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## MONITORING AND EVALUATION SUPPORT ACTIVITY II (MEASURE II)

National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and  
Herzegovina 2022

Final Report

August 2023

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIR	American Institutes for Research
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
CFMI	Countering Foreign Malign Influence
CSO	Civil society organization
DECA	Digital Economy Country Assessment
DO	Development objective
EU	European Union
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
FY	Fiscal year
IR	Intermediate result
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer
MEASURE II	USAID/BiH Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSCP-BiH	National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in BiH
PWDs	People with Disabilities
RS	Republika Srpska
Sub-IR	Sub-intermediate result
USA	United States of America
USAID/BiH	United States Agency for International Development BiH Mission

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In 2022, the United States Agency for International Development's Bosnia and Herzegovina Mission (USAID/BiH) commissioned the American Institutes for Research® (AIR®), through the Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity (MEASURE II), to conduct the eighth round of the National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NSCP-BiH). The NSCP-BiH has been conducted annually since 2015 to assist USAID/BiH in strategic planning and programming.

The research team that conducted the data analysis and prepared this report includes the following MEASURE II staff: Salminka Vižin, deputy chief of party; Erol Barina, senior research analyst; Sandina Bošnjak, monitoring, evaluation, and learning manager; and analysts Erma Kurtović and Selma Omerbegović. The authors wish to thank those who contributed to the design and implementation of this survey. At USAID/BiH, Elma Bukvić Jusić, of the Program Office (also MEASURE II's Contracting Officer's Representative), the Democracy and Governance Office, and the Economic Growth Office, were instrumental in the survey design. Glynnis Melnicove and Mitchell Morey, at AIR, provided constructive and valuable technical advice for finalizing the report. The research team also wishes to thank the Custom Concept team that conducted the data collection and data quality assessment. These individuals and organizations contributed exceptionally to this report. Any remaining errors in the report are the sole responsibility of the authors.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NSCP-BiH) is an annual survey that explores citizens' perceptions and experiences related to governance, emigration, the judiciary, elections, corruption, civil society, the media, interethnic relationships, violence, social inclusion, use of digital technology, and the international community. The survey is conducted with a nationally representative sample of BiH citizens and informs USAID/BiH strategic planning and programming. This is the eighth iteration of the survey, which has been conducted annually since 2015. This survey round was conducted from December 19, 2022, to January 25, 2023. During this period, MEASURE II conducted 3,000<sup>1</sup> face-to-face surveys with BiH citizens across the country, covering 88 municipalities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republika Srpska (RS) and including Brčko District. The major topics and corresponding findings are outlined below.

### KEY TAKEAWAYS



Citizens' views of the situation in the country are generally negative. Most believe society is moving in the wrong direction and have negative opinions about the BiH political system, government institutions, and public policies. Citizens worry about the BiH economic situation, corruption, and an ineffective judiciary. Nevertheless, most citizens believe BiH is a good country to live in.



Citizens view political parties as working for themselves rather than for their constituencies. They claim to be informed about parties and candidates, their programs, and past performance before elections. Still, most of them vote based on who the party leader is or the candidate's ethnicity. This discrepancy may be due to citizens' exposure to one-sided information about parties and candidates, given that ethnicity strongly predicts people's media consumption.



Trust in civil society organizations is low and decreasing; consequently, so is citizens' civic and political activism. Learning from experience that they cannot effect change, most citizens have given up on investing their effort. Anticorruption activism also decreased, despite citizens' claims that corruption is one of their main motivational factors for becoming engaged. Citizens are more likely to engage in low-effort activities, such as petition signing or posting related content on social media, rather than joining advocacy initiatives or demonstrations.



Interethnic prejudices are still prevalent in BiH society, but some modest improvements emerged regarding reduced social distance and lower anxiety during contact. However, preferences for the future administrative organization of the country are determined by respondents' ethnicity, and the shares of Serbs and Croats favoring unconstitutional solutions (separation and new entity formation) have increased slightly since 2021. To some extent, contact leads to lower prejudice, but its effects are limited given that, in most cases, these contacts are superficial.

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<sup>1</sup> For this survey round, an additional 200 citizens from the Croat population were interviewed so that the comparisons between ethnic groups would have higher statistical accuracy. For calculation disaggregated by ethnicity, the sample size used is 3,200. All other calculations are based on the base sample of 3,000 citizens.



Ethnicity shapes citizens' perceptions of the international community, with Bosniaks and Croats expressing positive views about democratic actors, unlike Serbs, who favor Serbia and Russia. Negative perceptions of the United States of America (USA) are shaped by beliefs that the USA aggravates political and interethnic tensions and instability and exerts unfavorable economic influences on BiH. Perception of the vision of the USA as an ally to BiH has dropped among Bosniaks and Croats since 2021.



The emigration rate reduced slightly, but it is still high among youth. Individuals considering leaving BiH are supported by their significant others, suggesting that emigration has become socially accepted and desirable. More educated individuals are more likely to consider leaving, and they are driven by the poor economic situation and public services, and by systemic corruption.

## GOVERNANCE

The largest share of survey respondents identified low standard of living as the primary challenge in BiH, at 37 percent, followed by unemployment (21 percent) and corruption (13 percent). More than half of the respondents (58 percent) believe that society is getting worse and that it needs to be radically restructured (52 percent). About half of the respondents (47 percent) were generally satisfied with public services provided by their local government, particularly with the core utility services (57 percent) and administrative services (46 percent). Satisfaction with the security situation in the country increased since the last survey round, from 40 to 52 percent. Consistent with previous survey rounds, citizens' trust in institutions remains generally low, with religious institutions (44 percent) being more trusted than others, while trust in civil society declined considerably, from 29 percent in 2021 to 18 percent in 2022.

## CORRUPTION

Compared to 2021, citizens' perceptions of corruption decreased in most public sectors. Perceived prevalence of corruption has, however, increased in the tax system and in public education institutions by 3 and 1 percentage points, respectively, and remained the same for permits for exploitation of natural resources (45 percent) as in 2021. Overall perception of corruption prevalence remains high, with public-sector employment perceived as the most corrupt at 66 percent. With respect to the judiciary, the share of surveyed citizens who view the court system as extremely corrupt has been increasing since 2019, reaching an all-time high of 42 percent in 2022. Only about one in five respondents believe that judges and prosecutors perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law. Although 70 percent of respondents still believe that BiH judges and prosecutors take bribes, this share declined by 4 percentage points compared to 2021. A large majority of respondents (70 percent) consider the judiciary ineffective in combating corruption.

With respect to citizens' direct experience with corruption, the proportion of citizens who bribed a public official in the previous 12 months decreased to 9 percent from 12 percent in 2021. As in previous survey rounds, most citizens who reported giving a bribe most frequently bribed doctors and nurses (5 percent) and police officers (3 percent), while the least bribed were court personnel (0.3 percent). The share of respondents who believe that the fight against corruption in BiH was ineffective remains the same as in 2021, at 79 percent.

## JUDICIARY

In 2022, citizens' satisfaction with the work of judges and prosecutors recovered slightly compared to 2021, when it reached the lowest point since the first survey round in 2015. Still, the level of satisfaction remains low, with only 12 percent of respondents reporting satisfaction with their work. Transparency of court proceedings, including access to reports on the work of courts, judgments, own case files, and ability to participate in court hearings, is recognized as another issue, with the share of those who believe that access is provided ranging between 8 and 16 percent. Only one in three respondents thinks that appointments of prosecutors and judges were competence based. Similarly, citizens' belief in fairness and judicial impartiality has dropped since 2021, reaching the lowest point since 2015.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

Shares of respondents who believe that civil society organizations (CSOs) advocate primarily for their own interests or serve the interests of their international funders remain relatively high at 34 and 30 percent, respectively, compared to the share of respondents claiming that CSOs represent citizens' interests (7 percent). Civic participation further declined in 2022 to only 8 percent, reaching the lowest point since 2018. Of the various forms of civic participation, engaging in public hearings on governmental decisions was most frequent among citizens (3 percent). The most cited reasons for not participating in civic activities were lack of interest (48 percent) and lack of time (39 percent). The political participation rate dropped to 27 percent after a considerable increase in 2021. The most frequent forms of political activities recorded in 2022 were participation in an event organized by a political party (13 percent), boycotting certain products (12 percent), and posting a political message on social media (9 percent).

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

One in three respondents is very or somewhat interested in politics, a slight decrease after a slight but steady rise in the past three consecutive years. With respect to citizens' voting behavior, about half of them prepare for voting by getting informed about political parties and candidates and their previous work (50 percent on average), reviewing political parties' programs (47 percent), and discussing their decisions with family members (50 percent). Half of the respondents always or almost always vote for the same political party. Religion and ethnicity of the candidate are the main factors that influence voting for 43 percent of respondents; the party leader is the main reason they vote for a particular party. The same share of respondents chooses what party to vote for based on who the party leader is. Although the percentage of citizens who believe that political parties are guided primarily by their political interests decreased slightly (by 4 percentage points) since 2021, this level remains very high, with three in four citizens holding this view.

## MEDIA

Citizens display moderate trust in the information presented by BiH media (46 percent) as well as most often rating the quality of the information provided by the BiH media as moderate (51 percent). Television continues to be the most popular form of media and is perceived as the most reliable source of information with the greatest credibility. BiH citizens use media for entertainment more than for information about politics, society, or education. Ethnic groups have different preferences regarding media sources, and each group favors different media outlets for all media types, including television, radio, online news sources, and newspapers.

## INTERETHNIC TRUST AND INTERACTION

In 2022, Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs trusted their own ethnic group more than members of other ethnicities. Trust toward other ethnic groups decreased among Bosniaks and Croats and improved slightly among Serbs. The proportion of citizens who trust people belonging to ethnic groups other than their own decreased from 44 percent in 2021 to 40 percent in 2022. The percentage of citizens experiencing anxiety during interactions with individuals from ethnic backgrounds other than their own has been declining since 2019, with a 24 percent decrease in 2022. The proportion of citizens who are comfortable having neighbors from different ethnic groups decreased slightly, from 78 to 71 percent, since 2021 and the percentage of individuals willing to engage in a close interethnic relationship rose from 38 to 45 percent.

Perceptions of the 1990s war differ according to respondents' ethnic affiliation. Bosniaks (54 percent) find it more challenging to see the war from the perspective of the two other ethnic groups more often than Croats and Serbs (each 48 percent). Furthermore, Bosniaks (87 percent) are more likely to find denial of war crimes toward their group disturbing compared to Croats (70 percent) or Serbs (73 percent). Bosniaks are also more likely to think about the grievances they experienced during or after the war than Croats and Serbs, while Croats are slightly more concerned about the possibility of another war breaking out and the physical existence of their people. Croats are also more likely than Bosniaks and Serbs to believe that their country will not survive for very long. By contrast, Serb respondents are the least worried about these issues, with only one in five agreeing with the statements.

Around one-third of respondents would stay and fight for BiH if its survival were threatened, with the highest support reported among Bosniaks (43 percent), followed by Serbs (21 percent) and Croats (13 percent).

## VIOLENT EXTREMISM

According to the survey, half of the citizens see local religious and nationalist extremists, as well as returning foreign fighters, as a significant or moderate threat, with the perception of these threats being more common in RS than in FBiH. To resolve potential interethnic tensions in their community, the largest share of citizens expressed a preference for nonviolent methods (55 percent). Half of them indicated a willingness to use peaceful political and social means, while almost half chose to focus on their own affairs and take no action (49 percent). About one in ten respondents said they would use violence to alter conditions in case of interethnic tensions in their community.

## EMIGRATION

Although emigration rates are increasing, the 2022 NSCP-BiH results show a decline in the percentage of BiH citizens who planned to leave the country in 2022, with only 19 percent expressing an intention to leave—the lowest proportion recorded in the survey. Respondents with lower educational attainment showed less interest in leaving the country than those with higher education. The primary reasons for considering emigration did not stem from work-related factors. Instead, most respondents cited providing better opportunities for their children (76 percent), gaining access to improved public services (73 percent), and combating systemic corruption (66 percent) as the main reasons for wanting to leave.

Although not the main driver for considering emigration, job opportunities were identified as the main motivators for citizens to stay in the country, including higher salaries (49 percent), more job opportunities (33 percent), better quality jobs (32 percent), and respect for workers' rights (26 percent). A majority of those considering emigration believe they would have the support of their family and trusted acquaintances (58 percent), and that these acquaintances believe leaving the country would be the best option for them (64 percent). A majority of respondents believe that the efforts of the BiH government to decrease youth emigration are poor (89 percent).

## **GENDER**

The 2022 NSCP-BiH survey revealed that 83 percent of respondents believe in gender equality, representing a slight decrease from the previous year's 85 percent. The gender gap in support of equal treatment also narrowed, decreasing from an 11 percent difference to a 5 percent difference between men and women. Approximately one-third of respondents (34 percent) believe that men are more capable political leaders and should be chosen over women, while a majority (53 percent) disagree with this notion. Male respondents are more likely (45 percent) to hold this belief compared to female respondents (24 percent). About one-third of citizens (35 percent) prioritize men over women during job scarcity, with a 5 percent increase from the previous year. More than half of respondents (54 percent) believe that most household responsibilities are naturally more suited for women, irrespective of their employment situation.

Moreover, 16 percent of respondents think violence against women is often provoked by the victim, a slight rise from the previous year (14 percent). Additionally, 13 percent of respondents consider domestic violence a private matter that should be handled within the family.

## **SOCIAL INCLUSION**

In July 2022, the Council of Ministers adopted the Action Plan on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+) Rights, and it is now pending the submission of a report by BiH's Gender Equality Agency to assess the plan's implementation. A notable lack of acceptance and understanding toward the LGBTQI+ community is evident, with 78 percent of citizens viewing homosexuality or being LGBTQI+ as unnatural. While 41 percent of respondents believe that LGBTQI+ individuals should have the right to privacy, 43 percent disagree. Only 3 percent of citizens reported having a close friend or family member who identifies as LGBTQI+, and only 9 percent have a colleague or acquaintance who is LGBTQI+.

Discriminatory attitudes toward people with disabilities increased slightly in 2022 compared to the previous year. The belief that individuals with mental disabilities cannot work saw the highest rise, from 28 percent in 2021 to 35 percent in 2022. Twenty-two percent of respondents, up from 18 percent in 2021, hold the same belief about individuals with physical disabilities. Additionally, 42 percent of respondents agree that society should take care of those with physical disabilities instead of having them work to support themselves.

## YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

In 2022, youth expressed their top concerns, with 35 percent highlighting low salaries, pensions, and standard of living, followed by 24 percent emphasizing unemployment, 13 percent mentioning corruption and emigration/brain drain, and 5 percent citing crime. Furthermore, 43 percent of youth considered leaving the country. The desire of youth to leave the country in 2022 reflects consistent patterns from previous years. The main reasons cited include the aspiration to provide better life opportunities for their children (76 percent), seeking access to improved public services abroad (73 percent), and avoiding systemic corruption within BiH (66 percent). Youth respondents had a similar level of interethnic trust as adults. Only one-fifth of youth reported having close, friendly relationships with members of other ethnic groups. Young citizens are less likely than adults to believe that when there is a lack of jobs, men are more entitled to them than women, and they are less likely to support the view that household responsibilities are naturally more suited to a woman.

Youth engagement in civic activities remained low in BiH. Only 9 percent of youth respondents reported participating in such activities within the past year; 33 percent were engaged in political participation.



## I. INTRODUCTION

The National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NSCP-BiH) is an annual survey designed to inform the strategic planning and programming efforts of the United States Agency for International Development's Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (USAID/BiH). The survey was designed in 2015 as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity (MEASURE-BiH)<sup>2</sup> funded by USAID/BiH, and its implementation continued through the follow-on activity, MEASURE II. NSCP-BiH aims to identify BiH citizens' perceptions of governance, the rule of law, corruption, the media, emigration, reconciliation, and other critical policy-related topics. The findings and conclusions from the seven prior rounds of NSCP-BiH can be found on the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC)<sup>3</sup> website and on the MEASURE II website.<sup>4</sup>

The NSCP-BiH 2022 is the eighth annual iteration of the survey. MEASURE II partnered with Custom Concept, a local data collection company, to administer the survey to a representative sample of 3,000<sup>5</sup> BiH citizens across the country from December 19, 2022, through January 28, 2023. The objectives of the NSCP-BiH 2022 survey were to collect data to inform USAID/BiH strategic planning and programming and expand the existing technical evidence base for areas and topics that NSCP-BiH explores (Exhibit I). These objectives closely align with those of the original survey design from 2015, with regular adaptations in accordance with the Mission's priorities.

To comply with the Mission's interests, MEASURE II revised the 2022 survey questionnaire by adding, removing, and modifying questions where necessary, based on the input of the USAID/BiH Program Office. Additionally, several survey questions were refined to improve the measurement of selected concepts, with a focus on improving consistency and precision, and to enhance the soundness of the report.

This report presents the main findings and conclusions from the NSCP-BiH 2022. The report consists of three chapters. Chapter I introduces the NSCP-BiH. Chapter II explains the survey methodology, including the sample design, survey questionnaire, and data collection procedures. Chapter III includes descriptive statistics and the main findings from the NSCP-BiH 2022.

### Exhibit I. NSCP-BiH survey objectives

#### OBJECTIVES

1. Obtain data on BiH citizens' perceptions to assist USAID/BiH in strategic planning and programming
2. Collect data to inform USAID/BiH Performance Management Plan
3. Expand the existing technical evidence base

<sup>2</sup>In September 2019, USAID awarded the Monitoring and Evaluation Support Activity (MEASURE II), the follow-on extension of MEASURE-BiH, to IMPAQ, which was later acquired by AIR. MEASURE II aims to deliver adaptable, demand-driven support to USAID/BiH and its implementing partners. MEASURE II contributes to the development and implementation of performance management efforts through evaluations, surveys, assessments, and special studies and with the integration of USAID's Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting framework across processes and practices.

<sup>3</sup> USAID DEC website: <https://dec.usaid.gov/dec/home/Default.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> MEASURE II website: <https://www.measurebih.com/>

<sup>5</sup> An additional 200 citizens from the Croat population were interviewed so that the comparisons between ethnic groups achieved higher statistical accuracy; thus, calculations including disaggregation by ethnicity are based on the extended sample size of 3,200. All other calculations were conducted on the base sample of 3,000 citizens.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### II.I ABOUT THE SURVEY

The NSCP-BiH is a nationally representative survey intended to capture the perceptions of civilian and non-institutionalized residents of BiH above the age of 18. The NSCP-BiH 2022 included a sample of 3,000 valid interviews, with a response rate of 48 percent. In total, the NSCP-BiH 2022 covered 88 municipalities across the Federation of BiH (FBiH), Republika Srpska (RS), and District Brčko. The remainder of this section details each of the four steps for implementing the NSCP-BiH survey.

### II.II QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The NSCP-BiH questionnaire is revised and updated annually. Before data collection, MEASURE II reviewed the NSCP-BiH 2021 questionnaire in collaboration with USAID/BiH, which resulted in several modifications to the new survey instrument. The most notable change in 2022 was the introduction of new questions exploring citizens' perceptions of the BiH socioeconomic situation, local governance, diaspora engagement, emigration, and interethnic relations. Additionally, questions related to education and the digital economy were removed because education is no longer the Mission's priority, and the digital economy section was temporarily introduced to inform the BiH Digital Ecosystem Country Assessment. Finally, specific questions were modified to improve data quality.

Aligned with the Mission's priorities, the following 14 thematic areas were covered in the NSCP-BiH 2022:

1. Government/public services
2. Corruption
3. Judiciary and the rule of law
4. Vision of BiH in the future
5. Perceptions of the international community
6. Media consumption
7. Civil society organizations and civic participation
8. Political parties and political participation
9. Building interethnic trust
10. Countering violent extremism
11. Social inclusion
12. Emigration
13. Diaspora engagement
14. Socioeconomic demographics

### II.III SAMPLE DESIGN

Using a comparable sampling approach as in previous survey rounds, the NSCP-BiH 2022 sampling frame was based on the results of the Census of Population, Households, and Dwellings in BiH in 2013,<sup>6</sup> provided by the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within the sample, the FBiH, RS, and

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<sup>6</sup> Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (2016). *Census of population, households and dwellings in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Final results, 2013*. <https://www.popis.gov.ba/popis2013/knjige.php?id=0>

District Brčko were proportionally represented based on the number of residents living in each. All administrative units (cantons/regions) were proportionally represented within entities.

The NSCP-BiH 2022 employed a representative random probability sample of urban and rural households. Specifically, a two-stage, proportional stratified random sampling design was applied. First, the sample was stratified by BiH statistical regions and settlement size categories: up to 500 citizens, 501–9,999 citizens, 10,000–49,999 citizens, 50,000+ citizens, and the capital. Second, 300 clusters were randomly selected within each first-stage stratum. Clusters are made up of randomly selected streets in urban areas and villages in rural areas. Ten persons were interviewed within each cluster.

Within each randomly selected cluster, a building was randomly chosen as a starting point. Households were then selected using a “random walk” technique and “right-hand” principle while attempting to contact every third household. Within households, individuals were selected using the “last birthday” method. Exhibit 2 presents the final distribution of the sample compared with the BiH population.

**Exhibit 2. NSCP-BiH sample distribution, disaggregated by region and settlement type**

REGIONS	2013 CENSUS STATISTICS (%)		SAMPLE; NONWEIGHTED (%)		SAMPLE; WEIGHTED (%)	
	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Una-Sana Canton	6.1	8.5	7.8	7.0	8.1	7.0
Posavina Canton	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.7	1.6
Tuzla Canton	9.9	14.5	9.4	15.1	9.3	15.0
Zenica-Doboj Canton	8.4	11.4	10.2	9.9	10.4	9.9
Bosnia-Podrinje Canton	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6
Central Bosnia Canton	5.0	8.5	5.5	8.7	5.3	8.3
Herzegovina-Neretva Canton	6.2	6.3	5.5	7.0	5.5	6.8
West Herzegovina Canton	1.3	3.6	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.8
Sarajevo Canton	23.6	2.8	22.7	3.5	22.9	3.5
Canton 10	1.5	3.1	1.6	2.9	1.7	3.0
Banja Luka	16.7	15.8	15.6	16.3	15.3	16.5
Doboj	4.4	7.5	4.7	7.0	4.8	7.5
Bijeljina	3.3	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.1
Vlasenica	2.0	4.9	2.3	4.7	2.2	4.7
Sarajevo-Romanija	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.8
Foca	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
Trebinje	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.3	1.5	2.3
Brčko Districts	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
<b>ALL REGIONS / TOTAL</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>

Considering the required sample size ( $N = 3,000$ ) and the population of people 18 years and older registered in BiH ( $N = 2,838,458$ ), the sampling error, with a confidence level of 95 percent, is  $\pm 1.79$  percent ( $p \leq 0.05$ ).

MEASURE II oversampled representatives of the Croat ethnicity including an additional 200 interviews to obtain greater statistical precision when comparing responses among respondents from different

ethnic groups.<sup>7</sup> First, proportional representation of Croats living in each municipality in the entire BiH was calculated. Then clusters were assigned to each municipality with settlements where Croats predominantly lived, and a set number of houses was selected from the clusters. For analyses including comparisons of cross-tabulations by ethnicity, the responses from the additional 200 interviews were added to the base sample (total  $N = 3,200$ ). These additional surveys were not used for calculating the total values.

## II.IV DATA COLLECTION

The NSCP-BiH 2022 data collection followed the same process used for previous NSCP-BiH survey rounds. In 2022, MEASURE II collaborated with Custom Concept, a data collection agency, to gather the data. The fieldwork was conducted from December 19, 2022, to January 25, 2023, with no significant issues occurring during the data collection.

After randomly selecting the survey sampling points within each cluster and specific starting points, the interviewers collected the data using the “random walk” technique and the “right-hand” principle. First, each interviewer was given a starting point in each of the sample points: specifically, a street address of a residential building within a cluster. Once at the address, the interviewer turned so that they faced away from the starting point and moved to their right. The first household the interviewers reached using this method was the household in which they attempted to administer the first survey. Interviewers then continued to move in the same direction, on the same side of the street, attempting to administer the survey to every third household until they reached the planned number of households for that starting point. After the interviewers reached the end of the street, they turned right to the following street. If that was not possible, they turned left but continued to administer the survey on the right side of the street or, in the cases of dead-end streets, continued toward the starting point using the opposite side of the same street. In building blocks with multiple entrances, each main entrance was treated as a separate building. The interviewers then went to the top floor, randomly selected apartments, and continued to do so on every third floor, moving downward.

Interviewers were instructed to interview one person per household. After establishing a contact in a household, the interviewer asked about household members who were 18 years of age and older and permanently residing in the household. The interviewer then asked to speak with the household member with the most recent birthday. If the household member was present at that time, the interviewer proceeded with the survey. If the household member was not present, the interviewer tried to arrange a different time to conduct the interview and returned to the household once more before opting to conduct the survey with another respondent from another household. This process was repeated until the anticipated number of surveys was reached.

The questionnaire was administered face to face using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing technique. Each interviewer was equipped with a tablet with SurveyCTO software used to record survey responses. Showcards with answer choices were handed out to interviewees, if necessary, to make it easier to answer questions. Interviewers were monitored and supported by coordinators who provided managerial and logistical support and planning for the fieldwork.

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<sup>7</sup> Nationally representative, random probability sampling yields a low number of respondents from the Croat population (250, on average) because of low numbers in that population compared with Bosniaks and Serbs. To reduce the margin of error and have more accurate analyses regarding ethnicity (confidence level of 95 percent and confidence interval of 5 percent), at least 400 respondents from each ethnic group were necessary.

## II.V DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

The Custom Concept team oversaw all aspects of data processing, including data checking, editing, and coding. MEASURE II received the survey dataset in an SPSS Statistics file format. MEASURE II conducted a range of descriptive and inferential analyses on the data received. The sample's demographic and socioeconomic features were examined first; then each section of the questionnaire was analyzed independently. Analyses provide descriptive statistics, inferential analysis, and cross-tabulations of relevant variables. Whenever applicable, MEASURE II compared data from various survey rounds to analyze changes over time.

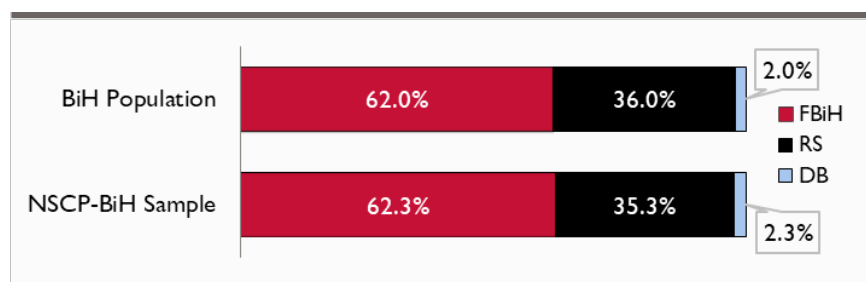
## II.VI QUALITY CONTROL

Quality control procedures were applied during both data collection and data analysis. Throughout the data collection phase, Custom Concept's team monitored the fieldwork by carrying out quality checks, including logical/consistency checks (100 percent), phone control (40 percent),<sup>8</sup> remote field control (90 percent),<sup>9</sup> and in-person field controls performed by controllers and MEASURE II team members. MEASURE II conducted five field visits in three towns: Sarajevo, Mostar, and Zenica. The average time necessary to complete the 2022 survey questionnaire was 44.5 minutes. Custom Concept conducted the initial data verification and cleaning, while MEASURE II conducted further checks and data consolidation.

## II.VII DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE

As with the previous survey rounds, the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the NSCP-BiH 2022 sample were similar to the BiH population, according to the 2013 census. More precisely, out of 3,000 survey respondents, 62.3 percent were residents of FBiH, 35.3 percent were residents of RS, and 2.3 percent were residents of District Brčko (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 3. Sample and population distribution across BiH entities



The sample distribution, disaggregated by sex, age, and education, was similar to the BiH population. Women constituted a higher proportion of survey respondents than men (54 percent vs. 46 percent). Seventy-two percent of respondents were adults between 25 and 65 years of age, 13 percent were youth (between ages 18 and 24), and the elderly (66 years of age and older) accounted for 15 percent of

<sup>8</sup> Refers to phone calls with the interviewees to confirm successful completion of the questionnaire. The selected households were contacted by the controllers to check the interviewers' compliance with survey implementation, household selection, and respondent selection. A total of 1,281 control telephone calls (40 percent) were conducted with random survey respondents.

<sup>9</sup> Refers to monitoring of the global position system (GPS) locations. The tablet automatically generated the GPS location data to guide the interviewers' movements and household selection. This check was performed daily.

the sample. Most of the surveyed citizens had completed secondary school (63 percent). Fourteen percent of respondents had completed only primary school, while 3 percent had less than a primary school education. Twenty percent of citizens included in the sample had completed college or obtained a university education (Exhibit 4).

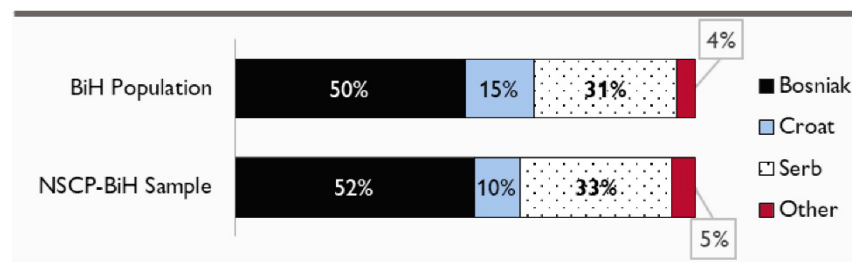
**Exhibit 4. Population and sample demographic characteristics**

	Sex		Age				Education			
	Male	Female	18–24	25–49	50–65	66+	Less than primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher
Population distribution	1,376,597	1,461,861	321,816	1,256,283	794,156	466,203	420,114	640,726	1,525,161	401,439
Population distribution, percentage	48%	52%	11%	44%	28%	16%	14%	21%	51%	13%
Sample distribution	1,374	1,626	397	1,352	819	432	79	427	1,900	594
Sample distribution, percentage	46%	54%	13%	45%	27%	15%	3%	14%	63%	20%

*Note: The population data are based on the 2013 census; the sample distribution is based on the 2022 NSCP-BiH.*

The sample distribution based on ethnicity was similar to the BiH population (Exhibit 5). Fifty-two percent of the surveyed citizens were Bosniaks, 33 percent were Serbs, and 10 percent were Croats. Five percent of the sample either were ethnic minorities or did not declare their ethnic identity.

**Exhibit 5. Sample and population ethnic composition**



Sixty-six percent of households declared their income. Among those households, 24 percent earned up to 1,000 KM a month, 37 percent earned between 1,000 and 3,000 KM a month, and 4 percent earned more than 3,000 KM a month (Exhibit 6). One percent of respondents reported no income in the past month.

## Exhibit 6. Monthly household income

Monthly household income	Percentage	n
No income to 0 KM	1%	(n = 31)
1 KM to 100 KM	0%	(n = 13)
101 KM to 500 KM	10%	(n = 281)
501 KM to 1,000 KM	14%	(n = 428)
1,001 KM to 2,000 KM	28%	(n = 838)
2,001 KM to 3,000 KM	9%	(n = 272)
Above 3,000 KM	4%	(n = 113)
<b>Total (answered)</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>1,976</b>
Refused to answer	34%	1024

### III. FINDINGS FROM THE BIH NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

This chapter presents the key findings generated from the 2022 NSCP-BiH survey. The findings are organized according to thematic areas of interest. The sections that follow describe BiH citizens' attitudes toward and perceptions of each topic assessed in the survey. The survey topics organized into thematic sections and presented in this report are as follows:

- Governance
- Corruption
- Civil society and civic participation
- Media
- Interethnic trust and interaction
- Countering violent extremism
- Emigration
- Social inclusion
- Youth development
- Perceptions of the international community

#### III.I GOVERNANCE

As in previous survey rounds, the 2022 NSCP-BiH survey explored BiH citizens' opinions about different aspects of governance, including quality of governance, trust in institutions, perceptions of judiciary, and political parties. This section provides an overview of citizens' attitudes toward governance.

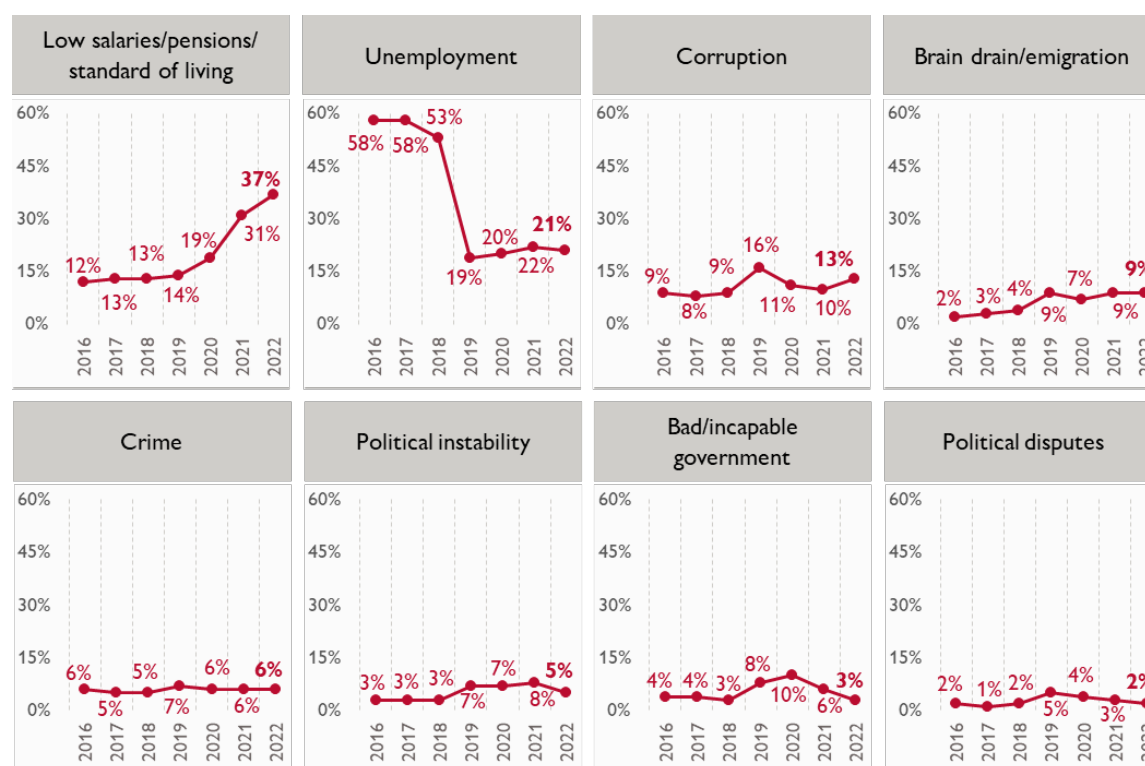
##### III.I.I GOVERNMENT CHALLENGES

In general, citizens see economic problems as the primary challenges faced by the citizens of BiH. Specifically, for the second year in a row, standard of living was identified as the primary issue in BiH, at 37 percent, followed by unemployment, at 21 percent (Exhibit 7). The share of citizens who believe that standard of living is the primary issue was higher among Serbs (49 percent) compared to Croats (41 percent) and Bosniaks (30 percent) (data not shown).

