	6
Q37G. Other	7

6. Employment

Q38. Please tell me the year when you turned 15 years of age.

Enter year _____.

I'd like to ask you a few questions about your work history since age of 15, at each period in which you moved from unemployment to employment, from employment to unemployment, or from one job to another job, regardless of whether you were also attending school/university at those times. Please include any work, formal or informal, paid or unpaid.

As we need to get as complete a picture as possible, I'd like you to tell me about each change of your employment/unemployment status or the move from one job to another, including any unemployment periods, even if they were just a few days when you were waiting to take up another job. I'll start by asking about what you were doing when you turned 15 and then we will continue forward to the present time to note down each time you changed your unemployment/employment status, including changing from one job to another job.

<p>Q39. What was your employment status immediately following (the date from Q38; in following rounds use latest end year from Q40) taking into account any work done for pay or profit, regardless of whether it is officially registered?</p>	<p>Q40. And when did you end that employment/unemployment status or job and started a next one?</p>	<p>(Ask if Q39=1 to 5) Q41. Was this work paid?</p>	<p>(Ask if Q39=1 to 5) Q42. In this work, what kind of employment contract did you have?</p>	<p>(Ask if Q39=1 to 5 and Q40=1) Q43. Which of the following best describes why you ended that work? ROTATE ITEMS 1-8</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full-time employed 2. Part-time employed 3. Self-employed 4. Intern/trainee 5. Volunteer 6. Unemployed, with occasional jobs, actively looking for work 7. Unemployed, actively looking for work 8. Unemployed/pupil/student, not looking for work 9. Unpaid everyday house/farm work, looking after children or others not looking for paid work 10. Person with disability whose disability is the main reason for not working 11. Retired 12. Military (recruit) 13. Other 	<p>1. End year of this employment/unemployment status or job _____.</p> <p>If respondent does not know the exact end year, ask the following question to calculate the end year:</p> <p>Approximately, for how long did this employment/unemployment status or job last? (in years and months)</p> <p>9999. Did not end this employment/unemployment status or job/this is respondents' current employment/unemployment status or job.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paid 2. Unpaid 3. Other. Please specify _____. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I did not have one 2. Oral agreement 3. Fixed-term employment contract 4. Indefinite employment contract 5. Service contract 6. Other. Please specify _____ 7. Do not know. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Left for better work 2. Dismissed/let go 3. Temporary work ended 4. Health reasons 5. Left to have a baby 6. Left to look after family 7. Moved to another area 8. Started education/training 9. Other reason. Please specify _____.

Continue adding rows as needed. When finished grid, if respondent is currently employed (if Q39 in the last employment status = 1 to 5) go to Q44; If not currently employed (if Q39 in the last employment status = 6 to 13) go to instruction before Q53.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern or volunteer (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 5)

Q44. What is the type of ownership of the organization you work for:

1. State owned
2. Private owned
3. Mixed
4. NGO
5. Other
6. Unknown.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, or unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 6)

Q45. On average, how many DAYS do you work PER WEEK?

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, or unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 6)

Q46. On average, how many HOURS do you work PER WEEK?

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, or unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 6)

Q47. Are you employed in your profession or not? That is, are you doing a work for which you were educated (or are in education)?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Cannot decide.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, or unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 6)

Q48. How much in BAM did you earn in net income in last month from formal or informal work?

1. _____ BAM ►Q50
2. No income earned last month ►Q51
3. (Do not read!) Does not want to say ► Q49

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, or unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 6)

Q49. Please look at these categories. Would you say to which income category does your net income earned last month belongs?

1. No income ► Q51
2. Up to 300 BAM
3. 301 to 500 BAM
4. 501 to 1000 BAM
5. 1001 to 1500 BAM
6. 1501 to 2000 BAM
7. 2001 to 2500 BAM
8. 2501 to 3000 BAM
9. Above 3000 BAM
10. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer.

(Ask all respondents)

Q50. How much in BAM did you receive in last month from social assistance, pensions, or scholarships, or any other sources that are not formal or informal work?

