METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION
• 9 April – 29 April, 2019

METHOD
• Quantitative face to face survey within households
• Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI method)

POPULATION
• Population of Bosnia and Herzegovina aged 18+

SAMPLE FRAME
• Address registry

SAMPLE SIZE
• N=2,012 (904 in RS, 1,108 in FBiH including oversample in Croat majority areas)
• Data are weighted where necessary (by region, age, gender and education) to reflect the true population allocation according to the 2013 census

SAMPLING ERROR
• +/- 2.2% on full sample
• +/- 3.1% at entity level

SAMPLE TYPE
• Stratified sample

STRATIFICATION
• Within each entity the sample was stratified by region and settlement type

STEPS OF RANDOM SELECTION
• Step 1: Random selection of starting points
• Step 2: Random selection of households (random route technique)
• Step 3: Random selection of respondents within HH (Kisch scheme)
Citizens see the country moving in the wrong direction.

Generally speaking, do you think that things in Bosnia and Herzegovina are moving in the right or wrong direction?

- **Statewide**
  - 2018: 9% Right Direction, 87% Wrong Direction
  - 2017: 6% Right Direction, 91% Wrong Direction
  - 2016: 9% Right Direction, 88% Wrong Direction
  - 2015: 7% Right Direction, 85% Wrong Direction

Generally speaking, do you think that things in FBiH are moving in the right or wrong direction?

- 2018: 8% Right Direction, 90% Wrong Direction
- 2017: 5% Right Direction, 93% Wrong Direction
- 2016: 13% Right Direction, 83% Wrong Direction
- 2015: 7% Right Direction, 87% Wrong Direction

Generally speaking, do you think that things in RS are moving in the right or wrong direction?

- 2018: 16% Right Direction, 78% Wrong Direction
- 2017: 17% Right Direction, 73% Wrong Direction
- 2016: 16% Right Direction, 78% Wrong Direction
- 2015: 13% Right Direction, 76% Wrong Direction

*Base: Total N=2012, FBiH Total N=1108, RS Total N=904*
Most citizens do not believe their futures will improve.

Thinking about the next year, do you expect that your life and the lives of your family members will be better, worse or the same as today?
Federation respondents remain focused on unemployment, while political and corruption concerns rise.

What would you name as the two biggest problems that FBiH is facing today?
Unemployment remains a top concern in the RS, while other issues become increasingly important.

What would you name as the two biggest problems that RS is facing today?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption and crime</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Situation / Politicians</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty and economics situation</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The outflow of population</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER (&lt;2%)</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EU ACCESSION PROCESS
Support for EU accession remains strong among Bosniaks and Croats, and slightly favored among Bosnian Serbs.

Do you personally support or oppose BiH accession to EU?

- 2018: 77% Support, 17% Oppose
- 2017: 75% Support, 21% Oppose
- 2016: 72% Support, 23% Oppose
- 2015: 73% Support, 24% Oppose
Most citizens, with the exception of Bosnian Serbs, believe EU membership would improve the economy.

To what degree do you believe that EU membership would improve economic conditions and life in general for BiH citizens?

- Would improve a great deal: 63%
- Would improve somewhat: 76%
- Would not improve much: 46%
- Would not improve at all: 51%
Supporters of EU accession are not satisfied with progress toward membership in the bloc.

How satisfied are you with the progress made toward BiH EU accession?

- Very satisfied: 7%
- Somewhat satisfied: 36%
- Somewhat dissatisfied: 28%
- Very dissatisfied: 27%

43% Satisfied
55% Dissatisfied
Supporters of EU accession doubt the intentions of political leaders regarding their work towards EU accession.

Do you believe that political leaders and parties are working in good faith to achieve EU accession?

- **Yes**: 9%
- **No**: 50%
- **Some are/Some are not**: 39%

**By Region:**
- **FBiH**:
  - Yes: 26%
  - Some are/Some are not: 45%
  - No: 44%
- **RS**:
  - Yes: 26%
  - Some are/Some are not: 45%
  - No: 44%
Opinion is split on whether media provide accurate and impartial information.

Generally speaking, do the media in BiH provide you with accurate and impartial information?

- Generally Yes: 50%
- Generally No: 49%

Bosniak: 41% - 58%
Serb: 52% - 47%
Croat: 60% - 39%
Respondents believe media disinformation exists and they see it negatively...