While the share of respondents who identified standard of living as a problem increased considerably in recent years (from 12 percent in 2016 to 37 percent in 2022), the share of citizens who identified unemployment as the primary challenge dropped (from 58 percent in 2016 to 21 percent in 2022). Unemployment was of higher concern among Croats (42 percent) than among Bosniaks (37 percent) and Serbs (26 percent) (data not shown). Other challenges identified, but less commonly, were corruption (13 percent), brain drain or emigration (9 percent), and crime (6 percent).

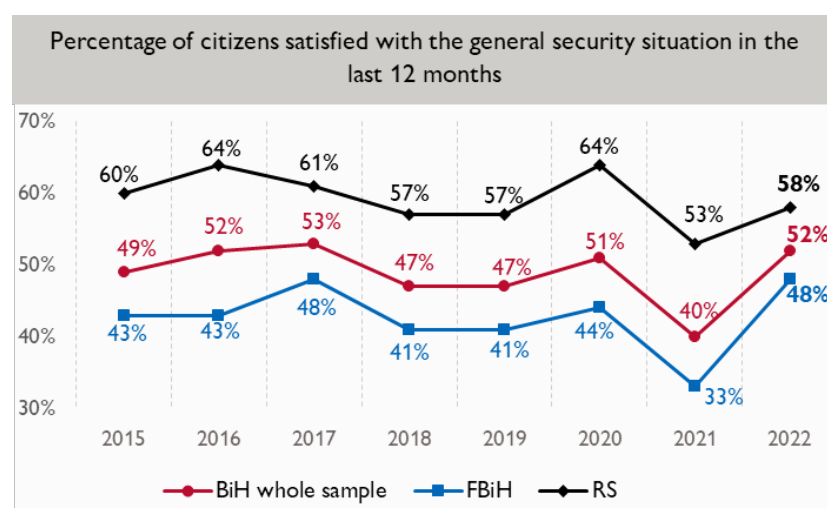


**Exhibit 7. Low standard of living and unemployment remain the top challenges in BiH**



After a considerable drop to 40 percent in 2021, satisfaction with the general security situation in the country increased substantially, to 52 percent in 2022. FBiH citizens reported lower satisfaction with the security situation (48 percent) than RS citizens (58 percent) (Exhibit 8).

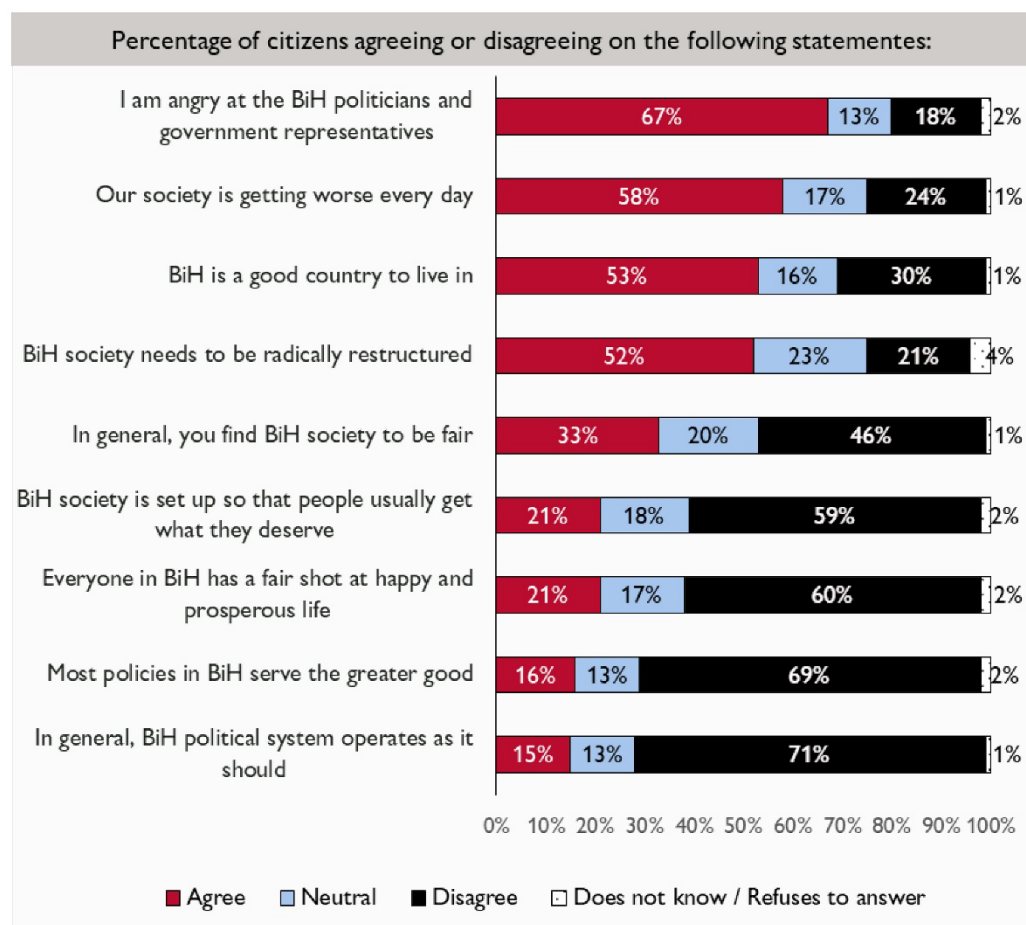
**Exhibit 8. Satisfaction with the general security situation in the country has increased since 2021**



Most citizens expressed dissatisfaction with the BiH society, political system, and government. More than half of BiH citizens believe that BiH society is growing worse by the day (58 percent) and that it needs to be radically restructured (52 percent), and only one in three citizens considers it to be fair. Respondents' views on the BiH political system and public policies were also unfavorable: only

16 percent of citizens believe that public policies serve the greater good, and 15 percent find the BiH political system to function the way it should. About two-thirds of respondents feel angry toward BiH politicians and government representatives (67 percent). Still, more than half of BiH citizens (53 percent) think BiH is a good country to live in.

**Exhibit 9. Most citizens expressed negative attitudes toward BiH society**



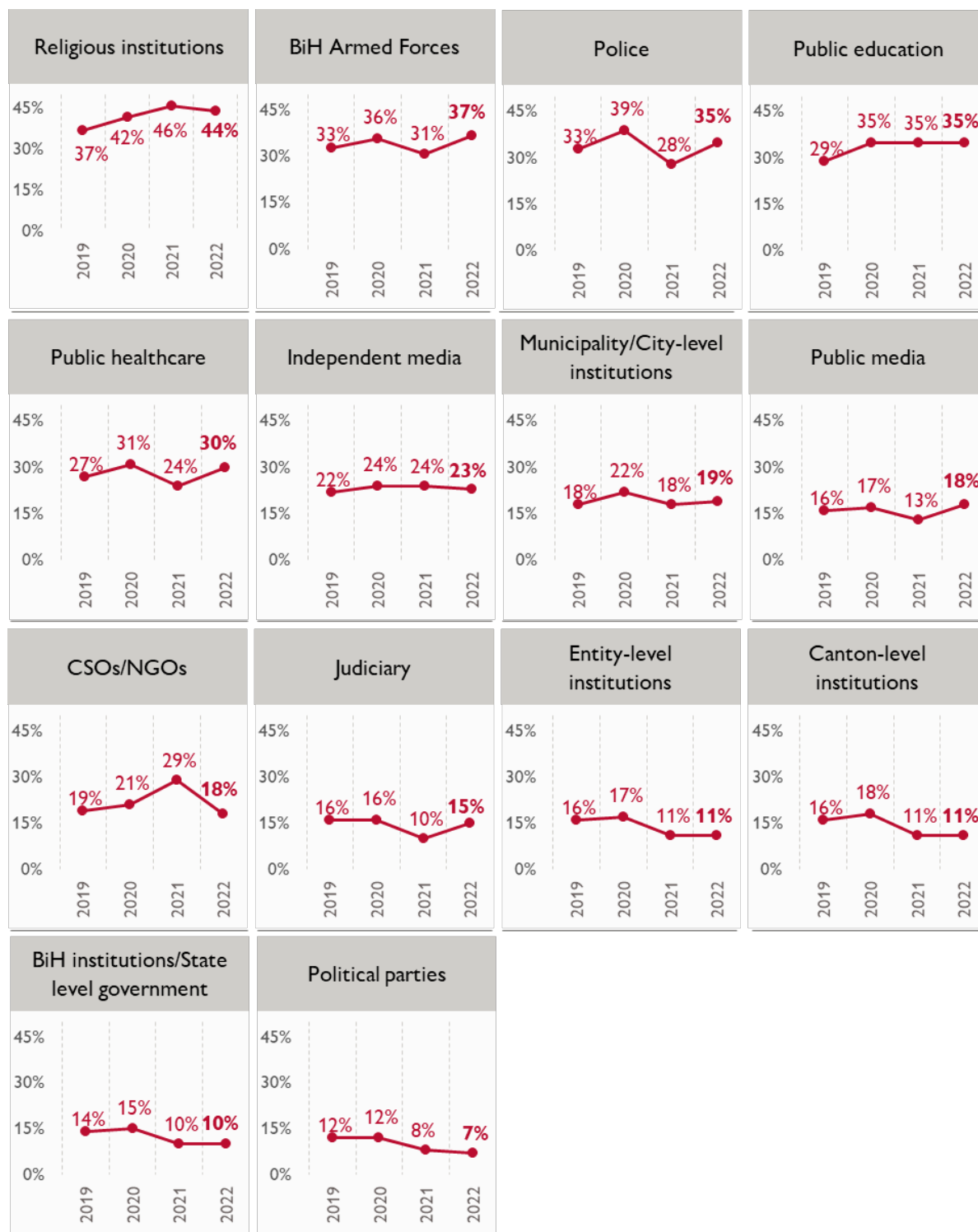
### III.I.II TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Trust in public institutions and organizations was generally low in 2022 (Exhibit 10). Consistent with previous survey rounds, citizens trust religious institutions (44 percent) more than any other institution or organization. These are followed by BiH Armed Forces (37 percent) and the police and public education institutions (35 percent each). Political parties (7 percent) and government institutions at the state, entity, and cantonal levels (10, 11, and 11 percent, respectively) remained the least trusted. Consistent with previous years, citizens placed higher trust in independent media (23 percent) than in public media (18 percent). Finally, trust in civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) decreased substantially since 2021, from 29 to 18 percent.

Overall, the largest differences between FBiH and RS in terms of trust in institutions and organizations were shown for religious institutions (36 percent in FBiH vs. 57 percent in RS) and BiH Armed Forces (42 percent in FBiH vs. 27 percent in RS) (data not shown). Differences between the two entities are negligible with respect to trusting political parties (8 percent in FBiH vs. 7 percent in RS), independent

media (23 percent in FBiH vs. 24 percent in RS), state-level government institutions (11 percent in FBiH vs. 9 percent in RS), CSOs/NGOs (17 percent in FBiH vs. 20 percent in RS), and entity-level institutions (10 percent in FBiH vs. 13 percent in RS).

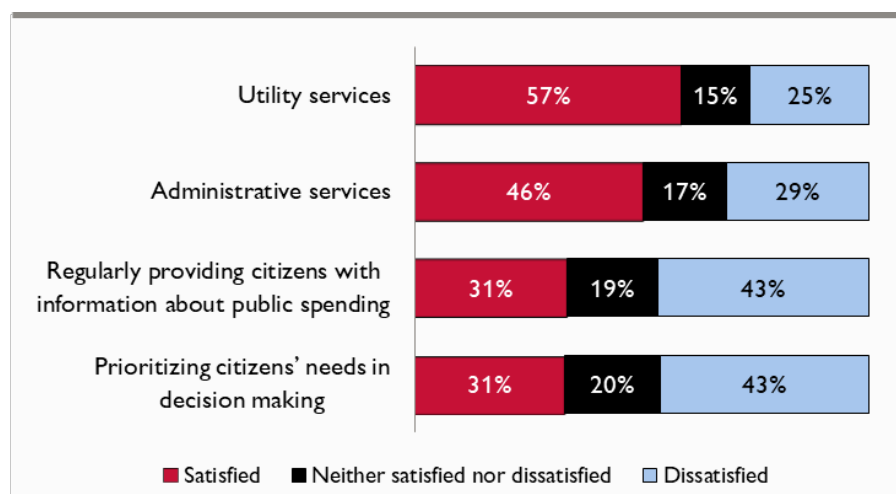
**Exhibit 10. Religious institutions continue to be the most trusted, while trust in CSOs/NGOs declined**



### III.I.III SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The 2022 NSCP-BiH covered a set of questions about citizens' satisfaction with local government public services. In 2022, about half of respondents (47 percent) were generally satisfied with public services provided by their local government. Most were satisfied with the core utility services (57 percent), and about half expressed satisfaction with the administrative services (46 percent). However, only about a third were satisfied with how regularly the local government provided information about public spending and with the government's prioritization of citizens' needs when making important decisions (Exhibit 11). The satisfaction levels were similar among FBiH and RS citizens (data not shown). Across ethnicities, Bosniaks and Serbs (50 and 48 percent, respectively) seemed to be more satisfied overall with local government services than Croats (31 percent), especially with the core utility services (data not shown).

**Exhibit 11. Respondents are most satisfied with local utility services, and less with the transparency of local governments and their prioritization of citizens' needs**

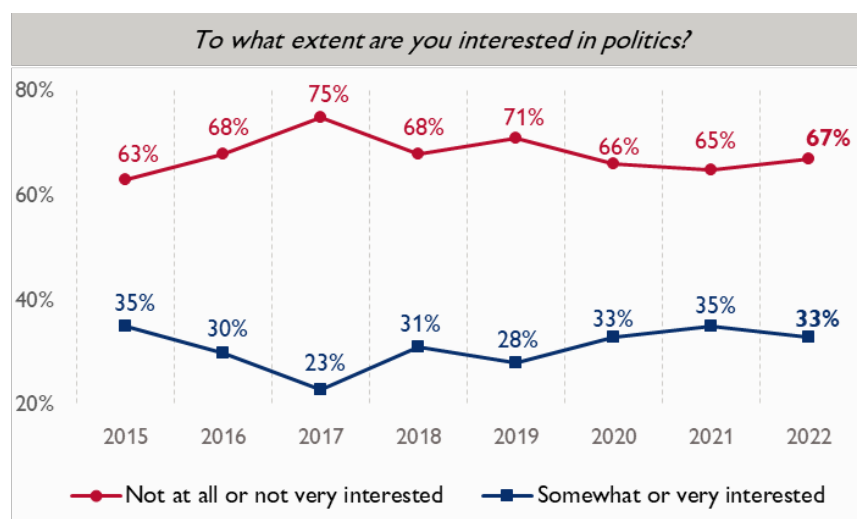


*Note: The "Does not know/Refuses to answer" response comprising the remaining answers is not included in the graph.*

### III.I.IV PERCEPTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES, ELECTIONS, AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

One-third of respondents indicated they are very or somewhat interested in politics, a slight decrease since 2021 (Exhibit 12). Consistent with previous survey rounds, men are almost twice as likely to be interested in politics than women (44 vs. 23 percent, respectively). Croats expressed the lowest level of interest in politics (25 percent) in comparison with Bosniaks and Serbs, (34 and 32 percent, respectively) (data not shown).

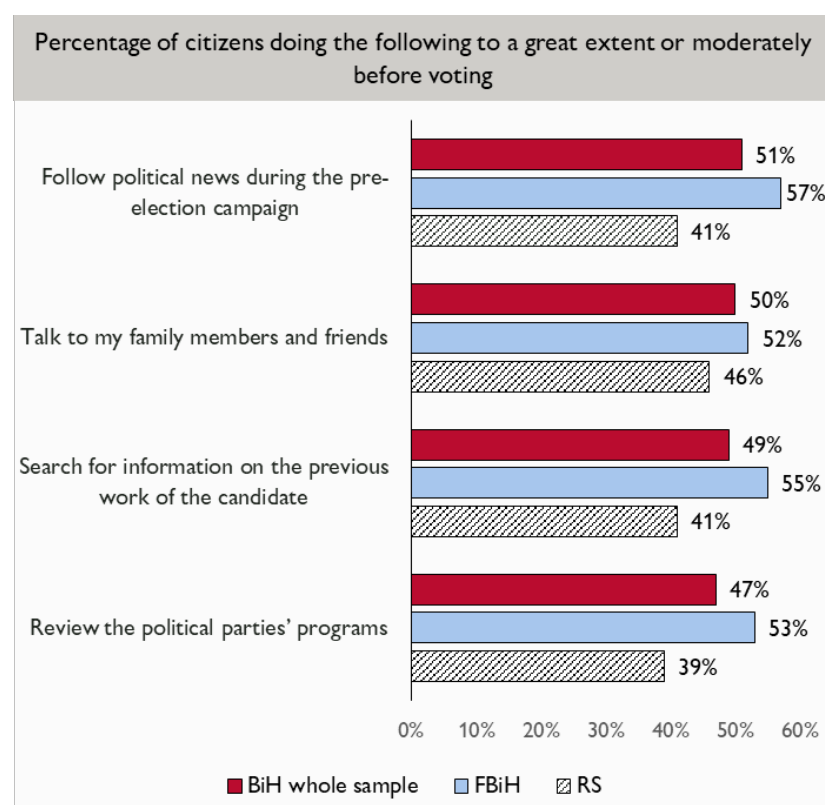
Exhibit 12. The share of citizens interested in politics decreased slightly in 2022



*Note: The "Does not know/Refuses to answer" response comprising the remaining answers is not included in the graph.*

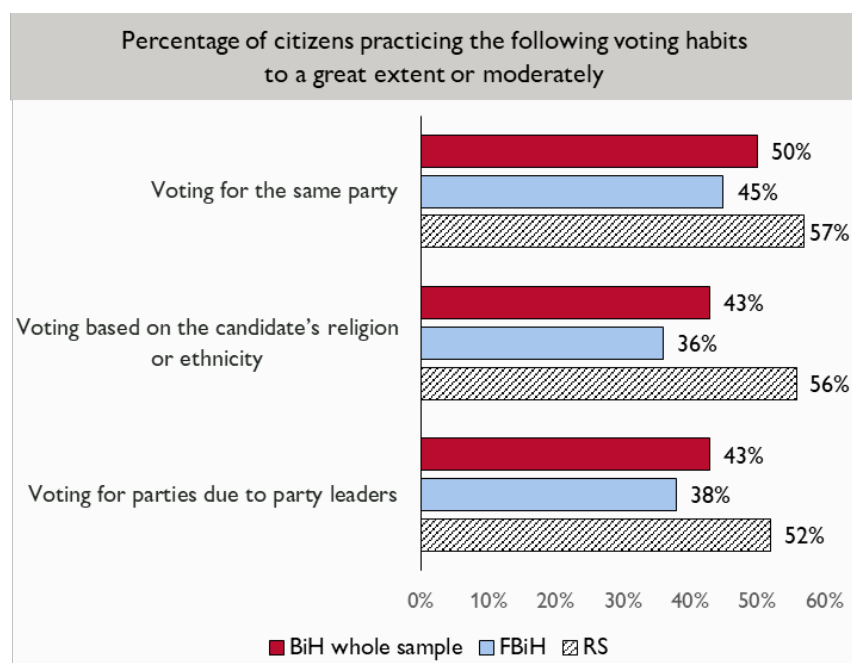
The 2022 NSCP-BiH explored citizens' voting behaviors and preferences. Overall, about half of citizens said they had prepared themselves for voting, for example, by informing themselves about political parties and candidates and their previous work (50 percent), reviewing political parties' programs (47 percent), and discussing their decisions with family members (50 percent). All these practices employed before the elections are more common among FBiH citizens than among those in RS (Exhibit 13). Overall, these practices are more common among Bosniaks. For example, Bosniaks are more likely to review political parties' programs in detail before voting than Croats and Serbs (53, 42, and 38 percent, respectively).

**Exhibit 13. About half of citizens inform themselves about parties and candidates ahead of elections**



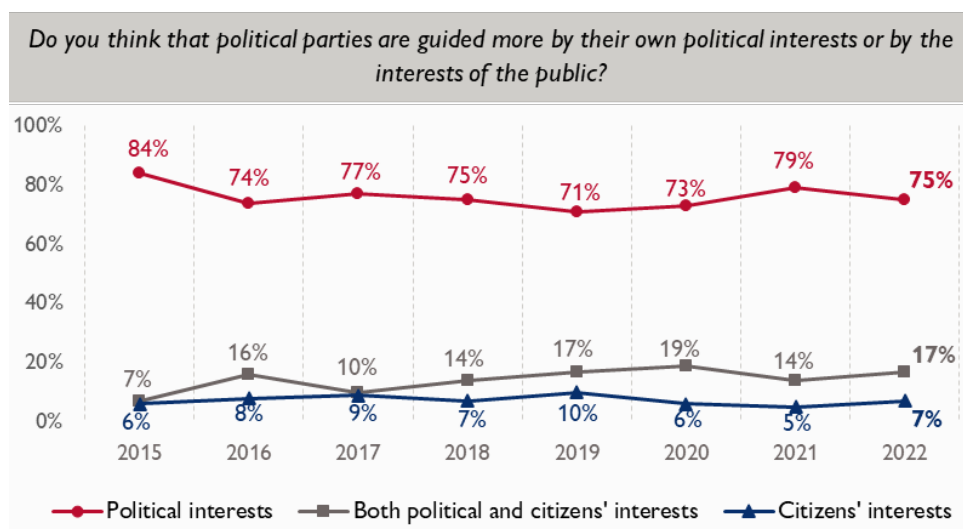
As shown in Exhibit 14, half of respondents always or almost always vote for the same political party. More than 40 percent of respondents indicated that it is important that a political candidate is of the same religion and ethnicity as they are and that the party leader is the main reason they vote for a particular party. The party leader and the candidate's religious and ethnic affiliation are more important to RS citizens than to those from FBiH. Slightly more than one-third of respondents, at 36 percent, said they voted for one of the three major national parties in the 2022 elections—Party of Democratic Action, Croatian Democratic Union, or Alliance of Independent Social Democrats.

**Exhibit 14. Half of BiH citizens typically vote for the same political party in every election**



In 2022, citizens predominantly believe that political parties are guided primarily by their political interests (75 percent); however, the percentage of citizens who hold this belief has decreased slightly, from 79 percent since 2021 (Exhibit 15). The proportion of citizens who think political parties work in both political and citizens' interests increased from 14 percent in 2021 to 17 percent in 2022. The overall percentage of citizens who believe that political parties work in citizens' interest is still extremely low at only 7 percent. Opinions about the motivations of political parties were consistent across all demographic groups (data not shown).

**Exhibit 15. Citizens think political parties are guided primarily by their political interests**

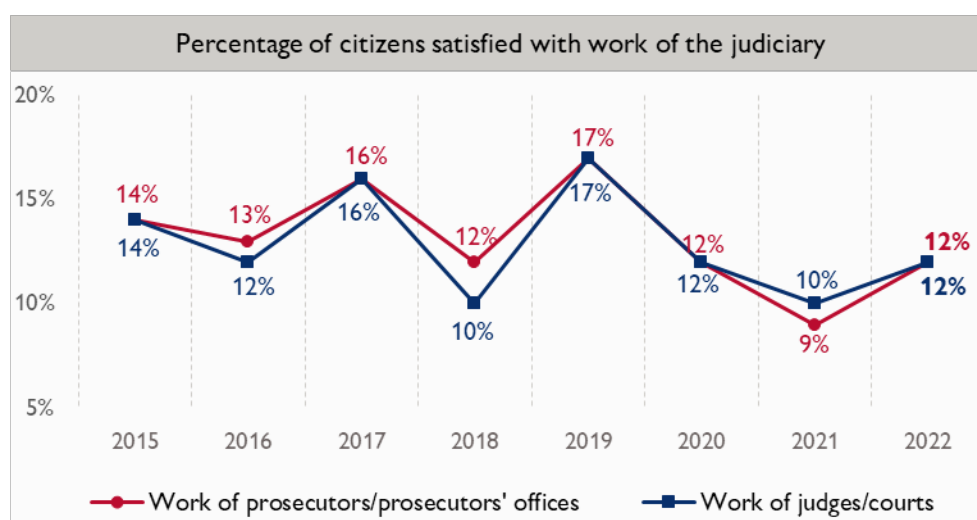


Note: The "Does not know/Refuses to answer" response comprising the remaining answers is not included in the graph.

### III.I.V JUDICIARY

In 2022, citizens' satisfaction with the work of judges and prosecutors recovered from the lowest point, which was recorded in 2021, returning to the level recorded in 2020. The proportion of respondents satisfied with the performance of prosecutors and judges rose to 12 percent in 2022, an increase of 3 percentage points for prosecutors and 2 percentage points for judges (Exhibit 16). Attorneys and notaries are seen as having better performance, with 20 percent of respondents satisfied with the work of attorneys and 25 percent content with that of notaries (data not shown). No significant differences in terms of demographics were observed regarding satisfaction with judges and courts, prosecutors and prosecutors' offices, attorneys, or notaries.

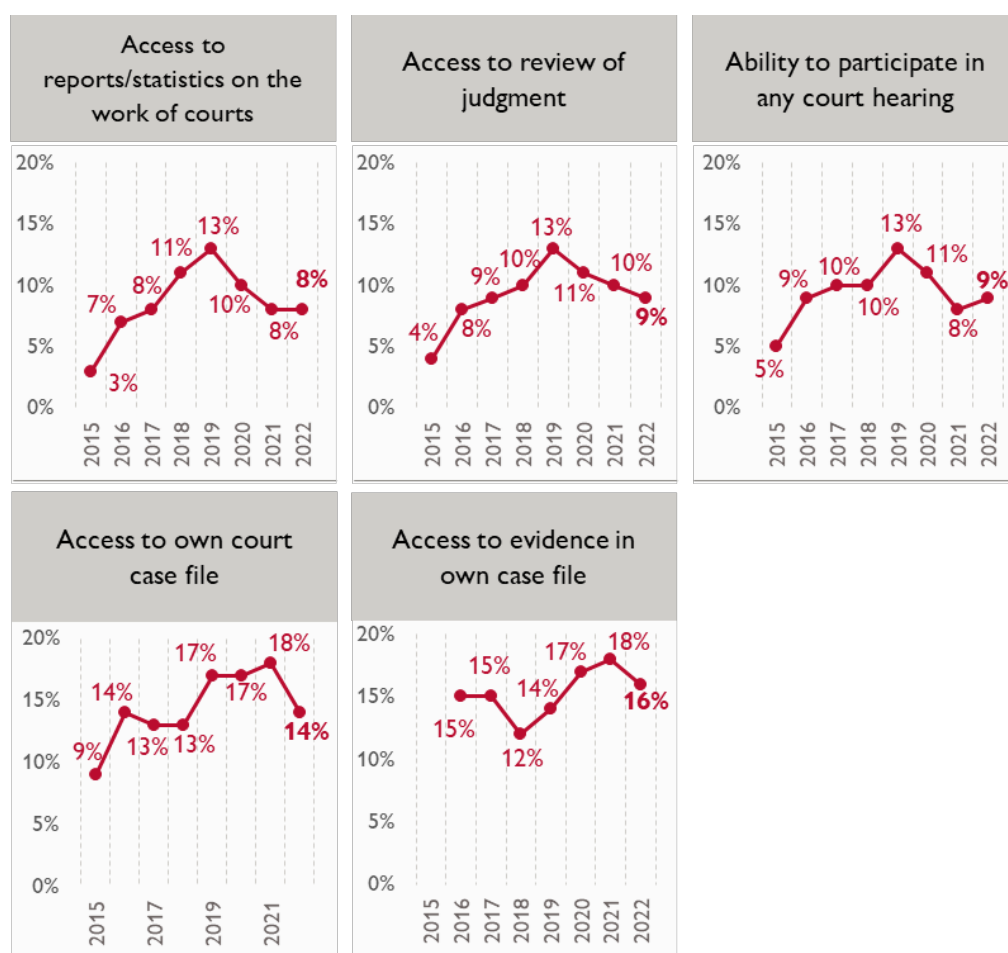
**Exhibit 16. Satisfaction with the work of prosecutors/prosecutors' offices and judges/courts returned to the 2020 level**



Most respondents think BiH citizens do not have adequate access to information about court proceedings. The proportion of respondents who believe that BiH citizens always or often have access to information about their own court case dropped by 4 percentage points in 2022, from 18 percent in 2021 to 14 percent in 2022. Similarly, the share of those who believe the same about citizens' access to evidence in their own case file dropped from 18 percent in 2021 to 16 percent in 2022. The shares of respondents who think that BiH citizens can always or often review the judgments they are interested in, review reports/statistics on the work of courts, or participate in a court hearing remained low in 2022, at 9, 8, and 9 percent, respectively (Exhibit 17).



Exhibit 17. Most citizens perceive they cannot access information on court proceedings

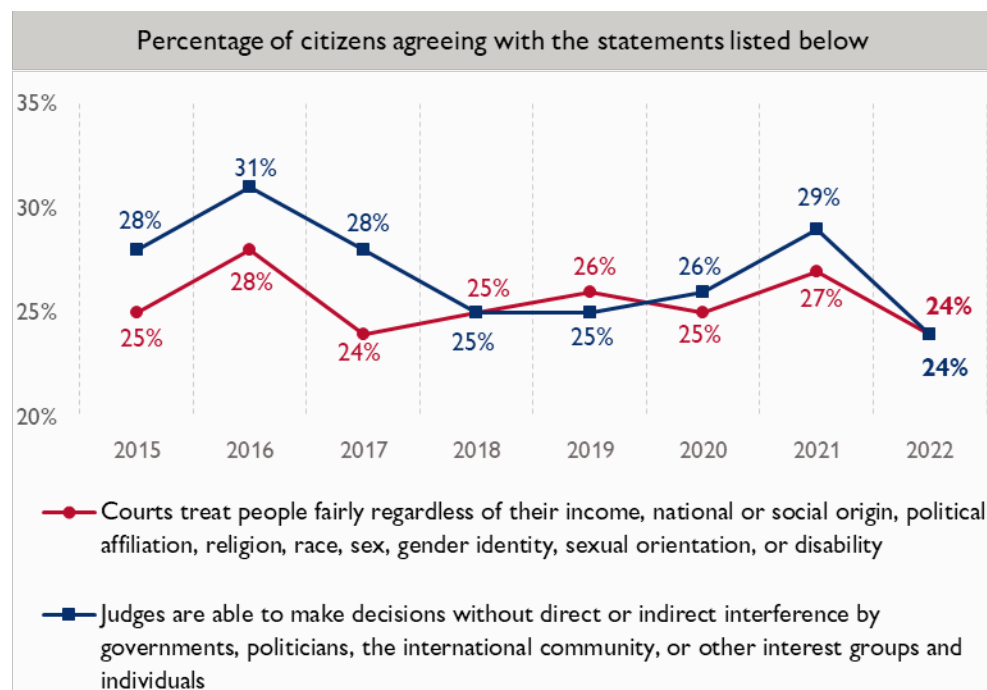


Note: The item "Access to evidence in own case file" was not included in 2015; thus, this data point is not available.

Consistent with last year, one-third of respondents think that appointments of prosecutors and judges are competence based, while the majority doubt this is the case. Only 12 percent of respondents believe that BiH media objectively select and present court cases and investigations, a 2 percentage point decrease since 2021 (data not shown).

Trust in courts' and judges' fairness and impartiality remained low in 2022, with only about a quarter of respondents fully or partially supporting the positive view on this matter. The proportion of respondents who believe that courts are fair to all decreased slightly from 27 percent in 2021 to 24 percent in 2022 (Exhibit 18). Similarly, the share of citizens who believe judges are independent and impartial in court decisions decreased from 29 percent in 2021 to 24 percent in 2022.

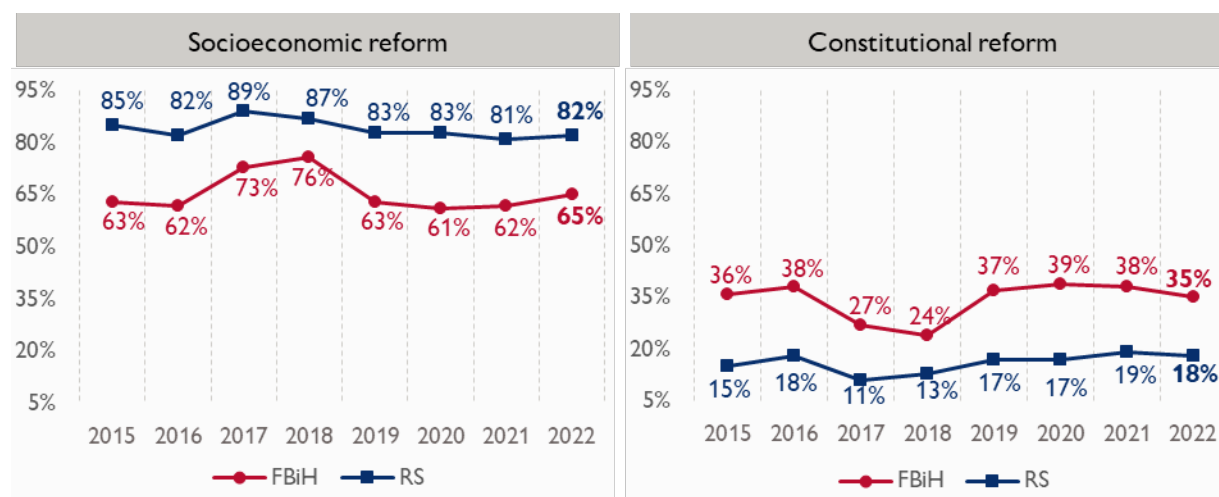
**Exhibit 18. Citizens' opinions about judicial fairness and independence declined in 2022 compared to 2021**



### III.I.VI FUTURE OF BIH AND SOCIOECONOMIC/CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

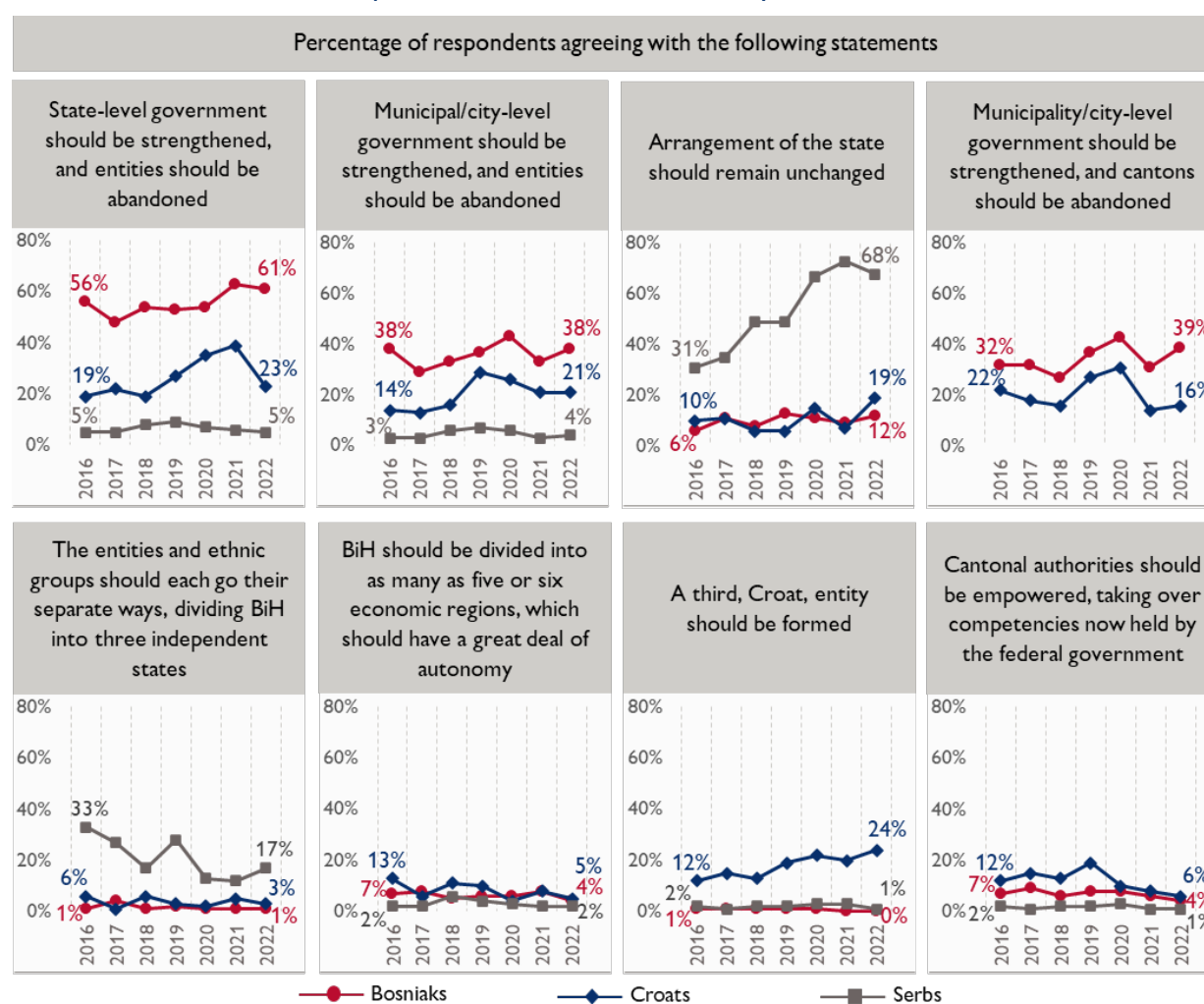
Consistent with the past seven survey rounds, BiH citizens continue to prioritize socioeconomic reforms over constitutional reforms (Exhibit 19). Compared to 71 percent of respondents who favor socioeconomic reforms, only 29 percent would like to see constitutional changes prioritized. Bosniaks tend to be significantly more interested in constitutional reforms (37 percent) than Croats (21 percent) or Serbs (17 percent), while Serbs expressed the most interest in socioeconomic reforms (83 percent, compared to 63 percent of Bosniaks and 79 percent of Croats) (data not shown).