1. Nothing
2. Up to 100 KM
3. 101 KM to 200 KM
4. 201 KM to 300 KM
5. 301 to 500 KM
6. 501 to 1000 KM
7. 1001 to 1500 KM
8. 1501 to 2000 KM
9. Above 2000 KM.
10. **(Do not read!)** Does not know/Refuses to answer.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, or unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 6)

Q51. What is your current occupation at work?

1. Manager (legislator; senior official; manager)
2. Professional (scientist; engineer; business and administration professional; legal, social, cultural and related professional; journalist, physician, teacher...)
3. Technician or associate professional (e.g. technician, nurse, legal associate professional)
4. Clerical support worker (e.g. secretary, keyboard clerk)
5. Services or sales worker (e.g. sales, personal care, protective services worker)
6. Skilled agricultural, forestry or fishery worker
7. Craft and related trades worker (building and related trade worker; metal, machinery and related trades worker; handcraft and printing worker; electrical and electronic trades worker; food processing, woodworking, garment and other craft and related trade worker)
8. Plant or machine operator or assembler (plant or machine operator, assembler, driver)
9. Elementary occupation (cleaner; agricultural, forestry or fishery worker; worker in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport; street sales or services worker)
10. Armed forces occupation
11. Other. Please specify_____
12. **(Do not read!)** Does not know/Refuses to answer.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, or unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 6)

Q52. What sector or industry do you work in?

1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
2. Mining and quarrying
3. Manufacturing
4. Electricity, gas, steam
5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
6. Construction
7. Wholesale and retail trade,
8. Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
9. Transport and storage
10. Accommodation and food service activities
11. Information and communication
12. Financial and insurance activities
13. Real estate activities
14. Professional, scientific and technical activities

15. Administrative and support service activities
16. Public administration and defense
17. Compulsory social security
18. Education
19. Human health and social work activities
20. Arts, entertainment and recreation
21. Other service activities
22. Activities of households as employers
23. Undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use
24. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
25. Does not know/Refuses to answer.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 6 or 7);

Q53. How long have you been available for work and actively looking for a job?

1. Less than a week
2. 1-4 weeks
3. 1-2 months
4. 3-6 months
5. 6 months-1 year
6. 1-2 years
7. More than 2 years.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work, or unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 7)

Q54. Have you registered as a jobseeker with the public employment office?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Refuses to answer

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work, or unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 7)

Q55. What is the most frequent method you use when looking for a job?

ROTATE ITEMS 1-12

1. Through education/training
2. Attending job fairs
3. Registration at a public employment office
4. Registration at a private employment agency
5. Contact employers directly
6. Checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places
7. Placing newspaper advertisements
8. Answering advertisements (newspaper, Internet, etc.)
9. Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, colleagues, unions, etc.
10. Looking for land, building, machinery, equipment to establish own enterprise
11. Arranging for financial resources
12. Applying for permits, licenses
13. Other, specify _____

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work, or unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 7)

Q56. What other methods do you use when looking for a job? (**Select all that apply**)

DO NOT SHOW THE ITEM SELECTED UNDER Q55. ROTATE ITEMS 1-12

1. Through education/training
2. Attending job fairs
3. Registration at a public employment office
4. Registration at a private employment agency
5. Contact employers directly
6. Checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places
7. Placing newspaper advertisements
8. Answering advertisements (newspaper, Internet, etc.)
9. Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, colleagues, unions, etc.
10. Looking for land, building, machinery, equipment to establish own enterprise
11. Arranging for financial resources
12. Applying for permits, licenses
13. Other, specify _____.
14. I did not use any other method to look for a job.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently unemployed with occasional jobs and actively looking for work or unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 6 or 7)

Q57. Since you started looking for work, approximately how many jobs have you applied for?

Enter number: _____.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently unemployed with occasional jobs and actively looking for work or unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 6 or 7)

Q58. Since you started looking for work, how many interviews have you been to?

Enter number: _____.

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work, or unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 7)

Q59. Have you ever applied for a job in other parts of BiH?