Do you believe disinformation exists in media coverage of social, political and economic issues? / Do you think disinformation in the media causes confusion in the public about the basic facts of current events and issues?
...with little difference between Federation and RS respondents.

Do you believe disinformation exists in media coverage of social, political and economic issues?

- Yes (disinformation does exist): 93% (FBiH), 93% (RS)
- No (disinformation does not exist): 6% (FBiH), 13% (RS)

Do you think disinformation in the media causes confusion in the public about the basic facts of current events and issues?

- Yes (disinformation causes public confusion): 93% (FBiH), 93% (RS)
- No (disinformation does not cause public confusion): 5% (FBiH), 3% (RS)
Citizens point to political influence as the biggest obstacle to media freedom.

In your opinion, what is the biggest obstacle to freedom of media in BiH?

- Political influence: 66% (Total), 64% (FBiH), 69% (RS)
- Financial dependence: 19% (Total), 20% (FBiH), 18% (RS)
- Lack of professionalism: 11% (Total), 12% (FBiH), 10% (RS)
- Something else: 1% (Total), 1% (FBiH), 2% (RS)
- DK/REF: 3% (Total), 3% (FBiH), 3% (RS)
Citizens are dissatisfied with public broadcasting.

How satisfied are you with the overall quality of programming offered by the following public broadcasters?

- **BHT**
  - Very satisfied: 4%
  - Somewhat satisfied: 28%
  - Somewhat unsatisfied: 21%
  - Not satisfied at all: 22%
  - Never watch a particular station: 4%
  - **FBiH 33%**
  - Bosniaks 42%
  - Croatian 14%
  - Serbs 23%

- **FTV**
  - Very satisfied: 7%
  - Somewhat satisfied: 28%
  - Somewhat unsatisfied: 21%
  - Not satisfied at all: 21%
  - Never watch a particular station: 4%
  - **FBiH 38%**
  - Bosniaks 46%
  - Croatian 19%
  - Serbs 24%

- **RTRS**
  - Very satisfied: 4%
  - Somewhat satisfied: 22%
  - Somewhat unsatisfied: 18%
  - Not satisfied at all: 24%
  - Never watch a particular station: 5%
  - **FBiH 14%**
  - Bosniaks 19%
  - Croatian 8%
  - Serbs 49%

*How satisfied are you with the overall quality of programming offered by the following public broadcasters?*
Public broadcasters are broadly perceived as partisan.

Overall, do you consider each of these public news outlets to be professional journalistic organizations or politically biased organizations?

- **BHT**
  - 66% Politically biased organization
  - 18% Professional journalistic organization
  - 17% DK/REF
  - FBiH 62%
  - Bosniaks 59%
  - Croat 72%
  - Serb 72%

- **FTV**
  - 65% Politically biased organization
  - 18% Professional journalistic organization
  - 17% DK/REF
  - FBiH 62%
  - Bosniaks 59%
  - Croat 67%
  - Serb 73%

- **RTRS**
  - 67% Politically biased organization
  - 16% Professional journalistic organization
  - 17% DK/REF
  - FBiH 66%
  - Bosniaks 67%
  - Croat 68%
  - Serb 69%
Citizens recognize the importance of media freedom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FBiH 77% 23%</th>
<th>RS 87% 13%</th>
<th>Public broadcasters’ editorial policy should be independent and impartial</th>
<th>81%</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>Public broadcasters’ editorial policy should follow government guidance</th>
<th>19%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBiH 73% 27%</td>
<td>RS 84% 16%</td>
<td>Political influence on public broadcasters is huge</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>There is not much political influence on public broadcasters</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBiH 63% 37%</td>
<td>RS 80% 20%</td>
<td>Public broadcasters (BHT, RTRS, FTV) contribute to ethnic tension in BIH</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Public broadcasters (BHT, RTRS, FTV) contribute to ethnic reconciliation in BiH</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBiH 64% 36%</td>
<td>RS 53% 47%</td>
<td>Due to the importance of public broadcasters, government should financially support their work</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>OR</td>
<td>Public broadcasters should be financed solely by the subscription fee</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the statements above come closer to your own view, even if neither is exactly correct?
Citizens want robust oversight over public broadcasting.

Since these public broadcasters receive public funding, do you believe they should be subject to public oversight both programmatically and financially?

- **Yes**: 61%
- **No**: 28%
- **DK/REF**: 11%

If Yes: What would be the most effective way to provide oversight of public broadcasters?