**Exhibit 19. Socioeconomic reforms remain a priority over constitutional reforms**



As with previous years, respondents' opinions about the political and administrative structure of BiH are largely influenced by ethnicity (Exhibit 20). Most Bosniaks favor strengthening the state-level government and abandoning entities (61 percent), most Serbs prefer to keep the current structure of BiH (68 percent), and Croats' opinions are divided between forming a Croat entity within the state (24 percent) and abandoning entities with either strengthened state-level government (23 percent) or strengthened municipality/city-level government (21 percent). The percentage of Croats who prefer the formation of a Croat entity increased slightly compared to previous survey rounds. A notable proportion of Bosniaks support strengthening the municipal/city-level government, along with abandoning entities (38 percent) and cantons (39 percent). Approximately one out of six Serbs (17 percent) supports the idea of dividing BiH into three independent states, a 5 percentage point increase compared to 2021 (12 percent).

**Exhibit 20. Ethnic affiliation shapes citizens' visions of the country's future**



### III.II CORRUPTION

This section of the report examines the perceptions of citizens regarding corruption across different sectors, their experiences related to corruption, and their perceptions of anticorruption efforts. International corruption indices suggest that corruption remains a significant issue in the country. The 2022 Country Report by Freedom House<sup>10</sup> revealed that BiH's corruption rating remained at 3.00, the same as in 2021 and 2020. According to the Corruption Perceptions Index, the BiH score further dropped from 35 in 2020 and 2021 to 34 in 2022.<sup>11</sup>

#### III.III.I PREVALENCE OF CORRUPTION ACROSS SECTORS

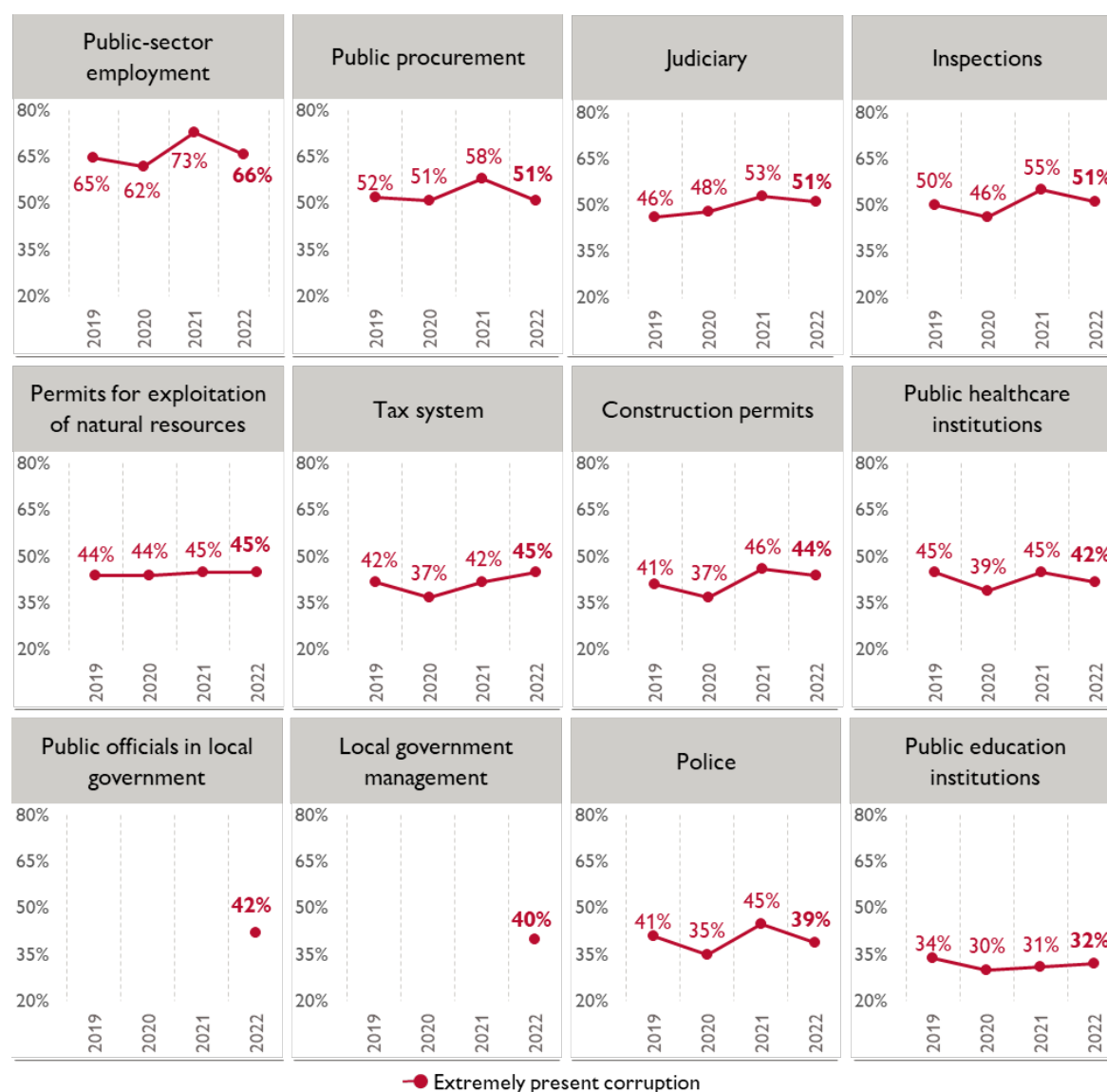
In the 2022 NSCP-BiH survey, the perceived prevalence of corruption decreased in most sectors compared to 2021 (Exhibit 21). The perceived prevalence of corruption in public-sector employment continues to be high, with 66 percent of respondents reporting extreme corruption, a decline of 7 percentage points compared to 2021. More than half of respondents believe that public procurement, the judiciary, and inspections involve extremely high levels of corruption. Forty-five percent of respondents believe that permits for exploiting natural resources and the tax system are extremely corrupt. A slightly smaller share of respondents (44 percent) believe that construction permits and public health care (42 percent) are extremely corrupt.

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<sup>10</sup> Freedom House's 2021 BiH Country Report: <https://freedomhouse.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina/nations-transit/2022>

<sup>11</sup> Transparency International's 2022 Corruption Perception Index: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2022/index/bih>

Exhibit 21. Perception of corruption decreased slightly across most sectors

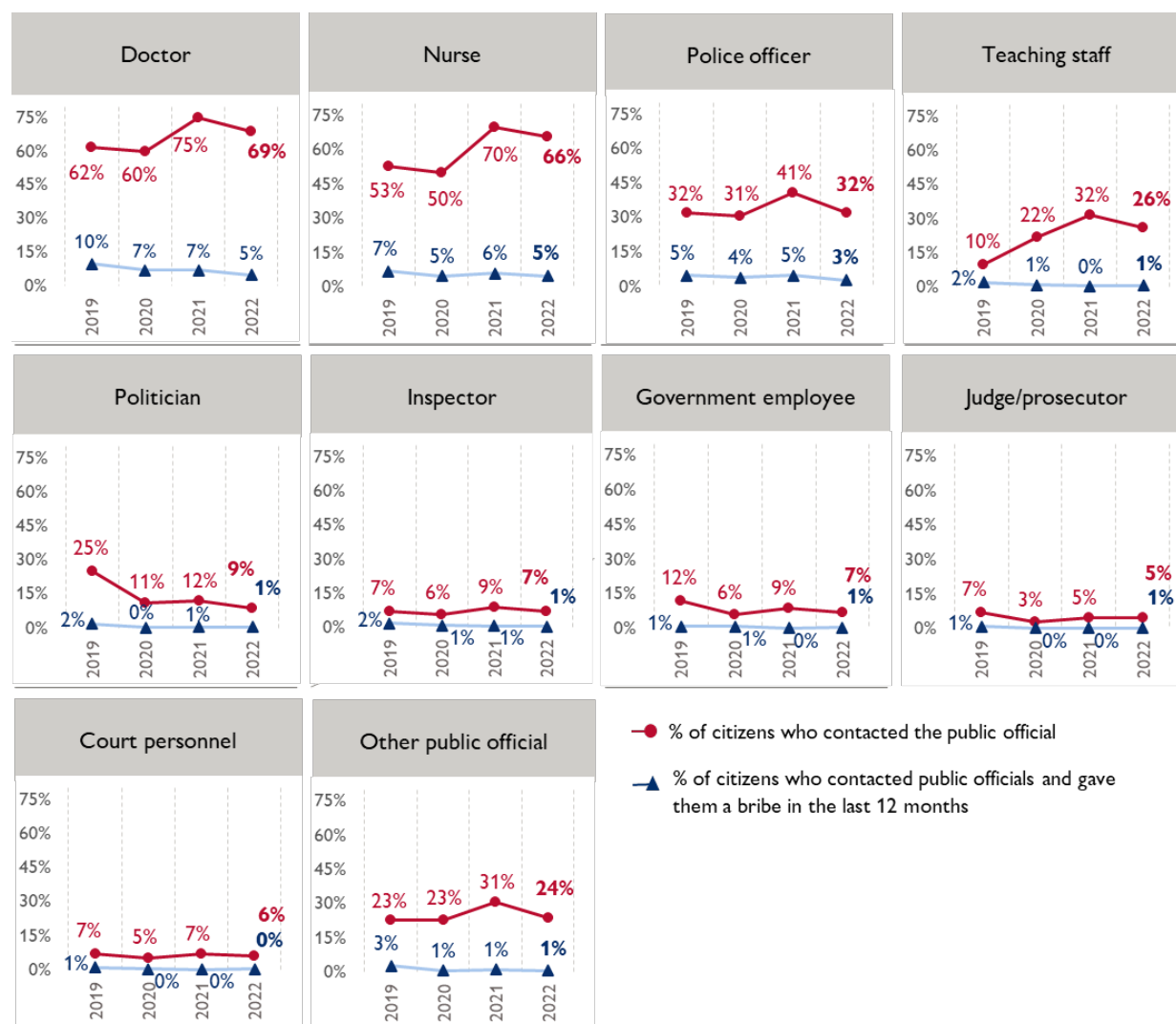


Note: The "Public officials in local government" and "local government management" items were introduced in the NSCP-BiH 2022.

### III.III.II CITIZENS' DIRECT EXPERIENCE WITH CORRUPTION

Similar to previous years, a small percentage of respondents (9 percent) reported bribing a public official (data not shown). As in previous survey rounds, respondents most frequently bribed doctors (5 percent), nurses (5 percent), and police officers (3 percent), with whom they also had the most frequent contacts (Exhibit 22).

**Exhibit 22. Doctors, nurses, and police officers continue to be the officials most commonly bribed by BiH citizens**

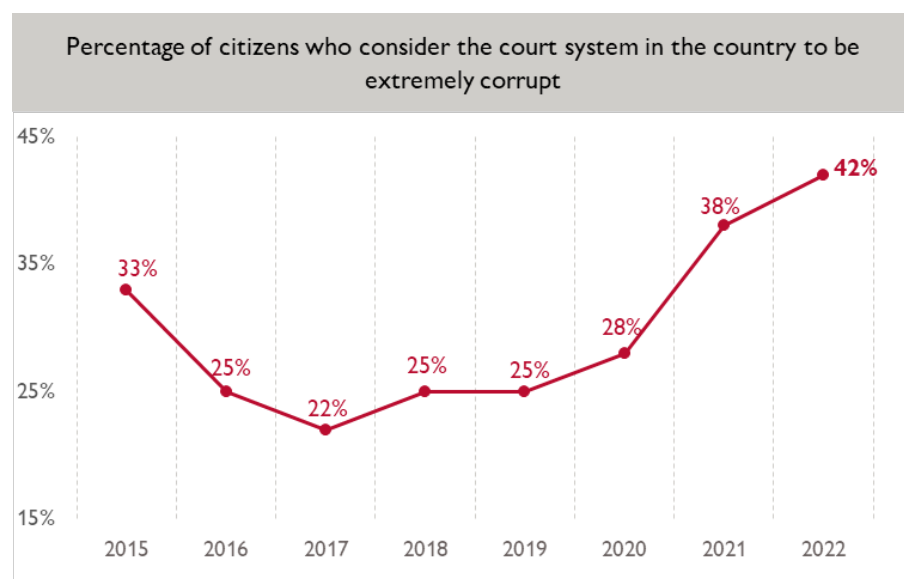


Of all respondents who reported that they had bribed a public-sector employee during the previous 12 months, 7 percent reported their infraction to an official authority or institution, an increase of 3 percentage points from 2021 (data not shown). More than two-thirds of respondents (68 percent) consider giving gifts, money, or returning favors in exchange for delivery of public administrative services to be normal behavior in BiH.

### III.II.III CORRUPTION IN THE JUDICIARY

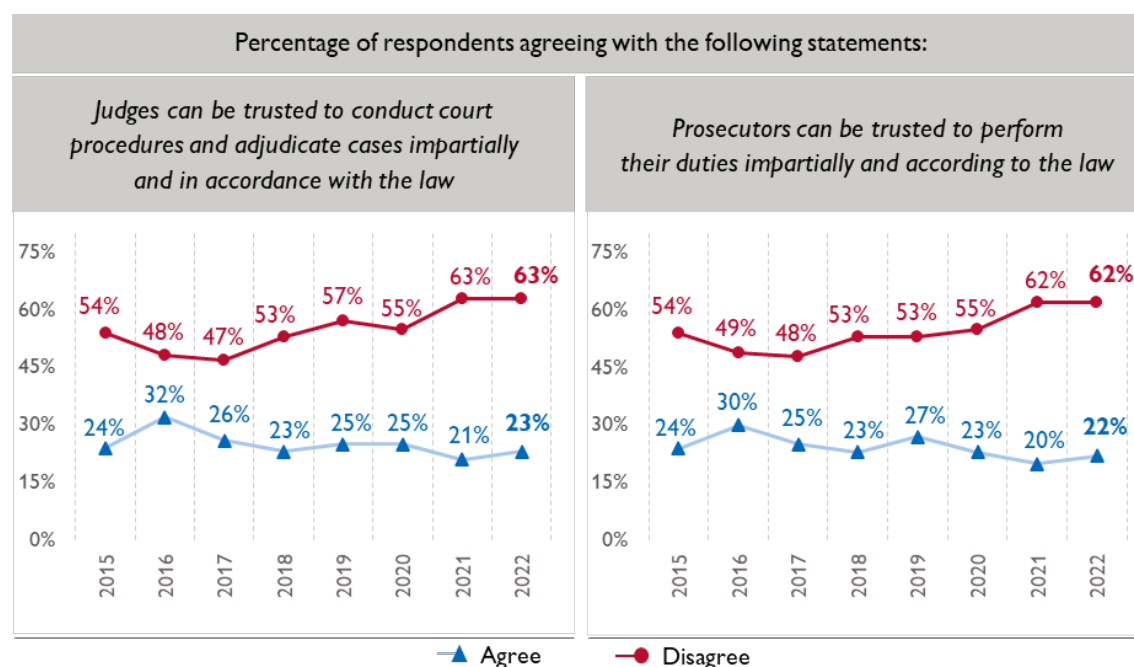
Citizens still consider the BiH judiciary to be affected by high levels of corruption, a perception that worsened in most areas compared to last year. More than two in five respondents (42 percent) think the court system is extremely corrupt. This perception increased in the past few years and is at an all-time high (Exhibit 23).

**Exhibit 23. The share of surveyed citizens who view the court system as extremely corrupt increased in 2022**



The percentage of respondents who doubt the impartiality of judges (63 percent) and prosecutors (62 percent) remained the same as in 2021. Nearly a quarter of respondents, however, believe that judges and prosecutors perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law (Exhibit 24). Seventy percent of respondents believe that BiH judges and prosecutors were taking bribes; this share dropped by 4 percentage points since 2021 (Exhibit 25).

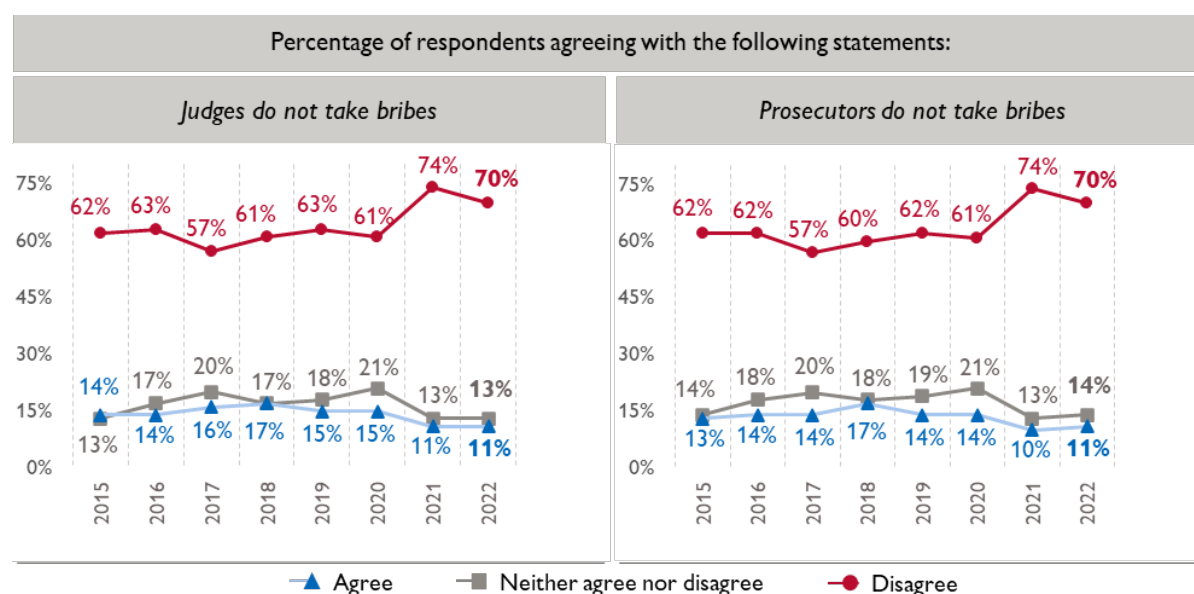
**Exhibit 24. BiH citizens' distrust in the impartiality of judges and prosecutors remains high**



Note: The "Does not know/Refuses to answer" response comprising the remaining answers is not included in the graph.



**Exhibit 25. BiH citizens' belief that judges and prosecutors take bribes remains high**



Note: The "Does not know/Refuses to answer" response comprising the remaining answers is not included in the graph.

### III.III.IV EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

In 2022, the share of respondents who believe that the fight against corruption in BiH is ineffective was 79 percent, the same as in 2021. Eighty-seven percent of respondents (compared to 85 percent in 2021) believe there is no political will to fight corruption. A smaller proportion of respondents believe that police (70 percent) and government agencies such as the supreme audit institutions, tax offices, and inspections (73 percent) are ineffective in detecting corruption cases (data not shown).

A large majority of respondents (70 percent) consider the judiciary ineffective in combating corruption. Most respondents also believe that the court system is corrupt (68 percent) and that offenders receive inadequate punishment for their crimes (84 percent). Moreover, two out of three respondents (67 percent) find that poor judicial performance is not penalized (data not shown).

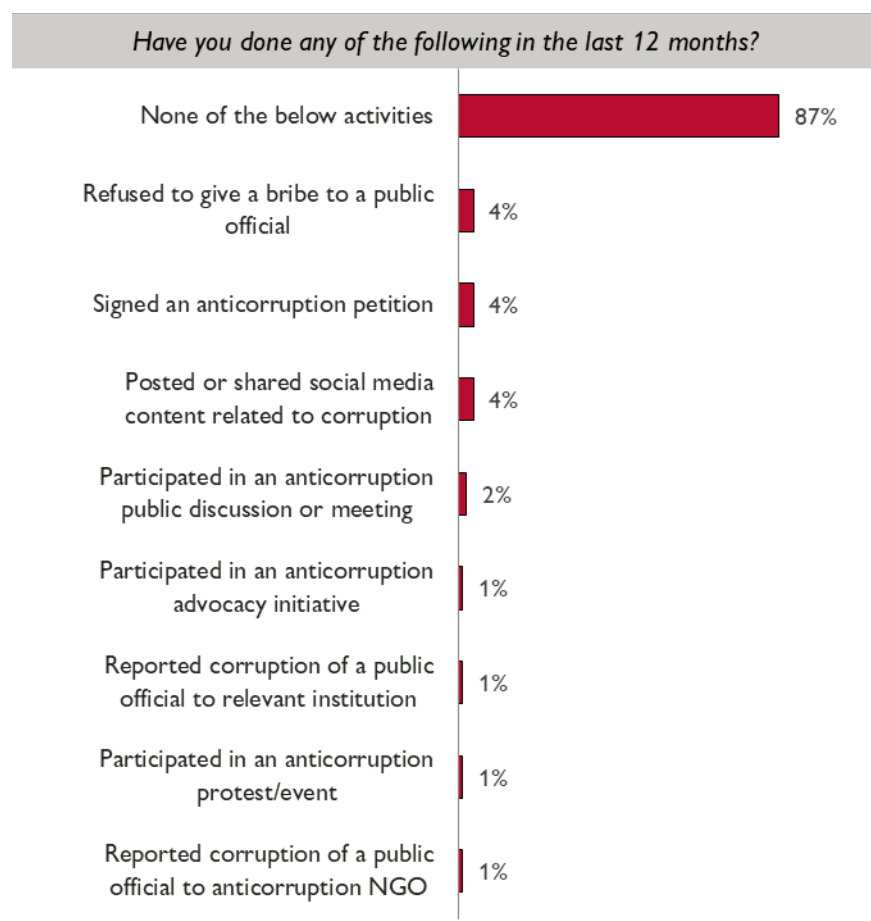
In terms of media reporting of corruption, less than half of respondents (40 percent) noticed an increase in media reporting on corruption cases during the 12 months before the survey, 5 percentage points less than in 2021. Half of respondents (51 percent) perceive the media's reporting on corruption as inadequate, a decrease from last year's result of 54 percent (data not shown). Respondents cited Federal Television (15 percent), Televizija BN (8 percent), RTRS (7 percent), Face TV (5 percent), and NI (5 percent) as their primary sources of information about corruption and anti-corruption activities.

The perception of CSOs' role in fighting corruption worsened slightly in 2022, with only 15 percent of respondents believing that CSOs focused on fighting corruption work in citizens' interests, compared to 20 percent in 2021. But most respondents could not recall any such CSOs (78 percent). Centers for Civic Initiatives was the most recognized anti-corruption CSO, although only by 3 percent of respondents, followed by Transparency International at 1 percent. The remaining respondents mentioned a variety of smaller local organizations.



In 2022, more than half of respondents (60 percent) believed that citizens cannot do much in the fight against corruption, regardless of how hard they try. The participation rate in anticorruption activities dropped from 18 percent in 2021 to 13 percent (Exhibit 26). The respondents who engaged in anticorruption activities predominantly reported the following activities: refusing to give a bribe to a public official (4 percent), signing an anticorruption petition (4 percent), and posting about corruption on social media (4 percent). Activities such as reporting the corruption of a public official to an anticorruption NGO and participating in an anticorruption advocacy initiative, public discussion, meeting, or protest were less common.

**Exhibit 26. Most BiH citizens do not take part in anticorruption activities**



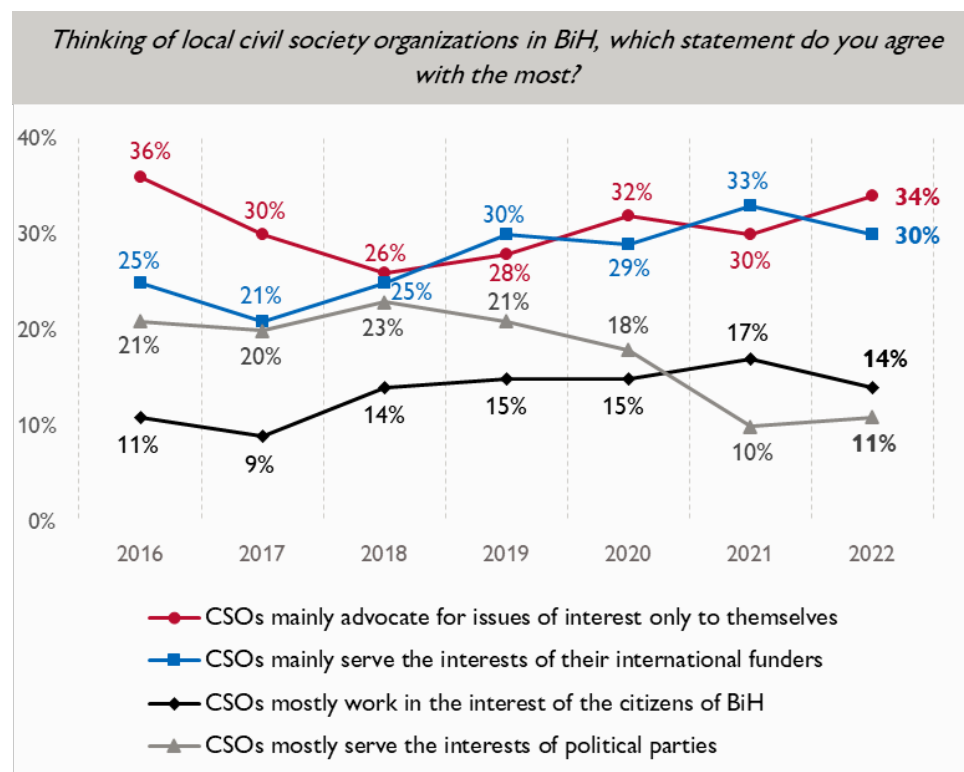
### III.III CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

This section of the report presents the survey results on the topics of the civil society sector and citizens' engagement in civic activities. It explores citizens' participation in important societal decision-making processes; the types of, levels of, and motivations for citizen activism in BiH; and citizens' engagement in philanthropic activities.

According to the 2022 NSCP-BiH results, 34 percent of respondents believe that CSOs advocate primarily for their own interests, an increase from 30 percent in 2021. Contrastingly, the share of respondents who think that CSOs mainly serve the interests of their international funders decreased

from 33 percent in 2021 to 30 percent in 2022. The share of respondents who think that CSOs serve the interests of the citizens of BiH decreased from 17 to 14 percent in the same period, while the share of respondents who believe that CSOs serve the interests of political parties remained approximately the same, at 11 percent in 2022 (Exhibit 27).

**Exhibit 27. Most citizens believe that CSOs serve their own interests or their funders' interests**



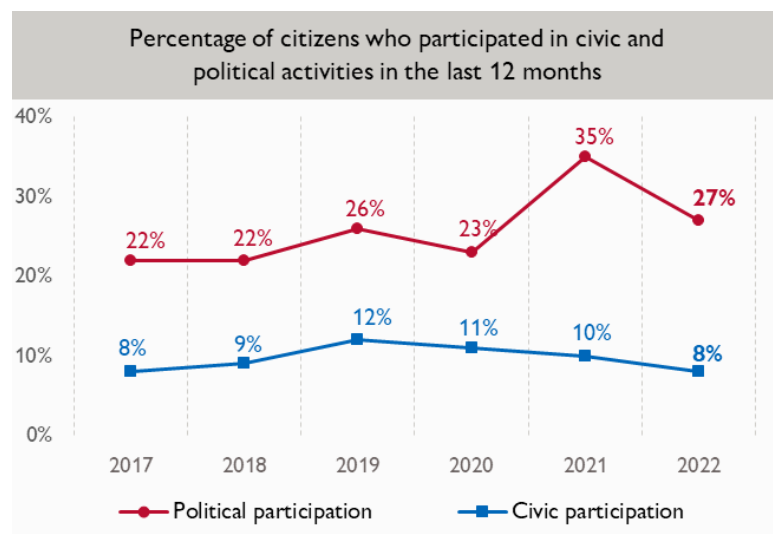
*Note: The “Does not know/Refuses to answer” response comprising the remaining answers is not included in the graph.*

Civic participation such as submitting a citizens’ initiative to a government body, participating in a public hearing, or acting as a political representative in the community declined in 2022, with only 8 percent of respondents reporting taking part in a civic activity (Exhibit 28). Education is a factor in civic participation. Respondents with higher education reported more engagement in civic activities (15 percent) than those with a secondary level of education or less (7 and 4 percent, respectively) (data not shown).

Although higher compared to civic participation, political participation rates dropped in 2022. Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported engaging in political activities such as being a member of a political party/group, contacting a politician/government official, volunteering for a political party or CSO, participating in legal public demonstrations, or boycotting certain products, a decrease from 35 percent in 2021 (Exhibit 28). Respondents most frequently engaged in political activities by attending an event organized by a political party (13 percent), boycotting certain products (12 percent), posting a political message on social media (9 percent), or signing a petition (8 percent). Participation in boycotting certain products and signing a petition decreased in the past 12 months. Participation in political activities was more common among respondents with educational attainment above secondary

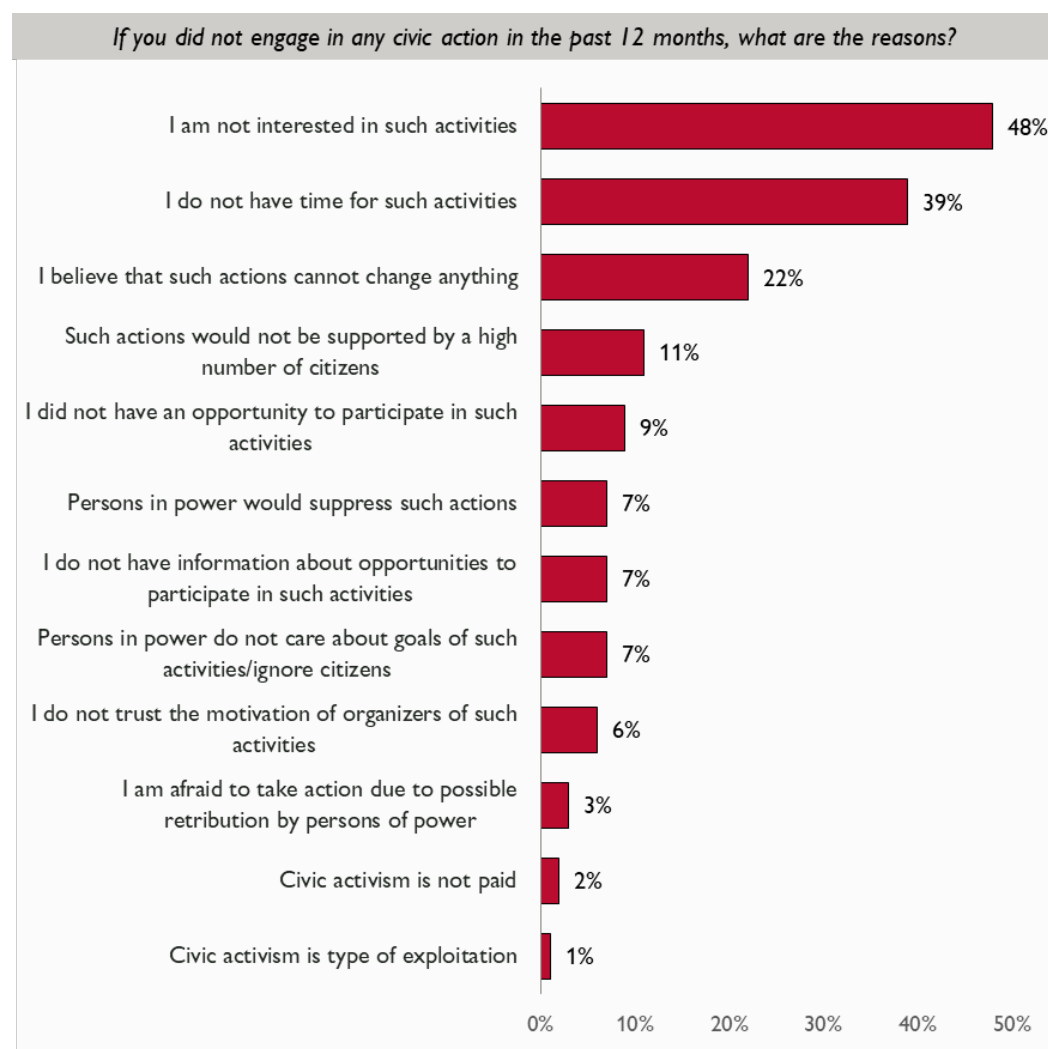
school (40 percent) compared to those with a secondary school education (25 percent) and less than secondary school attainment (16 percent).