1. Yes
2. No

Ask the following question if respondent is currently employed, intern, volunteer, unemployed with occasional jobs and looking for work, or unemployed and actively looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 1 to 7)

Q60. Would you accept a job that is 50 or more kilometers away from your place of residence?

1. Yes
2. No

Ask the following two questions if currently unemployed and not looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 8 or 9)

ROTATE ITEMS 1-16

Q61. What is your main reason for being unemployed and not looking for work?

1. Own illness, injury, pregnancy
2. Looking after children, incapacitated adults, elderly persons
3. Other personal and family responsibilities
4. I am a pupil, student or trainee
5. Already found work to start later
6. Already made arrangements for self-employment to start later
7. Awaiting a recall to former job
8. Awaiting busy season
9. Believe that no work is available
10. Lack of employers' requirements (qualifications, experience, age, etc.)
11. Could not find any suitable work in previous attempts
12. Too hard/far to travel to where there is work
13. I have other sources of income
14. Do not know how or where to seek work
15. Will start looking for work later
16. Do not want to work
17. Other. Please specify _____.

Ask the following two questions if currently unemployed and not looking for work (if Q39 in the last spell = 8 or 9)

Q62. Have you registered as a jobseeker with the employment services?

1. Yes
2. No.

Ask all respondents!

Q63. Have you ever rejected any job offered?

1. Yes
2. No ► **Q65.**

Q64. What was a reason for rejecting a job offered?

ROTATE ITEMS 1-6

1. Place of work
2. Unacceptable working hours
3. No career advancement
4. Job offered did not correspond with qualifications
5. Unacceptable salary
6. Other reasons. Please specify _____.

Q65. Have you ever been treated unfairly with regard to promotion, a move to better positions, or have you been refused a job for reasons which you think were to do with the following:

ROTATE Q65A- Q65G

	Yes, very often	Yes, often	Yes, sometimes	Yes, in one or two cases	No, never	I don't remember/ Refuses to answer
Q65A. Gender	5	4	3	2	1	6
Q65B. Ethnicity	5	4	3	2	—	6
Q65C. Religious views	5	4	3	2	1	6
Q65D. Disability	5	4	3	2	1	6
Q65E. (Ask women only) Pregnancy status	5	4	3	2	1	6
Q65F. Sexual orientation	5	4	3	2	1	6
Q65G. Party affiliation	5	4	3	2	1	6

Q66. Ideally, which of the following types of work would you prefer?

ROTATE ITEMS 1- 7

1. Starting your own business
2. Work for the government/public sector
3. Work for a multinational corporation
4. Work for a private company
5. Work for a non-profit organization
6. Work for own/family farm
7. Work for someone else's farm
8. Work for family business
9. Not sure
10. Do not wish to work
11. Other, please specify_____.

Q67. Please state at least one sector and two others in which you would be interested to work.

Please read the list of sectors below and select your first, second and third choice. (First, choose the sector that you are primarily interested in, then the second place and third place sectors).

ROTATE Q67A- Q67X

	1st	2nd	3d
Q67A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1	1	1
Q67B. Mining and quarrying	2	2	2
Q67C. Manufacturing	3	3	3
Q67D. Electricity, gas, steam	4	4	4
Q67E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	5	5
Q67F. Construction	6	6	6
Q67G. Wholesale and retail trade	7	7	7
Q67H. Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8	8	8
Q67I. Transport and storage	9	9	9
Q67J. Accommodation and food service activities	10	10	10
Q67K. Information and communication	11	11	11
Q67L. Financial and insurance activities	12	12	12
Q67M. Real estate activities	13	13	13

Q67N. Professional, scientific and technical activities	14	14	14
Q67O. Administrative and support service activities	15	15	15
Q67P. Public administration and defense	16	16	16
Q67Q. Compulsory social security	17	17	17
Q67R. Education	18	18	18
Q67S. Human health and social work activities	19	19	19
Q67T. Arts, entertainment and recreation	20	20	20
Q67U. Other service activities	21	21	21
Q67V. Activities of households as employers	22	22	22
Q67W. Undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use	23	23	23
Q67X. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	24	24	24
Q67Y. Does not know/Refuses to answer	25	25	25