- An independent body of media experts chosen by journalists associations: 51%
- An outside / nongovernmental oversight committee: 29%
- Multiparty Parliamentary oversight committee: 11%
- DK/REF: 9%
EMIGRATION AND MIGRATION
Emigration is a concern across ethnic and age groups.

How concerned are you about emigration, and population flow out of BiH?

74% Concerned
25% Unconcerned

How concerned are you about emigration, and population flow out of BiH?
A strong majority believes that emigration from Bosnia-Herzegovina is an existential threat.

In your opinion, does the population loss threaten the future viability of BiH?

- Very much
- Not significantly at the moment
- Not at all

- Bosniak: 65% (Very much), 20% (Not significantly at the moment), 13% (Not at all)
- Serb: 74% (Very much), 20% (Not significantly at the moment), 5% (Not at all)
- Croat: 55% (Very much), 23% (Not significantly at the moment), 20% (Not at all)
Young adults are attracted to opportunities abroad.

Have you personally considered leaving BiH for better opportunities in another country?

- **YES**
  - 18-29: 61%
  - 30-44: 49%
  - 45-59: 34%
  - 60+: 12%

- **NO**
  - 18-29: 39%
  - 30-44: 51%
  - 45-59: 66%
  - 60+: 88%

By National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.
Almost half of respondents have had a family member emigrate.

In the last 5 years, has a member of your extended family left BiH for better opportunities in another country?

- **YES**: 48%
- **NO**: 49%

**Bosniak**
- **YES**: 43%
- **NO**: 54%

**Serb**
- **YES**: 51%
- **NO**: 43%

**Croat**
- **YES**: 53%
- **NO**: 43%
Economic woes drive emigration. Bosnian Croats point to corruption and nepotism as well.

What do you think is the primary motive that people have in leaving BiH?
Bosniaks view the state-level government as best able to address emigration, more so than Bosnian Croats and Serbs.

Which of the following bodies is in the best position to take measures to stem the flow of emigration?

- State level government: 39%
- Political parties and leaders: 19%
- International community: 14%
- Entity level governments: 11%
- Civil society organizations: 6%
- Other: 3%
- DK/REF: 8%
POLITICAL PARTIES
Many people believe that public corruption in BiH begins with the political parties, and that we need to reform the way parties work if we are going to address public corruption in BiH. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Greater transparency and regulation are leading priorities in political party reform.

Do you think the reform measures above would be very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective or not at all effective in reducing public corruption in BiH?

REDUCE OR ELIMINATE THE FUNDING OF PARTIES THROUGH THE STATE AND ENTITY BUDGETS
- Very effective: 44%
- Somewhat effective: 34%
- Not very effective: 13%
- Not at all effective: 5%
- DK/REF: 5%

IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS REGARDING HOW PARTIES SPEND THEIR MONEY
- Very effective: 36%
- Somewhat effective: 38%
- Not very effective: 15%
- Not at all effective: 6%
- DK/REF: 5%

REGULATE THE PARTY REGISTRATION PROCESS IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PARTIES
- Very effective: 32%
- Somewhat effective: 39%
- Not very effective: 18%
- Not at all effective: 7%
- DK/REF: 5%

INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SIGNATURES REQUIRED TO GET ON THE BALLOT IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PARTIES THAT APPEAR
- Very effective: 29%
- Somewhat effective: 40%
- Not very effective: 18%
- Not at all effective: 8%
- DK/REF: 6%
Public sector workers are particularly keen on stricter regulation of parties.

Do you think each would be very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective or not at all effective in reducing public corruption in BiH?

- Regulate the party registration process in order to reduce the number of parties: 83% effective (83% + 68% effective)
- Reduce or eliminate the funding of parties through the state and entity budgets: 88% effective (88% + 76% effective)
- Increase the number of signatures required to get on the ballot in order to reduce the number of parties that appear: 84% effective (84% + 66% effective)
- Implement and enforce transparency requirements regarding how parties spend their money: 85% effective (85% + 73% effective)

Do you think each would be very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective or not at all effective in reducing public corruption in BiH?
Nearly 4 in 10 would support a party committed to political party reform.

Would you be more likely to support a party that was committed to implementing reform measures like the ones discussed above?

- **YES**: 36%
- **MAYBE**: 43%
- **NO**: 16%

**By Ethnicity:**
- Bosniak: 44%
- Serb: 22%
- Croat: 19%
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