**Exhibit 28. Civic participation rates have been decreasing since 2019, and political participation rates have dropped after a considerable increase in 2021**



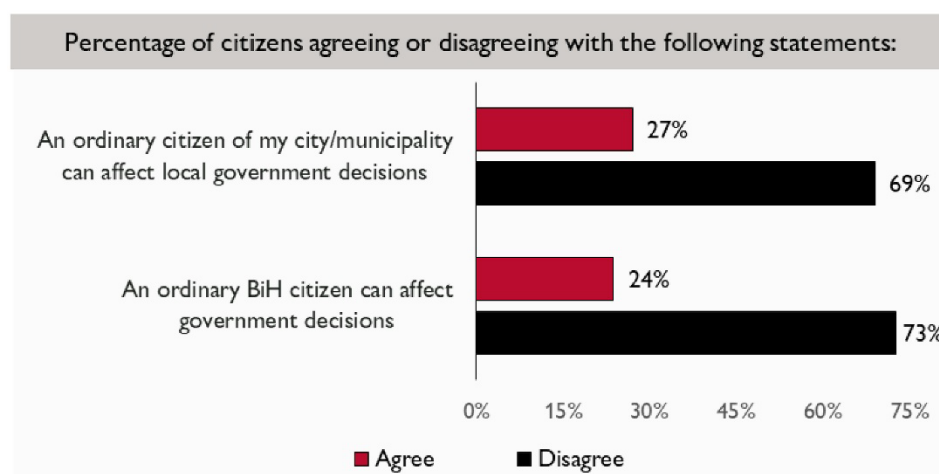
Respondents who were not engaged in any civic activities most commonly stated that this was due to a lack of interest (48 percent), a lack of time (39 percent), and the belief that such actions could not change anything (22 percent). Other reasons cited by respondents were a belief that such efforts would not be widely supported by a large number of citizens (11 percent), a lack of opportunities to participate (9 percent), and a lack of interest from persons in power (7 percent) (Exhibit 29).

**Exhibit 29. Citizens who do not participate in any civic activities are primarily not interested in them or lack time to participate**



Most citizens do not think they can affect government decision-making (Exhibit 30). Specifically, more than two-thirds (69 percent) believe that an ordinary citizen in their local city or municipality cannot influence government decisions, while 73 percent believe the same is true for other BiH citizens.

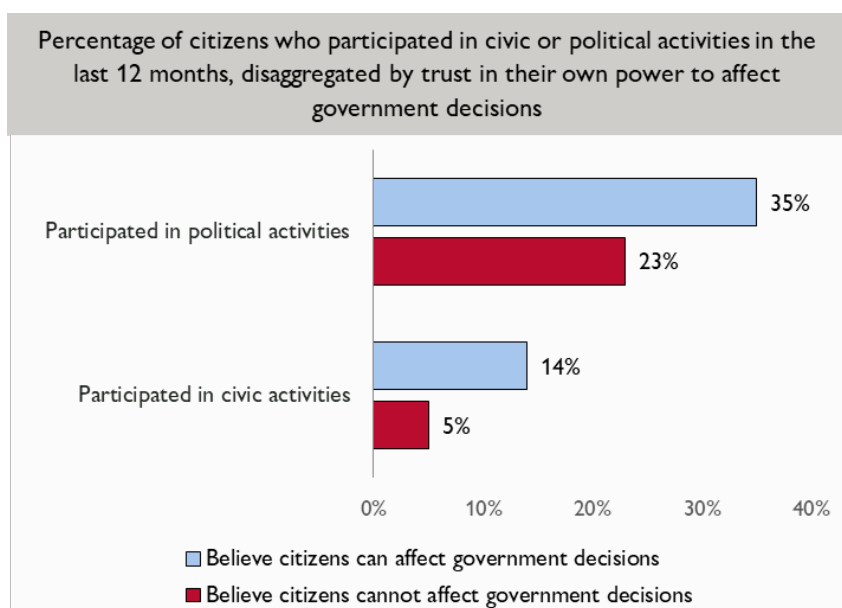
**Exhibit 30. Most citizens believe they cannot affect government decision-making processes**



*Note: The "Does not know/Refuses to answer" response comprising the remaining answers is not included in the graph.*

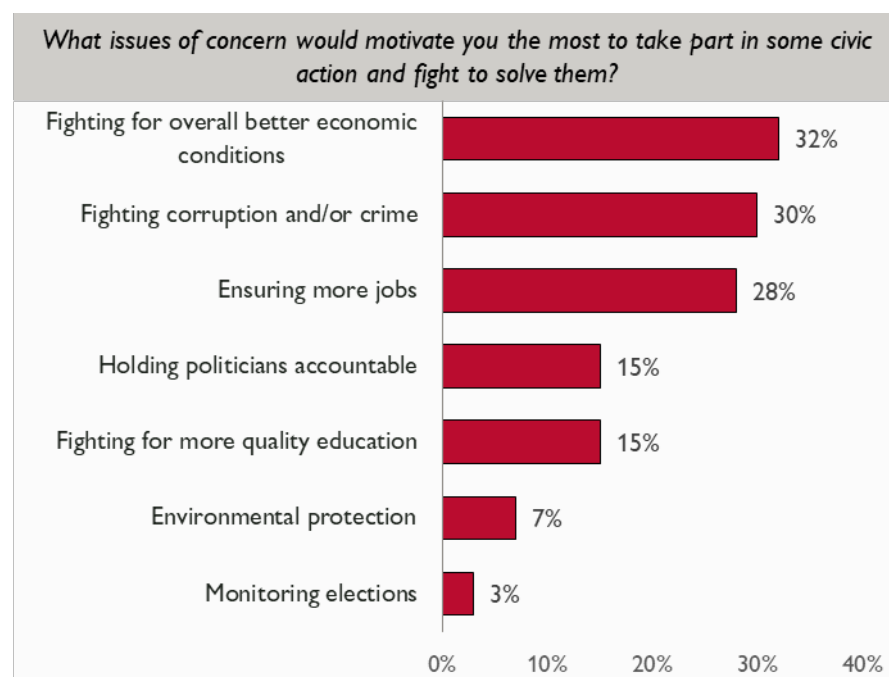
Citizens who believe they can affect government decisions are more likely to participate in political or civic activities than those who doubt citizens' influence (Exhibit 31). About one-third of respondents who believe in citizens' influence (35 percent) were engaged in political activities, while 23 percent of those who doubt citizens' influence did the same. Moreover, 5 percent of those who doubt citizens' influence participated in civic activities compared to 14 percent of those who believe in citizens' power.

**Exhibit 31. Citizens who believe they can affect government decisions are more likely to participate in political and civic activities**



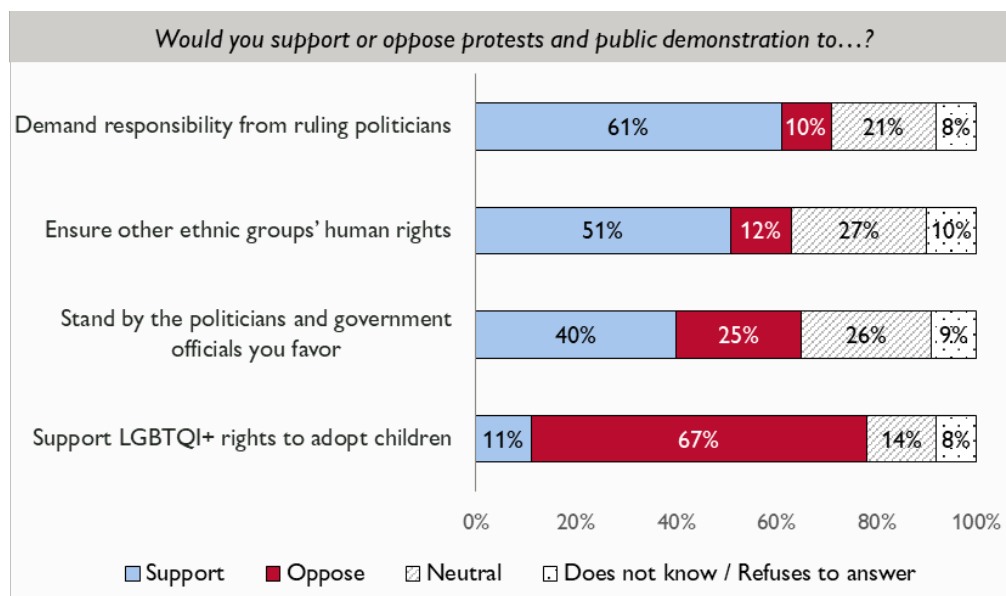
As noted in previous surveys, the key issues that would motivate citizens to participate in civic/political activities include fighting for overall better economic conditions (32 percent), fighting corruption and crime (30 percent), and ensuring more jobs (28 percent) (Exhibit 32).

**Exhibit 32. Fighting for better economic conditions and fighting corruption and crime are the most common motivations for citizens' actions**



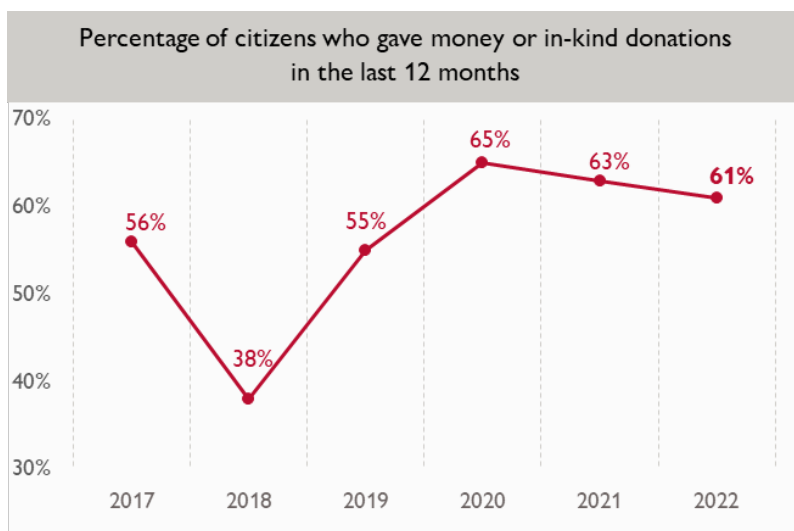
In the 2022 survey, respondents were also asked about their willingness to support protests relating to specific social and political issues. Respondents are most likely to support protests and public demonstrations when they demand responsibility from the ruling politicians (61 percent). Slightly more than half (51 percent) of respondents said they would support protests to ensure the human rights of other ethnic groups, and less than half (40 percent) reported a willingness to support protests for politicians and government officials they favor. Respondents demonstrated little desire to support public demonstrations for furthering LGBTQI+ rights to adopt children (11 percent) (Exhibit 33).

**Exhibit 33. Most citizens support demonstrations to demand responsibility from ruling politicians, but most oppose actions to improve LGBTQI+ rights to adopt children**



To explore various forms of civic engagement, respondents were asked about their opinions on philanthropy and their own philanthropic habits. In 2022, 61 percent of respondents reported giving a monetary or in-kind donation to an organization in the previous 12 months, a 2 percentage point decrease from 2021 and a 4 percentage point decrease from the peak of 65 percent in 2020 (Exhibit 34). More than half of those donations were money (52 percent). A smaller percentage (40 percent) were donated goods (e.g., food, clothes) to a charity, institution, or person in need in the previous 12 months. Furthermore, 21 percent of respondents reported donating money or goods toward solving a community issue, excluding a charity, and 11 percent volunteered their time for humanitarian purposes to institutions or individuals in need or to solve problems in the community (data not shown).

**Exhibit 34. The proportion of citizens giving monetary or in-kind donations has decreased slightly since 2020**

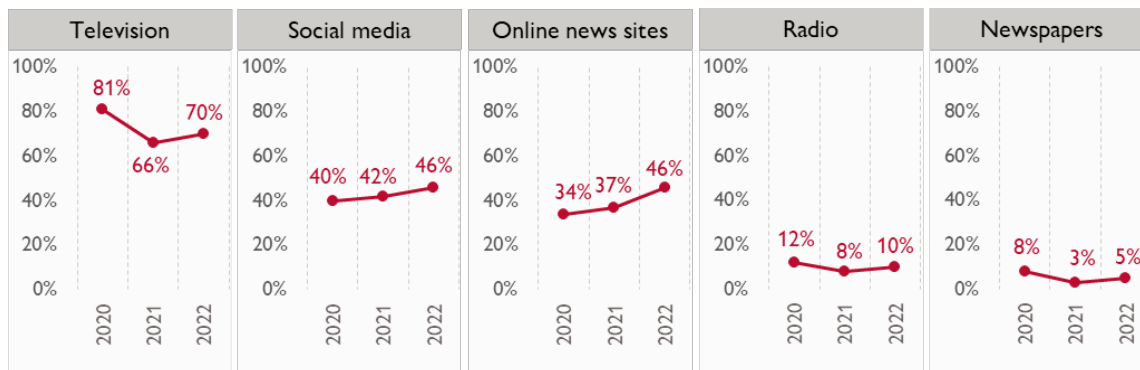


### III.IV MEDIA

According to the 2022 World Press Freedom Index, BiH suffers from an adverse political environment for freedom of the press, lacks critical journalism, and promotes ethnic and religious identities while discriminating against women.<sup>12</sup> This section describes BiH citizens' views about media—specifically, reliability of media sources, media consumption patterns, quality of information, and opinions on the influence of political parties and the government on the media.

The survey data indicate that television is still the most common medium, with 70 percent of respondents watching TV content daily (Exhibit 35). The use of social media and online news sites increased slightly since 2021, with almost half of respondents (46 percent) consuming online content on these two types of media. Radio (10 percent) and newspapers (5 percent) remain the least popular media types among BiH citizens.

Exhibit 35. Media consumption has increased since 2021

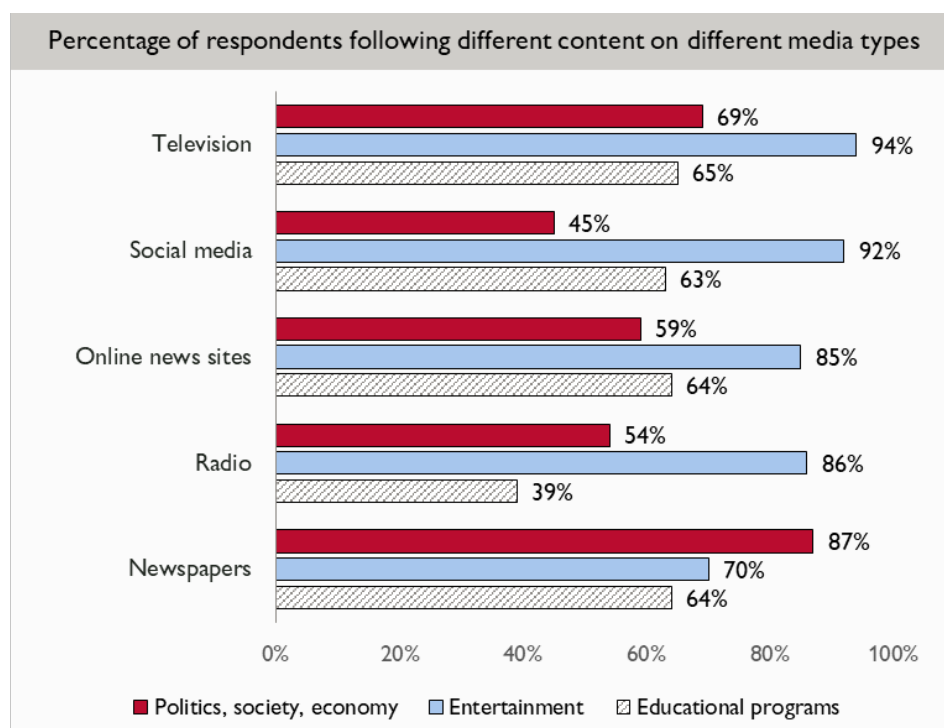


As in previous years, the 2022 NSCP-BiH explored media consumption patterns and found that BiH media consumers use all media types primarily for entertainment. More precisely, about nine in ten respondents watch television, follow social media and online news sites, and listen to the radio for entertainment. To follow politics, society, and economy, respondents primarily use newspapers (87 percent), even though most also use television (69 percent), online news sites (59 percent), radio (54 percent), and social media (45 percent) for this purpose (Exhibit 36).

<sup>12</sup> 2022 World Press Freedom Index. <https://rsf.org/en/bosnia-herzegovina>



### Exhibit 36. BiH citizens predominantly use media to enjoy entertainment



Compared to 2021, there were no changes in the average time that respondents spent enjoying entertainment on media; it remained at more than 2 hours (135 minutes) on average. The average time spent following topics related to politics, society, and economy decreased from 70 minutes in 2021 to 43 minutes in 2022, while the average time spent on educational content increased slightly from 67 minutes in 2021 to 74 minutes in 2022 (data not shown).

Federalna (FTV)<sup>13</sup> was the most watched television channel (29 percent) in 2022, followed by Televizija BN (TV BN)<sup>14</sup> (25 percent) and BHT1<sup>15</sup> (20 percent). The most popular radio stations were Big Radio<sup>16</sup> (22 percent), Radio Mix<sup>17</sup> (20 percent), and Kalman Radio<sup>18</sup> (20 percent). Among newspaper readers, the largest share reported reading *Dnevni Avaz*<sup>19</sup> (53 percent), followed by *Oslobođenje*<sup>20</sup> (50 percent) and *Nezavisne novine*<sup>21</sup> (32 percent). Klix.ba (70 percent) was the most visited online news site, followed by Avaz.ba (28 percent) and Crna-hronika.info (21 percent). Lastly, 83 percent of respondents with social media accounts had a profile on Facebook, 59 percent on Instagram, and 31 percent on YouTube. Viber

<sup>13</sup> FTV is the official public broadcasting service of FBiH: <https://federalna.ba/>.

<sup>14</sup> TV BN is a commercial television channel based in Bijeljina (TV BN). TV BN and Radio BN are managed under the RTV BN commercial broadcasting company: <https://www.rtvbn.com/>.

<sup>15</sup> BHT1 is the television channel operated by the state radio and television service Radiotelevizija Bosne i Hercegovine (BHRT): <https://bhrt.ba/bht1/>.

<sup>16</sup> Big Radio is a commercial radio station based in Banja Luka: <https://bigportal.ba/big-radio-tvoj-novi-komsija/>.

<sup>17</sup> Radio Mix is a commercial radio station broadcasting from Sarajevo and is a part of the RSG Media group: <https://radio.radiomix.ba/>.

<sup>18</sup> Kalman Radio is a commercial radio station based in Sarajevo: <https://kalmanradio.ba/>.

<sup>19</sup> *Dnevni Avaz* is a daily published newspaper based in Sarajevo: <https://avaz.ba/>.

<sup>20</sup> *Oslobođenje* is a daily published newspaper based in Sarajevo: <https://www.oslobodjenje.ba/>.

<sup>21</sup> *Nezavisne novine* is a daily released newspaper based in Banja Luka: <https://www.nezavisne.com/>.

was the most frequently used messaging app (55 percent), about one-third (36 percent) of respondents used Facebook Messenger, and 10 percent used WhatsApp for communication (data not shown).

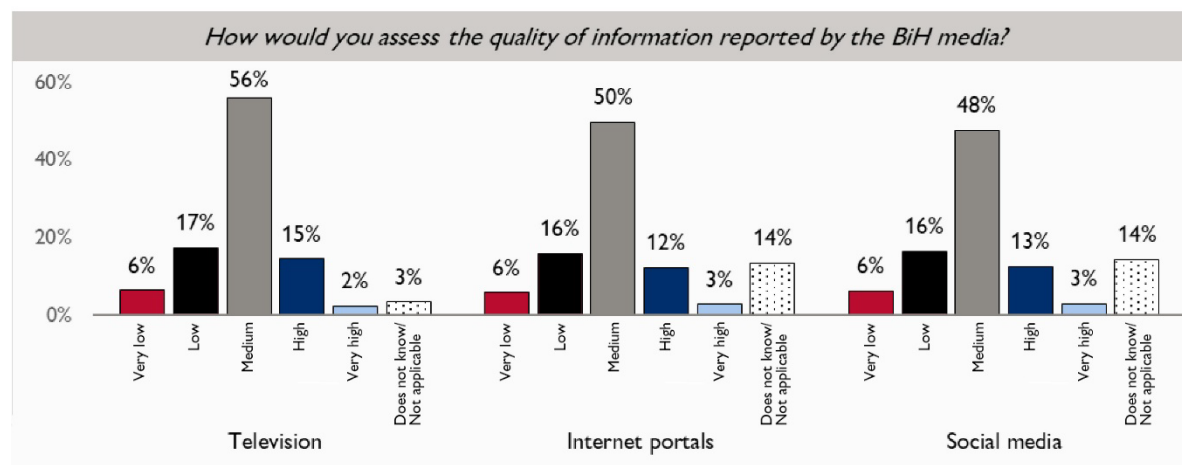
Respondents' preferences in following media outlets varied across ethnic groups, as shown in Exhibit 37. Most notably, choices for television outlets were entirely different between each ethnic group.

**Exhibit 37. Media outlet preferences vary across ethnic groups**

ETHNICITY	THREE MOST FOLLOWED MEDIA OUTLETS			
	Rank	Television	Online news sources	Social media
BOSNIAK	1.	FTV	Klix.ba	Facebook
	2.	Hayat	Avaz.ba	Instagram
	3.	Face TV	Crna-Hronika.info	YouTube
CROAT	1.	HRT	Bljesak.info	Facebook
	2.	NOVA	24sata.hr	Instagram
	3.	RTL	Index.hr	TikTok
SERB	1.	BN TV	Blic.rs	Facebook
	2.	RTRS	Nezavisne.com	Instagram
	3.	PINK	Klix.ba	YouTube

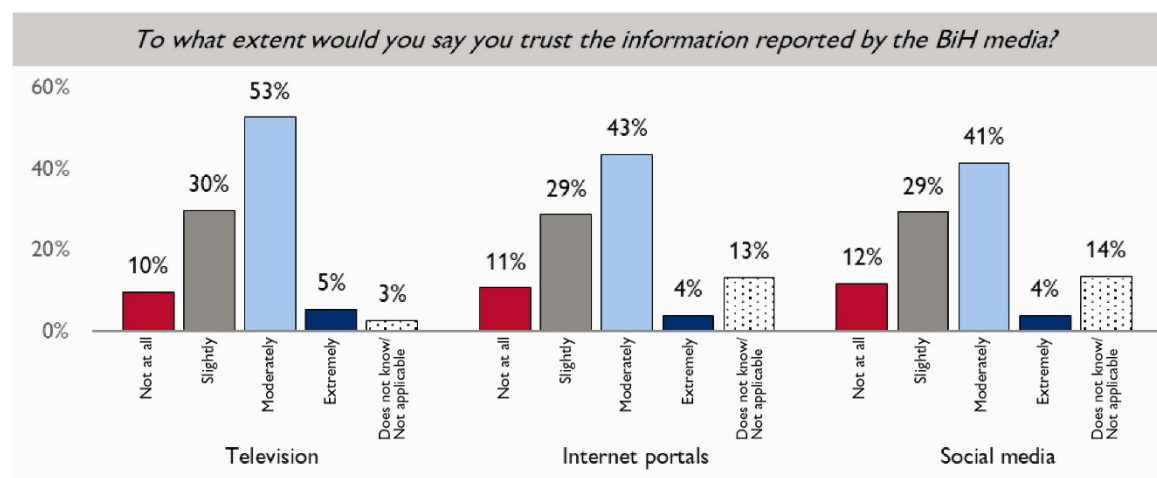
Respondents most frequently rated the quality of the information provided by the BiH media as moderate (51 percent on average) (Exhibit 38). Moreover, among the information sources, television received slightly higher quality ratings compared to internet portals and social media.

**Exhibit 38. The largest share of citizens regard information published by the BiH media as medium quality**



Respondents have moderate trust in the information presented by BiH media (an average of 46 percent) (Exhibit 39). Television is perceived as the most reliable among the different media types, followed by internet portals and social media.

**Exhibit 39. Citizens most often put moderate trust in information from the BiH media**



Although television is favored for its information quality and trustworthiness, it is generally considered to be influenced too much by political parties and government institutions (52 percent). Moreover, four in ten surveyed citizens view political and governmental influence on social media as excessive, and 42 percent see such influence being exerted on online portals.

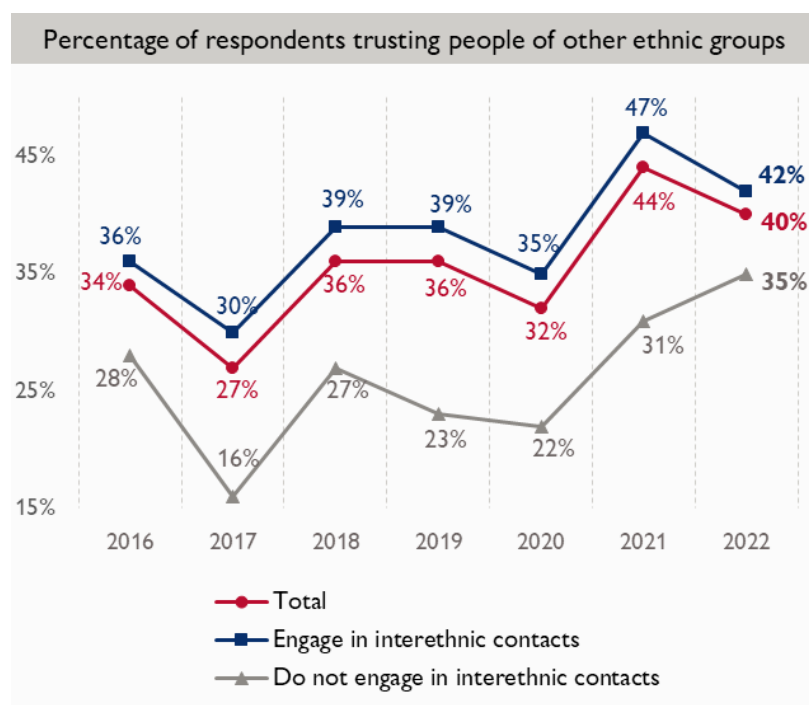
### III.V INTERETHNIC TRUST AND INTERACTION

Interethnic relations between BiH citizens have remained complex as there is no political interest to improve them. As noted in the MEASURE II Reconciliation Assessment (2022), BiH politicians fuel tensions and manipulate citizens to maintain the status quo and their positions of power. This section of the report covers the topics of interethnic trust and interactions, perceptions of interethnic anxiety, the topic of social distance, and perspective-taking toward interethnic relations.

The proportion of all respondents who trust people belonging to ethnic groups other than their own<sup>22</sup> decreased to 40 percent in 2022 from 44 percent in 2021 (Exhibit 40). Respondents with interethnic contacts are more likely to have higher trust toward other ethnic groups (42 percent) than those who do not engage in such interactions (35 percent).

<sup>22</sup> This number represents respondents who reported trusting both of the other ethnic groups, i.e., Croat respondents trusting Bosniaks and Serbs, Serb respondents trusting Croats and Bosniaks, and Bosniak respondents trusting Croats and Serbs.

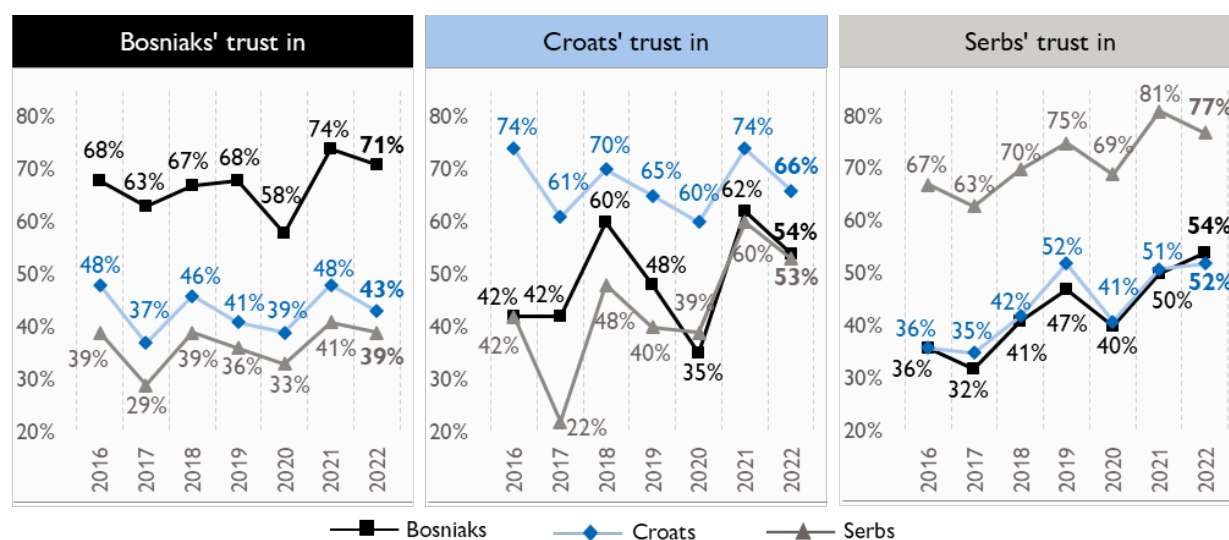
Exhibit 40. Citizens with more frequent interethnic contacts express higher interethnic trust



Note: Trust of one's own ethnic group is omitted.

A more detailed overview of the trust among BiH ethnicities shows that interethnic trust decreased among Bosniaks and Croats, while it increased among Serbs (Exhibit 41). Specifically, Bosniaks' trust toward Croats decreased from 48 percent in 2021 to 43 percent in 2022. The proportion of Croats who trust Bosniaks decreased from 62 percent in 2021 to 54 percent in 2022, and the share of those who trust Serbs declined from 60 to 53 percent.

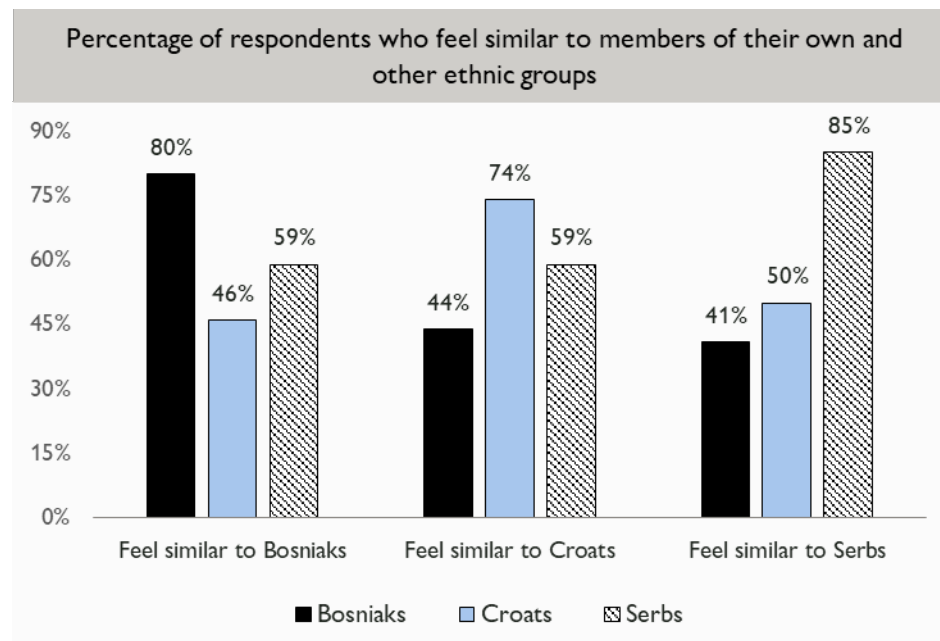
Exhibit 41. Interethnic trust decreased among Croats and Bosniaks, while it increased among Serbs



Respondents are more likely to perceive similarities with the members of their own ethnic group than with outgroups (Exhibit 42). Bosniaks are slightly more likely to feel similar to Croats (44 percent) than

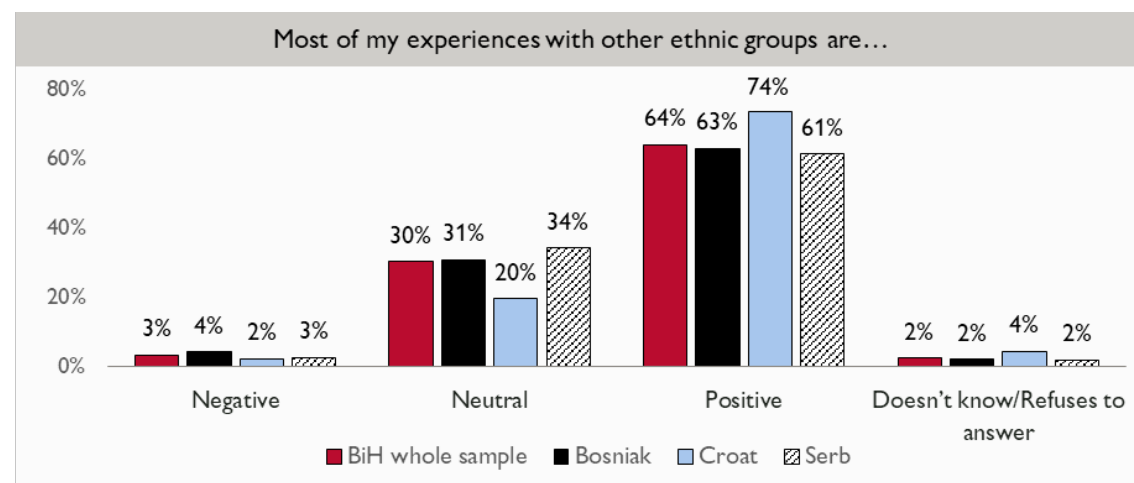
to Serbs (41 percent). Croats more commonly feel similar to Serbs (50 percent) than Bosniaks (46 percent), while Serbs feel equally similar to Bosniaks and Croats (59 percent each).