Q68. Have you received any advice/help/assistance from the employment services? (**Select all that apply**)

ROTATE ITEMS 2- 8

1. None
2. Job search assistance
3. Guidance on education and training opportunities
4. Placement to training programs related to job finding (trainings on CV preparation, completing job applications, job interviewing and similar)
5. Placement to vocational training programs
6. Received support from employment programs – job placement at public sector
7. Received support from employment programs – job placement at private sector
8. Received support from programs supporting self-employment
9. Other. Please specify _____.

Q69. What is the main obstacle in finding a good job for you? (**Select top two answers and rank them**)

ROTATE ITEMS 2- 11

1. No education
2. Lack of training outside of formal education needed for jobs
3. Mismatch between my formal education/degree and labor market demand
4. No work experience
5. Not enough jobs available
6. Considered too young
7. Being male/female
8. Discriminatory prejudices (for example, disability, religion, race, appearance, etc.)
9. Low wages in available jobs
10. Poor working conditions in available jobs
11. Lack of personal/political connections
12. Other. Please specify _____.

Q70. Do you have enough information about the job market?

1. Yes
- 2.

Q71. What is your main source of information about the job market and job opportunities?

ROTATE ITEMS 1 - 5

1. Friends
2. Family
3. Employment Services
4. Newspapers
5. Internet
6. Other sources. Please specify _____.
7. None.

Q72. Have you ever witnessed someone buying a working place or have you just heard about someone paying a certain amount to get a job? YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER

1. No
2. Yes I was a direct witness
3. Yes I have heard of such a case

Q73. Have you ever witnessed someone getting a membership in a political party only to get a job or have you just heard about such a case? YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER

1. No
2. Yes I was a direct witness
3. Yes I have heard of such a case

Q74. Have you ever witnessed someone getting a job due to his/her political membership or have you just heard about such a case? YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER

4. No
5. Yes I was a direct witness
6. Yes I have heard of such a case

Q75. To what extent, in your opinion, is bribery for to obtain a job in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION a common occurrence in our society? CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER

1. There is no such thing
2. There is such a thing but not often
3. That is present in the majority of cases

Q76. To what extent, in your opinion, is bribery for a job in PRIVATE COMPANIES a common occurrence in our society? CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER

1. There is no such thing
2. There is such a thing but not often
3. That is present in the majority of cases

Next, I'd like to ask you a few questions about the job training programs you might have participated, these trainings not only include the training programs you might have participated through the employment services, but also include all the trainings you might have participated to help you find or improve your work-related skills.

7. Training

Q78A. Other than the formal and non-formal education you told me about earlier, have you ever attended any of the following training programs designed to help people find a job or improve their work-related skills?

Q78B. For each type of training you participated, do you think it is useful?

ROTATE ITEMS I - 5

	Q78A. Participated		Q78B. Useful	
	yes	no	yes	no
1. Job search assistance (trainings on CV preparation, completing job applications, job interviewing and similar). Useful/Not Useful	1	2	1	2
2. Short courses (e.g. languages, ICT skills, communication skills, etc.) Useful/Not Useful	1	2	1	2
3. Vocational classroom training programs. Useful/Not Useful	1	2	1	2
4. Vocational training program at a company. Useful/Not Useful	1	2	1	2
5. Training programs supporting self-employment. Useful/Not Useful	1	2	1	2
6. Other. Please specify _____.	1	2	1	2

If respondent did not participate in any training Q78A1-Q78A6, go to Q81.

Q79. Which of the following reasons was the main reason you enrolled in that training program?

ROTATE ITEMS I - 4

1. I did not want to decline a training offer, although I thought the training would not increase my chances for employment or self-employment
2. To increase my chances for employment or self-employment
3. The training was requested to start my employment or self-employment
4. The training was part of a process to maintain and upgrade my skills as employee
5. Other. Please specify _____.

Q80. Did you or your family have to pay any fees or tuition for any of these trainings?