**Exhibit 42. BiH constituent peoples view themselves as largely similar to the members of their ethnic group, but less similar to other ethnicities**



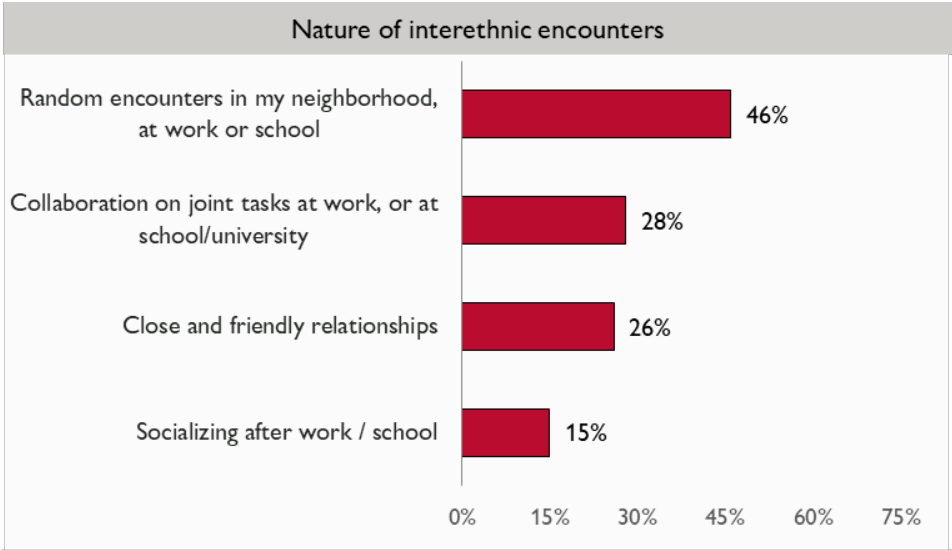
Three out of four respondents (74 percent) said they interacted with people of other ethnicities—a proportion slightly lower than in 2021 (78 percent) but in line with most previous survey rounds. Almost two-thirds of respondents (64 percent) had a positive experience, about a third (30 percent) characterized their experience as neutral, and only 3 percent described their encounters as negative (Exhibit 43). Croat respondents (74 percent) had positive interethnic experiences during interethnic contacts more often in comparison with those of Bosniak (63 percent) and Serb respondents (61 percent).

**Exhibit 43. Most BiH citizens described their interethnic experiences as positive**



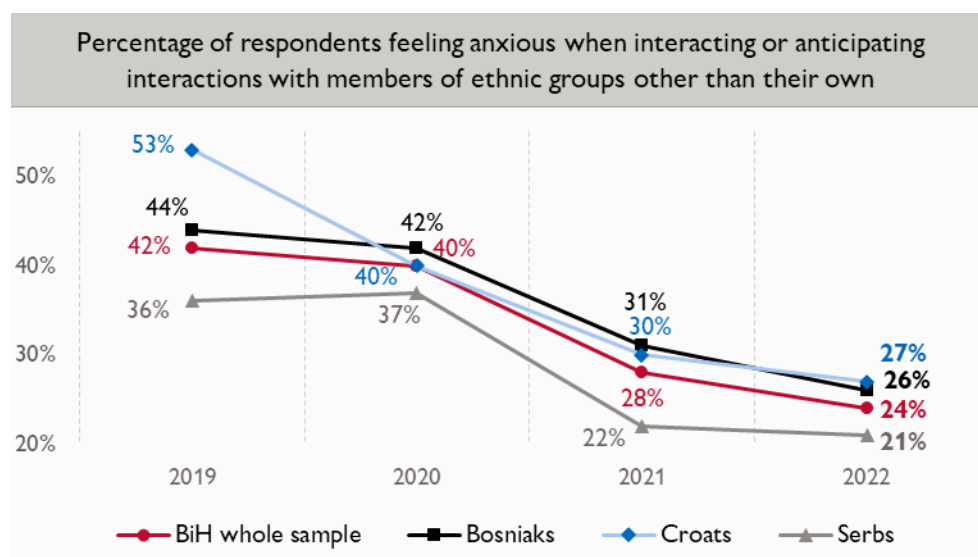
Citizens' interethnic encounters are most often random encounters in the neighborhood, work, or school/university (46 percent) (Exhibit 44). About one-quarter of respondents collaborate on joint tasks at work, school, or university (28 percent) or have close and friendly relationships with members of other ethnic groups (26 percent). In comparison, a small share of respondents socializes after work or school (15 percent).

**Exhibit 44. Random interethnic interactions are more common than intentional socialization with outgroup members**



The proportion of respondents who feel anxious when interacting with people from other ethnic groups has been dropping since 2019, and in 2022 the share amounted to 24 percent (Exhibit 45). Interethnic anxiety decreased the most among Bosniaks since 2021, from 31 to 26 percent in 2022, followed by a decrease from 30 to 27 percent among Croats, with the smallest decline recorded among Serbs, from 22 to 21 percent.

**Exhibit 45. The share of BiH citizens who feel interethnic anxiety has been decreasing since 2019**

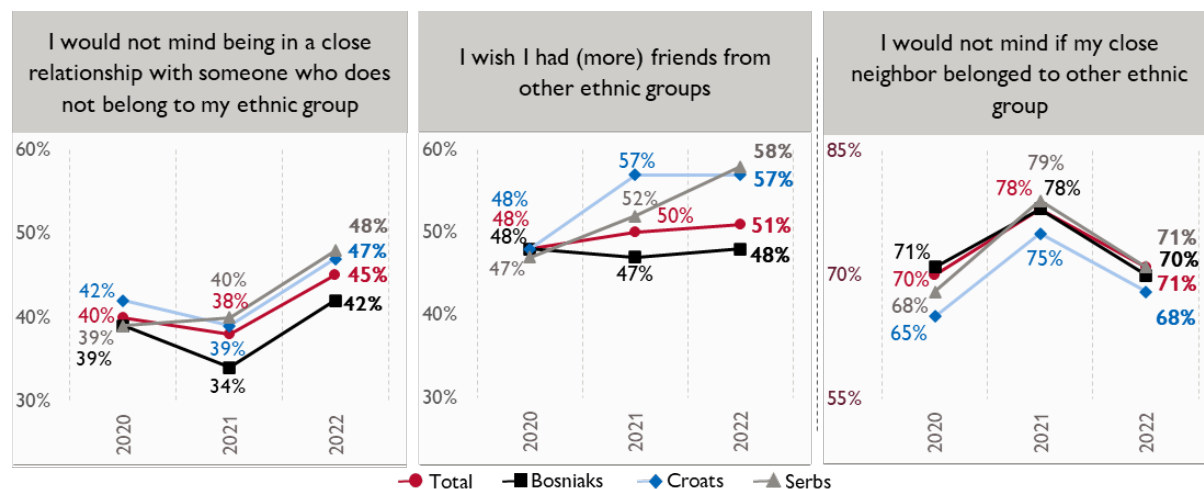


Note: Percentages in the graph represent respondents with any level of anxiety reported.

The proportion of respondents who would not mind if their neighbor belonged to an ethnic group other than their own decreased slightly since 2021 (from 78 to 71 percent), returning to 2020 levels after a peak in 2021. The share of those who would not mind being in a close interethnic relationship increased (from 38 to 45 percent) (Exhibit 46). The share of those who wish they had more friends from other ethnic groups remained approximately the same as in 2021.

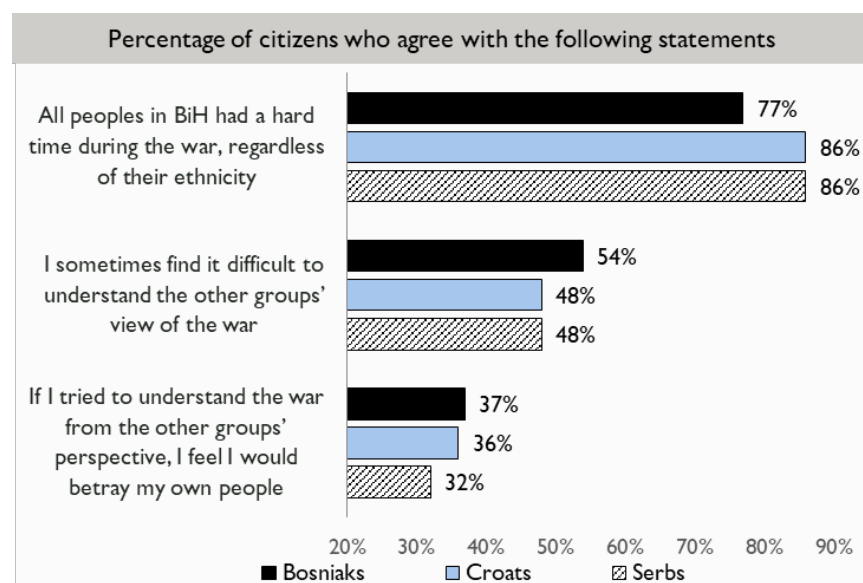
Bosniaks appear to be the least supportive of close interethnic relationships and friendships while conversely being the most supportive of having a neighbor of another ethnicity. The biggest difference among the three ethnicities is shown with respect to the desire to socialize more with people of other ethnicities; the share of Bosniaks (48 percent) who wish they had more friends of other ethnic affiliation is about 10 percentage points lower than that of Croats and Serbs (57 and 58 percent, respectively).

**Exhibit 46. Interethnic relationships are more acceptable in 2022 than in previous years**



Perceptions of the 1990s war differ according to respondents' ethnic affiliation (Exhibit 47). Four in five respondents believe that all peoples had a hard time during the war, regardless of their ethnicity—a view held by 77 percent of Bosniaks and 86 percent of Croats and Serbs. About half of respondents occasionally find it challenging to understand the war from the other ethnic groups' perspectives. Bosniaks (54 percent) seem to struggle to view the war from the perspective of the two other ethnic groups more often than Croats and Serbs (48 percent, each). Furthermore, about one-third believe they would betray their people if they tried to understand the war from the other groups' perspectives. Serb respondents are the least likely to hold this view (32 percent), while Croats (36 percent) and Bosniaks (37 percent) are slightly more likely to think the same.

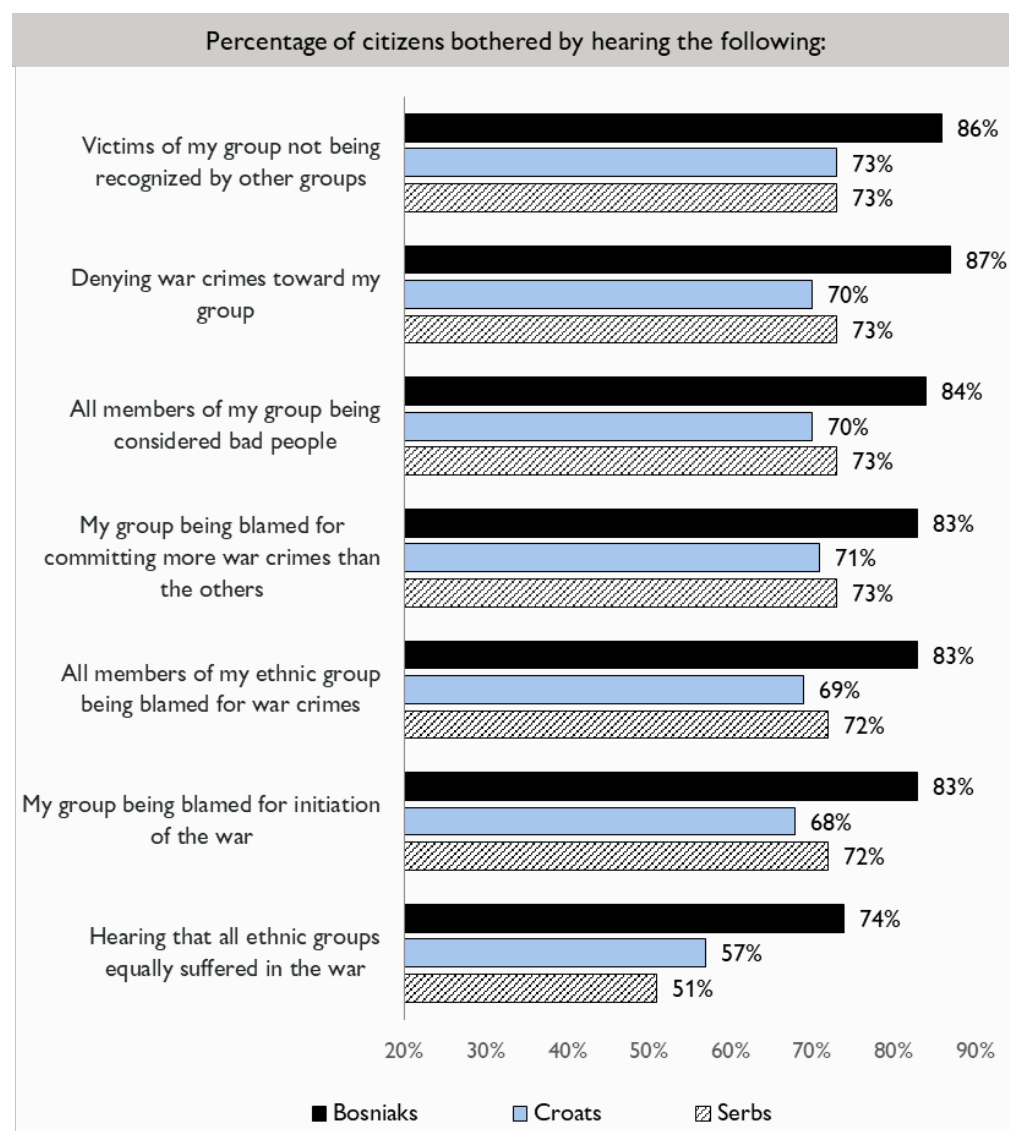
**Exhibit 47. Perspective taking on the 1990s war varies across ethnic groups**



According to NSCP-BiH 2022 results, all ethnic groups are disturbed by ethnic-based generalizations about the 1990s war, including the blaming of their ethnic group for war crimes or initiation of the war, lack of recognition of their group's victims, and their suffering during the war (Exhibit 48). Compared to the other two ethnic groups, Bosniaks are overall more troubled by such statements. While about three-quarters of Croat and Serb respondents (73 percent) are bothered by a perception that war victims of their ethnic group receive no recognition from other ethnicities, the same is true for 86 percent of Bosniak respondents. Furthermore, 87 percent of Bosniaks, compared to 70 percent of Croats and 73 percent of Serbs, are disturbed by the denial of war crimes against their group. Similarly, 83 percent of Bosniaks are distressed by statements that their ethnic group has committed more crimes than the other groups, initiated the war, or being collectively blamed for war crimes. In contrast, the percentage of Serbs and Croats who believe the same about those statements is lower, making up slightly less than three-quarters of respondents among these two ethnic groups. The discrepancy is the largest when assessing the statement suggesting that all ethnic groups suffered alike during the war: 74 percent of Bosniaks reported being bothered by the statement, compared to 57 percent of Croats and 51 percent of Serbs.

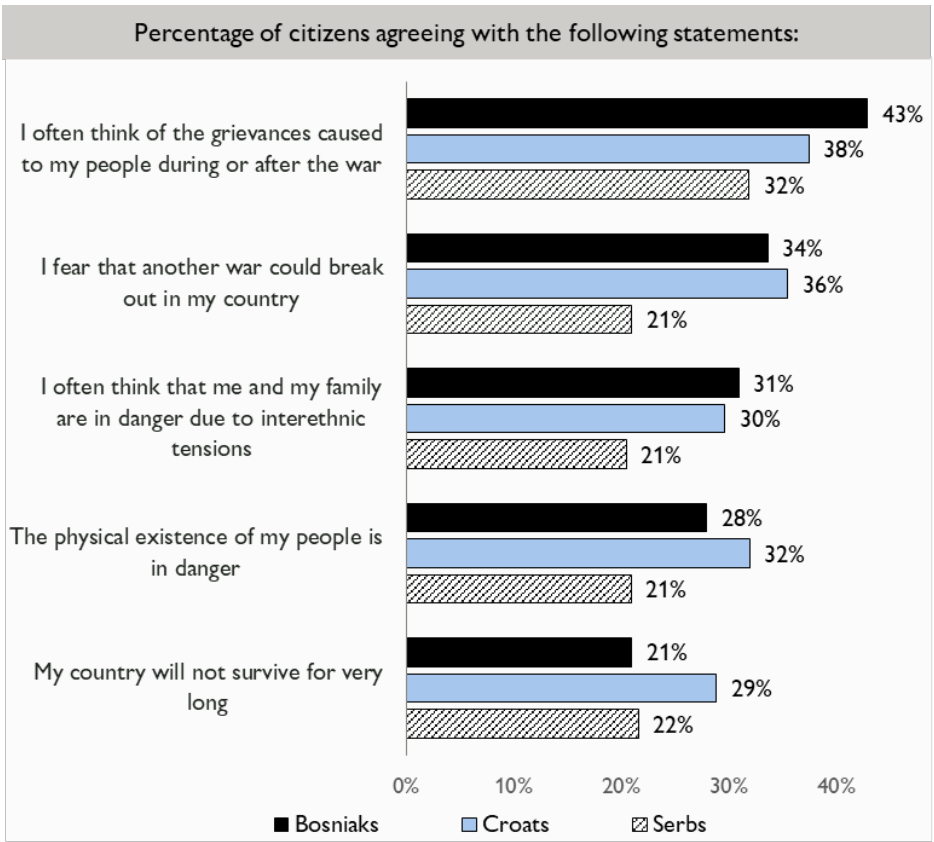


**Exhibit 48. Bosniaks are more bothered by different statements about the 1990s war than Serbs and Croats**



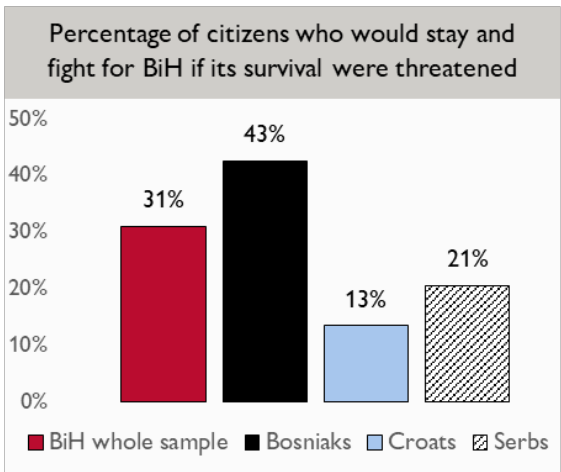
Of the three constituent groups, Bosniaks think of the grievances caused to them during or after the war more often (43 percent) than Croats (38 percent) and Serbs (32 percent) (Exhibit 49). Croats are slightly more likely to be concerned about another war breaking out (36 percent) and the physical existence of their people (32 percent). Croats (29 percent) are also more likely to think their country will not survive for very long than Bosniaks and Serbs (21 percent each). Serb respondents are the least worried about any of these concerns.

Exhibit 49. Serbs are the least worried about the potential endangerment of peace in BiH or the well-being of their people



When asked whether they would stay and fight for BiH if its survival were threatened, one-third of respondents said they would, with notable variations across ethnic groups (Exhibit 50). The greatest support for such action was reported by Bosniaks (43 percent); about one in five Serbs would do the same (21 percent); whereas Croats would be the least inclined to act in such a way (13 percent).

Exhibit 50. Croats are the least inclined to stay and fight for BiH if the country’s survival were threatened



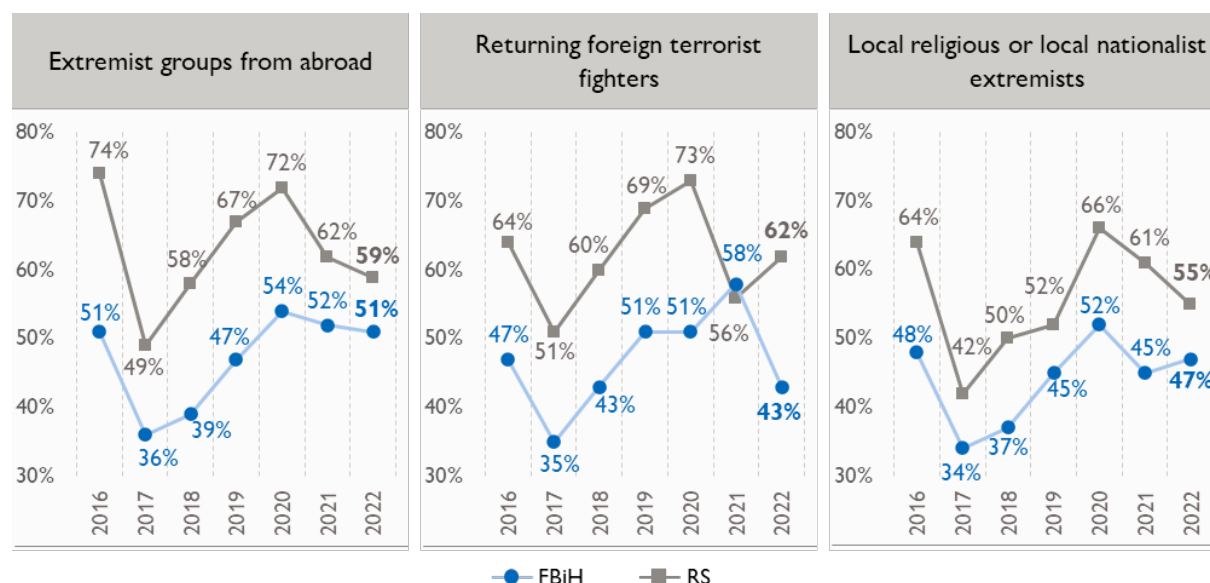
### III.VI COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Based on the 2022 European Commission report on violent right-wing extremism in the Western Balkans,<sup>23</sup> the driving force for potentially violent right-wing extremism is defined by politics, related religious nationalism and interethnic polarization, and unresolved issues of the past. The BiH ideological spectrum is largely determined by ethnicity and includes ultranationalist, neofascist, and neo-Nazi movements. This section of the report explores citizens' perceptions of violent extremism as a threat to BiH.

The 2022 NSCP-BiH results indicate that 50 percent of BiH respondents perceive local religious and nationalist extremists, as well as returning foreign fighters, to be a strong or moderate threat in BiH (data not shown). In general, the perceptions of threats of violent extremism by extremists from abroad, returning foreign terrorist fighters, and local nationalist and religious extremists are reported more frequently in RS than in FBiH (refer to Exhibit 51).

Although the perception of the potential threat by extremists from abroad had declined slightly among respondents in both RS and FBiH (by 3 and 1 percentage points, respectively), the perceived potential threat of returning foreign terrorist fighters increased among RS citizens, from 56 in 2021 to 62 percent in 2022. The perception of this threat decreased among citizens from FBiH from 58 to 43 percent in 2022. The perception of the potential threat by local religious or nationalist extremists increased slightly among citizens from FBiH, while it decreased among citizens from RS.

**Exhibit 51. RS citizens are more likely to feel threatened by local religious/nationalist extremists, extremist groups from abroad, and returning foreign terrorist fighters, than FBiH citizens**



As in previous rounds, the 2022 NSCP-BiH survey explored citizens' willingness to use violence in addressing interethnic tensions in their community. Most respondents said they would either engage in

<sup>23</sup> Buljubašić, M. (2022). *Violent right-wing extremism in the Western Balkans: An overview of country-specific challenges for P/CVE*. European Commission. [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-08/ran\\_vrwe\\_in\\_western\\_balkans\\_overview\\_072022\\_en.pdf](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-08/ran_vrwe_in_western_balkans_overview_072022_en.pdf)

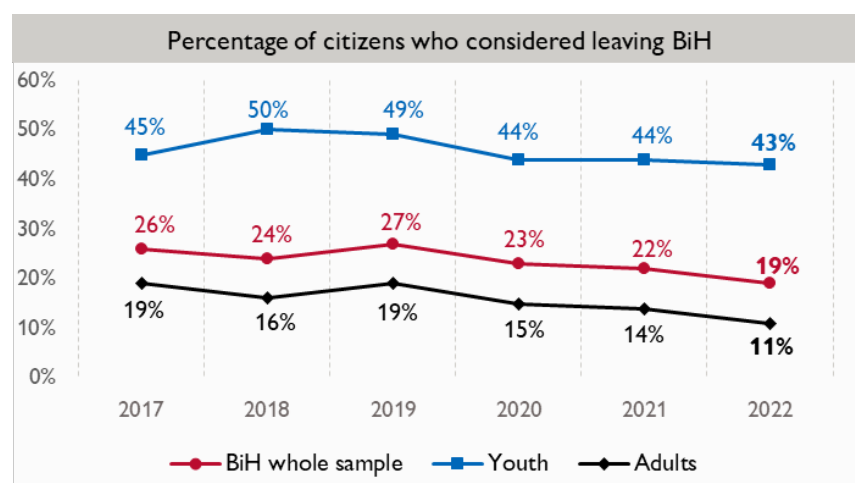
only nonviolent social actions (50 percent on average) or take no action (49 percent); doing nothing is more favored among respondents from RS (61 percent) than among those from FBiH (43 percent). About one-third of respondents, or 34 percent, said they would leave the country in the event of interethnic tensions, and readiness to leave the country was more pronounced in RS than in FBiH (40 and 31 percent, respectively). Eleven percent of respondents said they would use violence to alter current conditions in terms of interethnic tensions in their community, an increase compared to all previous survey rounds (data not shown).

### III.VII EMIGRATION

The number of BiH citizens emigrating from the country continues to increase, leaving notable societal and economic consequences on the country. According to the Fragile State Index for 2022,<sup>24</sup> the BiH Human Flight and Brain Drain Indicator value increased from 6.50 in 2021 to 6.80 in 2022,<sup>25</sup> signifying an increase in emigration rates.

Despite rising emigration rates, NSCP-BiH data reveal a decrease in the proportion of BiH citizens who considered leaving the country in 2022, with only 19 percent of BiH citizens reporting intentions of leaving—the lowest proportion ever recorded in NSCP-BiH (Exhibit 52). Although the overall trend is decreasing, there were differences among different age categories, with the share of youth who consider leaving the country changing minimally compared to 2021. There were also notable differences based on respondents' educational attainment and ethnicity. Respondents who had obtained less than a secondary level of education showed less interest in leaving the country (12 percent) compared to respondents who had obtained a secondary education or postsecondary education (19 and 23 percent, respectively). Across ethnicities, Serb respondents are less likely to consider leaving BiH (15 percent) compared to Bosniak and Croat respondents (21 percent each) (data not shown).

**Exhibit 52. Nearly one-fifth of BiH citizens considered leaving the country, youth considerably more than adults**



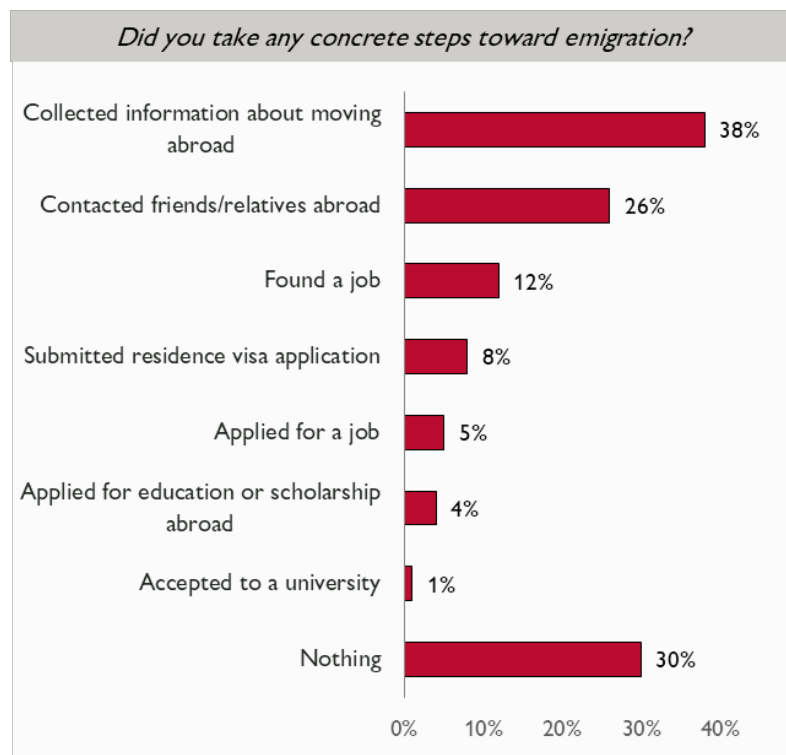
Thirty percent of those who considered leaving the country took different concrete steps. Five percent applied for a job, 12 percent found a job, 8 percent submitted a residence visa application, 4 percent applied for education or scholarship, and 1 percent were accepted to a university. While 30 percent of

<sup>24</sup> Fragile States Index. (n.d.). Country dashboard. <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>

<sup>25</sup> Scale values range from 1 to 10, with 10 being the worst possible score.

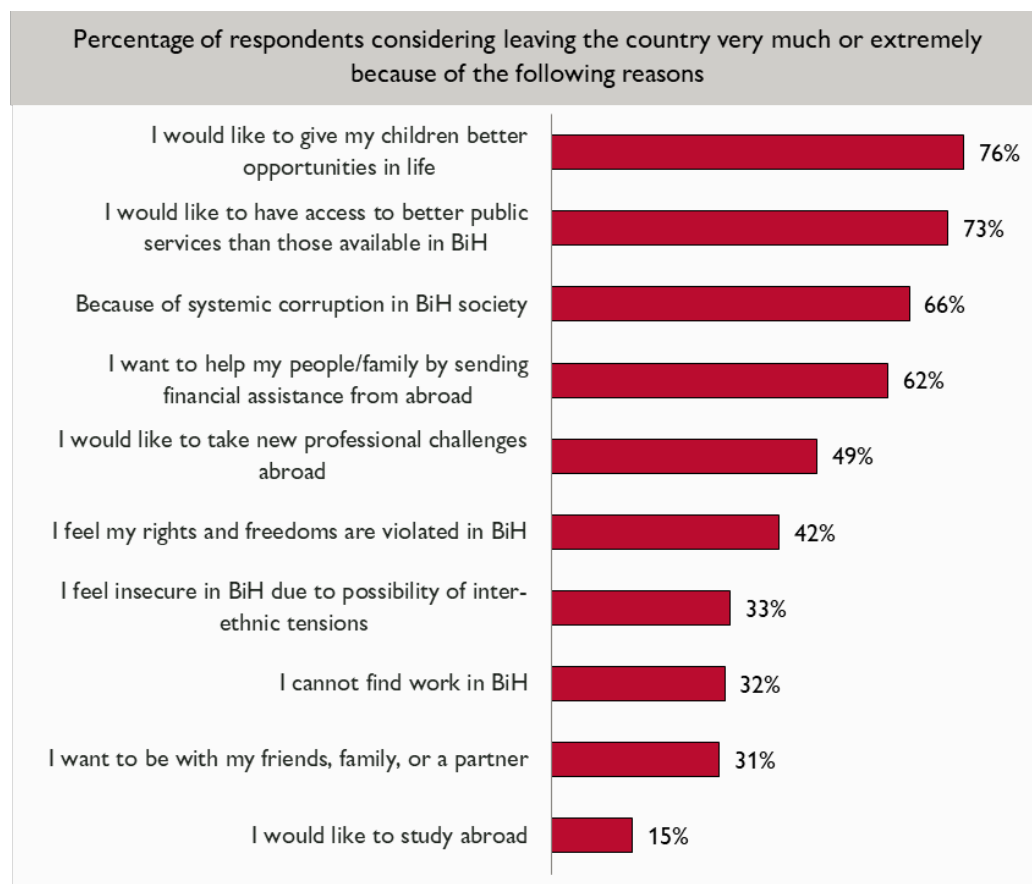
respondents who considered leaving the country did not take any concrete steps toward emigration, as many as 38 percent collected information about moving abroad (38 percent) and contacted friends/relatives abroad (26 percent) (Exhibit 53).

**Exhibit 53. Most citizens who intended to emigrate gathered information about moving abroad rather than taking concrete steps to move abroad**



The primary incentives for leaving the country did not include work-related reasons (Exhibit 54). The three most frequent reasons that citizens considered leaving the country include: giving their children better opportunities in life (76 percent), access to better public service (73 percent), and systemic corruption (66 percent). All three reasons were least frequently reported among Serbs, with 66 percent of Serbs citing a desire to ensure better life opportunities for their children compared to 73 percent of Croats and 80 percent of Bosniaks. Similarly, access to better public services such as health and education was reported by 62 percent of Serb respondents versus 74 percent of Croat respondents and 77 percent of Bosniak respondents, and systemic corruption was reported by 56 percent of Serbs versus 69 percent of Bosniaks and 72 percent of Croats.

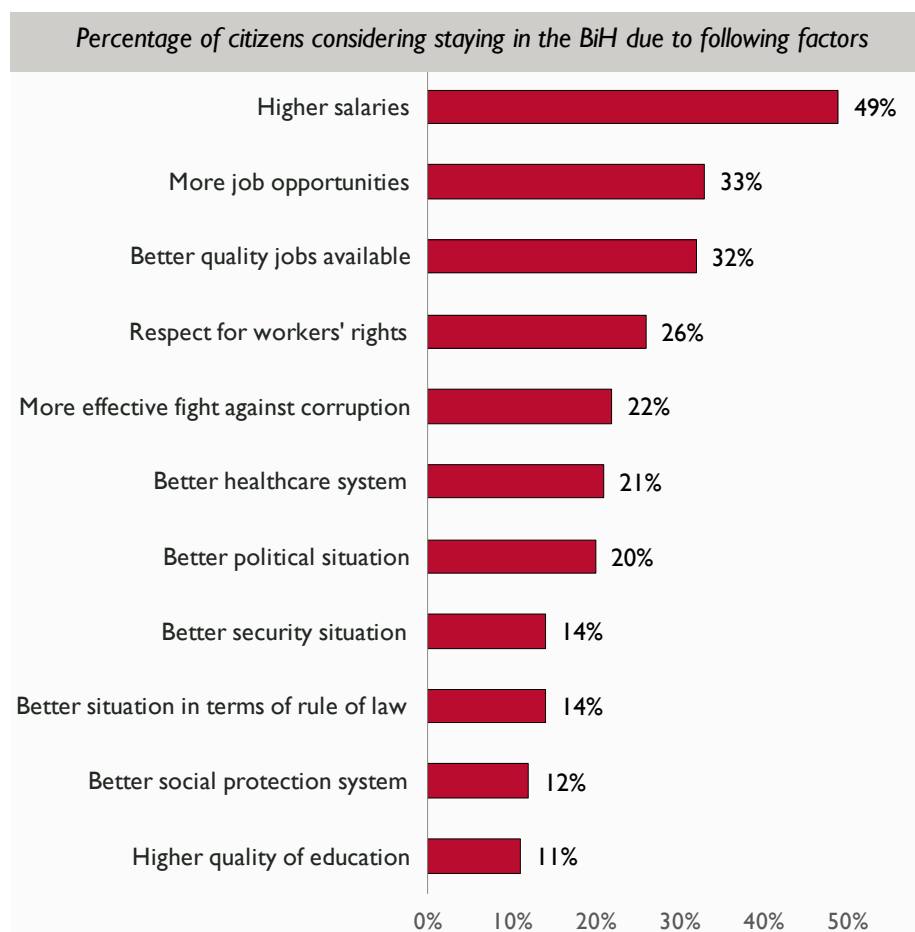
**Exhibit 54. Better opportunities for children, better access to public services, and corruption are the primary reasons that citizens consider leaving BiH**



While job opportunities were not the primary reasons that citizens consider leaving the country, the majority of BiH citizens indicated that they were primary motivators for citizens to stay. Specifically, respondents said they would stay in BiH for higher salaries (49 percent), more job opportunities (33 percent), availability of better-quality jobs (32 percent), and respect for workers' rights (26 percent). About one in five respondents said a more effective fight against corruption (22 percent), a better health care system (21 percent), and a better political situation (20 percent) could change their decision to emigrate (Exhibit 55).