1. Yes
2. No

8. Inter-ethnic interactions

Q81. Please describe how much is each of the following groups belonging important to you? Please rate every below-listed group belonging on a scale 1-5.

ROTATE ITEMS I - 10

	Not at all important	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important
Q81A. Family	1	2	3	4	5
Q81B. Friends	1	2	3	4	5
Q81C. Gender	1	2	3	4	5
Q81D. Religion	1	2	3	4	5
Q81E. Ethnicity	1	2	3	4	5
Q81F. City/municipality	1	2	3	4	5
Q81G. Entity	1	2	3	4	5
Q81H. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	4	5

Q8II. Balkans	1	2	3	4	5
Q8IJ. Europe	1	2	3	4	5

Q82. To what degree do you trust people from following ethnic groups? Please rank every below-listed ethnic group on a scale 1-5 (1 being the weakest and 5 the strongest).

ROTATE ITEMS I - 6

	No trust at all	Somewhat distrust	Neither trust nor distrust	Somewhat trust	Completely trust	(Do not read) Hard to say
Q82A. Bosniaks	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q82B. Serbs	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q82C. Croats	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q82D. Roma	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q82E. Jew	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q82F. Bosnians and Herzegovinians	1	2	3	4	5	9

Q83. How much do the following statements apply to you in terms of describing your interactions with people from other ethnic groups? **READ OUT THE STATEMENTS**

	Yes	No	Does not wish to answer
Q83A. I have family members from other ethnicities	1	2	9
Q83B. I have friends from other ethnicities	1	2	9
Q83C. Some of my work colleagues and people with whom I interact through work or in school/university are from different ethnicities.	1	2	9

9. Political/civic attitudes and participation and donating

Ask respondents who are 19-34

Q84. How often do you vote in the elections?

1. Regularly ► **Q86**
2. Sometimes
3. Rarely
4. Never.

Ask respondents who are 19-34

Q85. Why do you not vote regularly in the elections?

ROTATE ITEMS I - 4

1. There is no difference between candidates/parties
2. I believe I cannot change anything with my vote
3. I believe votes are being manipulated
4. I planned to vote, but had other obligations on that day/I did not have time
5. Other. Please specify_____.

Q86. During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following?

ROTATE ITEMS Q86A-Q86J

	YES	NO
Q86A. Contacted a politician	1	2
Q86B. Contacted a government or local government official	1	2
Q86C. Worked without pay in a political party or action group	1	2
Q86D. Volunteered in a CSO (including youth banks, student councils, and youth councils)	1	2
Q86E. Signed a petition	1	2
Q86F. Taken part in a lawful public demonstration	1	2
Q86G. Boycotted/favored certain products (e.g. BUY LOCAL)	1	2
Q86H. Been a member of a political party/group	1	2
Q86I. Volunteered to monitor/observe elections	1	2
Q86J. Posted a message with political content in social media	1	2

Q87. In the last 12 months, have you engaged in any actions of civic activism around issue(s) of public concern in your community/country (e.g. environmental volunteering, actions against corruption, volunteering in elections, or protests against some issues)?

1. Yes
2. No

Q87A. If yes, ask: What issue(s): _____

Q87B. If no, ask: Why not?

ROTATE ITEMS 1-9

1. I am not interested in such activities
2. I do not have time for such activities
3. I am too young to participate in such activities
4. I believe that such actions cannot change anything in my community/country because not enough citizens are willing to participate in them
5. I believe that such actions cannot change anything in my community/country because political elites have too much power and are not willing to change anything
6. I did not have opportunity to participate in such activities
7. I do not have information about opportunities to participate in such activities
8. Civic activism is type of exploitation
9. Civic activism is not paid
10. Other, please specify

Q88. What issue of concern would motivate you to take part in some civic action? OPEN-ENDED

1. _____
2. _____

Q89. To what extent do you support or sympathize with - under some circumstances - the following actions:

ROTATE ITEMS Q89A-Q89I

Questions	Strongly condemn	Condemn	Neither condemn nor support (neutral)	Support	Strongly support
Q89A. engage in violent protests	1	2	3	4	5
Q89B. commit a minor crime	1	2	3	4	5
Q89C. use violence to protect family	1	2	3	4	5
Q89D. use violence to protect own religious/national group	1	2	3	4	5
Q89E. use violence against police injustice	1	2	3	4	5
Q89F. use violence against government injustice	1	2	3	4	5
Q89G. use violence against other football fans	1	2	3	4	5
Q89H. threaten to commit a terrorist act	1	2	3	4	5
Q89I. people going to fight in the conflicts abroad, for example to Syria or Ukraine	1	2	3	4	5

Q90. Have you done any of the following in the last 12 months? **READ OUT THE STATEMENTS AND RESPONSES**

	Yes	No
Q90A. Donated any money to a charity/institutions/person in need	1	2
Q90B. Donated any goods to a charity/institutions/person in need	1	2

Q91. To whom did you give your donation(s)? **READ OUT THE ANSWERS**

1. To charity organization, please specify: _____
2. To religious institution
3. To a person in need
4. Other, please specify

Q92. If they did not donate any money or goods (Q90A=2 i Q90B=2), ask: Why did you not donate anything in the last 12 months?

ROTATE ITEMS 1-6

1. I do not have anything to donate
2. I believe that donated funds and goods are being manipulated
3. I want to donate, but I do not have time
4. Government should help people who need donations
5. Nobody ever asked me to give a donation
6. Do not have information about opportunities to donate
7. Other, please specify

Q93. If you were to donate money or goods, for which cause/purpose or to which organization would you be the most willing to donate? **OPEN-ENDDED**

1. Cause/purpose: _____
2. **(Ask only if respondents did not donate to organizations, if Q91 NE 1)**
Organization: _____

10. SOCIAL CAPITAL

Q94. In general, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

ROTATE ITEMS Q94A-Q94B

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Q94A. In my community, one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you.	5	4	3	2	1
Q94B. Most people in my community are willing to help if you need it.	5	4	3	2	1

Q95. Overall, how much impact do you think you have in making this community a better place to live? **READ OUT THE ANSWERS**

1. A big impact
2. A small impact
3. No impact

Q96A. Are you a member of any of the following groups/clubs/organizations? **ROTATE ITEMS 1-9**

Q96B. Ask if Q96A=1: How actively do you participate in the group's decision making? **READ OUT THE ANSWERS**

	Q96A		Q96B			
	Yes	No	Leader	Very active	Somewhat Active	
1. Professional Association (doctors, teachers, veterans)	1	2	4	3	2	1
2. Labor Union	1	2	4	3	2	1
3. Religious or spiritual group	1	2	4	3	2	1
4. Political party, group or movement	1	2	4	3	2	1
5. Cultural group or association (e.g. arts, music (e.g. choir), theatre, film)	1	2	4	3	2	1
6. Education-related group (e.g. parent-teacher association, students' association, school committee)	1	2	4	3	2	1
7. Sports club	1	2	4	3	2	1
8. Youth group	1	2	4	3	2	1
9. Non-government organization, association of citizens or civic group	1	2	4	3	2	1
10. Other group, please specify	1	2	4	3	2	1

Q97. Can you remember any civil society organizations active in BiH?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

99. No ► **Q98**

Q98. Which civil society organizations are the most helpful/effective in your community?

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

99. I do not know ► **Q99**

Q99. What issues should be priorities of such organizations in your community?

UP TO THREE ANSWERS, RANKED 1-3

ROTATE ITEMS 1-10

- 1. Ensuring more jobs
- 2. Fighting corruption and/or crime
- 3. Helping the poor in the community
- 4. Helping old people
- 5. Helping ill people
- 6. Fighting for more quality education
- 7. Bringing more cultural events to the community
- 8. Brining more sports events to community
- 9. Environmental protection
- 10. Monitoring elections
- 11. Other, please specify

Q100. There are often differences in characteristics between people in the same community. For example, differences in wealth, social status, or ethnic background. There can also be differences in religious or political beliefs, or there can be differences due to age or sex. To what extent do any such differences characterize your community? Use a five point scale where 1 means to a very small extent, and 5 means to a very great extent.