The primary reasons to remain in the country vary depending on the ethnicity of the respondents. Serbs were more likely to mention respect for workers' rights as important for staying in the country (30 percent) than Bosniaks and Croats (25 and 14 percent, respectively). An improved political situation was more frequently reported as a reason not to emigrate by Croats (27 percent) than by Bosniaks and Serbs (22 and 10 percent, respectively). Croats also more often mentioned interest in an effective fight against corruption (35 percent) compared to Bosniaks (25 percent) and Serbs (14 percent). An improvement in the rule of law was reported more often by Bosniaks (17 percent) than by Serbs (10 percent) and Croats (8 percent) (data not shown).

**Exhibit 55. Nearly half of BiH citizens considering leaving would consider staying in the country for higher salaries**



More than half of respondents who are considering leaving BiH said there are negative sides to emigration, including leaving family and friends (64 percent) and having to learn a new language and adapt to a new society (60 percent). The majority of respondents, however, indicated that if they decided to emigrate, they would have the support of their family and other people whose opinions they appreciate (58 percent). Moreover, the people whose views they appreciate believe that leaving BiH is the best option for them (64 percent). Almost half of respondents indicated they could move if they wanted to (43 percent) and would know how to do so (44 percent). Citizens from FBiH (51 percent) are more likely to believe they could move if they wanted to than citizens from RS (31 percent). Respondents who attained above a secondary education were more likely to indicate they know the process for emigration (52 percent) than citizens with less than a secondary school education (26 percent) (data not shown).

Finally, citizens have a pessimistic view of the government's efforts to keep youth in BiH. Nine in ten respondents (89 percent) believe that the efforts of the BiH government to reduce youth emigration are poor, 9 percent are undecided, and 2 percent rate the government's efforts positively (data not shown).

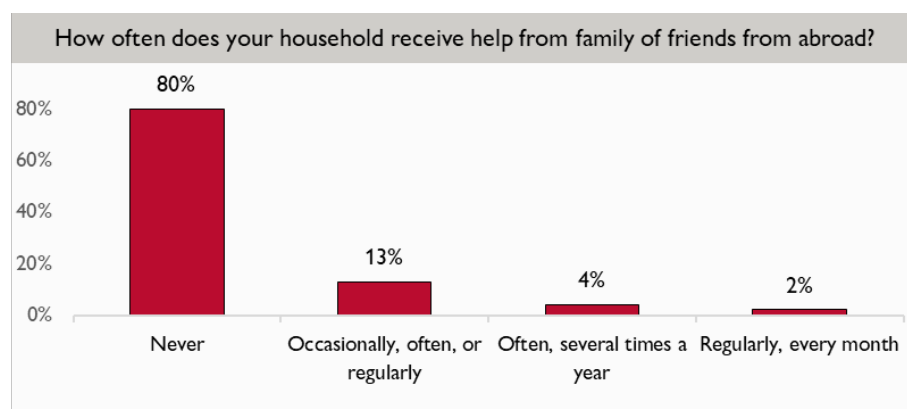
### III.VIII DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

BiH has the second largest diaspora in the world (share of native-born population living abroad).<sup>26</sup> There are roughly 2 million people originating from BiH living outside the country, including second- and third-generation emigrants.<sup>27</sup> Although the potential of such a large diaspora is far from being fully used, there are many examples of the diaspora's significant contributions, notably their dominant share of investment in the metal and wood processing sectors.<sup>28</sup>

#### FINANCIAL HELP

Despite having one of the largest diasporas, the 2022 NSCP-BiH results show that BiH citizens do not regularly depend on financial help from the diaspora. According to the survey findings, 80 percent of respondents stated that their household never receives support from family or friends abroad (Exhibit 56). Among the 20 percent of respondents whose households occasionally, often, or regularly receive financial assistance from abroad, 13 percent said their household received remittances in the previous 12 months. Sixty percent of those who received remittances in the last 12 months stated that this financial help received from abroad plays an important or a very important role in meeting their basic needs, including food, clothing, and other necessities (data not shown).

Exhibit 56. One in five BiH citizens receives financial help from the diaspora



#### DIASPORA INVOLVEMENT

Views differ regarding the diaspora's potential involvement in resolving BiH problems and helping its citizens. While almost half (44 percent) of respondents think the diaspora should not have any influence in resolving problems in BiH, other respondents believe they should have a slight (42 percent), moderate (13 percent), or extreme level of involvement (3 percent). The vision of the diaspora's level of potential engagement varies across ethnic groups. While about a third of Bosniaks (36 percent) believe

<sup>26</sup> Buchholz, K. (2022, November 11). The world's biggest diasporas [Infographic]. Forbes.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/katharinabuchholz/2022/11/11/the-worlds-biggest-diasporas-infographic/?sh=2e310f914bde>

<sup>27</sup> Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, IOM, & Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (n.d.).

Diaspora and development of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2016 – 2020).

<https://bih.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11076/files/documents/Diaspora%20and%20Development%20of%20Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> Ministarstvo za ljudska prava i izbjeglice. (2021, October 2). [Dijaspora će biti oslonac oporavka.](https://dijaspora.mhrr.gov.ba/dijaspora-ce-bit-oslonac-oporavka/)

<https://dijaspora.mhrr.gov.ba/dijaspora-ce-bit-oslonac-oporavka/>



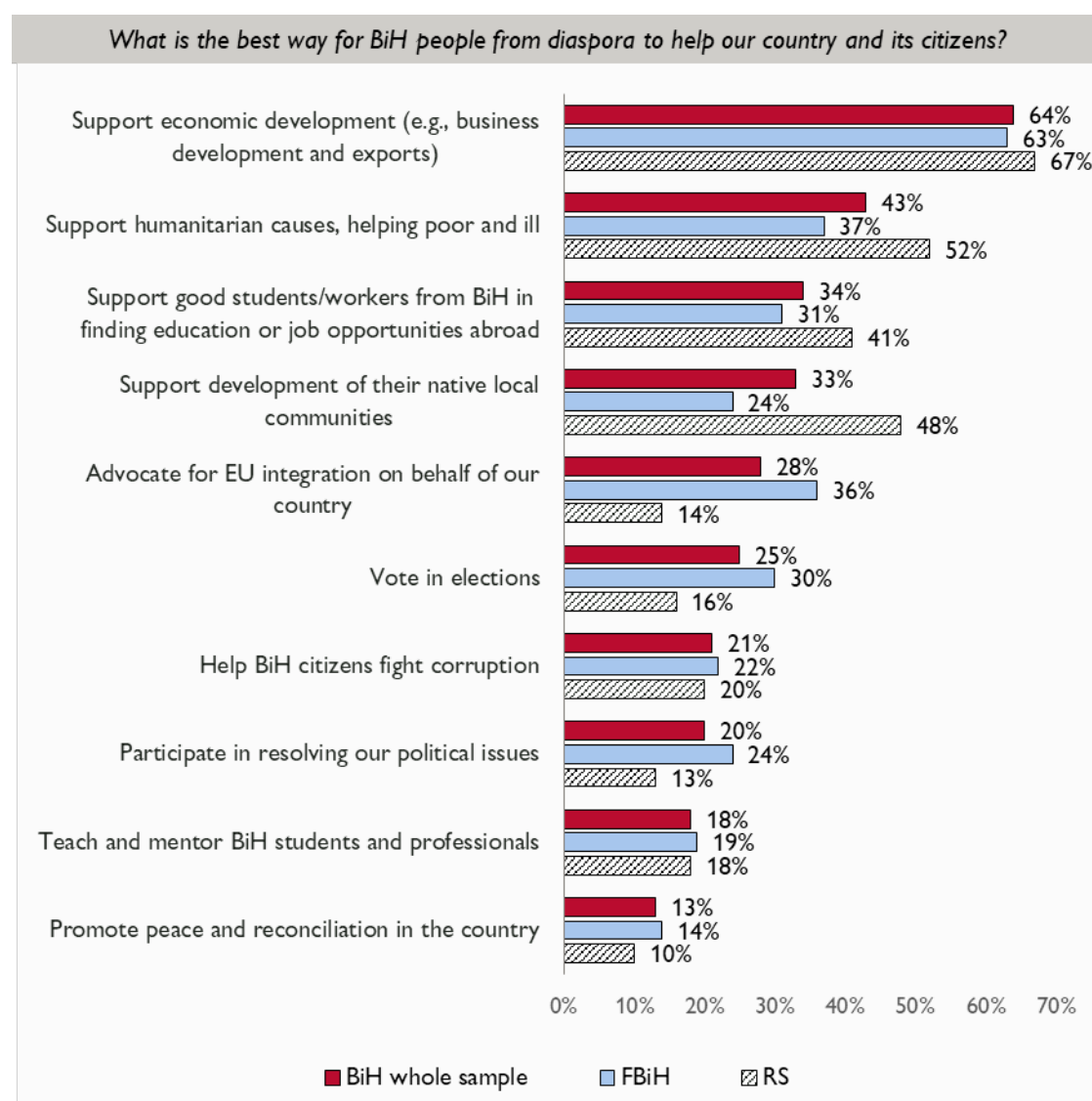
that the diaspora should not be involved in resolving BiH problems, a significantly higher percentage of Croats (56 percent) and Serbs (55 percent) strictly oppose the diaspora's engagement (Exhibit 57).

**Exhibit 57. Croats and Serbs oppose diaspora engagement in resolving BiH's problems more than Bosniaks**

QUESTION		TOTAL	ETHNICITY		
			BOSNIAK	CROAT	SERB
In your opinion, to what extent should diaspora be involved in resolving the problems of this country and its citizens?	Not at all	44%	36%	56%	55%
	Slightly	42%	49%	33%	33%
	Moderately	11%	13%	11%	9%
	Extremely	3%	3%	0%	4%

NSCP-BiH 2022 results indicate that BiH citizens primarily see the diaspora as a driver of economic development (64 percent) (Exhibit 58). Supporting humanitarian causes by helping the poor and ill is the second most favored approach (43 percent) to diaspora engagement in the country, followed by supporting good students/workers from BiH in finding education or job opportunities abroad (34 percent) and supporting local development (33 percent). There are considerable differences across entities in preferences for diaspora engagement.

Exhibit 58. BiH citizens see support to economic development as the best way for BiH diaspora's help



### III.IX SOCIAL INCLUSION

Vulnerable groups in BiH continue to face many issues. For example, the legal system has yet to recognize the social and economic rights of same-sex couples. The European Commission's Bosnia and Herzegovina Report 2022<sup>29</sup> confirms these issues, also pointing out that no progress is seen regarding the status of people with disabilities (PWDs). The lack of support and understanding of PWDs makes their access to education, health care, and social assistance difficult. On the positive side, the Action Plan on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI+) Rights was adopted by the Council of Ministers in July 2022. However, BiH's Gender Equality Agency<sup>30</sup> still needs to submit a report to the Council of Ministers of BiH on the implementation of this plan.

<sup>29</sup> European Commission. (2022). *Bosnia and Herzegovina 2022 report: Commission staff working document*. <https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-10/Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina%20Report%202022.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> Ministarstvo za ljudska prava i izbjeglice: <https://arsbih.gov.ba/usvojen-akcioni-plan-za-unapredjenje-prava-lgbt-osoba-u-bih/>

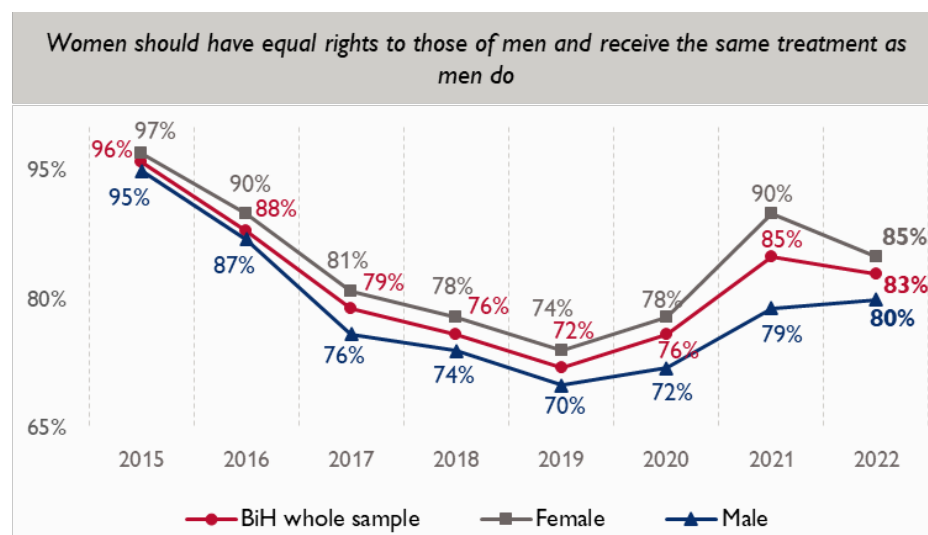
The 2022 NSCP-BiH results reveal a lack of acceptance and understanding of the LGBTQI+ population, a worsening perception of the rights and competencies of PWDs, and an increased gender gap in the understanding of gender equality.

### III.IX.I GENDER EQUALITY

The BiH Parliamentary Assembly enacted the Gender Equality Law<sup>31</sup> in 2003 and revised it in 2010. This law lays the groundwork for structures and institutional mechanisms to achieve progress in gender equality. However, the BiH 2022 Global Gender Gap Index score (0.710)<sup>32</sup> decreased slightly from 2021 (0.711),<sup>33</sup> placing BiH in 73rd place among 146 countries,<sup>34</sup> indicating a minor decrease in gender equality relative to other countries.

The 2022 NSCP-BiH indicates that 83 percent of respondents agree that women and men should have equal rights (Exhibit 59), a slight decrease compared to the previous year's results (85 percent). More precisely, a decline of 5 percentage points is seen among female respondents, while an increase of 1 percentage point has been registered among male respondents. Moreover, the gap between the percentage of men and women who support equal gender treatment has narrowed since 2021 (from 11 to 5 percent).

Exhibit 59. Support for equal treatment of men and women decreased in 2022, primarily among women



While one-third (34 percent) of respondents agree overall that men make better political leaders and should be elected rather than women, more than half of respondents disagree (53 percent) with this statement. Belief that men make better leaders was particularly common among male respondents (45 percent) compared to female respondents (24 percent). Respondents from RS support men as political leaders slightly more than respondents from FBiH (43 percent vs. 29 percent). Moreover, respondents who have less than a secondary school degree (37 percent) and those with a secondary

<sup>31</sup> Law on Gender Equality in B-H: <https://arsbih.gov.ba/english/law-on-gender-equality-in-b-h/>

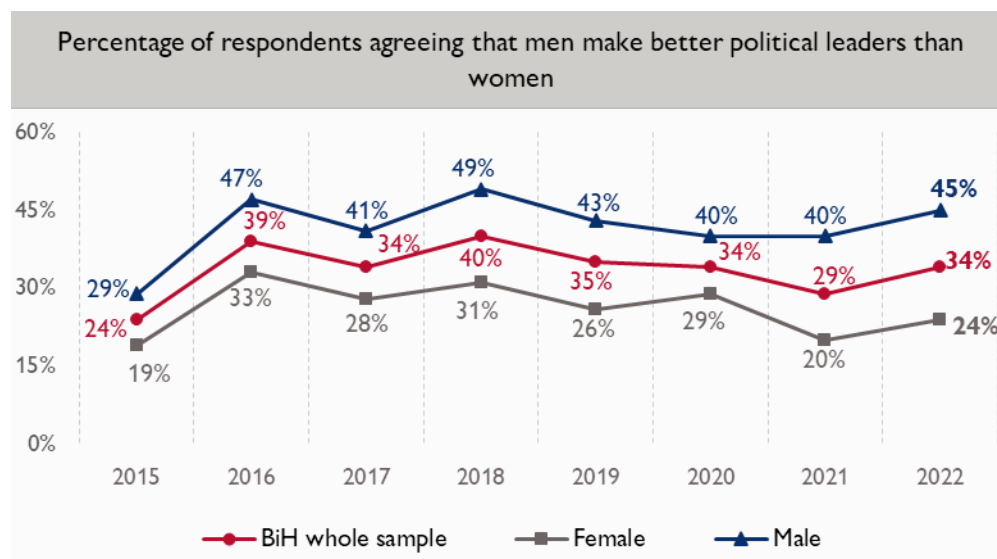
<sup>32</sup> World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2022: [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2022.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2022.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2021: [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2021.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2021.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> A higher score and a lower rank indicate improvement.

school degree (36 percent) more often agree with this opinion than the participants who have education beyond a secondary school degree (25 percent) (Exhibit 60).

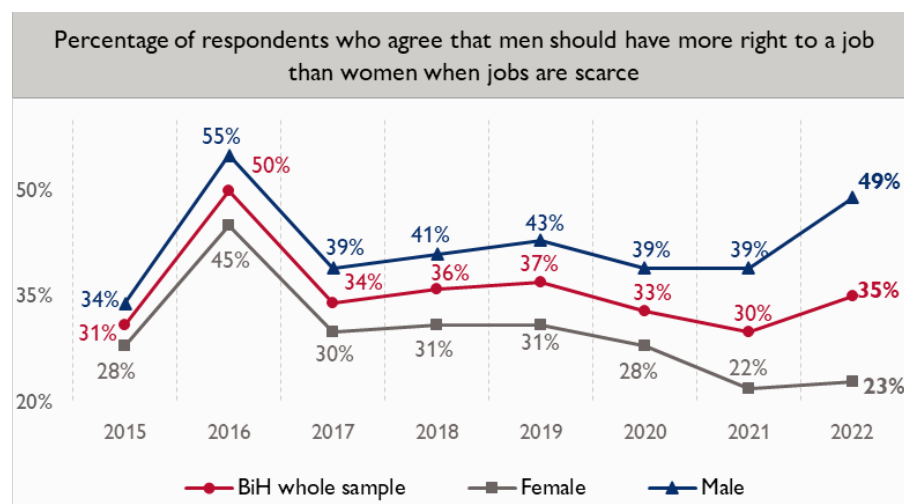
**Exhibit 60. Men are perceived as better political leaders than women**



Similarly, 35 percent of respondents agree that when jobs are scarce, men should have priority access to a job over women, indicating a 5 percent increase compared to the previous year (30 percent).

Opinions of male and female respondents differed significantly, with the largest disparity ever recorded by the NSCP-BiH, with almost half of the male respondents favoring this viewpoint (49 percent) compared to about one-quarter of the female respondents (23 percent). In addition, the data identify a disparity between respondents of different educational levels; citizens with less than a secondary school educational level (41 percent) and those with a secondary school education (36 percent) are more likely to agree with this view than those with education beyond the secondary school level (24 percent) (Exhibit 61).

**Exhibit 61. Compared to women, men are substantially more likely to agree that men should have more rights to a job than women**



More than half of respondents (54 percent) believe that most household responsibilities are naturally more suited for women, irrespective of their employment situation. This belief in gender roles is more present among males (64 percent) than among females (46 percent). Moreover, educational attainment level underscores a disparity regarding opinions about the division of household responsibilities. Respondents with less than a secondary school degree (64 percent) are more gender biased than respondents with a degree above secondary school (45 percent) (Exhibit 62).

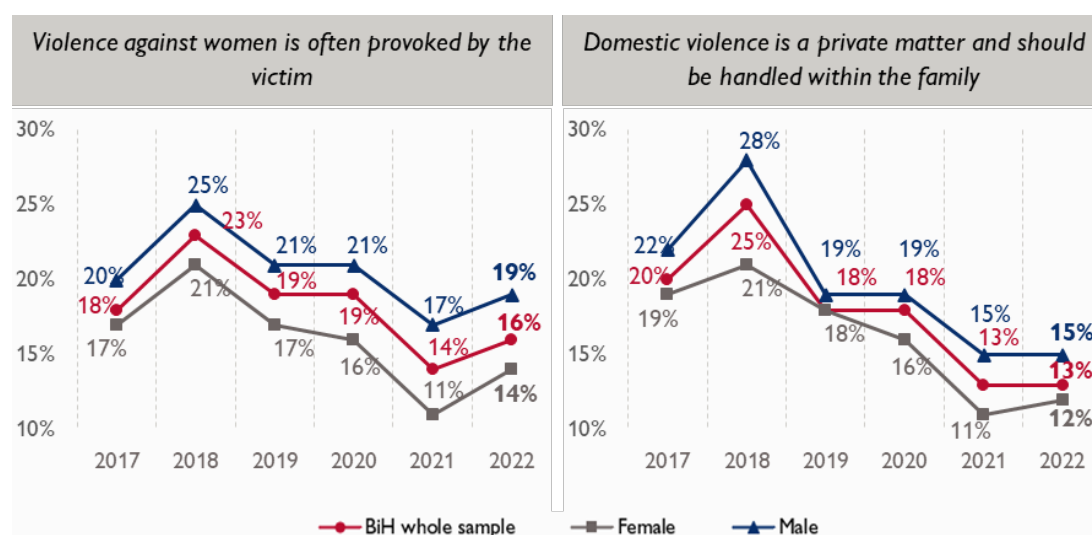
**Exhibit 62. Male respondents are more likely to have gender-biased opinions about household responsibilities**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?		BiH whole sample	Sex		Educational attainment		
			Male	Female	Below secondary school	Secondary school	Above secondary school
Most household responsibilities are naturally suited to a woman, regardless of whether she is employed.	Agree	54%	64%	46%	64%	55%	45%
	Neither agree nor disagree	13%	13%	13%	12%	13%	12%
	Disagree	32%	23%	40%	23%	31%	42%

Note: “Does not know” and “Refuses to answer” are omitted from the table.

The results from the NSCP-BiH 2022 show that 16 percent of respondents believe that violence against women is often provoked by the victim, a slight rise from the previous year (14 percent). Additionally, 13 percent of respondents consider domestic violence a private matter that should be handled within the family (Exhibit 63).

**Exhibit 63. The proportion of respondents who think the victim often provokes violence against women increased in 2022**



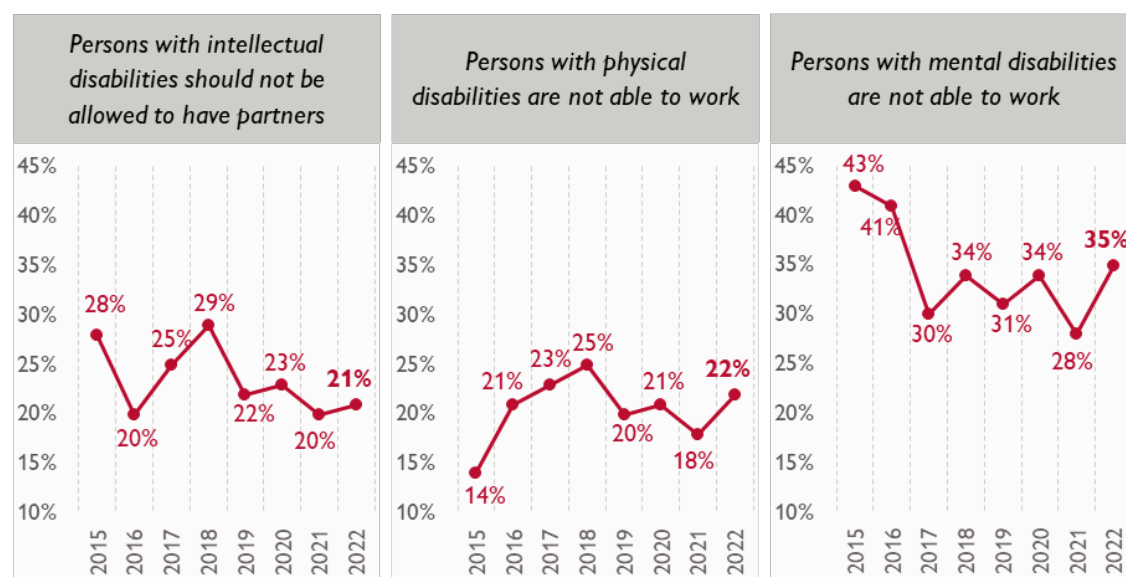
NSCP-BiH 2022 results indicate that about half of respondents (47 percent) support women’s right to abortion. A higher proportion of female than male respondents support this right (50 vs. 43 percent).

### III.IX.II INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In BiH, people with disabilities face difficulties in exercising their legal rights. They are subject to exclusion and discrimination when trying to obtain an education, a job, or medical care.<sup>35</sup>

There is a minor increase in discriminatory viewpoints about people with disabilities in 2022 compared to 2021. The highest increase is evident among those who believe that persons with mental disabilities are not able to work (35 percent in 2022 compared to 28 percent in 2021). Additionally, 22 percent of respondents, compared to 18 percent in 2021, believe the same to be true of persons with physical disabilities (Exhibit 64). Lastly, 42 percent of respondents agree that it is best for people with a physical disability to be taken care of by society rather than having to work to support themselves (data not shown).

**Exhibit 64. The share of citizens with negative opinions about persons with disabilities increased in 2022**



### III.IX.III SOCIAL INCLUSION OF SAME-SEX COUPLES

The Bosnian-Herzegovinian Pride March against the injustice and violations of human rights of LGBTQI+ persons was first organized in 2019 and has since been held each year. In 2022, the third Pride event was organized under the slogan “Family Gathering.”<sup>36</sup> While this continuation of the Pride March represents an improvement in the rights of LGBTQI+ people in BiH, they still face discrimination, harassment, and occasional physical attacks, which are often not adequately investigated or prosecuted by authorities.<sup>37</sup>

The NSCP-BiH 2022 results show a significant lack of acceptance and understanding of the LGBTQI+ population. The data indicate that a majority of respondents (78 percent) view homosexuality or being LGBTQI+ as unnatural. Forty-one percent of respondents agree with the statement that LGBTQI+

<sup>35</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina Report 2022, European Commission. <https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-10/Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina%20Report%202022.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> About BiH Pride March 2022: <http://efm.ba/treca-bh-povorka-ponosa-ce-biti-odrzana-25-juna-2022-godine-u-sarajevu-pod-sloganom-porodicno-okupljanje/>

<sup>37</sup> Nations in Transit 2022 Country report for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Freedom house: <https://freedomhouse.org/country/bosnia-and-herzegovina/freedom-world/2022>

individuals should have the right to do whatever they want but not in public, while 43 percent of respondents disagree with this. Furthermore, respondents from RS (51 percent) are more likely to agree with this statement than those from FBiH (34 percent). This lack of acceptance may be explained by the fact that most respondents do not personally know anybody who is LGBTQI+. Only 3 percent of respondents have a close friend or family member, and only 9 percent have a colleague or an acquaintance who is LGBTQI+.

Nine percent of respondents agree that same-sex couples should have the right to get married, and 10 percent agree that same-sex couples should have the right to live without getting married but with equal rights as married couples. Respondents from rural areas are less likely to find both same-sex marriage (6 percent) and cohabitation with equal rights (5 percent) acceptable than those from urban areas (14 and 15 percent, respectively). With respect to the adoption of children, 6 percent of respondents agree that same-sex couples should have the right to adopt, which is, again, a less common opinion among respondents from rural areas (3 percent) than those from urban areas (10 percent). Further, 7 percent of respondents agree that same-sex couples should have the right to organize protests/Pride events to fight for their rights (Exhibit 65).

**Exhibit 65. Only a small number of BiH citizens are in favor of equal rights for same-sex couples**

To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?		Year							
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Same-sex couples should have the right to marry.	Agree	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	12%	9%	9%
	Disagree	86%	88%	82%	86%	82%	73%	78%	79%
Same-sex couples should have the right to live without getting married but with equal rights as married couples.	Agree	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%	12%	12%	10%
	Disagree	82%	84%	79%	81%	73%	69%	73%	77%
Same-sex couples should have the right to adopt children.	Agree	4%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%
	Disagree	88%	92%	86%	90%	85%	80%	84%	85%
Same-sex couples should have the right to organize protests/Pride to fight for their rights.	Agree	—	—	—	—	9%	8%	9%	7%
	Disagree	—	—	—	—	76%	77%	79%	81%

Note: Answers “Does not know” and “Refuses to answer” are omitted from the table.

### III.X YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

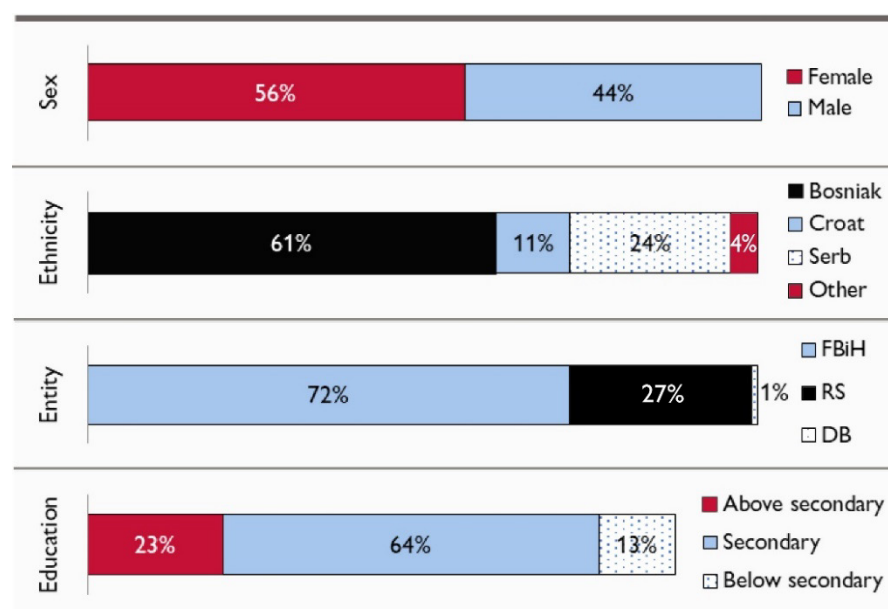
This section of the report highlights the perspectives and opinions of BiH youth on issues such as corruption, emigration, and living standards. Out of the 3,000 participants in the study, 733 (24 percent)<sup>38</sup> were young people between the ages of 18 and 30.<sup>39</sup> This is a slightly higher share compared the 2013 census which reported that 21 percent of the population was youth.<sup>40</sup> Exhibit 66 provides a breakdown of the youth sample’s demographics based on gender, ethnicity, region, and educational level.

<sup>38</sup> The study included 796 young people with oversampling (25 percent of 3,200).

<sup>39</sup> The Youth Law of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 4, Official Gazette of the FBiH, No. 35/10, and the Law on Organization of the Youth of Republika Srpska, Article 2, Official Gazette of the RS, No. 98/04 and 19/08, define “young people” or “youth” as people between the ages of 15 and 30 years.

<sup>40</sup> [RezultatiPopisa\\_BS.pdf](#)

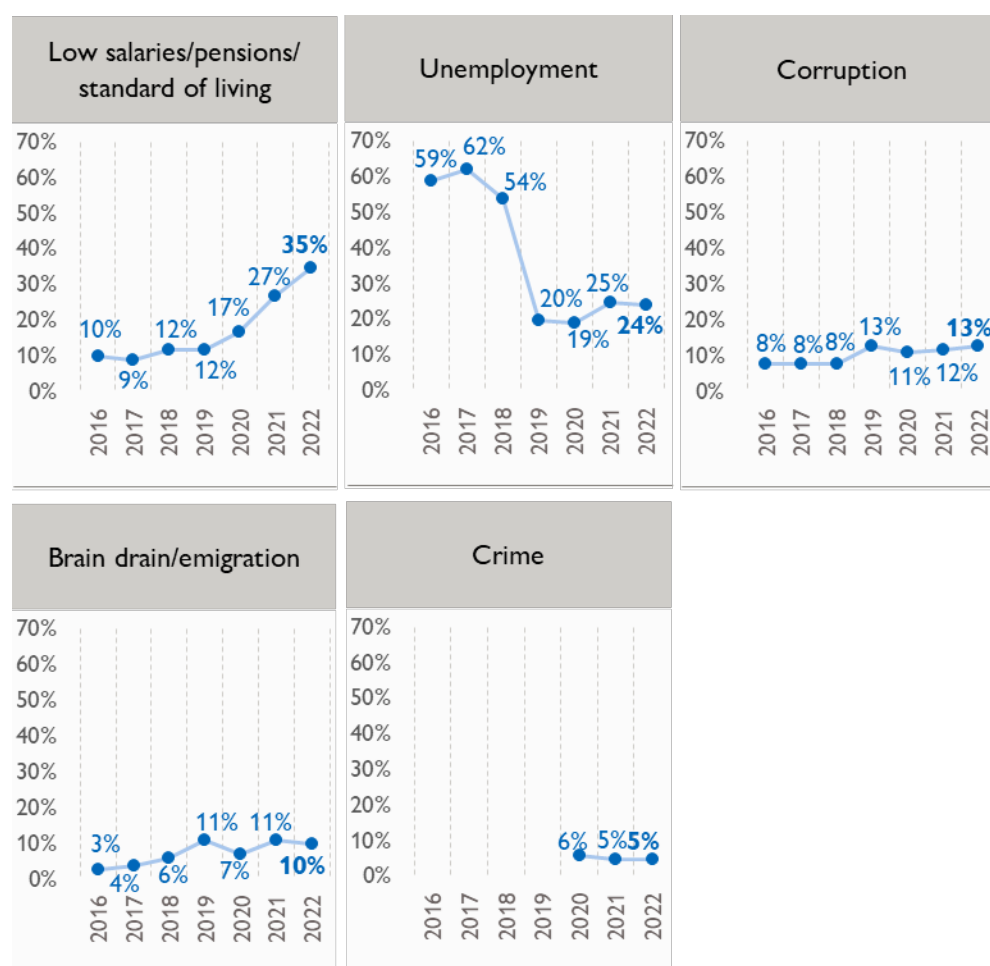
Exhibit 66. Distribution of youth sample by sex, entity, ethnicity, and education



In 2022, low salaries, pensions, and standard of living remained the top concerns among youth at 35 percent, followed by unemployment at 24 percent. Thirteen percent of youth cited corruption as a challenge; 10 percent, emigration/brain drain; and 5 percent, crime (Exhibit 67). Additionally, 43 percent of youth considered leaving the country in 2022 (Exhibit 68), a much higher percentage compared to adults (11 percent) (data not shown).

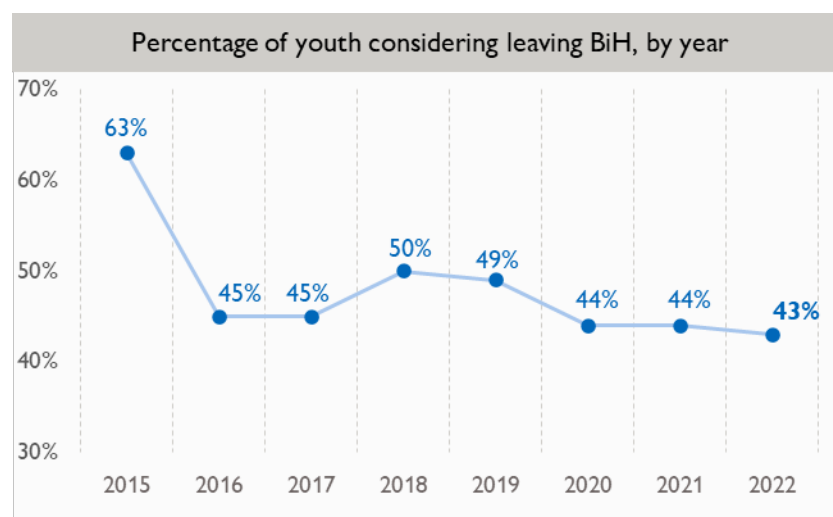


Exhibit 67. Low salaries, pensions, and standard of living remain the primary challenges for youth



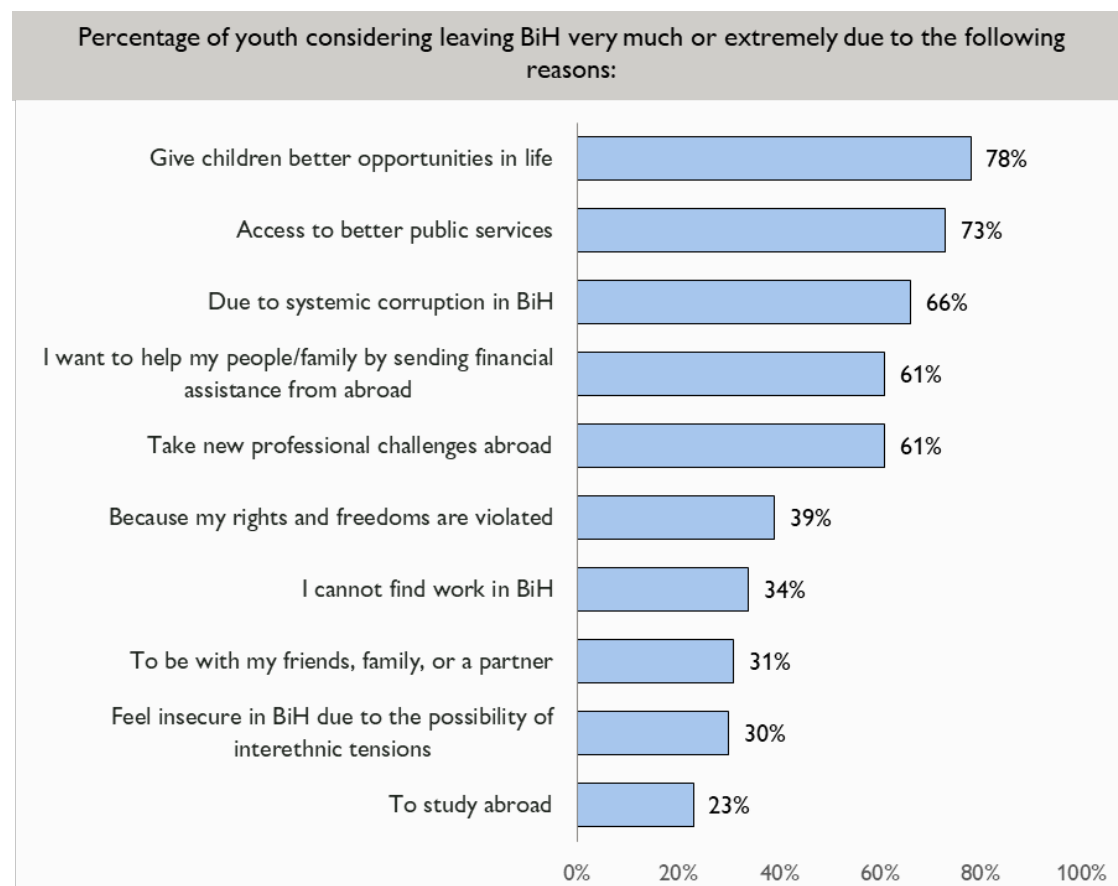
Note: The exhibit includes only the five most frequently selected challenges.

Exhibit 68. More than 40 percent of youth surveyed are considering leaving BiH



In 2022, the reasons that youth wanted to leave the country remained similar to those in previous years. A considerable proportion of youth respondents reported that they want to provide their children with better life opportunities (78 percent), to leave the country for access to better public services (73 percent), and to avoid systemic corruption in BiH (66 percent). Youth respondents reported a desire to leave the country to help their people or their family by sending them help from abroad (61 percent), to take on new professional challenges abroad (61 percent), and because they feel that their rights and freedoms are violated (39 percent) (Exhibit 69). Youth were less likely to note the negative aspects of emigration compared to adults; 56 percent of youth reported leaving family and friends as a negative aspect of emigration compared to 66 percent of adults, and less than half (48 percent) reported having to face the difficulties of learning a new language and adapting to a new society compared to 64 percent of adults. However, they are more likely than adults to believe they could leave the country if they decided to (60 and 37 percent, respectively) (data not shown).

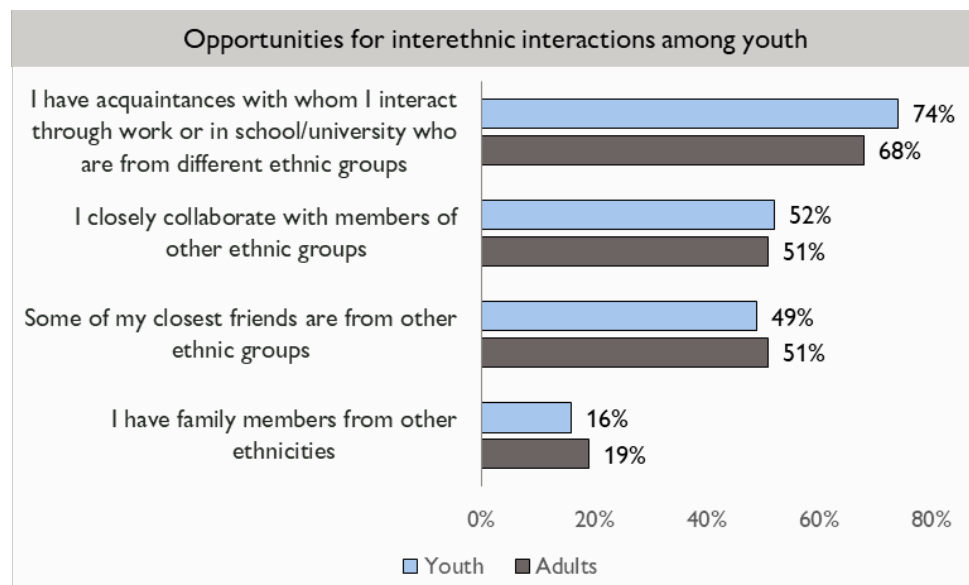
**Exhibit 69. Youth think about leaving BiH primarily to give their children better opportunities in life, access better public services, and avoid systemic corruption**



Both adults and youth reported feeling a similar level of anxiety when interacting with someone whose ethnicity differs from their own or when anticipating such interaction (23 and 26 percent, respectively) (data not shown). In terms of interethnic contact, there was a similar trend, with 73 percent of the adult population reporting engagement in interethnic contact, compared to 76 percent of youth. More than half of youth respondents (63 percent) reported having positive or very positive experiences with other ethnic groups. Moreover, youth respondents and adults had a similar level of interethnic trust in ethnic groups other than their own (39 and 40 percent, respectively).

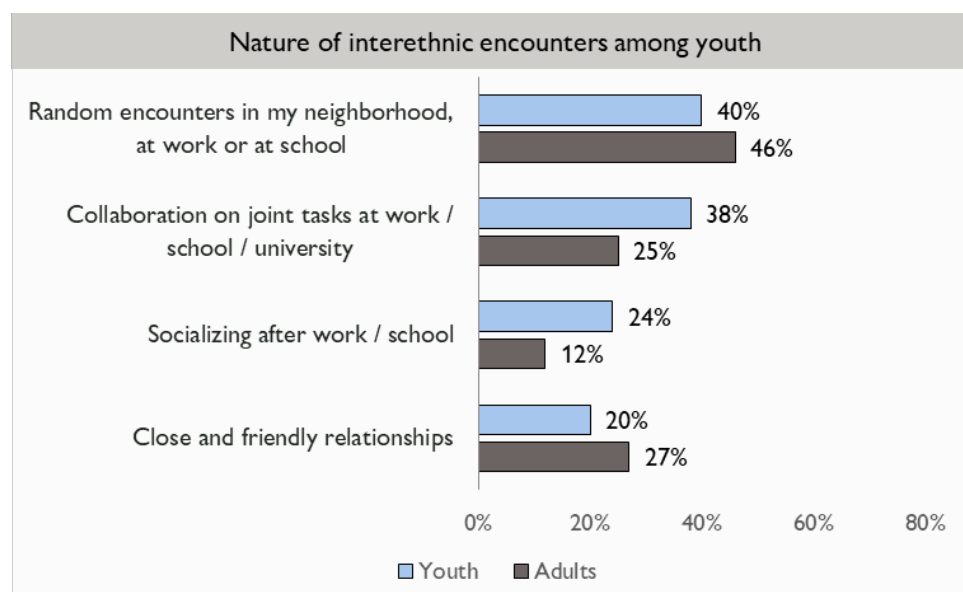
Youth respondents most frequently have interethnic contact through their acquaintances at work or in school/university who are from different ethnic groups (74 percent) and the least frequent contact with family members who are of other ethnicities (Exhibit 70). Compared to adults, youth respondents are more likely to have acquaintances from other ethnic groups.

**Exhibit 70. Young BiH citizens are slightly more likely to have acquaintances from other ethnic groups than adults**



The nature of encounters with other ethnic groups most frequently reported by youth were random encounters in the neighborhood, at work, or at school (40 percent); collaboration on joint tasks at work or school (38 percent), and social activities after work or school (24 percent). Compared to adults, youth are more likely to collaborate on joint tasks at work or school (25 and 38 percent, respectively) as well as to socialize after such activities (12 and 24 percent, respectively). However, only one-fifth of youth reported having close, friendly relationships with members of other ethnic groups compared to about one-quarter (27 percent) of adults (Exhibit 71).

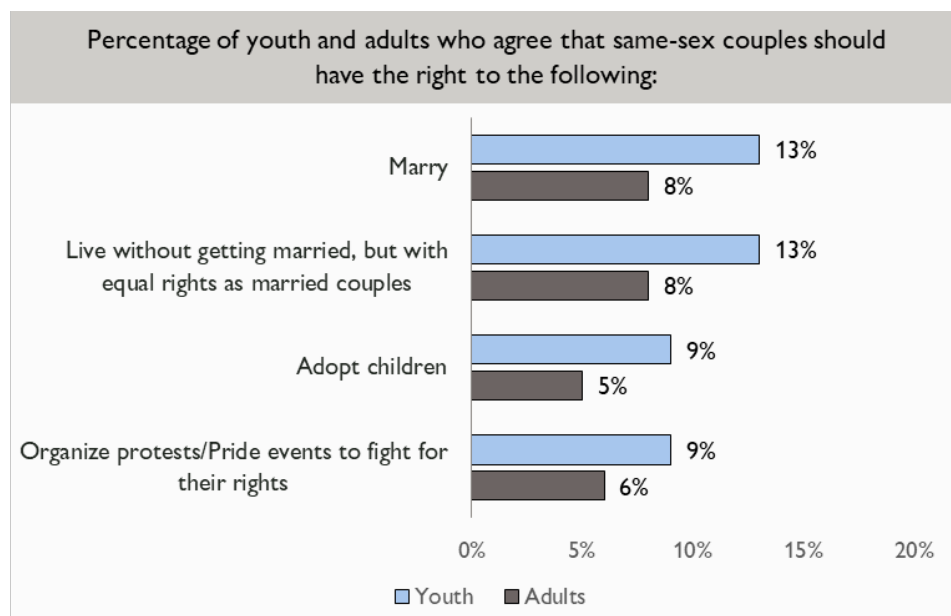
**Exhibit 71. Young citizens are slightly less likely to have a close and friendly interethnic relationship than adults**



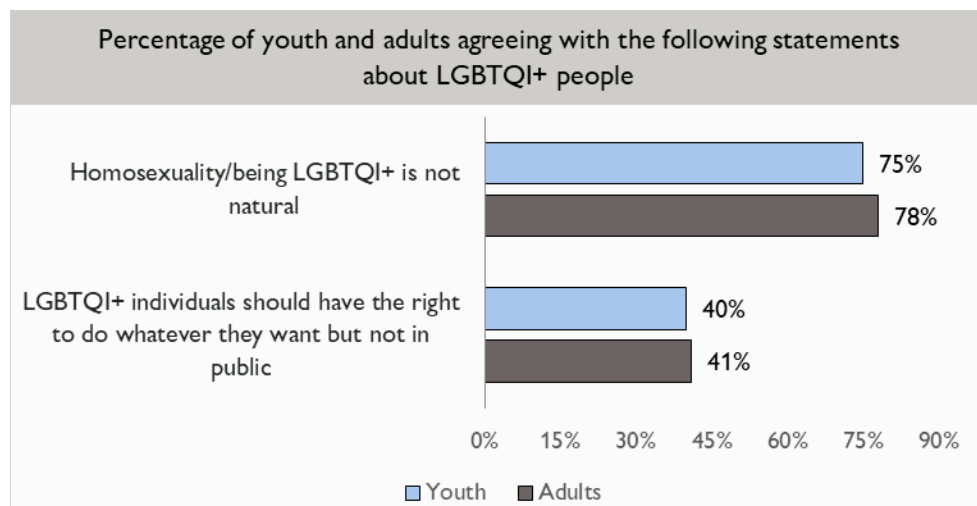
A large share of youth believe that women should have the same rights as men and that they should be treated the same as men (83 percent). However, more than one-third of youth respondents (35 percent) perceive men to make better political leaders than women. These views were similar to those held by adults. There are some differences between those two groups; youth are less likely than adults to believe that when there is a lack of jobs, men should be more entitled to them than women (29 and 36 percent, respectively). Similarly, they are less likely to support the view that household responsibilities are naturally more suited to a woman (48 and 57 percent, respectively).

As in previous years, youth remained slightly more accepting of same-sex couples than adults, but still at a meager rate overall (Exhibit 72). Thirteen percent of young people, compared to 8 percent of adults, think same-sex couples should have the right to marry and cohabitate without getting married along with rights equal to those of married couples. Only a small proportion of young people (9 percent) agree that same-sex couples should have the right to adopt children, whereas this belief is even less common among adults (5 percent). Furthermore, less than one-tenth of youth believe that same-sex couples should have the right to organize protests or Pride events. Forty percent of youth respondents believe that LGBTQI+ individuals should have the right to do whatever they want but not in public; however, as many as three-quarters of young people see homosexuality or being LGBTQI+ as unnatural (Exhibit 73). With respect to personal connections to the LGBTQI+ community, 6 percent of young people reported having a close friend or family member who is lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex, and 14 percent said they have a colleague or an acquaintance who is not heterosexual (data not shown).

**Exhibit 72. Young citizens are more supportive of the rights of same-sex couples, but at a low rate overall**

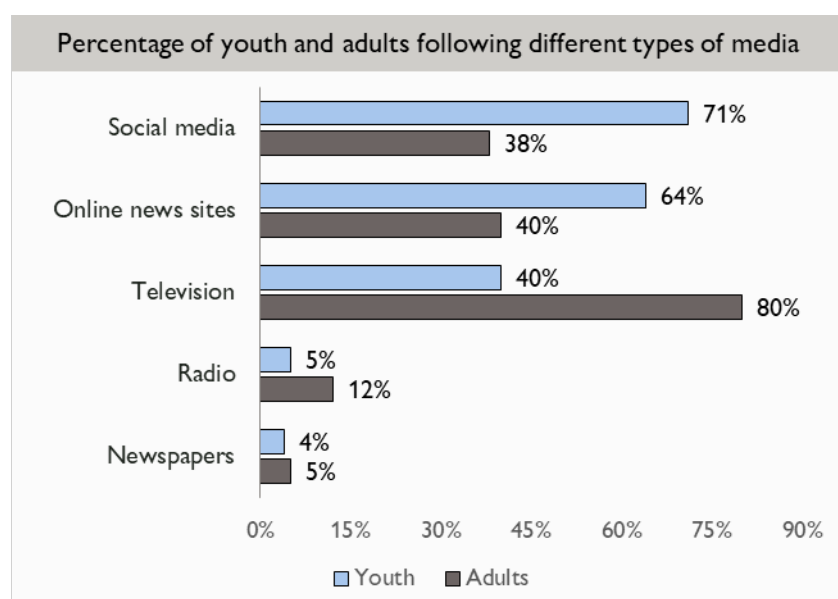


**Exhibit 73. Three-quarters of youth consider homosexuality or being LGBTQI+ as unnatural**



In 2022, youth followed online media sources substantially more often than adults (Exhibit 74). Social media is the media type most frequently used by youth: 71 percent of young people reported daily use. Adults prefer this media type much less, with only 38 percent reporting following social media daily. Young people (64 percent) follow online news sources more often than adults (40 percent). In contrast, only 40 percent of young people watch television daily, compared to 80 percent of adults. Radio and newspapers remain least popular among both groups.

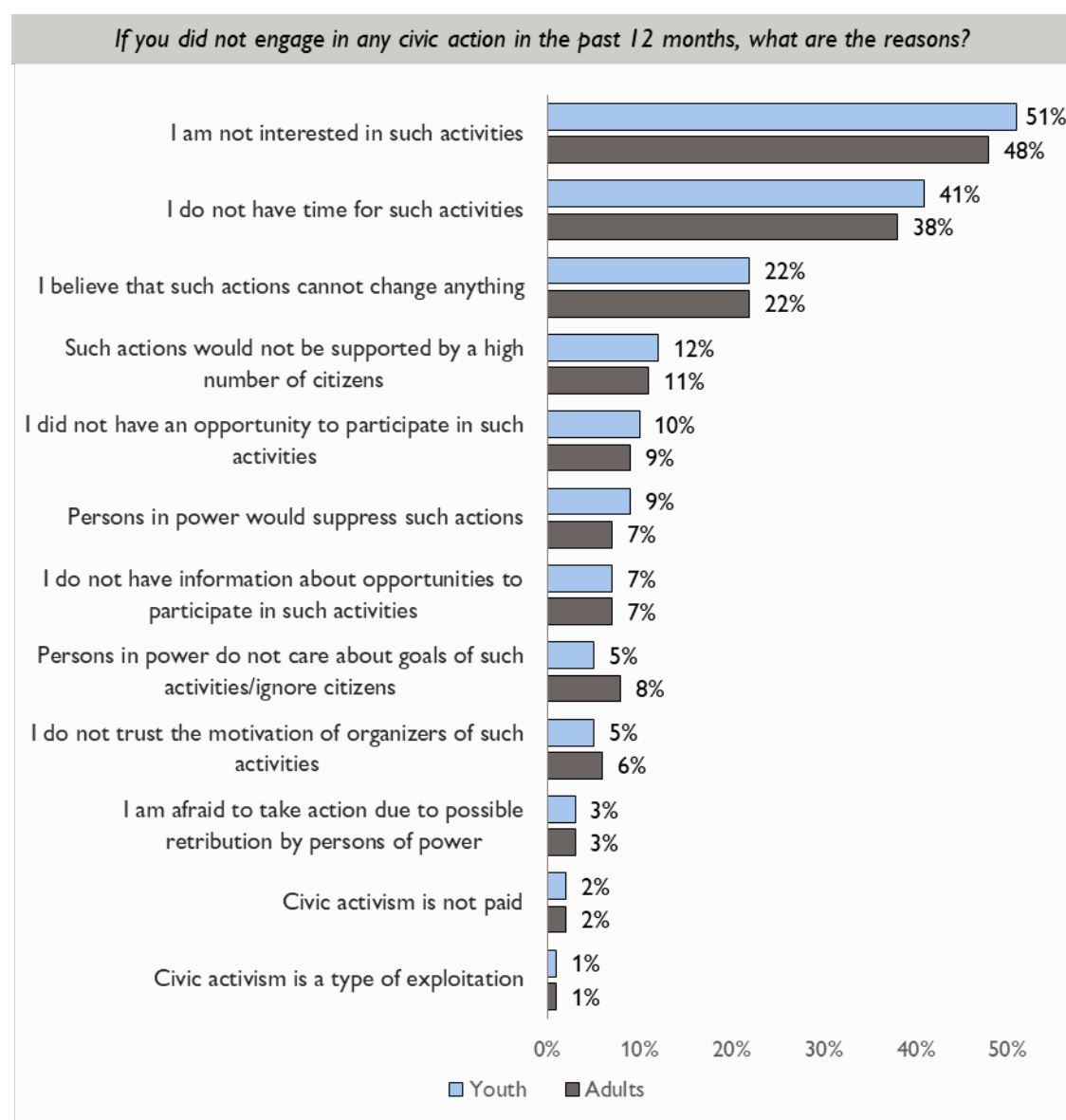
**Exhibit 74. A plurality of youth prefer online media**



When asked about motivation and underlying interests pushed forward by BiH civil society, youth reported that they believe CSOs mostly advocate for issues of interest only to themselves (34 percent), a perspective that they share with adults (34 percent). This is followed by the belief that CSOs mainly serve the interests of international funders, although slightly less than adult respondents (28 percent and 31 percent, respectively). Like adults, only a small proportion of youth believe that BiH anticorruption CSOs work in citizens' interest to protect them from corruption (15 and 16 percent, respectively). Youth, however, are more inclined than adults to believe in the ability of CSOs to influence the government to work in citizens' interest (58 and 53 percent, respectively).

In 2022, civic participation among youth in BiH remained low with only 9 percent of youth respondents reporting participating in civic activities in the preceding 12 months. Among different types of civic engagement among youth, the most frequently reported were participation in sending citizen initiatives to a government body and provision of comments to a draft government policy (3 percent). These are followed by participation in public hearings on a government decision and participation in working groups to design a government policy (2 percent). The reported shares for civic participation activities among youth are equal or similar to those of adults. Among those who reported not engaging in any civic activities (91 percent), the most common reasons cited were a lack of interest (51 percent), a lack of time (41 percent), and the belief that such actions could not change anything (22 percent) (Exhibit 75). The most common reasons for the lack of civic engagement among youth reflected those provided by adult respondents.

## Exhibit 75. Youth do not participate in civic activities primarily because of a lack of interest



When asked what would motivate them to engage in civic participation, youth respondents most often reported fighting corruption and crime (35 percent), fighting for overall better economic conditions (32 percent), and ensuring more jobs (31 percent).

In 2022, 33 percent of youth were engaged in political participation, 8 percentage points more than the adult population (25 percent). Youth most frequently reported participating in the political sphere by boycotting certain products (14 percent), attending events organized by a political party (11 percent), and posting a message with political content on social media (10 percent). A smaller percentage of youth respondents (23 percent) reported being interested in politics, while more than a third of adults (36 percent) reported the same. The share of youth respondents who voted for the three major political parties (SDA, HDZ, and SNSD) is almost equal to that of adults (35 and 36 percent, respectively).

## SUMMARY CONCLUSION

Citizens' perceptions of the country remained pessimistic across the survey rounds. Citizens' trust in government institutions, political parties, judiciary, civil society, and the media is low. Citizens' confidence in their own power to change the situation for the better is also low. The lack of trust in societal actors as well as in themselves results in low civic and political activism and high emigration. Interethnic prejudices are still omnipresent, even though some social cohesion indicators have improved recently. Ethnicity shapes citizens' media consumption and preferences regarding the country's future.

The survey results suggest potential paths for resolving some of the issues that citizens identified and prioritized. For instance, improving the job market through investments and policy improvements, enhancing the quality of public services, and strengthening the effectiveness of the judiciary and civil society in the fight against corruption could keep more people in the country. Raising citizens' awareness of opportunities for civic and political engagement and sharing stories about successful civic actions could motivate citizens to stand up for themselves. Improving media literacy and critical thinking and ensuring quality interethnic contacts could lead to better interethnic relations and a more cohesive society.



# ANNEX: THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS 2022 – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

## THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 2022 (NSCP-BIH 2022) – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

### INTRODUCTION

[Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening]. My name is [INTERVIEWER NAME]. I work for an independent survey company [NAME OF SURVEY CONTRACTOR]. We are conducting a public opinion survey to learn about views and attitudes of BiH citizens on a range of social issues.

#### [Read to the Respondent!]

Your views are very important, as you are one of 3,000 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina selected to participate in this survey.

Allow me to briefly describe how this survey is conducted. I will read to you the questions from the questionnaire exactly as they are written. In addition, I will either read to you the response options for you to choose from, show them to you on a card, or I will ask you to respond in your own words. Depending on the question, I will note whether you can choose or provide only one or multiple responses.

If any questions I read is unclear, or you do not understand it completely, feel free to let me know – I will read it again, but I am not permitted to help you respond.

Your participation is voluntary and all information you provide to us will be strictly confidential. Our reports will not include respondents' names, but only the numbers that will show how many of 3,000 respondents gave which response. Therefore, it is essential that you respond honestly.

To ensure that this survey is conducted in a professional and quality manner, we will implement spot checks of the work of our pollsters. It is for this reason that we would like you to give your first and last name and phone number to our pollster after the survey is complete, so our quality control staff could contact you in the coming days to check the quality of survey implementation.

### CONSENT

**D25.** Are you willing to participate?

1. Yes
2. No > **IF “NO” END THE SURVEY!**

**D24.** Do you agree that your personal information can be used to check and verify the quality of survey implementation?

1. Yes
2. No

**Let us begin.**

### BASIC INFORMATION

**D1.** Respondent's sex?

1. Male
2. Female
3. Does not want to declare

**D23b.** Respondent's current Entity/District of residence?

1. FBiH
2. RS
3. Brčko Distrikt

## SYSTEM SATISFACTION

**SD.** To what extent are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the following?

ITEMS	Completely dissatisfied	Mostly dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Completely satisfied	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
SD4. Your quality of life in general	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SD2. Work of the government in this country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>SD3. Economic situation in this country</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>SD1. BiH society in general</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## PROPENSITY TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY

**EM1.** Are you considering leaving the country? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY

1. Yes >> >> **GO TO EM2**
2. No >> >> **GO TO COR3**
3. (Do not read) Does not know >> **GO TO COR3**

**EM2.** Did you make any concrete step towards emigration? Select all that apply! READ OUT/SHOW ANSWER OPTIONS! MULTIPLE ANSWER QUESTION!

- EM2a. Found a job
- EM2b. Accepted to a university
- EM2c. Applied for a job
- EM2d. Applied for education or scholarship abroad
- EM2e. Submitted residence visa application
- EM2f. Contacted friends/relatives abroad
- EM2g. Collected information about moving abroad
- EM2h. Other. Please specify
- EM2i. No

**EM3.** To what extent do each of these reasons describe why you are considering leaving the country? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! UP TO THREE ANSWERS!

ITEMS	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Very much	Extremely
EM3_1. I would like to study abroad	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_2. I would like to take a new job abroad	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_3. I cannot find work in BiH	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_4. I want to be with my friends, family, or a partner	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_5. I want to help my people/family by sending help from abroad	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_6. I feel insecure in BiH due to possibility of interethnic tensions	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_7. I feel my rights and freedoms are violated in BiH	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_8. I would like to give my children better opportunities in life	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_9. I would like to have access to better public services (e.g., health, education) than those available in BiH	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_10. Due to systemic corruption in BiH society	1	2	3	4	5
EM3_Other, please specify	1	2	3	4	5

**EM4.** For participants who are considering leaving BiH: Which of the following factors would motivate you to change your mind about leaving the country? UP TO THREE RESPONSES. READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS!

1. More job opportunities
2. Higher salaries
3. Respect for workers' rights
4. Higher quality of education
5. Better political situation
6. Better security situation
7. Better healthcare system
8. More effective fight against corruption
9. Better quality jobs available
10. Better situation in terms of rule of law
11. Better social protection system
12. Other, please specify

## ASK ALL RESPONDENTS!

**EM62.** To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements?

STATEMENTS	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Does not know	Refuses to answer
EM62H. Moving abroad is a bad thing for me as it would require leaving my family and/or friends	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM62I. Moving abroad is a bad thing for me as it would require learning new language and adapting to a new society	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM62K. My family and people whose opinions I appreciate would support me if I decided to move abroad	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM62R. Most people whose opinions I appreciate believe that leaving BiH is the best option.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM62N. I could move abroad if I wanted to.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EM62Q. If I decided to move abroad, I would know how to do it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**EMI4.** On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is 'extremely poor' and 7 is 'excellent', how would you rate government efforts at all levels when it comes to reducing youth emigration from BiH? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Extremely poor						Excellent

## CORRUPTION

**COR3.** How prevalent do you believe corruption in BiH is in: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY! ROTATE ITEMS!

ITEMS	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Extremely	Does not know/Refuses to answer
COR3A. Public sector employment	1	2	3	4	5
COR3B. Public procurement, defined as buying of goods and services by organizations/units of government and the public sector	1	2	3	4	5
COR3C. Police	1	2	3	4	5
COR3D. Judiciary	1	2	3	4	5
COR3E. Public education institutions	1	2	3	4	5
COR3F. Public health care institutions	1	2	3	4	5
COR3I. Tax system	1	2	3	4	5
COR3J. Inspections	1	2	3	4	5
COR3K. Construction permits	1	2	3	4	5
COR3L. Permits for exploitation of natural resources (forestry, energy resources, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
COR3M. Local government (municipality/city) management (e.g., mayor, local council)	1	2	3	4	5
COR3N. Public officials in local government administration (municipality/city)	1	2	3	4	5

**COR27.** To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "Giving gifts, money or returning favors for delivery of public administrative services is considered as normal behavior in my country?"

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree
5. (Does not know/Not applicable)

**COR28.** To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

STATEMENT	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	(Does not know/Not applicable)
COR28A. Police and other law enforcement agencies are effective in detecting corruption crimes in my country?	1	2	3	4	5
COR28B. Other government agencies (i.e., supreme audit institutions, tax offices, inspections) are effective in detecting corruption crimes in my country?	1	2	3	4	5

**COR29.** On scale 1 to 7, where 7 means “exceptional”, and 1 means “very poor”, how would you rate the political will for fighting corruption?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Extremely poor						Exceptional

**COR7.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “Fight against corruption in my country is effective”? **SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!**

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Somewhat disagree
4. Neither agree nor disagree
5. Somewhat agree
6. Agree
7. Strongly agree
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**COR10.** Do you believe that perpetrators of corruption are adequately punished in BiH? **NOTE DOWN ONE ANSWER ONLY**

1. Yes
2. No, the punishment is not harsh enough
3. No, the punishment is too harsh
4. (Do not read!) Does not know
5. (Do not read!) Refuses to answer

**COR13.** DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, were you in contact with any of the following public officials? If the answer is ‘Yes’, proceed to the question **COR14**.

**COR14.** Have you yourself, IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, given money, gifts, services, or similar to any of the following, in order to get better treatment?

PUBLIC OFFICIAL	COR13		COR14	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Doctor	1	2	1	2
2. Nurse	1	2	1	2
3. Teaching staff at primary, secondary schools, and universities	1	2	1	2
4. Judge/prosecutor	1	2	1	2
5. Court personnel	1	2	1	2
6. Police officer	1	2	1	2
7. Politician	1	2	1	2
8. Inspector	1	2	1	2
9. Government employee	1	2	1	2
10. Any other public official	1	2	1	2

If at least one answer was ‘Yes’ to the question **COR14** (if respondent bribed a public official in the last 12 months), proceed to the question **COR14\_YES2**. If, however, the answer is ‘No’ for all the items listed under **COR14**, please go to the question **COR16**.

**COR14\_YES2.** Last time that you had to make such extra payment or gift, did you report it to any official authority/institution (e.g., police, prosecutor, anticorruption agency, etc.)? (Please mark only one answer)

1. Yes
2. No

**Ask all respondents!**

**COR16.** Have you done any of the following in the last 12 months? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE QUESTION! READ OUT/SHOW ANSWER OPTIONS!**

1. Reported a corruption of a public official to an anticorruption NGO
2. Reported a corruption of a public official to relevant institutions
3. Signed an anticorruption petition
4. Participated in an anticorruption advocacy initiative
5. Participated in an anticorruption public discussion or meeting
6. Refused to give a bribe to a public official

7. Participated in an anticorruption protest/event
8. Posted or shared a social media content related to corruption
9. Any other anticorruption action, please specify
10. None of the above

**COR18D.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "I believe that citizens cannot do much in fight against corruption no matter how hard they try."

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. (Do not read!) (Does not know/No response)

**COR19.** To what extent do you see the court system affected by corruption in this country? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means 'not at all corrupt' and 7 means 'extremely corrupt'.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all corrupt						Extremely corrupt

**COR20.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements. SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
COR20A. Judges can be trusted to conduct court procedures and adjudicate cases impartially and in accordance with the law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20B. The prosecutors can be trusted to perform their duties impartially and in accordance with the law	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20C. Judges do not take bribes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20D. Prosecutors do not take bribes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20E. The Judiciary is effective in combating corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20F. Public officials who violate the law are generally identified and punished	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20G. Judges' poor performance is sanctioned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COR20H. Prosecutors' good performance is rewarded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**COR30.** Which media outlets do you most often use to find out about corruption and anticorruption activities?

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**COR31.** In your opinion, which civil society organizations / NGOs do the most to fight corruption?

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## CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

**CS1.** Thinking of local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in BiH, which statement do you agree with the most? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. They mostly work in the interest of the citizens of BiH
2. They mainly serve the interests of their international funders
3. They mainly advocate for issues of interest only to themselves
4. They mostly serve the interests of political parties
5. (Do not read) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**CS2.** To what extent do Civil Society Organizations have influence over the government to work in citizens' interest? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Not at all
2. Slightly
3. Moderately
4. Extremely
5. (Do not read) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**CS2\_YES.** If the answer to CS2 was either 2. A little or 3. Somewhat or 4. Exceptionally:

Can you think of an example of the influence of NGOs on government decisions in the interest of citizens? Please specify:

---

**CS8** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In general, CSOs in BiH which focus on fight against corruption are working in citizens' interest to protect them from corruption.

1. Completely disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neutral
4. Agree
5. Completely agree
6. (Do not read!) Does not know/refuses to answer

**CS5.** Have you, in the last 12 months, done any of the following: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Yes	No	(Do not read) Does not know
CS5A. Participated in a public hearing on some government decisions	1	2	3
CS5B. Sent a citizen initiative to some government body	1	2	3
CS5C. Provided comments to a draft government policy	1	2	3
CS5D. Participated in a working group designing a government policy	1	2	3
CS5E. Served as a member in an advisory committee or council	1	2	3
CS5F. Acted as a political representative in your community, municipality or higher representative body	1	2	3
CS5G. Other actions, specify	1	2	3

**IF ANSWER on each item under CS5 is "NO" as well, go to question CS11 below. Otherwise go to question CS7.**

**CS11.** If you did not engage in any civic action in past 12 months, what are the reasons? MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.

1. I am not interested in such activities
2. I do not have time for such activities
3. I believe that such actions cannot change anything
4. Such actions would not be supported by high number of citizens
5. Persons in power do not care about goals of such activities/ignore citizens
6. Persons in power would suppress such actions
7. I did not have opportunity to participate in such activities
8. I do not have information about opportunities to participate in such activities
9. Civic activism is type of exploitation
10. Civic activism is not paid
11. I am afraid to take action due to possible retribution by persons of power
12. I do not trust the motivation of organizers of such activities
13. Other, please specify

**CS7.** What issues of concern would motivate you the most to take part in some civic action and fight to solve them? UP TO THREE ANSWERS. READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS!