- 1. To a very small extent
- 2. To a small extent
- 3. Neither great nor small extent
- 4. To a great extent
- 5. To a very great extent

Q102. Which two differences most often cause problems?

ROTATE ITEMS 1-10

- 1. Differences in education
- 2. Differences in landholding
- 3. Differences in wealth/material possessions
- 4. Differences in social status
- 5. Differences between men and women
- 6. Differences between younger and older generation
- 7. Differences between long-term and recent residents
- 8. Differences in political party affiliations
- 9. Differences in religious beliefs
- 10. Differences in ethnic background

11. Other differences, please specify
12. There are no differences between people in my community
13. Differences between people in my community do not cause any tensions or problems

Q103. In your opinion, where does the BiH stand when it comes to ... ?

ROTATE ITEMS Q103A-Q103E

Q103A.	Religious hatred	1	2	3	4	5	Religious harmony
Q103B.	Ethnic/nationalist hatred	1	2	3	4	5	Ethnic/nationalist harmony
Q103C.	Urban/rural divisions	1	2	3	4	5	urban/rural synergies
Q103D.	Diversities among rich/poor	1	2	3	4	5	Closeness among rich/poor
Q103E.	Gender inequality	1	2	3	4	5	Gender equality

Q104. Do you agree with the following statements?

ROTATE ITEMS Q104A-Q104K

	Yes	No	DK/ NA
Q104A. In the area I live the behavior of the youth is heavily influenced by their close friends.	1	2	3
Q104B. In the area I live the behavior of the youth is heavily influenced by their family.	1	2	3
Q104C. In the area I live the behavior of the youth is heavily influenced by media (TV, social media, online content).	1	2	3
Q104D. The youth in the area I live are sufficiently engaged in activities that keep them away from vices and risky behavior.	1	2	3
Q104E. Individuals/groups that incite nationalist radicalism operate in the area I live.	1	2	3
Q104F. Individuals/groups that incite religious radicalism operate in the area I live.	1	2	3
Q104G. Violence is a justified means of changing the political system in BiH	1	2	3
Q104H. There are individuals that support violent extremism on religious grounds in the area I live.	1	2	3
Q104I. There are individuals that support violent extremism on nationalist grounds in the area I live.	1	2	3
Q104J. In general, the faith, tradition and dignity of my religious community are under pressure and in constant threat.	1	2	3
Q104K. Religious preaching in BiH ought to be more liberal and adapt to modern tendencies.	1	2	3

II. Internet and media

Q105. Do you have a regular access to Internet that you can use?

1. Yes
2. No, but I have occasional access to Internet
3. No and I mainly (or completely) do not have access to Internet.

Q106. How much time per day on average you spend actively using Internet?

1. I do not spend time on Internet
2. Less than 0.5 hours per day
3. 0.5-1 hour per day
4. 1-2 hours per day

5. 2-4 hours per day
6. 4-6 hours per day
7. 6-8 hours per day
8. More than 8 hours per day.

Q107. How often do you follow political, economic and civic news from media?

1. Every day
2. 4-6 times a week
3. 1-3 times a week
4. Less than 1 time a week
5. I do not follow political/economic/civic news from media

Q108. From which media do you get POLITICAL/ECONOMIC/CIVIC NEWS from? Please rank every below-listed option on a scale 1-5 (1 being the least used and 5 the most used).

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often
Q108A. Newspapers	1	2	3	4
Q108B. TV	1	2	3	4
Q108C. Radio	1	2	3	4
Q108D. Online news sources	1	2	3	4
Q108E. Social media	1	2	3	4

Q109. From which media outlet are you getting POLITICAL/ECONOMIC/CIVIC news? Please state up to three media outlets for each category: (**Open-ended**)

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	I do not get news from this type of media
(Ask if Q108A NE 1) Q109A. News papers				9
(Ask if Q108B NE 1) Q109B. TV stations				9
(Ask if Q108C NE 1) Q109C. Radio stations				9
(Ask if Q108D NE 1) Q109D. Online news sources/web portals				9
(Ask if Q108E NE 1) Q109E. Social media				9

Q110. How much do you agree with the following statements?