1. Ensuring more jobs
2. Fighting corruption and/or crime
3. Holding politicians accountable
4. Fighting for overall better economic conditions
5. Fighting for more quality education
6. Environmental protection
7. Monitoring elections
8. Other, please specify
9. I would not engage in such activities

**CS6.** Have you done any of the following in the last 12 months?

ITEMS	Da	Ne
CS6A. Donated any money to a charity/institutions/person in need	1	2
CS6B. Donated any goods (e.g., food, clothes) to a charity/institutions/person in need	1	2
CS6C. Donated money or goods for solving a community issue, excluding charity	1	2
CS6D. Volunteered your time, for humanitarian purposes, to institutions or individuals in need, or to solve problems in the community	1	2

If the answer to **CS6A** was "Yes", ask the following question, **CS6E**. Otherwise go to question **F11**.

<b>CS6E.</b> If you donated money, how much money in total did you donate in the last 12 months?	_____ KM
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## VISION OF BIH IN FUTURE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

**F13.** Which of the following describes your vision of BiH of the future? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! SELECT ALL THAT APPLY!

- F13a. Arrangement of the state should remain unchanged
- F13b. State-level government should be strengthened, and Entities should be abandoned
- F13c. Municipal/City-level government should be strengthened, and Entities should be abandoned
- F13d. Municipal/City-level government should be strengthened, and Cantons should be abandoned
- F13e. Cantonal authorities should be empowered, taking over competencies now held by the Federal government
- F13f. A third, Croat, entity should be formed
- F13g. BiH should be divided into up to 5 or 6 economic regions, which should have a great deal of autonomy
- F13k. The entities and ethnic groups should each go their separate ways, dividing BiH into three independent States

**F132.** Is there some other way of BiH arrangement for BiH future, that would be better than those listed in the question above?

1. Yes >> F132\_ YES. If yes, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
2. No

**F16.** What is a higher priority for BiH at this time: constitutional reform or socioeconomic reform? ROTATE THE ORDER OF ITEMS WHEN READING. READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Constitutional reform [resolving constitutional problems BiH is facing]
2. Socioeconomic reform [resolving social and economic problems in BiH]

## GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC SERVICES

**SJ.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following? ASK FOR EACH ITEM SEPARATELY! READ OUT AND SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS!

STATEMENTS	Completely disagree	Mostly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat agree	Mostly agree	Completely agree	Does not know / Refuses to answer
SJ1. In general, you find BiH society to be fair	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ2. In general, BiH political system operates as it should	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ3. BiH society needs to be radically restructured	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ4. BiH is a good country to live in	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ5. Most policies in BiH serve the greater good	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ6. Everyone in BiH has a fair shot at happy and prosperous life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ7. Our society is getting worse every day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ8. BiH society is set up so that people usually get what they deserve	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
SJ9. I am angry at the BiH politicians and government representatives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

**GOVI.** How satisfied are you with the following IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS? ASK FOR EACH ITEM SEPARATELY! READ OUT AND SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS!

ITEMS	Completely satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Mostly dissatisfied	Completely dissatisfied	Did not have direct experience with this service in the last 12 months
GOVIH. P2y. General security	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVII (JEI). Courts' or the prosecutors' administrative services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVIJ. Your local government's (municipality/city) administrative services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVIK. Your local government's (municipality/city) utility service services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVIL. Your local government considering citizens' needs in decision making	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVIM. Your local government regularly providing citizens with information about public spending	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**GOV2.** What is your overall level of satisfaction with local government services? NOTE DOWN ONE ANSWER ONLY! READ OUT AND SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS!

1. Completely satisfied
2. Mostly satisfied
3. Somewhat satisfied
4. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
5. Somewhat dissatisfied
6. Mostly dissatisfied
7. Completely dissatisfied
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**GOV4.** On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is 'no trust' and 7 is 'completely trust', how would you rate your level of trust for the following? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY! SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ROTATE ITEMS!

ITEMS	No trust	2	3	4	5	6	Completely trust	Do not read! Does not know
GOV4A. BiH Institutions/State-level Government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4B. Entity-level institutions in my Entity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4C. Canton-level institutions (ONLY FOR RESPONDENTS FROM FBiH)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4D. Municipality/city level government/institutions in my municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4E. Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4F. Public media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4G. Independent media	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4H. Judiciary	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4I. CSOs/NGOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4J. Religious institutions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4K. Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4L. BiH Armed Forces	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4M. Public healthcare institutions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
GOV4N. Public education institutions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

**GOV7.** What do you think are the two most important problems facing our country? SEMI-OPEN. MARK TWO ANSWERS, RANKED. CODE, DO NOT READ. ROTATE ITEMS!

PROBLEMS	GOV7_RANK1 Rank 1	GOV7_RANK2 Rank 2
(1) Unemployment	1	2
(2) Low salaries/pensions/standard of living	1	2
(3) Crime	1	2
(4) Corruption	1	2
(5) Brain drain/emigration	1	2
(6) Political disputes	1	2
(7) Political instability	1	2
(8) Judicial system	1	2
(9) Refugees / migrants	1	2
(10) Bad/incapable government	1	2
(11) Interethnic distrust and political irresponsibility	1	2
(12) Other, please specify	1	2

**ACDC1.** How would you rate the BiH's current capacities to supply the country's market with electrical power?

1. Extremely poor
2. Poor
3. Neither poor nor good
4. Good
5. Excellent
6. Does not know

**ACDC2.** In the next 10 years, in your opinion how will BiH's capacities be in supplying the country's market with electrical power?

1. Extremely poor
2. Poor
3. Neither poor nor good
4. Good
5. Excellent



6. Does not know

## JUDICIARY AND RULE OF LAW

**JE1.** On a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 is 'extremely poor' and 7 is 'excellent', how would you rate the work of: READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Extremely poor	2	3	4	5	6	Excellent
JE1A. Judges/Courts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JE1B. Prosecutors/ Prosecutor Offices	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JE1C. Attorneys	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JE1D. Notaries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**JE2.** How often do you think citizens are allowed to: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	(Do not read!) Does not know
JE2A. Check their court case file	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2B. Participate in any court hearing of their interest	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2C. Review a judgment of their interest	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2D. Get reports/statistics on the work of courts	1	2	3	4	5	6
JE2E. Fully and timely access, directly or through their legal representative, all evidence after confirmation of the indictment in cases in which they are accused	1	2	3	4	5	6

**JE3.** JE3. Do you think the number of unsolved cases, excluding utility cases (unpaid water, electricity, heating...), is increasing in BiH courts? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes
2. No
3. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE4.** Do you think the number of unsolved cases is increasing in BiH prosecutor offices? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Da
2. Ne
3. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE5.** Do you agree that appointments of judges and prosecutors are competence-based? READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Somewhat agree
4. Neither agree nor disagree
5. Somewhat disagree
6. Disagree
7. Strongly disagree
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**JE6.** In your opinion, how often are court cases and investigations selected and presented objectively by the media? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! NOTE DOWN ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Sometimes
4. Often
5. Always
6. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE7.** In your opinion, court taxes/fees are? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Low
2. Adequate
3. High
4. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE8.** Which comes closest to your opinion: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Courts decide cases in reasonable time periods

2. It takes too long for courts to decide cases
3. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE9.** Which comes closest to your opinion: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Prosecutor offices decide cases in reasonable time periods
2. It takes too long for Prosecutor offices to decide cases
3. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE10.** Do you think it is possible to get someone's preferred judge to adjudicate his/her case? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Sometimes
4. Often
5. Always
6. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE11.** In your opinion, salaries of judges and prosecutors are? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Low
2. Adequate
3. High
4. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE12.** In your opinion, fees of attorneys and notaries are? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Low
2. Adequate
3. High
4. (Do not read!) Does not know

**JE13.** Have you been involved in any court case, except utility cases, in the last three years? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes >> Go to JE14
2. No >> Go to JE15

**JE14.** How many cases you have been involved in over the last three years? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. One case only
2. Two or more cases at the same court
3. Two or more cases at different courts

**JE15.** Your principal source of information about the BiH judiciary, cases and actors is: READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Personal experience from my interaction with
2. Cases of my family members
3. Friends/colleagues' experience
4. Media
5. My professional interaction with courts
6. Official information of judicial institutions (HJPC, Courts, Prosecutors Offices)

**JE16.** The next two questions refer to your trust in the Rule of Law. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: Courts treat people fairly regardless of their income, national or social origin, political affiliation, religion, race, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, or disability? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Somewhat agree
4. Neither agree nor disagree
5. Somewhat disagree
6. Disagree
7. Strongly disagree
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**JE17.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: Judges are able to make decisions without direct or indirect interference by governments, politicians, the international community or other interest groups and individuals? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Somewhat agree
4. Neither agree nor disagree
5. Somewhat disagree
6. Disagree
7. Strongly disagree
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

## ACCESS TO UNBIASED INFORMATION, MEDIA LITERACY, AND DIGITAL ECONOMY

**ME23.** (DECA). Do you own the following? MARK ALL THAT APPLIES!

DEVICE	Yes	No	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
ME23A. Desktop computer	1	2	9
ME23B. Laptop	1	2	9
ME23C. Smartphone	1	2	9
ME23D. Tablet	1	2	9

**MEI.** Do you have a regular access to internet that you can use? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes
2. No, but I have occasional access to internet
3. No, I mainly (or completely) have no access to Internet

**MEI IA.** What media types do you follow on daily basis? MULTIPLE RESPONSE QUESTION!

1. Television
2. Radio
3. Newspapers
4. Internet portals
5. Social media
6. (Do not read!) Other, please specify:
7. (Do not read!) None >> **SKIP TO MEI O**

**ASK FOR MEDIA THAT THE RESPONDENTS ARE FOLLOWING ON DAILY BASIS! (FOR MEDIA SELECTED UNDER MEI IA)**

**MEI IB.** Which media outlets (TV channels, radio stations, specific newspapers and portals) do you spend most time following on daily basis? SEMI-OPEN. UP TO THREE ANSWERS FOR EACH MEDIA TYPE THEY FOLLOW! **CODE! DO NOT READ!**

MEI IB_1 X. TELEVISION – (UP TO THREE ANSWERS!) CODE! DO NOT READ!			
1. Al Jazeera	11. Fox	21. NI	31. RTRS
2. Arena Sport	12. FTV (Federalna)	22. National Geographic	32. RTS
3. ATV	13. Happy	23. Nova TV	33. Sport Klub
4. BHT	14. Hayat TV	24. Nova TV BiH	34. Tata Brada
5. BN TV	15. HBO	25. Nova TV Srbija	35. TLC
6. Cinestar	16. TV Herceg-Bosne	26. O Kanal	36. TV SA
7. Discovery Channel	17. Hit TV	27. OBN	37. TV Slon
8. DM Sat	18. HRT	28. PINK	38. TV TK
9. Doma TV	19. Igman	29. Prva TV	39. USK TV
10. Face TV	20. K3	30. RTL	40. Zenica TV
			41. OTHER, please specify

MEI IB_2 X. RADIO – (UP TO THREE ANSWERS!) CODE! DO NOT READ!			
1. Antena	11. Dobož	21. Koprivljanski	31. Radio Stari Grad (RSG)
2. Banovići	12. Džungla	22. Luka Radio	32. RTRS
3. Bet	13. Federalni Radio	23. Lukavac	33. Sarajevo
4. BH Radio	14. Free Radio	24. Mix	34. Široki Brijeg
5. BIG	15. Grude	25. Narodni Radio	35. Slobomir
6. BIR	16. Hercegovački	26. NES	36. Slon
7. BN	17. Jablanica	27. Običan Radio	37. Studio M
8. Bobar	18. Kakanj	28. Orašje	38. TNT
9. Breza	19. Kalman	29. Otvoreni Radio	39. Velkaton
10. Das Radio	20. Kameleon	30. Radio Dobre Vibracije (RDV)	40. Vogošća
			41. OTHER, please specify

MEI IB_3 X. NEWSPAPERS – (UP TO THREE ANSWERS!) CODE! DO NOT READ!			
1. Alo	6. Faktor	11. Micro Mreža	16. Press
2. Blic	7. Glas Srpske	12. Naša Riječ	17. SAF
3. Bosanski Vjesnik	8. Informer	13. Nezavisne novine	18. Skandi
4. Dnevni Avaz	9. Jutarnji list	14. Oslobođenje	19. Večernji list
5. Express Tabloid	10. Kurir	15. Preporod	20. OTHER, please specify

MEI IB_4 X. ONLINE NEWS SITES – (UP TO THREE ANSWERS!) CODE! DO NOT READ!			
1. 072info.com	6. Bljesak.info	11. Jabuka.tv	16. RadioSarajevo.ba
2. 24sata.hr	7. Crna-Hronika.info	12. Klix.ba	17. RTVBN.com
3. 6yka.com	8. Depo.ba	13. Krajina.ba	18. SrpskaInfo.com
4. Avaz.ba	9. Grude-online.info	14. NI info.com	19. Tuzlanski.ba
5. Blic.rs	10. Index.hr	15. Nezavisne.com	20. ZenicaBlog.com
			21. OTHER, please specify

MEIIB 5 X. SOCIAL MEDIA – (UP TO THREE ANSWERS!) CODE! DO NOT READ!			
1. Badoo	6. LinkedIn	11. Skype	16. Twitter
2. Discord	7. Messenger (Facebook)	12. Snapchat	17. Viber
3. Facebook	8. Omegle	13. Telegram	18. WeChat
4. Instagram	9. Reddit	14. TikTok	19. WhatsApp
5. LINE	10. Signal	15. Tumblr	20. YouTube
			21. OTHER, please specify

(That was listed under “Other” in MEI IA) **MEIIB 6 X. OTHER – (UP TO THREE ANSWERS!)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**ASK FOR MEDIA THAT THE RESPONDENTS ARE FOLLOWING ON DAILY BASIS! (FOR MEDIA SELECTED UNDER MEI IA)**

MEIIC. What types of programs do you follow on each of these media types? MULTIPLE RESPONSE QUESTION

MEDIA TYPE	MEIIC_1_X. Politics, society, economy	MEIIC_2_X. Entertainment (i.e., movies, TV shows, reality shows, music, sports)	MEIIC_3_X. Educational programs (i.e., documentaries, educational website or applications)
MEIIC_X_1. Television	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No
MEIIC_X_2. Radio	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No
MEIIC_X_3. Newspapers	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No
MEIIC_X_4. Internet portals	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No
MEIIC_X_5. Social media	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No
MEIIC_X_6. (Do not read!) Other (please specify): (that was listed as “Other” in MEI IA)	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No	1. Yes, 2. No

**MEIID.** On average, how much time per day do you spend following these types of programs:

Note: in case that a participant does not follow a certain type of program on any of the types of media listed in MEIIC, enter 0 hours and 0 minutes for that type of program.

TYPES OF PROGRAMS	Hours MEIID_X_h	Minutes MEIID_X_m
MEIID_1_x. Politics, society, economy		
MEIID_2_x. Entertainment (i.e., movies, TV shows, reality shows, music, sports)		
MEIID_3_x. Educational programs (i.e., documentaries, educational website or applications)		

**ME30.** How would you assess the quality of information reported by the BiH media?

MEDIA TYPE	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Does not know/Not applicable
ME30A. Television	1	1	3	4	5	9
ME30B. Internet portals	1	1	3	4	5	9
ME30C. Social media	1	1	3	4	5	9

**ME40.** To what extent would you say you trust the information reported by the BiH media? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! SELECT ONE ANSWER ONLY!

MEDIA TYPE	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Extremely	Does not know/Not applicable
ME40A. Television	1	1	3	4	9
ME40B. Internet portals	1	1	3	4	9
ME40C. Social media	1	1	3	4	9

**ME7.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

STATEMENTS	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Does not know/Not applicable
ME7A. I have noticed an increase in media reporting on corruption cases in the last 12 months	4	3	2	1	9
ME7B (ACI). Media reporting on corruption is adequate in terms of frequency, objectivity, and/or timeliness	4	3	2	1	9

**ME10.** How much influence do you think political parties and government institutions have over the following media? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

MEDIA TYPE	Too much	Too little	About right	(Do not read!) Does not know
ME10A. Television	1	1	3	9
<b>ME10B. Internet portals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
ME10C. Social media	1	1	3	9

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

**PO1.** How interested are you in politics? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Very interested
2. Somewhat interested
3. Not very interested
4. Not at all interested
5. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**PO2.** How often do you vote in the elections?

1. Regularly >> **GO TO PPI3**
2. Sometimes>> **GO TO PPI3**
3. Rarely >> **GO TO PPI3**
4. Never >> **GO TO PO3**

**PPI3.** To what extent do you do the following? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “Not at all” and 5 means “To a great extent”. ROTATE ITEMS.

STATEMENTS	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	To a great extent	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
PPI3A. Before going to the polls, I review the political parties' programs in detail	1	2	3	4	8	9
PPI3B. I always or almost always vote for the same party	1	2	3	4	8	9
PPI3C. I follow political news during the pre-election campaign to inform myself about parties and candidates	1	2	3	4	8	9
PPI3D. Before elections, I search for information on the previous work of the candidate I intend to vote for	1	2	3	4	8	9
PPI3E. I talk to my family members and friends to help me decide for whom to vote	1	2	3	4	8	9
PPI3H. It is important to me that the candidates/parties have the same religion and/or ethnicity as mine	1	2	3	4	8	9
PPI3M. I vote for the party because of the party leaders	1	2	3	4	8	9

**PO3.** Would you say that elections in BiH are fair?

1. Yes
2. No

**PO4.** Did you vote in the 2022 general elections? MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Yes >> **>> GO TO PO4A.**
2. No >> **>> GO TO PO5.**
3. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer >> **GO TO PO8.**

**PO5.** Why did you not vote in the 2022 elections? READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

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 could not go to the polling station/I did not have time
5. I was a minor
6. Other, please specify
7. (Do not read!) Refuses to answer

**GO TO PO8!**

**PO4A.** If yes, did you vote for any of the three largest parties – SDA, HDZ, or SNSD?

1. Yes
2. No
3. (Do not read) Don't know / Refuses to answer

**PO6.** Did you notice any irregularities during the 2022 elections?

1. Yes
2. No
3. I noticed something odd, but I am not sure if it was an irregularity

**PO7.** Have you been offered money, gift, or services as exchange for votes during the 2022 elections?

1. Yes
2. No

**PP9A.** Has anybody pressured you to vote for a specific party or candidate during the 2022 elections?

1. Yes
2. No

**PP10.** To what extent do you think that the results of the previous general elections in 2022 reflect the real choice and will of the citizens?

1. Not at all
2. Slightly
3. Moderately
4. Completely
5. (Do not read!) Does not know / Refuses to answer

**PO8.** During the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? READ OUT /SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY! ROTATE ITEMS!

ITEMS	Yes	No
PO8A. Contacted a politician	1	2
PO8B. Contacted a government or local government official	1	2
PO8C. Worked without pay in a political party or action group	1	2
PO8D. Volunteered in a CSO (including youth banks)	1	2
PO8E. Signed a petition	1	2
PO8F. Taken part in a lawful public demonstration	1	2
PO8G. Boycotted certain products (e.g., BUY LOCAL)	1	2
PO8H. Been a member of a political party/group	1	2
PO8I. Volunteered to monitor/observe elections	1	2
PO8J. Shared a message with political content in social media	1	2
PO8K. Attended an event organized by a political party (e.g., election campaign event)	1	2

**PO9.** Do you think that political parties are guided more by their own political interests or by the interests of the public? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Political interests - Strongly
2. Political interests - Somewhat
3. Both political and citizens' interests
4. Citizens' interest - Somewhat
5. Citizens' interest - Strongly
6. (Do not read) Does not know
7. (Do not read) Refuses to answer

**PP3.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

STATEMENTS	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	(Do not read) Does not know	(Do not read) Refuses to answer
PP3A. An ordinary BiH citizen can affect government decisions.	1	2	3	4	5	6
PP3C. An ordinary citizen of my city/municipality can affect local government decisions	1	2	3	4	5	6
PP3B. I think that together my ethnic group can improve how we are treated in society.	1	2	3	4	5	6

## BUILDING INTERETHNIC TRUST AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

**RE1.** Please describe to what extent each of the following group belongings is important to you. Please rate every below-listed group belonging on a scale 1-5.

ITEMS	Not at all important	Not important	Neither important nor unimportant	Important	Very important
RE1F. Your religious group	1	2	3	4	5
RE1G. Your ethnic group	1	2	3	4	5
RE1N. Your local community	1	2	3	4	5
RE1J. Entity	1	2	3	4	5
RE1K. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	4	5
RE1L. Balkans	1	2	3	4	5
RE1M. Europe	1	2	3	4	5

**RE2.** To what extent do the following statements apply to you in terms of describing your interactions with people from other ethnic groups? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

ITEMS	Yes, many	Yes, some	Yes, few	No	Does not wish to answer
RE2A. I have family members from other ethnic groups	4	3	2	1	9
RE2D. Some of my closest friends are from other ethnic groups	4	3	2	1	9
RE2C. I have acquaintances, colleagues, and people with whom I interact through work or in school/university that are from different ethnic groups	4	3	2	1	9
RE2E. I closely collaborate with members of other ethnic groups	4	3	2	1	9

**RE2F.** Most of my experiences with other ethnic groups are...

1. Very negative
2. Negative
3. Neutral
4. Positive
5. Very positive
6. (Do not read) Don't know/Refuses to answer

**RE2G.** How would you describe the nature of your encounters with other ethnic groups? ONE RESPONSE.

1. I don't have any contacts with other ethnic groups
2. Random encounters in my neighborhood, at work or school
3. Collaboration on joint tasks at work / school
4. Socializing after work / school
5. Close and friendly relationships
6. Other, please specify

**RE3.** To what degree do you trust people from following ethnic groups? ASK FOR EACH ETHNIC GROUP! RECORD ONE ANSWER FOR EACH ETHNIC GROUP! READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS!

GROUPS	No trust at all	Somewhat distrust	Neither trust nor distrust	Somewhat trust	Completely trust	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
RE3A. Bosniaks	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE3B. Croats	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE3C. Serbs	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE3D. Roma	1	2	3	4	5	6

**RE30.** To what extent do you feel similar to or different from...?

GROUPS	Very different	Different	Neither different nor similar	Similar	Very similar	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
RE30A. Bosniaks	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE30B. Croats	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE30C. Serbs	1	2	3	4	5	6

**RE4A.** When encountering or interacting with members of other ethnicities, or when anticipating such interactions, do you usually feel anxious?

Not at all	2	3	4	A lot	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
1	2	3	4	5	6

**RE14H.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I am frustrated with the way my ethnic group is treated in BiH society."?

1. Completely disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Completely agree
5. (Do not read!) Does not know
6. (Do not read!) Refuses to answer

**RE5.** To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

STATEMENTS	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
RE5A. All peoples in BiH had a hard time during the war, regardless of their ethnicity.	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE5K. I sometimes find it difficult to understand the other groups' view of the war	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE5L. If I tried to understand the war from the other groups' perspective, I feel I would betray my own people	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE5H. I would not mind if my close neighbor belonged to other ethnic group	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE5I. I wish I had (more) friends from other ethnic groups	1	2	3	4	5	6
RE5J. I would not mind being in a close relationship with someone who does not belong to my ethnic group	1	2	3	4	5	6



**RE8.** People in BiH have different attitudes about the war and we can hear various statements about different groups' responsibility or victimhood, etc. To what extent do the following statements bother you? ROTATE ITEMS

STATEMENTS	Not at all	2	3	4	5	6	It bothers me a lot	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
RE8A. Hearing that all ethnic groups equally suffered in the war	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE8C. My group being blamed for initiation of the war	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE8D. My group being blamed for committing more war crimes than the others	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE8E. All members of my group being considered bad people (terrorists, fascists, coldblooded murderers)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE8F. All members of my ethnic group being blamed for war crimes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE8I. Denying war crimes toward my group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE8J. Victims of my group not being recognized by other groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**RE9.** To what extent do you feel that the following statements apply to you? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means "not at all" and 7 means "extremely".

STATEMENTS	Not at all	2	3	4	5	6	Extremely	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
RE9A. The physical existence of my people is in danger	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE9B. My country will not survive for very long	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE9I. I fear that another war could break out in my country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE9E. I often think of the grievances caused to my people during or after the war	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RE9G. I often think that me and my family are in danger due to interethnic tensions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**CAI.** To what extent would you support or oppose to protests and public demonstration to...?

ITEMS	Completely oppose	Mainly oppose	Somewhat oppose	Neither support nor oppose	Somewhat support	Mainly support	Completely support	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
CA1A. Ensure other ethnic groups' human rights	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CA1B. Demand responsibility from ruling politicians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CA1C. Stand by the politicians and government officials you favor	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CA1D. Support LGBTI rights to adopt children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**SDEI.** If the survival of this country was threatened, would you stay in the country and fight for it? Assess on the scale from 1 to 7, 1 being "definitely no" and 7 "definitely yes".

Definitely NO	2	3	4	5	6	Definitely YES	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

**VI2.** Which of the following would you do in order to change the current conditions in terms of interethnic tensions in your community? READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! SELECT ALL THAT APPLY!

ITEMS	Yes	No
VI2A. I would do nothing and just stay focused on my own personal and business affairs	1	2
VI2H. I would leave the country	1	2
VI2B. I would use political and social means of action, but definitely avoid any kind of violence	1	2
VI2C. I would use any kind of actions, but definitely avoid violence	1	2
VI2D. I would use all means of change available to me, including violence if necessary	1	2

**VI3.** To what extent do you believe the following religious/nationalist extremist groups represent a security threat in BiH? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Strong threat	Moderate threat	Minor threat	Not at all a threat	Do not read! Does not know/Refuses to answer
VI3A. Extremist groups from abroad	1	2	3	4	8
VI3B. Local religious or local nationalist extremists	1	2	3	4	8
VI3D. Returning foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs)	1	2	3	4	8

## DIASPORA

**D11.** How often does your household receive financial help from family or friends abroad?

1. Never >> SKIP TO D14
2. Occasionally, once a year
3. Often, several times a year
4. Regularly, every month

**D22. TO BE SELF-ADMINISTERED: Has your household received financial help from family or friends abroad (remittances) in the last 12 months?**

1. Yes. **D22A.** If yes, about how much? \_\_\_\_\_ BAM <- ENABLE SKIPPING
2. No – SKIP TO D14
3. Does not know
4. Refuses to answer

**D13.** To what extent would you say that the financial help your household receives from abroad is important for meeting your basic needs (food, utilities, clothes, etc.)?

1. Not at all important, we can easily meet our basic needs without their assistance
2. Not important
3. Neither important nor unimportant
4. Important
5. Very important, we could not meet our basic needs without their assistance

**D14.** In your opinion, to what extent should diaspora be involved in resolving problems of this country and its citizens?

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

**D15.** What is the best way for BiH people from diaspora to help our country and its citizens? (UP TO THREE RESPONSES, RANKED). ROTATE THE STATEMENTS. SHOW THE ITEMS!

1. Support economic development (e.g., business development and exports)
2. Participate in resolving our political issues
3. Vote in elections
4. Teach and mentor BiH students and professionals
5. Support good students/workers from BiH in finding education or job opportunities abroad
6. Support humanitarian causes, helping poor and ill
7. Advocate for EU integration on behalf of our country
8. Promote peace and reconciliation in the country
9. Help BiH citizens fight corruption
10. Support development of their native local communities
11. Other, please specify

## GENDER STEREOTYPES AND FAMILIARITY WITH LEGISLATION ON GENDER EQUALITY

**GE1.** How often did you feel discriminated against for your: ROTATE ITEMS!

ITEMS	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	I don't remember/ Refuses to answer
GE1A. Gender (man or woman)	5	4	3	2	1	6
GE1B. Ethnicity	5	4	3	2	1	6
GE1C. Religious views	5	4	3	2	1	6
GE1D. Disability	5	4	3	2	1	6
Ask only women: GE1E. Pregnancy status	5	4	3	2	1	6
GE1F. Sexual orientation	5	4	3	2	1	6
GE1H. Wealth	5	4	3	2	1	6
GE1G. Other (specify)	5	4	3	2	1	6

**GE6.** To what extend do you agree with the following statements?

ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
GE6A. Women should have equal rights as men and receive the same treatment as men do	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GE6B. On the whole, men make better political leaders than women and should be elected rather than women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GE6C. When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GE6E. The majority of household responsibilities are naturally more suited for women, regardless of whether she is employed or not	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GE6F. I support women's right to abortion.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**GE8.** In your opinion, how common is violence against women by partners, acquaintances, or strangers in BiH?

1. Very common
2. Fairly common
3. Not very common
4. Not at all common
5. Don't know
6. Not applicable
7. Refused to answer

**GE7.** Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements?

STATEMENTS	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Does not know/Refuses to answer
GE7A. Violence against women is often provoked by the victim	1	2	3	4	5
GE7B. Domestic violence is a private matter and should be handled within the family	1	2	3	4	5

## OTHER STEREOTYPES

**PWD.** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

STATEMENTS	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
PWD1. Persons with mental disabilities are not able to work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PWD3. Persons with physical disabilities are not able to work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PWD4. Persons with intellectual disabilities should not be allowed to have partners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PWD5. For people with physical disability, it is best that they are taken care of by the society rather than having to work and support themselves	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**SSC12.** Do you personally know anybody who is lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or who is not heterosexual?

ITEMS	Yes	No
SSC12A. A close friend or a family member	1	2
SSC12B. A colleague or an acquaintance	1	2

**SSC.** To what extent do you agree or disagree that same-sex couples should have the right to READ OUT/SHOW THE ANSWER OPTIONS! ASK ABOUT EACH ITEM SEPARATELY!

ITEMS	Strongly agree	Agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	(Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer
SSC1. Marry	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SSC2. Live without getting married, but with equal rights as married couples	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SSC3. Adopt children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SSC5. Organize protests/Pride to fight for their rights	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SSC7. I support that LGBTI individuals should have the right to do whatever they want but not in public	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

SSC6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? "Homosexuality/being LGBTI is not natural."

1. Completely agree
2. Agree
3. Somewhat agree
4. Neither agree nor disagree
5. Somewhat disagree
6. Disagree
7. Strongly disagree
8. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuse

**WE CAME TO AN END. WE HAVE A FEW MORE QUESTIONS THAT WILL HELP US DO THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

## DEMOGRAPHICS

**D1a.** Overall, how many members are there in this household? \_\_\_\_\_ (enter number)

**D1b.** How many household members are under 18? \_\_\_\_\_ (enter number)

**D1c.** Are any of the household members who are under 18 your children?

1. Yes
2. No

**D2.** What is your year of birth? \_\_\_\_\_ (enter the number)

**D5.** What is your marital status? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Single
2. Married
3. Divorced
4. Widower/Widow
5. In a cohabitating partnership

**D6.** What is your ethnicity? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Bosniak
2. Croat
3. Serb
4. Roma
5. Bosnian and Herzegovinian
6. Jew
7. Other
8. Does not declare

**D7.** What is your religious affiliation? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. Muslim
2. Catholic
3. Orthodox
4. Jewish
5. Agnostic
6. Atheist
7. Other
8. Does not declare

**D7A.** How religious do you consider yourself to be?

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

**D8.** How important is religion in your life?

1. Not at all important
2. Not much important
3. Somewhat important
4. Very important

**D9.** 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

**D11.** What is the highest level of education you completed? READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!

1. No education
2. Uncompleted primary
3. Primary school
4. Secondary school
5. Post-secondary school specialization
6. High school and first grade of faculty
7. Advanced schools/faculty/academy/university

**D11A.** Are you currently engaged in any formal education program?

1. No
2. Yes, secondary education
3. Yes, bachelor studies
4. Yes, master studies
5. Yes, PhD studies

**The final few questions are on your employment status and financial resources available to you and your household. Please answer these questions considering 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 live, work, and finance their needs.**

**D13.** Which of the following describes your working status in the last month, taking into account any work done for pay or profit, regardless of whether it is officially registered? **READ OUT THE ANSWER OPTIONS! MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!**

1. Full-time employment
2. Part-time employment
3. Intern/trainee
4. Volunteer
5. Unemployed, with occasional jobs, actively looking for work
6. Unemployed, actively looking for work
7. Unemployed, not looking for work
8. Unpaid everyday house/farm work, looking after children or others, not looking for paid work
9. Person with disability whose disability is the main reason for not working
10. Pupil/student/in specialization
11. Retired
12. Military (recruit)
13. (Do not read!) Refuses to answer

If D13=5 or 6 (for unemployed): **D13A.** How long have you been unemployed and looking for a job (in number of months)?  
\_\_\_\_\_ months

If the answer to D13 was 7, 8 or 13 (for inactive): ask **D13B.**

**D13B.** What is your main reason for not looking for a job? **MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER! ROTATE ITEMS!**

1. Looking after children/pregnancy
2. Taking care of the household/housewife
3. I am too old to work
4. It is not profitable to work
5. I have no working experience/I have never worked
6. I plan to start my own business soon
7. I work abroad
8. I am ill
9. I am taking care of an elderly person
10. I am a student/trainee
11. There are no available jobs
12. I was looking for a job, but unsuccessfully
13. I have other sources of financial means
14. I do not know where to look for a job
15. I do not wish to work
16. Other, please specify
17. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**D20.** How much in BAM did you earn in net income in last month for your formal and informal (registered and unregistered) work?

1. 0 BAM
2. up to 100 BAM
3. 101 up to 500 BAM
4. 501 up to 1000 BAM
5. 1001 up to 2000 BAM
6. 2001 up to 3000 BAM
7. More than 3000 BAM
8. Does not know/Refuses to Answer

**D13C.** Are you or any of your family members employed in a government or public institution?

1. Yes
2. No

**D21A.** How would you describe your family's socioeconomic status? Please assess on the scale 1-7, 1 being very unfavorable and 7 very favorable.

Very unfavorable	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very favorable	(Do not read!) Does not know	(Do not read!) Refuses to answer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

**D21.** What is the monthly net income of your household? **MARK ONE ANSWER ONLY!**

1. No income in this month
2. Up to 100 BAM
3. 101 to 200 BAM
4. 201 to 300 BAM
5. 301 to 400 BAM
6. 401 to 500 BAM
7. 501 to 600 BAM
8. 601 to 700 BAM
9. 701 to 800 BAM
10. 801 to 900 BAM

11. 901 to 1000 BAM
12. 1001 to 1100 BAM
13. 1101 to 1200 BAM
14. 1201 to 1300 BAM
15. 1301 to 1500 BAM
16. 1501 to 2000 BAM
17. 2001 to 3000 BAM
18. Above 3000 BAM
19. (Do not read!) Does not know/Refuses to answer

**D23.** Do you belong to any of the following?

1. Displaced persons
2. Refugees
3. Returnees
4. None of the above

**ADDITIONAL VARIABLES TO BE PROVIDED BY DATA COLLECTION COMPANY:**

**D23A.** Respondent's current municipality/city of residence \_\_\_\_\_

**URBAN\_RURAL:** Type of settlement that respondent lives in?

1. Urban
2. Rural

**OVERSAMPLED:** Is this respondent in the oversampled group?

0. No
1. Yes

**INTERVIEW\_LENGTH:** Interview duration (in minutes): \_\_\_\_\_

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
SUPPORT ACTIVITY  
(MEASURE II)**

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