ROTATE ITEMS Q110-Q110F

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	(Do not read) Does not know
Q110A. The media I follow or from which I get political/ economic/ civic news are independent.	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q110B. The media I follow or from which I get political/ economic/ civic news are under the influence of political parties.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Q110C. I trust the political/ economic/ civic news coming from my favorite media.	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q110D. I do not trust political/ economic/ civic news from any single media, I form my opinion based more media sources.	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q110E. I usually confirm the political/ economic/ civic news I am interested in, by looking for it on other media outlets.	1	2	3	4	5	9
Q110F. I only follow a single media outlet.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Q111. Do you have active knowledge (meaning you can speak, read and write) of any of the following or any other foreign languages? (**Select all that apply**)

1. English
2. German
3. French
4. Turkish
5. Russian
6. Other. Please specify_____.

12. Migration/international community

Q112. Have you ever lived abroad?

1. Yes
2. No ► **Q116**

Q113. Where? (**Select all that apply**)

1. Serbia
2. Croatia
3. Other country in the Balkans. Please specify _____
4. Western Europe. Please specify _____
5. North America
6. Other. Please specify _____.

Q114. Overall, for how long (in years) have you lived abroad?

Enter number of years _____.

Q115. What were the main reasons to live abroad? (**Select all that apply**)

ROTATE ITEMS 1-7

1. Born abroad
2. Refugee/left BiH during the war
3. Left with my family before or after the war
4. Employment
5. Education
6. Marriage/family reunion
7. Visiting relatives/friends
8. Other. Please specify _____.

Q116. Do you have parents, siblings or children living abroad?

1. Yes
2. No.

Q117. Are you interested in moving abroad? **READ OUT THE ANSWERS**

1. Definitely planning
2. Thinking about it
3. Definitely not going abroad ► **Q120**
4. Haven't thought about it yet. ► **Q120**

Q118. What is your main reason for planning or thinking of moving abroad?

ROTATE ITEMS 1-9

1. Job/work opportunities
2. Further education
3. Marriage/family reunion
4. Overall political situation
5. Lack of (quality) public services (e.g. health or education services)
6. Fear of conflict or interethnic tensions
7. Violation of rights and freedoms in BiH
8. Better life for children
9. New social and cultural experiences
10. Other. Please specify _____.

Q119. Did you make any concrete step towards emigration? **Select all that apply**

ROTATE ITEMS 1-7

1. Found a job
2. Accepted to a university
3. Applied for a job
4. Applied for education or scholarship abroad
5. Submitted residence visa application
6. Contacted friends/relatives abroad
7. Collected information about moving abroad
8. Other. Please specify _____
9. No.

Other variables to be delivered by data collection company for each respondent:

(Fill in based on the sample) Entity. Entity or District of residence

1. FBiH
2. RS
3. Brcko District

(Fill in based on the sample) Muni. Municipality of residence

(Fill in based on the sample) Type. Urban/rural place of residence

1. Urban
2. Rural.

ANNEX II: COMPARISON OF SELECTED SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES WITH CENSUS 2013 DATA

Sex

	NYS-BiH 2018	Census 2013
Male	52%	51%
Female	48%	49%

Age

	NYS-BiH 2018	Census 2013
15-19	32%	31%
20-24	35%	29%
25-30	33%	39%

Marital Status

	NYS-BiH 2018	Census 2013*
Single	80%	75%
Married	19%	24%
Divorced	1%	1%
Widowed	0%	1%

*Census data for marital status are presented for respondents from 15 to 29 years of age.

Current Status in Education

	NYS-BiH 2018	Census 2013*
No education	0%	2%
Primary school	25%	27%
Secondary school	62%	58%
Junior college	1%	2%
University education	12%	12%

*Census data for educational attainment are presented for respondents 15 to 29 years of age.